

THE HAMILTON TIMES

TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1909.

MORE LITIGATION.

The Hydro-Electric schemers are seeking more litigation, this time threatening to attack the Street Lighting Contract, which Mr. Justice Anglin held to be within the competency of the Council. Just who is behind the movement has not yet been disclosed, the Council merely being notified by a lawyer that it proceeds to carry out the contract, action will be taken to attack it in the courts. The manner of the proceeding smacks of an attempt to bulldoze the aldermen, but none of them appear to exhibit any alarm over the threat, and his "worshipful" remarks that "there is nothing to hinder persons going to law if they have a mind to," evoked an approving smile from his colleagues. It will take more than a threat thus made, to establish the authority of the would-be Hydro-Electric Czar of Hamilton as ex-officio ruler of the Council.

It is interesting to note the absence of any general manifestation of interest in the campaign of the Hydro-Electric agents. More than 5,000 of the qualified voters did not take the trouble to go out and cast a ballot upon the question; and, although it was intimated that the matter was to engage the attention of the Council last night, and policemen were on hand to preserve order, only seven persons were present to hear the discussion!

The Council, as was expected, appointed a committee to obtain information on the subject, and report to the Council. This committee consists of Mayor McLaren, and Ald. Jutten, Anderson, Peregrine, Morris, Allan and Cooper. An effort was made to secure the placing on the committee of Ald. Wright, who attained considerable notoriety by his name being attached to the astonishing Hydro-Electric circular distributed throughout the city before the voting on the by-law, but the dose was too strong for the Council to swallow, and only 6 votes could be counted for it. Can it be that the statements made in that manifesto weakened the confidence of the Council in the author's usefulness as a member of such a committee? However that may be, the committee appointed has no small task to perform, if it does it in a business manner. There should be no undue haste; there need be no waste of time. Mayor McLaren has intimated that, if necessary, a special meeting of the Council will be convened to suit the committee's convenience, should it have completed its work before the regular meeting. A remark made by Ald. Jutten would indicate that he, at least, appreciates that there are difficulties in the way, and that much information is due the Council before it takes action in the matter. When the special committee begins its inquiry, the need for this information will become more obvious. The alderman or ratepayer who fancies that the question presents no difficulties is delightfully ignorant of its merits, and of the conditions to be faced and is an easy mark for the Hydro-Electric sharpers.

ROOSEVELT AND TAFT.

In an article in the National Review dealing with "American Affairs," A. Maurice Low gives an entertaining and enlightening study of President Taft, and makes some striking contrasts with his predecessor in office. He particularly refers to Taft as a man of coolness, discrimination and poise, retaining the life-habits of the lawyer and not to be swayed from his course "by the yelping of the yellow press and the holier-than-thou journals, who are never happy unless they are leading a crusade in the interest of morality and the net profits from an increased circulation." He thinks Mr. Taft approves of reforms which Roosevelt attempted to carry out; but not some of his methods. In short he is of opinion that Mr. Taft's conclusion would be "that a socialistic and agrarian movement went further than Mr. Roosevelt intended or contemplated, but he was powerless to check it after it had gained momentum." In the change of presidents he thinks, apparently, that there has been no loss in capacity, while there has been a decided gain for caution.

Perhaps this extract from Mr. Low's paper will enable the reader to appreciate his judgment of the two men:

The inanimate objects with which a man surrounds himself are as indicative of his character as his intimates. When Mr. Roosevelt was President a striking object in his official office was a rifle. It stood in one corner of the room; it was the symbol of Roosevelt. In this same room now sits Mr. Taft, but where the rifle once was there is a bookcase. In Mr. Roosevelt's presidency there were neither books nor bookcases; the official library was limited to an official directory or two. Now a bookcase stands against every wall and in the cases are legal works, not with smooth and unmarked bindings showing that they have just left the publisher's hands, but with that crease in the back that, like the furrow between a man's eyes, tells they have served a useful purpose. One notices as his eye wanders about the room that these books are not there on decoration, but in many of them there are reference slips in proof that they are frequently consulted. It is a well-thumbed lawyer's library that the President has at his elbow. There is a story current in Washington that a few days after Mr. Taft's inauguration a question was under discussion at the White House and before pronouncing an opinion he desired to read the exact wording of the Constitution, and he sent for a copy of that instrument. After some little search his private secretary happened to be present at the time and the President gently whispered to him to bring the Constitution. "Why didn't you have much for the Constitution," the former private secretary is alleged jokingly to have replied. "I think we will place the

Constitution where it properly belongs," was Mr. Taft's reputed answer. The incident may be mythical, but a good many persons think it is significant.

