

MORAL SIDE OF THE CHILD.

Fine Address by Principal of University of Toronto

Before the Woman Teachers' Association of Hamilton.

Difficulties Introduced by the Children of Foreigners.

A large number of teachers and others interested in educational work heard a very instructive, well thought out talk in the Assembly Hall of the Collegiate Institute last evening by Dr. Falconer. Mr. W. H. Ballard, M. A., Public School Inspector, introduced the speaker. The lecture was under the auspices of the Hamilton Women's Teachers' Association.

Dr. Falconer impressed upon the audience the importance of developing the latent moral powers, as they are most essential to the welfare of the student in after life, as it is while in school that the foundation of the student's life is laid. The part the teacher occupies in the moulding of character is forcibly outlined and he said that those who are doing this service for the nation should feel the responsibility resting upon them. A report issued by a secretary of a committee composed of some of the best men in England and Canada, including a number of bishops of the English Church, had conveyed a good deal to him and that part of his remarks would be along the lines suggested in the report. The report dealt with the morals, religion and Christian character and with the social conditions prevailing in different countries. That such distinguished men would speak so much of their time and energy in making such a report showed the question to be paramount in education. Teachers who daily come in contact with the students should recognize that teaching should develop the powers possessed by any individual to their fullest scope, and everyone is beginning to see more and more that the individual must recognize that he is part of the living organism. The teacher should realize his or her duty in the development of the powers of the individual that in after life they may be able to properly occupy their place in the community.

Dr. Falconer spoke of the existing conditions in the different countries and said the teacher would need to exercise her knowledge to the best advantage when coming in contact with children of other countries, as the ideals would be different. The teacher should accept the responsibility of preparing the child for duty in the social life, where he will be before long, and during the time the child is under the supervision of the teacher special attention should be paid to the development of the moral faculties as the future of the nation depends upon the young life. The 19th century had been a struggle for moral progress and considerable progress has been made in other matters. Progress has been manifest in almost every nation and man has now grasped nature and looks upon it as something he can, and will control. The teacher ought to be able to give strength and stability to the character, as the national spirit depends upon it.

One of the most serious difficulties the teacher has to contend with is due to the divers ideals, caused by foreign children, who have been taught other ideals than Canadian, coming under the direct influence of the teacher. Mr. Falconer showed the difference between direct and indirect moral instruction in the school life. Direct instruction makes the child acquire a knowledge that certain things are right and he knows conscientiously why he does anything. Another important part in the early training of a child is the encouraging of proper literary reading, as so much of it is rich with the struggles for betterment. This moral teaching is being stored in the students' minds for other days. In direct teaching the child is being constantly taught the moral principles allowed them to become a part of him. Dr. Falconer also stated that the nation where the old and new testament is constantly introduced in early life is bound to expand in its greatness. France is a diligent upholder of the direct moral teaching, as in France it is considered that the soul of the child will be the soul of the nation. One of the most important facts is the responsibility placed upon the men and women who undertake to educate the coming generation. For the proper development of the faculties of a child is an important essential. The lack of concentration in many instances has been the reason some students have not been able to use their lives to the fullest advantage. Owing to a lack of concentration they have been unable to sit down and give their attention to their studies. This should be remedied as much as possible by making the studies so interesting that the students will readily devote the proper time and energy necessary to them. He also spoke of the use of books and poetry, as they knowledge they contain readily filters into the mind as a pleasure.

A vote of thanks was moved by Dr. Lytle and Dr. R. A. Thompson, who concurred in Dr. Falconer's opinions regarding the installation of the moral principles in the child's life.

Miss Fann Russell favored the gathering with two piano solos.

An invitation was extended to all teachers and others interested in debating to attend the finals in the City Debating League on Thursday evening.

The gathering dispersed after singing the national anthem.

ARREST M'NAMARA.

He Denies the Assault on George McDonald.

Orangeville, April 26.—William M'Namara was arrested this afternoon at his home in Mono township by Constable Halbert charged with assaulting George McDonald on Saturday evening.

M'Namara was arraigned before Police Magistrate Pattullo at 3 o'clock today. The prisoner admitted the early fight, but denied any knowledge of the subsequent assault. He was unrepresented by counsel. He was remanded to jail until Wednesday at 3 o'clock. It will be necessary to take the evidence of McDonald at his bedside, as it will be some weeks before he can attend court.

