

THE HAMILTON TIMES

SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1909.

AN EASTER THOUGHT.

Easter is to Christians the Festival of festivals. Have you ever really grasped the significance of the stupendous event which it celebrates?

Perhaps you have; but not all professing Christians have.

It is the miracle of miracles; the crowning fact and consummation of the great plan for the reconciliation of humanity to God which is set forth in our Christian religion. Deity in human flesh sacrificed for man, dying a shameful death of torture on the cross to expiate our offences and to hold out to our race a free pardon! That body re-visited and resurrected after three days' entombment, victorious over sin, death and the grave! Wonder of infinite compassion and love for mankind! Miracle of omnipotent guardianship and power!

Christ was slain for us. But death had no sovereignty over him—not even over his human body. Grasp that idea. The body of the Saviour, the very body in which He was wont to associate with His disciples, was raised from the dead. The record says:

Behold my hands and my feet, that it is I myself; handle me and see; for a spirit hath not flesh and bones, as ye see me have. And when he had thus spoken, he showed them his hands and his feet.—Luke XXIV, 39-40.

Then saith he to Thomas, Reach hither thy finger, and behold my hands; and reach hither thy hand and thrust it into my side; and be not faithless, but believing.—John XX, 27.

Easter is the annual profession of fealty not to a dead, but to a living, Saviour—the assertion of the great fact which marks the Christian religion as different from and immeasurably superior to all others. If we believe in our hearts as we profess with our lips, our homage should be limited only by our capacity to serve Him. Are we as individuals and as a people living up to our professions and opportunities?

Let that be a thought for Easter day.

THE SESSION OVER.

The work of the session of the Legislature has been practically completed, only the formal prorogation being left for Tuesday. The session has been a short and full one, and while much legislation was put through—a good deal of it with that insufficient consideration which means early and bewildering amendments—many measures were jammed through which should never have been allowed to be placed upon the statute book—there is still the comforting thought that a good many vicious proposals did not receive the approval which their promoters looked for from a pliant majority.

Important among the legislation of the "eight weeks" is the Law Reform measure. It is far from being all that is to be desired, and already the necessity of amendments are borne in upon the bench, bar and public. But it has many features worthy of approval. With a broader view and less haste the Government might have had better success. Some of its best features are due to the watchfulness and prudent suggestions of the little Opposition group.

The changes in the Liquor License Act are of some importance. We have already commented upon them at length. The consolidation of the Provincial statutes provided for is a routine work, but a large one. There has been a reprehensible disposition shown in some measures to depart from the well-established principles of British liberty, as in the amendments empowering officers to enter a private house and seize any liquor found, assuming it to be for illegal use and requiring the owner of the place to prove his innocence. This vice is apparent again in the validation of illegal by-laws placing large obligations on municipal ratepayers in connection with the Hydro Electric scheme; also in authorizing councils to incur large debts after the ratepayers had voted against their assumption.

Huge grants of public lands and moneys to railway promoters marked the session, one land grant alone covering 2,000,000 acres. In view of the campaign pledges and speeches on the floor of the Legislature, by the Premier against such grants, this wholesale largesse is disappointing and calculated to destroy confidence and arouse suspicion.

The Opposition has no reason to be ashamed of its work of the session. Its criticism has been keen, but it has always been reasonable and helpful. Even Premier Whitney felt constrained to say that in his 21 years' experience he never knew an Opposition leader who paid more careful, dignified and industrious attention to the public questions that came up for discussion than did Mr. MacKay. And Whitney was an Opposition leader himself.

ITS FIRST STAGE.

The Payne tariff bill has passed the United States House of Representatives by a vote of 217 to 161, after less than a month's consideration. This brevity may deceive some people as to the actual outcome of the attempt at tariff revision. It would be a great mistake, however, to conclude that last night's division ends the struggle, and that the Payne bill will become law in its present shape. The actual revision of the tariff will be made in the Senate, and the fight there is yet to be begun. The Senate Finance Committee has a tariff bill of its own which has been a year in preparation, and which will probably be ready for consideration by the middle of this month. This bill is said to be radically different from the House bill, so much so, in fact, that in regard to the application of maximum and minimum

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No. 0645. Sleeping Carriage, reed body, golden brown finished, 3/4 inch tires, upholstering to match, special

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No. 0695. Sleeping Carriage, wood body, Autumn brown finish, upholstering to match, 3/4 inch tires, leathercloth hood, special

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No. 0653. Carriage, golden brown finished, reed body, 3/4 inch rubber tires, leathercloth hood, special

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\$5.25

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num rates, the provisions of the Payne bill will be practically inverted. It is not improbable that the battle between the supporters of the two measures will be long and bitter.

