

GRADUATION OF NURSES.

Interesting Ceremony at the City Hospital Yesterday.

Nineteen Young Ladies Receive Their Medals and Diplomas.

Addresses by Governors and Some of City Clergy.

Comprising the 1909 nurses graduating class of the City Hospital Training School, the largest in the history of the institution, nineteen bright young ladies yesterday afternoon were the recipients of gold medals, diplomas, advice, congratulations and bouquets of eloquence at the annual commencement exercises. The function was held in the Nurses' Home, which stands as a monument to the munificence of Mrs. Hendrie, a gift which, it was suggested during the addresses yesterday, should act as an inspiration for some of Hamilton's wealthy people. The building was tastefully decorated with palms and flowers in honor of the event. Relatives and admiring friends of the graduates, physicians, clergymen and others who take an active interest in the hospital, filled the drawing rooms, the lady superintendent, Mrs. House, assisted by Miss Aikin, receiving the guests. An enjoyable musical programme was given and a pleasing feature was the tribute of appreciation paid by the speakers to the capable management of the institution under the direction of the medical superintendent, Dr. Langrill, and the nursing superintendent, Chairman John Billings, of the Board of Hospital Governors, presided, and the gold medals and diplomas were presented by Lieut.-Col. A. H. Moore, one of the governors, and Ven. Archdeacon Forrester, rector of All Saints' Church.

In an inspiring and impressive invocation Rev. Dr. Fletcher prayed that God's blessing might rest on the work of the young ladies in their chosen profession. The white capped graduates, in their neat and spotless uniforms, then entered the drawing room in a body to receive their awards. Emphasizing his appreciation of the kind treatment he had himself received while a patient in the institution recently, Archdeacon Forrester, awarding the diplomas, paid an earnest tribute to the work of the nursing staff, and urged upon the graduates to hold before them as their ideal the example of the Savior himself, who came not to be ministered unto, but to minister.

"I want to congratulate the graduating class," he said, "on the years of hard study brought to a successful conclusion, years not only of hard study, but of hard work, for I have seen some of it, and want to bear testimony to the splendid work done in this hospital." As a clergyman, at times he came in contact with those who were wont to indulge in criticism, but the experience from walking through the wards impressed him with the kind treatment and close attention the patients received from the nurses.

"Your preparation for your life work is ended," he said, "but your preparation is only a small part of the work of your lives. Let your ideal be one of service rather than of gain. The laborer is worthy of his hire, but let us attain to a higher ideal in the professional line of life. Think of what you can give rather than what you can get and by keeping before you this higher ideal you will bring much more happiness to yourselves. May God's blessing rest on your work."

Presenting the gold medals, Lieut.-Col. Moore recalled that he had the closest connection with the Hospital of anyone in Hamilton, being placed on the board soon after the institution was erected, and taking an active interest in the work ever since. With such experience he spoke with authority. "In the Medical Superintendent," he said, "we have a man who is thoroughly capable of handling that part of the work, and in Mrs. House, the lady superintendent, we have a treasure."

Addressing the graduates, he said, "Remember that your profession is one in which you can do much good for humanity. There are certain walks in life that offer exceptional opportunity for this, and you are one of them and in the years to come I am satisfied you will bring credit not only to yourselves, but to your Alma Mater, the Hamilton Hospital."

Col. Moore regretted that the nurses' quarters were so badly cramped, and that the Government would not give money to enlarge them, but unfortunately they had not seen fit to do so. Referring to Mrs. Hendrie's generous gift, he said, probably they would have to wait until some other wealthy citizen emulated her example before the building would be enlarged. "If the people knew the difficulties under which we labor to provide quarters and the unpleasantness of the many things that have to be borne with, I think they would cheerfully provide what is required. I wish we had men like Mr. McDonald, of Montreal, who thinks nothing of giving \$100,000 or \$200,000 to public charity. Some of the rich men of Hamilton should help us in the work done here." Col. Moore regretted that he had been misrepresented in the press in a report that accused him of complaining about the cost of the medals for the nurses. "The medals," he said, "are a very small return for the work done and service you have given. No man is more loyal to the hospital and staff than I am."

Dr. Frank Coleman delivered an interesting address to the graduates, dealing in detail with their training and the profession in which they were engaged. He particularly urged them to keep before them throughout their career the lofty ideal that should inspire those in such a noble work.

"The city owes the Board of Hospital Governors a debt of gratitude that will never be able to repay," declared Rev. Father Brady, paying a tribute to the work of the board. He spoke appreciatively of Chairman Billings' services. One would expect after laboring so long and well throughout the past gentlemen and Father Brady thought there was room for both. He referred with satisfaction to the harmony that prevailed.