Large as Mr. Taft is, he is not greater than the constitution; and he proposes to keep within it, and to use the means it prescribes in carrying on the Government under it. If he continues along that line, his administration will be a success.

THE DEFENCE CONFERENCE.

While some Canadian Tory papers have suggested that Mr. R. L. Borden, leader of the Opposition, be invited to attend the Imperial Defence Conference, others strongly oppose the idea, taking the ground that Mr. Borden should refuse to commit himself in any way on the question of defence policy. Meanwhile, the London (Eng.) Canadian Gazette, strongly Tory in its sympathies, urges that not only Mr. Borden, but Mr. Foster, also, should go to the conference. It assumes that Canadian opinion is unanimous on the subject, but it thinks that such an expression of it would be valuable. We quote:

The resolution of the Dominion House of Commons pledging support in defence of the Empire had the support of Mr. Borden and his colleagues no less than of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Ministerialists. They expressed together the national will, and it would be an excellent object lesson to the politicians of the mother country were Canada and New Zealand to send to the conference the heads of both parties in the State. The Empire needs some such practical demonstration of the national will that this vital question shall be divested of all partisan elements, and be considered and decided upon entirely from the national and imperial standpoint. One thing has been done: the Canadian national purpose has been declared by both political parties in the State—the motherland must be strengthened in the way that is most effective, and by bringing Mr. Borden and, say, Mr. Foster to London in company with themselves, Canadian Ministers would best assist in giving effect to that emphatic declaration.

The Gazette is not eager to smooth the way for the present British Government, and makes it abundantly clear that it would like to make all the party capital possible out of this defence matter. It is inclined to cavil at the Australian and Canadian demand that "representation must accompany taxation," and it smiles indulgently at the notion of Canadian and Australian navies under a system of autonomy. However, it is good enough to admit that "after all, Canada and Australia are actuated in this matter by one dominant consideration. Their first thought and determination is to give to the motherland and the Empire the most effective assistance in their power," and it recognizes that there will be no failure of Canadian and other sympathy and support. The Gazette has evidently the presentation of Dreadnoughts as the foremost article in its defence creed. Canadian and Australian navies do not meet its approval, and it does not take kindly to Canadians having any say as to control of such, if built. It admits that such addition to the Empire's defence by the colonies "has had the support in the past of First Lords of the Admiralty like Lord Tweedmouth, and is to-day encouraged by British fighting Admirals like Lord Charles Beresford," but it does not think such "colonial fleets" would be of much use in case of European menace, and it wants the Admiralty to say so at the Defence Conference. "Better," it says, "that Canada do nothing at all than do something that will encourage a false security and fail to be of real help when the moment of Empire crisis comes."

We have an idea that the Colonial Governments have been in the confidence of the British Government in this defence matter, and that every step taken has been taken with its approval. The approaching Defence Conference may tend to the adoption of some definite policy, the publication of which to the world may not be without its good effect in the interest of peace and the checking of this wasteful competition in international armament. Whatever policy may be agreed upon, however, the principle of autonomy will not be lost sight of. As to Mr. Borden's attendance at the conference, we should not have the slightest objection. He could not, of course, represent the Government, but he could speak for the Opposition, paying him \$7,500 a year salary. Mr. Borden can hardly plead, as do some of his organs, that being in Opposition, he should not be expected to bear the responsibility of having an opinion on public matters. We do not know that his presence at the conference would help or hinder; but if Mr. Borden should desire to go, we should be inclined to let him do so.

Blythe, the Toronto wife-murderer, was to have been hanged a few days ago, but his friends secured for him a respite to permit of the examination of new evidence said to have been discovered. The new evidence amounted to nothing, and the Department of Justice decided to let the law take its course. Now some foolish people and papers are denouncing the Government for "torturing him with the hope of reprieve," and clamoring that he should not be executed because of the suffering he has endured. Rubbish! Imagine what a row would have been raised had the Minister of Justice not given a respite to permit of examining into the alleged new evidence! Blythe's fate should be decided on the evidence, not on any such sentimental twaddle as that. It is said that the doomed man is very much perturbed and is losing flesh. We can readily believe that; it can hardly be pleasant to look forward to being hanged in

a few days. But hanging is a great deterrent to murder, and the Department of Justice has a painful duty to perform.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A number of Toronto children have been bitten by vicious dogs, and some alarm is felt lest the animals may be rabid. In doubtful cases no risks should be incurred. The injured children should receive treatment as a preventive measure.