Canada's interest in the United States tariff is much less keen than in former years. We have been gradually placing ourselves in a position of independence with regard to it and far more than twelve years ago, under the present Government, while pursuing a policy of neighborliness, so regulated our tariff as to be in a position to care little what the United States should do with theirs. Our people would naturally welcome a disposition on the part of our neighbors to escape from tariff bondage, but we do not forget that it is they who are to be pulled by the yoke which they are fashioning. Whatever may be the result of the struggle of the various self-seeking interests now besieging Congress, Canada will be satisfied. The day will not be long delayed when the system of robbery of the people will be utterly destroyed by the greed of its beneficiaries.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Oh, yes, Mayor McLaren! If drilling the police will make them more effective as crookcatchers and enforcers of the law generally, let them have a drill instructor and four hours a day over-time special practice. Tention—eyes right! Look pretty!

The report of the Inspector of Technical Education seems to be very largely taken up with a description and pictures of the products of the various manual training classes. This manual training is not without its importance, but without minimizing its value we may be allowed to express the opinion that it is very far from supplying the place of a real system of technical education.

Nevertheless, although the British fleet would be perhaps three times as great as the German fleet, none can deny that German discipline, German seamanship, and the heroism of German crews would, in case the trial came, counterbalance all other advantages.

That sort of thing may be flattering, if not very convincing, in Germany; but what sort of pabulum is it to offer to Britons as a means of keeping up the war scare?

We are told that a Hazen Government commission has "found" against Hon. Mr. Pugsley as the result of some railway inquiry, holding him and others responsible for something like misappropriation of \$134,000 of New Brunswick money, and some Tory organs say it is "up to Sir Wilfrid to act." We do not see the appropriateness of the conclusion. If this commission was intended to serve other than political party purposes of slander the New Brunswick Government ought at once to clap Pugsley

and his fellow-accused into jail and ask the courts to punish them. Will they do it; or will they justify the suspicion that the commission and its findings are for a purpose?

The Legislature did well to kill that proposed amendment of the Municipal Act, sought for by the so-called "Municipal Association" providing that councils should not be liable for failure to keep the highways in safe condition. The wonder is that it ever passed the Municipal Committee. Now, when those self-appointed municipal associations go again to seek legislation, let them to lead for home.

It is almost amusing to find British war scare organs reproducing an anonymous communication translated from the Berliner Tagblatt, in which the feasibility of successfully invading Great Britain is discussed, and is made to depend on the vast superiority of German bravery, skill and discipline. The author, who is said to be an "officer," admits the difficulty of landing a German army in England, but he gets over it in this way:

Gradually we are getting at the motives of the political leaders of the "war scare" who insist that Canada must immediately proceed to build a navy fit to compete with those of the great powers. The Mail and Empire is already advocating huge bonuses to all steel vessels built in Canada, and Government aid to great dockyards and armor plate concerns "to compete with the highly organized ship-building industries of the great maritime powers." Hunger for the people's money seems to inspire the war scare "patriots."

Hon. Mr. Pugsley has issued a reply to the talk in the Tory papers regarding his connection with the New Brunswick Coal & Railway Company. He deals at considerable length with the "charges," and shows beyond question that important items of the accounts have been omitted in order to create an appearance against him, in one instance the "founders' share" being stated at \$430,000, whereas the evidence shows that this share was but \$43,000!

A great ice jam is blocking the gorge of the Niagara River, and backing the water up to the Falls. The rise has stopped the plant of the Ontario Electric Company, from which the Hydro-Electric Commission has arranged for current, and last night it was feared that the water would soon reach a point at which the Electrical Development plant, supplying Toronto, would be compelled to shut down. It is many years since such an ice jam has occurred.

SHOULD SEE THEM. (Toronto News.) A Detroit policeman says that newspaper writers make the best detectives. Ah, but he never saw the Hamilton police!

CUR EXCHANGES

BEHIND THE THRONE. (Toronto Globe.) The power behind the throne had a fitting illustration when William Mackenzie listened while his two million acres of pulpwood were safely landed.