The Medical Superintendent, Dr. Langrill, declared that much of the credit for the success of the Hospital was due to the efficient services of the nurses. "I wish," he said, "to pay them the greatest tribute possible." Dr. Langrill also spoke appreciatively of the splendid work of the board and referred briefly to the crowded conditions of the isola-

tion and diphtheria buildings. Mayor McLaren spoke briefly. The graduating class was as follows: Jean L. Edgar, Hamilton. Margaret Malross, Galt. Lillian G. Tobias, Brantford. Vivian E. Fenly, Cairo, Ont. Irene Elliott, Bolton. Annie E. McDermott, Beeton. Hannah B. McGregor, Grenfell, Sask. Carrie Dow, Hamilton. Olive M. Holliday, Brooklyn, Ont. Blanche A. Emerson, Burlington. Elma L. Gunter, Trenton, Ont. Madeline Hunt, Woodstock, Ont. Katherine Hudson, Hamilton. Annie D. Beck, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Mary Brennan, Chesley, Ont. Eloise Touchburn, Ida, Ont. Lillian G. Armstrong, Woodstock, Ont. Margaret E. Hagyard, Scotch Block, Ont. Christina Kerr, Hamilton. The following musical programme was given: Local solo..... Mrs. McNichol. Piano solo..... Miss McGregor. Vocal solo..... Mrs. Mullin. Vocal solo..... Mrs. McNichol. Violin solo..... Dr. MacLoughlin. In the evening the annual "at-home" was held and a very pleasant time was spent.

KNOCKED OFF A CAR

An Orangeville Man Caught in a Telephone Wire.

Orangeville, June 17.—A terrible accident happened last evening in the yards of the Superior Portland Cement Company, opposite the C. P. R. depot here, whereby Edward French, an employee of the company, received fearful injuries. French was on top of a box car which was being shunted. The car was run over John street crossing, where a private telephone wire crossed the track. The wire caught French under the chin and lifted him clear off his feet. For a moment he dangled in the air and then tumbled off the car fifteen feet, headfirst, striking the timber of a culvert. Several ribs were broken and the head, side and arms bruised.

Dr. Norman Wright, of Detroit, witnessed the accident and gave immediate treatment. The man has only been conscious since at intervals. Notwithstanding the severity of the injuries, French has a good chance of recovery.

SLAVERY AND LIQUOR.

To the Editor of the Times:

Dear Sir,—In your issue of 15th inst., there is a report of the charge delivered by Bishop Williams to the Synod of Huron, defending the compensation of liquor license-holders for the loss of their licenses. Bishop Williams says: "The British way is for the State to make compensation to private individuals when it suppresses by law a legitimate trade. The abolition of slavery is a case in point. Slavery was a legitimate system, tolerated and protected by law, and when the State abolished the system it made compensation to the slave-owners to the extent of \$100,000,000."

So the Government did, Mr. Editor, and rightly so. But did it proceed to compensate the slave-traders whose business was destroyed, and whose property in ships and "factories" became practically valueless? Did not the British Statesmen recognize a great difference in principle between compensating the slave-owners for the loss of what the law had long recognized as their property, and compensating the slave-traders for the prohibition of their evil business? In the one case the State took property away from a man, and practically appropriated it to its own use by making citizens out of what up to that time had only been recognized as another man's chattel. In the other case the State left the men in full possession of all their property, but merely forbade their using it for a certain purpose.

Now, Mr. Editor, I claim that the liquor trader is, in relation to his business, in precisely the same position as the slave-trader, and should be treated in that relationship in precisely the same way.

Note the parallel! The slave-trader invested money in good faith in a business which was protected by law—so has the liquor-trader. The slave-trader lost his business "by a law which made the investment all but a total loss,"—so does the liquor-trader under a reduction or prohibition law.

The slave-trader had been compelled to improve his ships and "factories" at considerable expense, (that was in 1788),—so has the liquor-trader been compelled to improve his premises.

Yet who the British Government prohibited the slave-trade it did not give one penny of compensation to the slave-traders! Neither should any Government (if they follow British precedent in dealing with the slave trade), to the liquor-traders.

It was not till 1833 that the slaves were freed, twenty-six years after the trade had been prohibited. Then, as I have pointed out, for what the State took, the State paid. If ever there should be a Government so foolish as to pass a law to prevent a man from having liquor in his possession in his own home, and should proceed to take away the liquor he already possesses, then, say I, follow British precedent and let it pay for what it takes. A prohibition law is not intended to take away a man's property, but it is intended to prohibit a trade that has proved itself to be the greatest curse of the country.

Thanking you for the space accorded me in your valuable paper, yours truly, June 17, 1909. H. Edgar Allen.

CONFIDENCE OF GENIUS.