Toronto wholesale merchants are sending out to their customers circulars explaining the effect of the new Canadian act bearing on Secret Commissions, which has just taken effect. They point out that the payment of a secret commission on the sale of goods is now a crime, and ask co-operation in suppressing this form of "graft."

Toronto Methodist Conference has condemned Whitney's three-fifths clause. Rev. W. Burns, in speaking to the motion, declared it to be un-British, and stated that the Government were considering the blotting of it out. This, however, is very doubtful. The Government thinks that the temperance people will stand a good deal of rough treatment before they assert themselves.

A New Jersey man inherited a big, brass-clasped family Bible from his maiden aunt in 1874, but he was not a Bible student, and he did not think much of his legacy. The other day he was curious enough to unclasp the 35-year-old gift, when it was found to contain \$4,867 in bills. Now he regrets his lack of interest in the book. If he had had the money invested at 5 per cent. interest compounded semi-annually it would have grown in the 35 years to \$26,846.37.

New York State has now a national employment exchange conducted under a board of trustees representing leading manufacturing, mercantile and contracting interests. An enterprise of this kind has a wide and useful field. There are always many willing workers out of employment, and, at the same time, it is frequently possible to find them jobs, if the work and the workmen can be brought together. An organization like this, with an object above the mere collection of fees, may do great good.

The Board of Control by-law has had its final reading by the City Council, and becomes operative at the beginning of the next municipal year. The four salaries for which it provides will add \$4,000 a year to the expenses of civic government. It is to be hoped that we shall get \$6,000 worth better civic government under it. Of that, however, there is no guarantee. All will depend upon the kind of men we select as controllers.

The question of the old Cuban debt, a trivial matter of about \$400,000,000, is likely to be heard of again. It was generally assumed that in wresting Cuba from Spain the United States had "paid off" that debt, but the Treaty of Paris did not in words say so. But who would care to pay \$400,000,000 for all Cuba? Not likely the United States. They have had trouble enough over the island. If the Spanish Minister at Havana presents the claim, as he is expected to do, he may probably be asked to wait a while for the cash.

Contrary to the prevailing notion, Panama hats are not made in Panama. The chief places of their production are Colombia, Peru, and Ecuador. The Scientific American says the cost of material never exceeds 35c and probably averages less than 13c. The cost of the labor, which is exceedingly cheap, amounts to considerable. It takes six or seven days of six hours a day for a workman to make a common hat, worth \$1 and two weeks to make a hat which may bring \$5. Sometimes six weeks is spent upon a hat for which \$20 would be obtained. The straw used in the fine hats is never dampened, and, as the work can be done only when the air is moist, the working time is limited to mornings and evenings.

The Hydro-Electric schemers' junior organ, the Toronto World, announces a large programme for Hamilton, including the quashing of our power and street lighting by laws and the entrance of the city into private light and power competition. Meanwhile, the Hydro-Electric agents in the City Council repudiate any notion of entering that field, and indignantly deny that our Council should consider the matter from such a point of view. The local power monopoly organ affects to regard any consideration of other than the taking of current to supply power for the waterworks and sewage disposal pumps as an effort to frighten the people. Either the World, or Herald, or both of them, are trying to mislead the people.

CAN THE STATE HELP?

(Kingston Standard.)

Given, on the other hand, a man and wife with eight or ten children, earning the same wages, and the result is dire poverty and distress. The children will be in rags; they can not be kept at school; the mother will be overworked, ill-fed and soon a physical wreck; the home life will be wretched. This may be brutally plain speaking, but it is the truth. If the State would intervene in the case of large families and make provision for them, then conditions would at once improve; but the State does not intervene; indeed, under our present social system, it can not intervene effectively.

Thos. Flynn, tug fireman, was found dead on the sidewalk at Amherstburg. It is supposed he walked or fell out of his bedroom window.

OUR EXCHANGES.

NOT IN THE SWIM.

(Galt Reporter.)
Do you keep your dog on a chain? If not, you are not in the swim in Galt.