WHERE PATRIOTISM FAILS. (Victoria Colonist.) Many a man is ready to die for his country, but he is unwilling to take an axe and drive in a protruding nail in the sidewalk in front of his own premises.

ANOTHER TORY KICK. (Toronto Telegram.) That 2,000,000 acre land grant is nothing for Sir James Whitney to be proud of, albeit it may be the duty of the Ontario patriot to hold his nose and vote for it.

IS IT INVOLUTION? (Goldwin Smith.) A notable and significant feature of our newspaper press is the series of portraits of successful athletes, the demigods of the day. They generally show, as might be expected, predominance of the animal over the mental, of the uncivilized over the civilized man.

DOES NOT HELP WHITNEY. (Goldwin Smith.) The judgment of the Court of Appeal, dismissing the appeal of the Florence Mining Co., appears to be on such grounds as not in the least to uphold the pretension of the Provincial Government of power of confiscation without compensation, or to a power of closing the gates of justice. The By-stander has never touched the portion of the case on which the judgment is given.

SOMETHING RADICALLY WRONG. (Goldwin Smith.) Another clean sweep of obsolete war ships, we are told, has been decided upon by the British naval authorities; no fewer than ten are coming under the hammer. Among them, some of the ships of the special reserve are to be sold. A few years hence, perhaps, the Dreadnoughts will be sold to make way for aeroplanes or some other new invention. Meantime the streets of London swarm with penny. Upwards of 2,000 persons are found to be homeless.

HE FEARED RECIPROCATON. (Toronto Saturday Night.) Mr. Sam Barker, the member of Parliament for Hamilton, told a good story recently to a small group of friends at the Rideau Club, Ottawa. Some years ago Mr. Barker was connected with the Great Western Railway, and one day he received a letter from a Canadian then living in the United States. The Canadian was employed in one of the large racket factories of Pittsburg and the letter paper on which he proffered his request was adorned with realistic cuts of coffins and hearses. The letter set forth that the man wished to return to Canada—and would Mr. Barker kindly send him the necessary transportation? "That was all right," added the general member for Hamilton in telling the story, "but the maker of coffins would

up by saying that he would be very pleased at any time to reciprocate." "And so far," added Mr. Barker, "I am pleased to say he has had no opportunity of reciprocating."

JACK RUSSELL. (Canadian Courier.) Case of a young man who in an art career has forged with rather phenomenal rapidity to something like a front rank is presented by Mr. John Russell. Three years ago Mr. Russell was working in a Toronto engraving house. The other day the Dominion Government purchased a large painting of his—at a price that made it well worth while for Mr. Russell to have pointed it. The picture has been on exhibition at the Canadian Art Club, from which three pictures were bought; two others being one each from Messrs. Homer Watson

and J. Arch. Browne. Mr. Russell is the son of Dr. Russell, formerly superintendent of the Hamilton Asylum. He got his first training at the Hamilton Art School; spent five years in New York and three years ago went to Paris, where he still lives. As long as he remains in Paris he will never do any distinctively Canadian work. The picture he sold was continental rather than Canadian in both choice of subject and style of treatment.

MAJOR MORRISON. (Canadian Courier.) Major Morrison, whom Lieut. Colonel Steele has succeeded as president of the South African Veterans' Association, is one of the most distinguished men in the Canadian militia. He is also an editor. But he has been a soldier longer than he has been an editor—and he is not yet quite sure whether the pen is mightier than the sword. However, it was while he was editor of the Ottawa Citizen that the Boer war broke out—and so did he, being then Lieut. Morrison in D Battery, R. C. A. This proved to be the tide in Morrison's life that led, if not to fortune, at least to high distinction. His brigade served first in general Ian Hamilton's division; subsequently under general Smith-Dorrien; and the story of how the combined Royal Canadian Artillery, Dragons and Rifles saved the day at Lilliefontaine on the Koomati, is told on the bas-relief of the Strathcona monument in Dominion square, Montreal. For his gallant services in this action Lieut. Morrison received the D. S. O. cross and was breveted as captain. The D. S. O. ranks next to the Victoria Cross in importance. Since the Boer war, Major Morrison has been active in the militia. Three years ago he organized the 23rd Battery of Ottawa and the following year his corps won the first prize for shooting—among all the batteries of Canada. Last year the 23rd was first in manoeuvre, second in general efficiency and second in shooting. Major Morrison has since been gazetted commander of the 8th Artillery Brigade.