The Toronto City Council voted \$80,000 for the enlargement of Kent School.

CANADA'S FAMOUS MEN AND WOMEN

Gladly Testify to the Great Value of "Fruit-a-tives."

Hon. Senator Costigan (member of the Cabinets of five Premiers of Canada), says: "Fruit-a-tives is the only medicine I ever took that did me any good for Constipation."

Mrs. J. R. Flock (widow of one of the most prominent physicians in London), writes: "I was a constant martyr to Stomach Weakness all my life and no physician could cure me, but Fruit-a-tives gave me entire relief and I strongly recommend this medicine."

"Mr. James Dingwall (Superintendent of St. Andrew's Sunday School in Williamstown, Ont., for nine years) states: "I am now over eighty years old, and I can strongly recommend Fruit-a-tives for Bladder and Kidney Trouble and Chronic Constipation."

Mr. H. Marchessault (High Constable of Quebec), testifies: "I suffered for ten years with Severe Pains in the Back. Nothing did me any good until I tried Fruit-a-tives."

Mr. W. J. McComb (the leading merchant of Trenton, Ont.), writes: "I was a martyr to Headaches—consulted doctors—wore glasses—without the slightest relief. Then I took Fruit-a-tives and this remedy cured me." This is the kind of evidence that convinces. Dealers everywhere have "Fruit-a-tives." 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, or trial box, 25c. Sent postpaid on receipt of price. Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

NO GENERAL MANAGER.

The Intercolonial Board is to Have Wide Powers.

The New Management Will Buy the Supplies.

Will Fix the Rates and Control the Staff.

Ottawa, April 26.—The Minister of Railways today tabled in the Commons the order in Council under which the new board will be constituted to conduct the management of the Intercolonial Railway. The order reviews the history of the Intercolonial, and calls attention to the fact that although the Intercolonial had expanded considerably in length of line and greatly in traffic there had been no change in the original administrative organization. The order states that Hon. Mr. Graham has for some time been considering the various complicated questions involved in the operation of the Government system of railways from both the administrative and financial points of view, and has concluded that a change from the present system of management is desirable.

It has therefore been determined to place the management under a board, usually styled the "Government Railway Management Board."

The board will be Chairman under increased salary. There will be three other members of the board, Messrs. Pottinger, Tiffin and Brady, each with an annual salary of six thousand dollars. The board will make monthly reports to the Minister of Railways and an annual report.

NO GENERAL MANAGER.

The following details are specified for the organization of the board:

(1) The position of General Manager of Government Railways to be abolished.

(2) The board to be constituted under the name of the "Government Railway Management Board."

(3) The board to supervise and direct all departments of the Government railways.

(4) Defining the duties of the board it is stated: One, to have the powers usually vested in the executive of railway corporations; two, to prepare under the several acts governing them, with the approval of the Governor-General in Council, rules and regulations; (3) For the organization of the staff and officials; (b) for the conditions of employment in the railway's service; (c) for the purchase of supplies and the sale of materials; (d) for ascertaining and collecting the railway tolls, dues and revenues.

BOARD IS ORGANIZING.

Messrs. Butler, Pottinger, Tiffin and Brady, who have been named as the new board, have held a preliminary meeting, at which there was an informal discussion of the work of the board.

There will be another meeting some time this week, at which a definite plan will be agreed upon and announced.

The action taken by the Government puts an end to the agitation, perpetuated in certain quarters last fall, for the handing over of the railway to a nominal rental to a private corporation. The opinion of the people of Ontario and the west as well as those of the Maritime Provinces was very strongly against any such proposal, and the Minister of Railways took an early opportunity of saying that the people's railway must remain in the people's possession.

CUT OFF FOUR.

G.T.R. Restaurant at Falls is One of the Unlucky Quartette.

Niagara Falls, Ont., April 26.—The License Commissioners of Welland today cut off four licenses in this city and laid over for consideration two more. Those who will lose their licenses are W. R. Dasher, Queen's Park Hotel; Edward Smith, St. Clair Hotel; F. G. Lick, International Hotel, and T. P. Phelan, Toronto, the Grand Trunk restaurant, one of the oldest licenses in the town.

Those laid over for consideration are the Market and Imperial Hotels.

The Canada News Co. secured the G. T. R. restaurant last fall and fitted it up in splendid style. The license has been held for fifty years.