SHOCKING!

(Galt Mercury.)
An Ottawa man has been arrested for stealing electrical appliances. A shocking crime.

THE FLY.

(Pontiac Press-Gazette.)
Considering the fact that the house fly has no friends, he is making himself very much at home.

THAT HAT.

(Toronto News.)
A woman cannot fit on a hat after church with the easy grace of a clergyman, whose hat generally fits after his first half dozen sermons.

TO KILL NOT CURE.

(St. Thomas Journal.)
Ontario's ruler is willing to spend ten millions on Dreadnoughts, but not a cent towards wiping out the scourge of the cemetery—consumption.

LOOK AT IT THIS WAY.

(Professor McCurdy.)
Prepare for hell if you wish to go to heaven is quite as reasonable a statement as that to promote peace you must prepare for war.

CLEAN STREET CARS.

(London Free Press.)
Some American cities have very strict laws regarding street car sanitation. The cars are not only swept but washed and ventilated daily, presenting sweet and clean floors and windows, and are not "musty."

SIR F. BORDEN.

(Kingston Whig.)
Some of the preachers have been saying things about Sir Frederick Borden. The clerical force of King's county were arrayed against him in the last election, and his majority was increased. What is the inference?

WAIT FOR LEGAL VERDICT.

(Galt Reporter.)
In the case of *Tringle vs. Borden*, the public verdict will not be with the latter, who has not during recent years displayed many evidences of a superior moral life.

COUNT'S DEFEAT.

(Woodstock Sentinel-Review.)
There are some things the church might do—put an end to war, stop race-track gambling, discourage fishing on Sunday and the like; but when the church undertakes to dictate fashions to women it assumes a task which can bring it nothing but defeat and humiliation.

NO ROOM FOR THE DRUNKARD.

(Toronto Globe.)
A few decades ago it was common to hear of a drunkard rendered comparatively worthless in many ways of life by alcoholic indulgence. In professional and industrial callings, the lament for bad habits on the part of the otherwise competent was frequently heard. Now the able man who drinks is seldom heard of, because his weakness speedily robs him of recognition and of any chance to demonstrate his abilities. There is no longer any room for the drinker, however able he may be.

CONCRETE DWELLING HOUSES.

(Toronto Star.)
It is said that Mr. Edison's plans for inexpensive concrete houses are now completed. For \$1,200 the great inventor promises to build a house measuring 25 by 30 feet, with six rooms and bath, with central heating, electric lighting, provided with boiler, wash tub, and coal bin, and with an eight-foot porch. The roof, as well as the walls, will be of reinforced concrete. There will be nothing of wood except doors and windows. The house can be finished in a fortnight.

DOG CATCHER SALARIED.

To the Editor of the Times:
Dear Sir,—Allow me, through your columns, to correct the impression left by a correspondent of last evening that the Board of Health are in the habit of paying one dollar per head for dead dogs collected and sent to the crematory. The man who does this work is paid a stated salary per year by the board, for this and other duties, and his pay is exactly the same whether one or twenty dogs per days are collected. The fewer the animals, the more leisure time he has at his disposal.

Your valuable correspondent, who in an argumentative epistle, gives the public a glimpse of the whole trend and character of his mental operations should make himself conversant with the facts before undertaking to enlighten the public. The new by-law affects very few persons, and we last have a mayor and council with backbone enough not to compromise the rights of the many for the whims and fancies of a few. Most of them are sensible enough of actual public opinion in this matter, and have been in public life long enough to appreciate the covert threats of your correspondent at their legitimate value.

Most of us in the past have seen lawns and boulevards, not to speak of sidewalks and doorsteps, that through the license allowed common mongrels, were a disgrace to the city and an outrage to common decency.

The natural companions of normal children are children, and not curs or mongrels or cats, and the unhealthy sentiment which endeavors to have animals usurp the place of children should receive scant encouragement.

If your correspondent is in search of an outlet for his sympathy, let him seek to expend it on the bright-eyed, sunny-faced boys and girls to be seen every day in our public streets, many of whom, through the unhappy combination of circumstances, do not get too much of it. Yours truly,

JAMES ROBERTS, M.D.,
Medical Officer of Health,
June 15th, 1909.

A NIAGARA VICTIM.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., June 15.—The body of a man found early to-day at the water's edge under the cliff close to the upper steel arch bridge has been identified as that of John W. O'Neill, of this city. The man had fallen about 100 feet to the rocks below.