DOCTOR'S ORDER WAS: 'CUTICURA' For a Bad Case of Eczema on Child —Suffered for Three Months—Disease Reached a Fearful Stage —Pain and Itching were Terrible. CURED AFTER OTHER PRESCRIPTIONS FAILED

"When I was small I was troubled with eczema for about three months. It was all over my face and covered nearly all of my head. It reached such a state that it was just a large scab all over, and the pain and itching were terrible. I doctored with an able physician for some time and was then advised by him to use the Cuticura Remedies which I did and I was entirely cured. I have not been bothered with it since. I used Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment but do not know exactly how much was used to complete the cure. I can safely say that Cuticura did a lot for me. Miss Anabel Wilson, North Branch, Mich., Oct. 20, 1907."

ITCHING CURED With Cuticura Remedies in Three Days After Six Months of Suffering. "I suffered fully six months. The trouble began on my arms in little red pimples and it was not long before it was all over my body, limbs, face, and hands. It was so bad that I could not rest night or day and during the six months, I did not get a good night's sleep. I doctored for three or four months and spent at least twenty dollars trying to find a cure but none could be found. Then I saw the Cuticura Remedies advertised, and the next day I purchased some for seventy-five cents at the drugstore. I used them and I was relieved of the itching in three days, and I have never had a sign of any skin disease since. The Cuticura Remedies are the only remedies to use for skin diseases, they have cured me and they will cure others in the same way. J. W. Bloom, R. R. Telegrapher, Holloway, Mich., Nov. 20 and Dec. 29, 1906."

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I. O. G. T. International Lodge Officers Give a Banquet. Last evening the officers of International entertained the members of their own and Britannia Lodges and the affair was an unqualified success. After partaking of the good things provided, a short programme was presented by the following members: Miss Lily Boniface, Miss M. Taylor, Miss May Larner, Miss Mary Monson, Miss Vera Silson, W. Brown and E. Larner. T. B. W. Macnaughton, the popular chief templar, seemed ubiquitous and welcomed the visitors in a few well chosen words to which E. W. Ambrose, chief templar of Britannia Lodge, replied in a most felicitous manner. Special addresses were also given by A. H. Lyle, G.T., and F. S. Morrison. Parlor games brought to a close one of the happiest evenings in the history of the lodge.

VISIT OF CHIEF. I. O. F. Will Give Him a Worthy Reception. The committee having in charge the reception and concert in honor of Hon. Elliott G. Stevenson, Supreme Chief Ranger of the Independent Order of Foresters, is actively engaged in the work of completing arrangements therefor. The event will be held in the Grand Opera House next Thursday evening, April 15, and admission will be entirely complimentary tickets to the members and their friends. These tickets may be secured from the financial secretaries of the various courts or at the local office of the order, 37 James street south. The plan of seats will open at the Opera House Box Office on Tuesday morning, the 12th, and the committee is endeavoring to advise the members holding tickets to have same reserved if they wish to secure seating accommodation on the night of the reception. Special trips are being arranged on the electric lines, and a large attendance is already assured from the various courts in the district. Among the artists engaged for the occasion are Donald McGroun, of Toronto, Miss Irene Strauch, of London, Miss Bertha Carey, Will McLeod, and J. E. Aldous, of this city. The Opera House orchestra, under direction of Leo Lomas, has been engaged and will provide an excellent programme commencing at 7:45. A number of supreme officers of the order have signified their intention of being present. Mr. Stevenson, the guest of the evening, is the successor of the late Dr. Oronhyatekha. He is a brilliant speaker and will deliver a half-hour address.

Advance sheets of the new criminal code adopted at the recent session of the Washington Territory Legislature show that it contains a strict anti-tipping law, which provides that "every employee of a public house or public service corporation, who solicits or receives a gratuity from a guest, and every person giving a gratuity shall be guilty of a misdemeanor." Word has reached Mexico City of the discovery of the richest placer gold fields ever found in Mexico. They are located in the State of Oaxaca, on the Vera Cruz & Pacific Railway. The discovery was made by accident. At the trial of Mrs. Harry Sampson at Lyons, N. Y., a gun expert testified that the rifle which killed Sampson must have been fired off at least four feet from his breast.

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