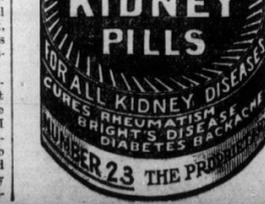
(From the Washington Star.)

"You say your dirigible balloon is a success?"

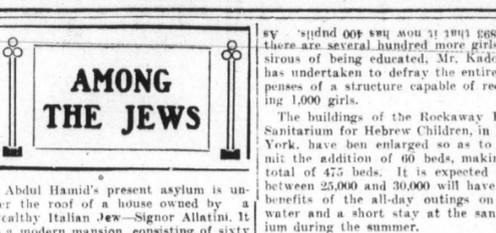
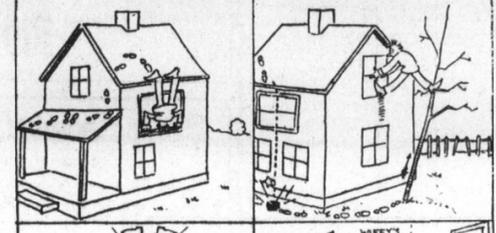
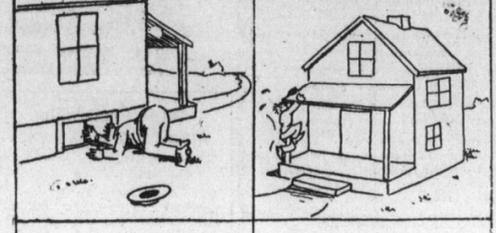
"Yes," answered the inventor.

"But it came down to the earth with a terrible bump."

"True. But it hit very close to the spot I was aiming at."



OH, YOU WOMAN!



AMONG THE JEWS

Abdul Hamid's present asylum is under the roof of a house owned by a wealthy Italian Jew—Signor Allatini. It is a modern mansion, consisting of sixty rooms, standing in a spacious and beautiful garden, from which a splendid view is to be had of the Bay of Salonika.

Little enthusiasm has been aroused among Jewish communities in the towns for a proposed conference to reorganize Palestine. The Jewish colonies are more sympathetic; in fact, they have already combined and have formed an executive which will shortly take charge of their common economic interests.

South Africa has provided more than the usual number of surprises during the past two or three years, but the latest combination might well be regarded as a climax. This was a Jewish-Catholic bazaar in aid of the funds of the South African Jewish Orphanage and the Nazareth Home. It proved a highly attractive and successful function.

As a result, £270 will be devoted to the funds of the two institutions.

Judge Shumway, of the Superior Court at New Haven, Conn., has handed down a decision refusing to make valid a divorce granted by a rabbi. It is advised that no rabbi should grant a religious divorce unless one had previously been secured in the civil courts.

The prolonged efforts to effect a union of the Jews in Austria have been crowned with a considerable measure of success.

The American Hebrew National Organization has been formed with Henry Green as President, and with headquarters at Clinton Hall, New York. Its purpose is to maintain "strictly American principles," and to "solidify and combine in as large a degree as possible all representatives of the Jewish people as the mainstay and reliance of all that makes for the credit and honor of the republic."

What looks very much, indeed, like a Jewish police force is just in progress of organization in Bayonne, N. J., where there is a considerable Jewish settlement. Mrs. Julia Goldzied, some time ago conceived the idea of a volunteer police force, composed of women, to patrol the city parks frequented by women and children to see that order was maintained, sanitary regulations carried out, proper courtesy shown the women and children, etc.

The Hillsverein der Deutschen Juden will undertake the education of the Falashas brought from Abyssinia by M. Faltitovitch. They will be educated in Palestine.

A new synagogue is soon to be built in Lachine, which has a Jewish population of eighty families. Many business men of Montreal have made contributions.

Mr. Isidore Newman, the New Orleans philanthropist, has presented a number of contributions to local charities, in honor of the marriage of his youngest daughter, Marie, to Mr. Emil Weil. Mr. Newman's gifts amounted to \$20,000.

Owing to another disastrous fire in the Haskenu district of Constantinople over 500 poor Jewish families are homeless.

Fisherville

Mr. Moses, Inspector of Schools, is making his rounds in this neighborhood. Fred Rye and Alfred Sitter have gone to Niagara Camp with the Cayuga Company of the 37th.

Mr. Edmund Blunsinger has sold out his interest in the pump factory to his partner, Mr. Leonard Bacher, who will continue the business.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kempf, of Hamilton, were visiting friends in this locality last week.

Mr. Henry Lemmer has opened an ice cream parlor in this village.

The league game of baseball, Fisherville vs. Nelles Corners, was won by the former team, the score being Fisherville 15, Nelles Corners 6.