HECTOR IN VALLEY CITY.

Speculation Why He Did Not Fill Sunday Engagement.

Dundas, June 15.—The failure of J. H. Hector, the "Black Knight," to fulfill his engagement to preach in the Methodist Church on Sunday evening has caused no little indignation. The cause of this indignation apparently is a prevailing belief that some one in connection with the church offended the celebrated knight, who it is said, presented himself at the minister's vestry in good time to fill his engagement, and then suddenly took his departure for Hamilton, without giving any explanation. He returned yesterday evening and filled his engagement to address a meeting in the Sunday school room of the Methodist Church. His audience was rather smaller than was anticipated, but was one thoroughly appreciated. He devoted a good part of his address to temperance matters, but made no reference to his failure to fill his engagement on Sunday evening. During his stay in town, he was the guest of Rev. Mr. Grant, of the Baptist Church, and Rev. Mr. Harvey, of the Methodist Church. James Mulligan, a varnish finisher at the Jones Bros.' works, had the misfortune, a few days ago, to get the toes of his feet rather badly crushed by a motor. The accident will keep him on crutches for some days, at least.

J. Johnston, an employee of the Healey & Son's basket factory, in Greenville, is suffering from a bad cold. He was standing outside a window of the factory and received the contents of a bucket of scalding water at the hands of another employee, who did not see him. The hot water struck him on the neck, and, running down, badly scalded one arm and one side, inflicting very painful injuries.

That there will be a big time in the old Valley Town on Civic Holiday, Aug. 2nd, is now beyond a doubt. The chief event of the day will be two burlesque circuses. It is proposed that the Barnum & Bailey Circus shall represent the north side of King street and east side of Main street, and the Forepaugh & Sells Circus the south side of King street and the west side of Main street.

This feature of the day will be under the direction of Mr. Fred Mitchell, of Hamilton, who is an expert along that line. The town's "Citizens' Committee" is giving a good deal of time to preparations for the day, and for the purpose of more complete organization will hold a meeting of citizens generally in the town hall to-morrow evening, to which all citizens are invited. It is prepared at this meeting to appoint sub-committees to carry out contemplated arrangements and to complete organizations of the two proposed circuses. The citizens of the town are becoming enthusiastic in the matter and this, combined with the indefatigable work of the Citizens' Committee, is a guarantee of a great success when the holiday comes.

AT THE SAN.

A Farm Colony May be Started There.

At a largely attended meeting of the Directors' and Ladies' Auxiliary of the Hamilton Health Association held yesterday afternoon, were discussed having for their object the inaugurating of a farm colony in connection with the Sanatorium movement. It was explained that the acquisition of a suitable tract of land would be invaluable to the patients, who would thus be enabled to labor in the open at healthful employment for such time during each day as might be considered wise by the physician in charge. Besides the value such an enterprise would have to the patients, it would increase the produce from the farm would materially lessen the running expenses of the institution.

It was explained that one of the great difficulties now met with in the handling of patients was the trouble experienced in inducing them to remain long enough during the period of convalescence to ensure continued good health after leaving the sanatorium, there being little occupation in which they can engage. The general opinion seemed to be that the farm colony was a good one, and following the lead of Pittsburgh and other large centers that have proven its value, the local committee will undertake this work. In connection with it the explanation is made that this work would be made much easier of realization if someone would see their way clear to donate about \$1,000, an amount which is expected the new movement will cost to mature properly.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the association, Miss Renton, the visiting nurse, read a very satisfactory report for the downtown dispensary. There are now forty-six patients on the visit list, and forty-one have called on clinic days during the month for examination, besides sixty-one on other days for supplies and medicine. The following donations were received during the month at the dispensary: Mrs. Doonittle, \$5; Miss Burkholder, \$5; Mrs. Cramer, magazines; Mrs. Baines, magazines; Mrs. Doonittle, coal oil stove.

Dr. Holbrook reported thirty-nine patients in residence for the month of May, and of these twenty-five were free. Twenty-eight patients gained a total of seventy-two and three quarters pounds and eight patients lost a total of twenty and one quarter pounds. The greatest individual gain was eight and a half pounds.

HARRY THAW.

Justice Gaynor Grants Habeas Corpus in His Behalf.