"A delightful story." The teapot tells it when you use "Salada" Tea: delicious, healthful and refreshing; in fact, "Salada" is tea perfection.

A band of female cut-throats have been arrested in a Russian village near St. Petersburg.

The Hero of Quebec

In the autumn of 1759 the banks of the majestic St. Lawrence witnessed a remarkable occurrence. There a battle was waged for the conquest of the land.

There a wonderful soldier by his genius and daring achieved a victory which was far reaching in its results—one of the landmarks of history—the passing of a Greater France, the coming of Greater Britain and the birth of the United States.

In the days of yore, from Britain's shores,

Wolfe, the dauntless hero, came, And planned firm Britannia's flag, On Canada's fair domain.

Here may it be, our boast, our pride, And join in joy together,

The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose entwined, The Maple Leaf forever.

In that Battle of the Plains, Wolfe were the scarlet, Montcalm the white.

In death robes of glory they lay, The name of Wolfe is among the immortal names that were born not to die.

To follow him through his history and to give an account of the diplomatic and political achievements of his time would require volumes. To discuss his career involves the growth of a mighty Empire.

The writer has consulted the best authorities and shall recall the facts thus obtained.

Behold Wolfe! the supreme soldier and masterly leader! His strategy and tactics were superb. He possessed swift vision, cool judgment and the insight that forecast each move of his antagonist. Wolfe was the military Nelson.

Both were gifted to lead and were popular with their men. (One was the soldiers' friend—the other the sailors' friend.)

Wolfe, who had that magnetic quality of swaying troops, and who so inspired them that in his hands they became terrible in war, was no ordinary man. In addition to his magnificent courage, he exhibited consummate skill and a rare talent for command; and it is a notable fact there was no better field force in the British army in the 18th century than that under the leadership of General James Wolfe.

Like Nelson, he was invincible in battle. Both had a profound knowledge of the science and art of war. Wolfe manifested these qualities which gave evidence that he was a military chieftain of the highest order.

Again we exclaim, what a career! At 13 he decided to follow the profession of his father, who was a prominent British soldier; at 14 he received his commission as ensign and saw service in Flanders. A year later he took part in the famous battle of Dettingen; and though a mere boy he was adjudged of his regiment.

At 17 he met a young girl who was made captain and brigade major. In this capacity he served with the army in Scotland. In 1747 he was again abroad on service and for his distinguished valor at the battle of Lawfeld he received the public thanks of his commander-in-chief, the Duke of Cumberland. On the 5th of January, 1747, he was made a major; and on the 29th of March, 1751, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel.

While introducing perfect discipline he secured the personal affection of every soldier. In the mismanagement of the expedition against Richfort, Wolfe was appointed quartermaster-general of the force. The failure of the operation brought disgrace to nearly all concerned; but had Wolfe's counsel been followed the result would have been different, and his reputation, already brilliant, was enhanced. He attracted the attention of Pitt, that unsurpassed statesman of his time, who was now decisively drawn to him, as a commander of whom great things might be expected; and in 1758 with the rank of brigadier-general he was given a command in the expedition against Cape Breton, under General Amherst.

The capture of the strong fortress of Louisbourg was chiefly due to Wolfe's skill, and his splendid achievement made him the popular "Hero of Louisbourg."

The great Pitt was now organizing his grand scheme for the overthrow of the French in Canada. He sought for merit wherever it was found, and selected Wolfe to command the expedition, which had for its object the capture of Quebec, the stronghold of the French.

To the rank of major-general and commanding an army of between 8,000 and 9,000 men, Wolfe sailed from England on the 17th of February, 1759, and on the 26th of June landed his forces at the Isle of Orleans, across from Quebec. He proceeded to form plans for an attack on that city. To do this proved, on a closer examination, a stupendous, indeed an almost hopeless task. The skillful Montcalm had adopted a system of defence which offered no point of vantage. After several unsuccessful attempts, in which Wolfe was ably assisted by Admiral Saunders, the commander of the British fleet, he decided upon another plan, which was crowned with success.

At an early hour on the morning of the 13th of September, 1759, Montcalm beheld through the mist a red line coming swiftly over the Plains of Abraham. There could be no doubt that it was the British army under the intrepid warrior, the "Hero of Louisbourg." Wolfe had during the night succeeded in scaling the cliffs at a point unsuspectedly guarded, through the disobedience of the orders of Montcalm. The facts show that Wolfe had resolved to make this daring enterprise, and had admirably thought it out; that by his orders, in which he said: "Officers and men will remember what their country expects of them," and that it was brilliantly executed, and shall forever abide as one of the masterpieces in the annals of war.