Mr. Fred Otterman paid a visit on Monday to his son, James, at the hospital in Hamilton. The patient is convalescing and is expected home in a week or two.

Don't forget that the date for the annual garden party is July 8th.

Cecil Ridge had the misfortune to break his collar bone one night last week.

W. B. Thomson is busy just now putting a new boiler in his cheese factory. The old boiler went out of working order last week and Mr. Thomson is making cheese with the aid of an engine belonging to Hugh Muir.

Miss Ethel Corlett, of Stoney Creek, is visiting with Miss Agnes Ptolemy.

Mrs. Walter Daw is under the care of Dr. Woodhall.

Robt. Lester is building an addition to his barn.

George Daw had a shingling bee on Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. John Thompson and Miss Jessie Thompson, of York, were the guests of Mrs. Wm. McEvoy, on Sunday.

Miss Evelyn Taylor spent Sunday with Mrs. John Laidman, of Binbrook.

J. McPherson has sold his residence in Greentown and has gone back to Hampton to live.

Mrs. Ed. Lee has gone to Denison, Sask., to visit her daughter, Mrs. Geo. Fletcher.

F. Walker has gone to Muskoka for a couple of weeks.

Mrs. McLaughlan gave a splendid party on the W. M. S. convention on Wednesday evening.

Miss Wilcox spent Tuesday last in Toronto.

ON HAZING.

Laws to Prevent It and Action by Students to Stop the Practice.

To the Editor of the Halifax Herald: Sir,—I notice that in some States steps are being taken to have laws passed which will prohibit hazing and other rowdy actions, which became so prominent amongst college students of late. To have to resort to such stringent means to prohibit such conduct amongst the class of young men who should be setting better examples is rather unpleasant, but, as has often been pointed out before, the innocent have to suffer for the guilty, and it is the bad example that is set by those who are inclined to indulge in such actions which causes it to spread amongst others. I enclose you a couple of paragraphs which show both sides of the question. I think if the better thinking students will follow the example of those of Lebanon, Ill., it would soon be the means of discouraging the further continuance of this rowdy spirit amongst students in Canada and the United States.

HAZING AND THE LAW. (From Boston Transcript.) The judiciary committee of the Rhode Island Legislature has reported a bill having for its object the prohibition of hazing in the educational institutions of the State. Of course, the thing prohibited needs to be more precisely defined. The dictionary says it means "to play mischievous or abusive tricks; to try the temper or pluck of a person." The terms of the act are a little more comprehensive. They provide that "every person being a student or being a person in attendance at any public, private, parochial or military school, college or other educational institution, who shall knowingly or willfully commit any act that injures, degrades or disgraces, or tends to injure, frighten, degrade or disgrace any fellow student or persons attending such institution, shall be held guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than one year, or both." If tattooing or other disfigurement is resorted to, an extreme penalty of ten years' imprisonment may be imposed. If the opinion of our representative upon that bill could be obtained he would probably call it a measure to develop "molly-coddles." It might be easy to prove that a student had been injured or even disgraced, but to undertake to protect him against fright would seem to be rather straining the law. For instance, in a woman's college the release of a mouse might stampede a whole class, and this would cost the unfortunate joker under the strict terms of the law, ten dollars for each panic-stricken student.

STUDENTS TO STOP PRANKS. (From Arkansas Democrat.) The students of a college at Lebanon, Ill., have set a good example for the students of other educational institutions to follow.

A students' co-operative protective association has been organized, in which the whole student body has joined enthusiastically, pledging themselves to rid the college of all degrading practices.

The hazing, the cane rushing, the night shirt parading, and the numerous "stunts" of which they should be ashamed are tabooed as beneath the dignity of young men who will be the leaders of to-morrow in the State and in business.

This is a more effective means of reaching the evil than is all the legislation that may be devised against the fraternities and secret societies with their mock rituals and oftentimes tragic accompaniments.

An appeal is being made to the manhood, to the dignity, to the decency of the students, and it is an appeal that will win.

SOME ADVANTAGES. (From the Philadelphia Ledger.) "Read about the new anesthetic? It's a good thing." "What's it like?" "Deprives you of feeling, but not of your senses. If you see the surgeon trying to sew sponges or forceps up in you, you get a chance to call him down."

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BOY DROWNED.
Two in a Canoe Were Upset in Rice Lake.
St. Mary's, June 17.—Raymond Wilson, son of R. S. Wilson, commercial traveller, in company with Master Morde, son of Rev. D. N. Morde, was canoeing in Rice Lake about 6 o'clock this evening, when by some accident the canoe upset. Young Morde succeeded in making the shore, but young Wilson was drowned. He was about eighteen years of age. Both of his parents, as well as the boy, were born in St. Mary's, and the family is well and favorably known.
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