New York, June 14.—Harry K. Thaw may have another scholastic to prove his sanity in his fight for release from the Matteawan Asylum for the Criminal Insane, to which he was committed a year ago last February, after his trial for killing Stanford White. Justice William J. Gaynor, of the Brooklyn Appellate Division, after a patient hearing of Thaw's case this afternoon, returnable before Justice Mills in the Supreme Court at White Plains on Thursday, June 17th, at 10.30 a. m. The writ was issued on application of Charles J. Morschauer, of Poughkeepsie, Thaw's attorney.

STEAMER AFLOAT.

Adirondack, June 15.—The steamer, Wyoming, which went aground yesterday morning on the Lime Kiln Crossing, was released at 6 o'clock this morning. She is now unloading her cargo of ore, and the work is expected to be finished about midnight to-morrow.

Some men are not satisfied to have opportunity knock at the door; they expect him to push the electric button.

SHEA'S

Wednesday, June 16, 1909 May Manton Patterns All 10c

Another Big Purchase of Wash Goods

50c and 60c Cotton Voiles on Sale at 19c SEE WINDOW
5000 yards fine Cotton Voiles, imported for the fine trade, in elegant designs; goods that are worth their full value to-day, and well worth it. They came to us in a ready cash deal, and go on sale at a price that will astonish you. Goods that are worth and sell for 40, 50 and 60c, on sale for, per yard 19c

Women's Wash Skirts \$1.00
Made of lawns, Indian head and "linene," white and fine colors, all cut in new and correct styles, worth \$2.00 and \$2.50, to clear at . . \$1.00

Women's Wash Skirts \$1.50
Made of linen, P. K., duck and print, all nicely trimmed, regular \$2.50 and \$3.00 values, on sale for each \$1.50

Women's Summer Dresses \$4.50
White, pink, pale blue, green and grey shades, nicely trimmed with lace and insertion, regular \$7.50 value, our price each \$4.50

Women's Linen Suits \$6.95
White and colored, all sizes, new long coat, perfectly cut and well tailored, full \$8.50 value, on sale for each \$6.95

A Big Bargain in Wool Skirts \$3.95
Hundreds of them to choose from, voiles, serges, Panamas, lustrous, poplins, silk and satin strapped and button trimmed, very newest styles, worth \$5.00 to \$6.50, for . . . \$3.95

New Oxford Shirts 12½c
Our own direct importations, in fast colors, both light and dark stripes, checks and plaids, Shirts, most stores get 15c for, at . . 12½c

CHILDREN'S DRESSES, WORTH \$1.50, FOR 75c—Made of lawns and fine cambrics, with lace and embroidery, 3 to 8 year sizes, dresses that would sell regularly for \$1.25 and \$1.50, on sale to clear, at, each . . 75c
GIRLS' AND MISSES' JUMPERS, \$1.50—Made of fine ginghams and chambrays, plain and plaids, in neat jumper style, to fit girls 10 to 14 years, worth \$2.00, on sale for, each \$1.50

Big Bargains in Table Cloths.

Pure Linen Damask Cloths, border all round, 66x84 size, spots and floral designs, on sale at less than wholesale, \$2.50, for \$1.48

LOCKJAW.

The Deadly Disease and How It Destroys Life.

Did you know that since the introduction of the toy pistol and giant cracker the number of lives sacrificed yearly in the celebration of the Fourth of July has averaged about four hundred, the greatest mortality being from fireworks used on the Fourth in 1903, when the number tabulated by the Journal of the American Medical Association was four hundred and sixty-three, of which three hundred and sixty-three were from tetanus caused by toy pistols?

When lockjaw, or tetanus, is about to develop, the wound from which the infection has come and which has probably been healing gets irritable, red and tender, and the patient is unable to move toward the spine. The first evidence of the seizure is nearly always in the nerves which control the muscles in grinding food and the jaws become rigidly closed; hence the name given to the disease. The muscles of the throat become so sensitive that they resist the passing of food, making it painful and difficult to swallow. The muscles of the face take a fixed position, with lips retracted exposing the teeth; the brow is wrinkled and the eyes stare, giving the countenance a mixed expression of anguish and laughter, producing the "sardonic" expression peculiar to tetanus. The rigidity of the muscles next extends to the body and its extremities and the victim becomes helpless, stiffened. Often the muscles of the back are drawn so tense that the body is bent like a bow, resting on the head and heels. Less frequently it is bent forward or to one side. In the beginning of the attack the rigidity is not constant and does not affect all the groups of muscles equally, and may pass from one to another group with intervals of complete relaxation.