Wolfe was confident of the result. The forces actively engaged on each side seemed nearly equal.

What stays the Victor of Carillon, who is restless for the strife?

Why lags Vaudeville when battle calls?

Why guard the peaceful lines?

Why linger Rameau's guns behind the sheltering walls?

"On with the charge," Montcalm cries, and a portion of the French troops advance eagerly. On! On! they come. Behold the English stand firm as a granite wall, waiting the onset of the French. Wolfe with that calm possession which he revealed had fortified his men to fire a single shot till he gave the word.

Suddenly while the columns in white are close up to the scarlet line, there is a sharp command. "Fire!" rings from right to left. Immediately from end to

end of the British line, a burst of flame pours, which is very calm and steadfast trusting and believing in their chief. The smoke clears away. The wearers of the white waver; their line is crumbling and the ground is strewn with their dead and dying. Wolfe gives the order to advance and the scarlet line instantly moves forward. The result is decisive and the French are driven from the field. So ended the supremacy of France in Canada.

Both sides in this historic battle lost their great commanders.

Twice wounded—Wolfe recks not, but still leads the charge.

But fate guides the fatal ball, With bleeding breast he claims a comrade's aid.

And exclaims—"let not my soldiers see their leader fall."

He lived long enough to know he was victorious; then he lay down and died, his last words—"Now God be praised, I will die in peace."

The pitying fates his death delay Till Heaven for him delays the day—He heard, rejoiced and died.

The illustrious Wolfe had fought his last battle and died bequeathing to his mother a conqueror's name; to the Anglo-Saxon race the continent of North America, and an example which is an inspiration to all mankind.

No better French General than Montcalm could have been chosen to command the forces of France in Canada. But nothing short of a miracle could have saved Canada to the French, for it was evident that it would be sacrificed for European prestige. The King of France had directed Montcalm "to hold the colony to the last with the forces in it." Montcalm replied—"I shall do everything to save this unhappy colony or die." He kept his word. He labored like a hero, fought like a hero and died like a hero, but his life was wasted. So perished one of the ablest soldiers of France. Before the "Battle of the Plains" he had defeated all of the English Generals who had opposed him.

The deeds of Wolfe and of Montcalm and their heroic sacrifice on the same field of conflict, in a lonely home, a well known fact that there was no military careers of these celebrated leaders show that they are numbered among the modern world's foremost soldiers and military commanders.

Montcalm and Wolfe! Wolfe and Montcalm!

Quebec thy storied citadel, Attest in burning song and psalm How here thy heroes fell!

Some time after the battle one of the warships which sailed away from Quebec to the land across the sea, bore all that was mortal of one of Britain's noblest sons.

England gave his body a grave; Parliament a monument to his fame and memory.

The joy of Great Britain over the triumph of Wolfe was saddened by the news of the death of a noble soldier. In a lonely home a widow's weeping; she had given her all—her heroic son so that the banners of England might forever float over the ramparts of Quebec.

Montcalm rests in a warrior's grave, unmarked of sunshine, storm and battle. On the Plains of Abraham a noble pillar marks the spot where Wolfe fell, and upon it is inscribed,

"Here died Wolfe victorious."

As future generations visit Quebec they will behold a tall shaft erected to commemorate the heroism of Wolfe and Montcalm.

Though Wolfe was only 32 years of age when he died, he had won imperishable military renown; and it is a well known fact that there was no greater British general from the days of Marlborough to those of Wellington than he who became a conqueror in a glorious death on the Plains of Abraham.

James Wolfe was a gift from God for the performance of a great task. Behold from the icy flocks of the north to the sparkling chain of lakes and the silvery thread of the St. Lawrence on the south; from the broad Atlantic on the east to the Pacific and the land of the snow peaks on the west. One Dominion. One country. One flag.

O sons! O daughters! of Canada and of all lands under the British flag forget not those who gave their lives that your emblem of glory shall forever wave and honor evermore the immortal Wolfe.

For on that day no nobler blood stained the soil.

Than his who for his country laid life down;

Who for an empire battled there, And from his rival's brow took the laurel crown.