But the spasms become more frequent and severe and are presently excited by the slightest muscular effort. So exquisitely excitable are the nerves that a mere touch, a current of air, the reflection of light from any bright object, will bring on a sudden spasm in all the muscles ordinarily controlled by the will; the face is horribly distorted, the spine bent, and the limbs violently clinched and drawn up. So severe is the contraction that muscles are sometimes torn in two. During the convulsion there is a severe pain through the stomach and back. Immediately following the maximum of the paroxysm, the breathing becomes easier and a little fluid may be taken through a tube. Unfortunately the mind of the sufferer is clear and his sense acute during the attacks. Profuse sweats occur, and the voice is dry, guttural and, at times, intelligible. Owing to the severe activity of the muscles, lockjaw causes the highest fever ever seen, and the body temperature sometimes rises for an hour or two after death. Finally the boy, your boy, sinks from exhaustion or a severe paroxysm arrests the breathing and death terminates the disease which has the worst terrors of meningitis, strychnine poisoning and hydrophobia, causing an agony hardly to be surpassed by the tortures of a martyrdom, and a distress to the helpless bystander which is unmeasurable in words.—From "The Deadly Toy Pistol," in July Technical World Magazine.

WON'T GO.

Kingston, Ont., June 15.—The 14th Regiment, Prince of Wales' Own Regiment, will go to Elmira, N. Y., for July 4th and 5th, as scheduled. The officers say they are unable to make satisfactory transportation arrangements.

FAVORS PEACE.

Rio Janeiro, June 15.—Nilo Peanha, who has succeeded to the presidency of Brazil, following the death yesterday of Dr. Penna, has issued a statement to the effect that it is his purpose to do his utmost to conduct the Government along peaceable lines and maintain trustful relations among the political parties of the country.

BOMB FIEND

Wrecks the Parlor of Bellefontaine's Mayor.

Toledo, O., June 15.—A Bellefontaine special says that a bomb thrown at 3 o'clock this morning wrecked the parlor of the home of Mayor Niven, of Bellefontaine. Fire followed, but was extinguished. Mayor Niven issued warrants in the Black Hand cases last week. Bloodhounds have been sent to follow the trail of a man seen running from the scene at the time of the explosion.

Bellefontaine, Ohio, June 15.—What is believed to be an attempt to assassinate Mayor Wm. R. Niven and burn his residence in this city, was made early to-day, when a bottle filled with kerosene which had been set ablaze, was thrown through a window of his house. The bottle was wrapped in rags saturated with oil. The curtains, carpets and furniture in the room were set on fire, but the fire department quickly responded and extinguished the blaze. The mayor was away from home at the time.

HIGH SCORES

Made by Soldiers For Efficiency Pay Got by Fraud.

(Special Despatch to the Times.)
London, Ont., June 15.—There promises to be a most interesting scandal as a result of an investigation being conducted by the military authorities into the scores made for efficiency pay according to a recent order. Scores throughout training so far have been remarkably high, and more than double the usual percentage of men have qualified for first class pay. It has been discovered, however, that the best shots in the regiments have been impersonating and shooting for poor shots. It is expected that a large number of men will be disqualified from receiving any efficiency pay at all as a result of the court of enquiry.

HIS ITALIAN TOUR.

The Bridge Friend Speaks.
The trip across was rather slow. I recollect the boat rolled so. Really, we were scarcely able to keep cards upon the table.

Naples! Like fools we showed our packs. And had to pay a custom tax. The light was over at the hotel—One couldn't see the dummy walk. I don't remember Rome. Oh, yes, That's where I took that Club finesse. When playing with Lord What's-his-name.

It saved two tricks and won the game. Florence was marvellous. 'Twas there I held that combination rare. One hundred aces, in my hand. It was my deal—I made a "Grand."

The railroads—Said don't talk to me Of railroading in Italy! It's quite impossible to play. You run through tunnels all the way. Venice is nice—but damp, you know, The cards all stick together so. At Genoa we took the ship And ended our Italian trip.

Travel, of course, improves the mind, But, just the same, I am inclined To think you find as many duns Playing abroad as in our clubs. Walter Trumbull in June Smart Set. The average girl isn't so selfish as to want to occupy a hammock all by herself.