E. B. Bell, 448 King William street, Hamilton, Ont., March 24, 1909.

HE GOT RELIEF RIGHT AWAY

Dodd's Kidney Pills Cure Kidney Disease of Eight Years' Standing.

That's What They Did for William O. Cain, and Now He Says: "Dodd's Kidney Pills are a Great Medicine."

Mapleton, Albert Co., N. B., April 26. (Special).—When I began taking Dodd's Kidney Pills I got relief right away. I have found Dodd's Kidney Pills a great medicine. So says William O. Cain, well known, highly respected in this neighborhood. And Mr. Cain has a very good reason for making so emphatic a statement. For eight years he was a sufferer from Kidney Disease, and did not seem to be able to get relief.

"Why, I was so bad," Mr. Cain goes on to state, "and my kidneys bothered me so that if I would go to pick anything off the ground I would fall." But Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me just as they have cured thousands of other sufferers all over Canada. They never fail to cure Kidney Disease of any kind. Not once, but scores of times, they have vanquished Bright's Disease, the most deadly of all kidney troubles, which every day brings stories of cures of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Dropsy and Heart Disease from various parts of the Dominion. Other kidney medicines may cure. Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure.

The Right House

"HAMILTON'S FAVORITE SHOPPING PLACE"

Beautiful new French broadcloths at \$1.50

Very rich and elegant for tailored suit wear: All colors

BROADCLOTHS—especially French Broadcloths—are high style this season for smart, elegant tailored gowns, suits, skirts, wraps and coats. Their chiffon weight and shimmering, lustrous finish lends them a richness and quiet elegance attained by no other weave. Women of fashion everywhere demand these handsome Broadcloths for Spring wear.

Woven from the purest and finest of long wool yarns; full 54 inches wide. They will wear and wear and always look well. Such fashionable shades as ashes of roses, delft blue, taupe, wistaria, peacock, reseda, bronze and bisque as well as the staple browns, blues, greens and other wanted shades and black. Actual comparison shows that they are far superior to most \$1.50 Broadcloths. Our price—

THOMAS C. WATKINS

\$5, \$6 and \$8 hats Three hats for the price of one

"A HAT for every gown? What extravagance!" "Not extravagance at all, my dear. You see I buy my hats at the Right House. This dear little blue straw, which I shall wear with my tailored suit, was just \$5. This pretty little Tuscan—see how delightfully it goes with my ponce dress?—was only \$6.00. Isn't it charming? I shall wear it with my linen suit, too. Then with my white lingerie dress and also my pale blue evening frock. I shall wear this large black hat, which cost me \$8. So you see for a total of \$19 my head is pretty well equipped."

"Well I shall say no more about extravagance. You are a wonder."

"Not at all. Try the variety and beauty in Right House \$5, \$6 and \$8 millinery for yourself. Some seasons I purchase my entire three hats there for \$15!"

THOMAS C. WATKINS

Corner King East and Hughson Sts. HAMILTON, ONTARIO

Why Darn Stockings By Hand?

You Can Get Free Lessons

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The following by-laws were given a third reading:

By-law to raise \$25,000 for the purposes of the Hamilton Public Library.

By-law to issue debentures for \$112,000 to pay off the overdraft.

By-law to issue debentures for \$125,000 for permanent roadways.

By-law to issue debentures for the purchase of a Hospital site.

By-law authorizing the investment of a portion of the sinking fund in the purchase of local improvement debentures.

Ald. Milne wanted to know what was being done regarding the agitation to have all dogs running at large muzzled and Chairman Gardner informed him that the Markets Committee was considering the matter.

Chairman Jutten invited the Mayor and all the aldermen to inspect the sewage disposal and new annex disposal plant on Saturday afternoon.

HISSED ASQUITH.

References to Him Roused the Suffragettes' Indignation.

Opening of International Woman Suffrage Alliance in London.

London, April 26.—Mme. Sarah Grand made by far the most telling speech to-day at the opening of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance at St. James' Hall. The reason women were clamoring for enfranchisement, she said, was that they could not help it. It was as much a need of the nature of the modern progressive woman as it was for birds to fly or fish to swim. The movement was altogether evolutionary. Women could save modern civilization. The great business of life was happiness, and wherever there was competition there was strife and no happiness. She hoped to see the day when competition would be exterminated and co-operation take its