

## THE HAMILTON TIMES

MONDAY, JULY 12, 1909.

## C. N. R. COMING.

A loan of \$4,000,000 of 4 per cent. perpetual consolidated debenture stock of the Canadian Northern Railway just issued in London has special interest for the people of Hamilton. It is the financial step which will enable the company to carry out its policy of building the line from Ottawa to the international boundary passing through Hamilton, and placing this city on the main line of this great Canadian system and giving it another connection with Oshawa, Port Hope, Trenton, Belleville and Smith's Falls. In the placing of this loan the C. N. R. reserves the right to issue further stock or bonds to the limit of \$30,000 a mile.

The C. N. R. has had its eye on a connection with Hamilton for some years past, and the action now taken indicates that building operations will not be long delayed. Probably, ere long, the public may have enlightening information as to the purpose for which considerable city property has recently been secured. The entry of the C. N. R. into Hamilton will give this city additional importance as a railway centre and add to her attractions as a favorite location for industries which seek the cheapest power and the best shipping advantages to be obtained in the country.

## FLAG FOOLS.

The Philadelphia Record, whose voice is always heard for friendliness and courtesy between the two great peoples of this continent, very properly censures severely the foolish United States visitors who went out of their way to injure Toronto people's feelings by insulting the British flag. It says:

On the Fourth of July an Italian in one of our towns, as an act of courtesy to the country in which he lived, displayed the flag of his own nationality, and an American, who is a fool but thinks he is a patriot, shot it to pieces. We are glad to know that a police magistrate fined him \$25. An Hungarian put out his flag and an excited mob of American patriots compelled him to hang the American flag over the country of his country. An English captain in Stamford, Conn., displayed the British flag as a courtesy to an American holiday, and the police induced him to take it down to prevent a riot. And yet some specimens of the most idiotic variety of American idiocy parade go into a British city, and insult the country they are visiting by driving around the streets with two English flags trailing in the dirt! It is a great pity that they did not receive the treatment their unspeakably bad manners deserved.

It is pleasant to know that the performance of those foolish people is repudiated and condemned by the respectable press and public of the adjoining country. It is indeed hard to believe that such actions are those of sane and sober people. Equally gratifying it must be to Canadians that the insult was not provocative of violence toward those offering it; they deserved only pity and contempt. Flag fools are a poor, miserable class of humanity at best; and they are not all sheltered by our neighbors' banner. We have occasional specimens here. We don't intend to let our neighbors' flag fool stir up hard feelings here and we hope to receive similar consideration when ours become offensive. The flag fool is a slowly perishing species.

## WHY HAVE SMALLPOX?

It is astonishing that in this age of intelligence when the schoolmaster is abroad there should still be met with people who refuse to concede the value of vaccination as a protection against smallpox. This is the more astonishing inasmuch as the men who have had to deal with fighting the filthy disease and who have had the best opportunity of judging of the efficiency of the measure as a prophylactic are the strongest advocates of vaccination and re-vaccination. The physicians who have to come in contact with it are the readiest to make use of vaccination as a means of protecting themselves against smallpox. Dr. Mathewson, past assistant surgeon of the Washington Public Health and Marine Hospital service, has just issued a bulletin on the subject in which he states that "the experience of Germany, where compulsory vaccination has been in force for 30 years, proves conclusively that smallpox as existing in the United States is entirely unnecessary."

Dealing with United States conditions he says that during the past five years smallpox in the United States has shown a steady decrease. In 1902 there were reported 54,014 cases of the disease, with 2,065 deaths; during 1906 there were reported 12,503 cases with 99 deaths. The latest figures gathered show that the grand total of cases in that country from December 26, 1905, to June 11 last, was 11,701, with a death rate of only 52. This great decrease in the prevalence of smallpox is mostly due to the increased vigilance of the authorities in enforcing vaccination and quarantine and to the education of the public as to the importance of these measures. In many States vaccination of school children is compulsory. In Germany vaccination is made universal, and during 1906 there were in all the German Empire only 26 cases of smallpox and five deaths.

As to the danger of vaccination the doctor says that with ordinary care the operation is attended with no more risk than the extraction of a tooth or the taking of an anaesthetic. Why should any parent elect to run the risk of the loathsome disease in his family when by vaccinating he may enjoy a security as nearly absolute as falls to the lot of mortals?

## READING THE FUTURE.

Halifax is at present considerably interested in the pretensions of a palmist who claims to do wonderful things in foretelling the future of his clients. The Chronicle rather harshly refers to these clients as "the gullible," and accounts for the success of those gentry by saying that "the crop of fools is never exhausted, and that a fresh lot may always be counted upon when the last lot get their eyes opened." It says that a curious feature in regard to the so-called science is that one "professor" is frequently in conflict with another as to the meaning of a hand having a particular "line of life," which line may signify measles or matrimony, death or divorce, tranquility or twins, according to the pet theory of the particular "professor." Our contemporary proceeds to illustrate thus:

A "case" occurs to us of a young man of impressionable age who had his hand once read by a palmist. The young man was somewhat startled when informed by the palmist that a slight lump on the index finger of his left hand, which the young man had always thought was traceable to stopping a "hot one" as short-stop in a baseball team, was in reality proof that he would not marry until late in life, that he was soon going on a long journey and would live for some years in a foreign land, and would accumulate great wealth. On hearing the glowing future depicted in positive terms, at a comparatively low charge, the young man felt a glow of gratitude to the palmist for his wonderful skill. But as years passed and our young friend never caught a glimpse of a foreign land, except in a moving picture show, and never came into the possession of any of the great wealth predicted, doubt and misgivings crept into his heart in respect to the skill of the palmist, and he eventually lost all faith in palmistry, except as a skillful method for extracting money from gullible persons. Before the final collapse of his faith, however, he borrowed a book of palmistry and read something about it. There is a delightful vagueness about some of its rules for interpreting the lines of the hand, so that the victim is left in a state of wonder in regard to the precise scope of the particular rule. For instance, one rule of the book stated that "if the line of life be crooked in many places, this indicates 'danger from fire.'" This rule, however, does not state whether the danger from fire would be in this life or the next—whether in short, it would be in Halifax or Hades. If this rule were specific and could be elaborated so as to determine whether the cause of the spreading of a particular fire was due to an inadequate water supply or to lack of skillful management, it would be a valuable rule to invoke in Halifax just now.

There is, in short, no scientist of any standing whatever who gives palmistry any serious consideration. By the testimony of its own adepts, it is a state of hopeless contradiction and dispute. Its character analysis is false, its prophecies do not come true. The lines and bulges of the hand "have no more scientific significance than the wrinkles in an old coat sleeve." The Halifax Chronicle hints that this man who professes to foretell the future "may hear something from a tall, fair man, having an office in City Hall, who may send somebody to him with a short blue paper, and that this visitor will exhibit a sudden and irresistible attachment for him." But why do we exhibit so much solicitude for those who wish to have their fortunes told, and who are ever ready to part with their earnings to fee somebody to draw aside the veil of the future to gratify their curiosity? If we could suppress the entire breed of diviners, we should probably drive the perusers into futurity to seeking their fortunes in tea-cups or in a pack of cards.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

British trade gained in June nearly \$26,000,000 over June, 1908. Things are looking up.

Germany, too, is to tax the unearned increment in land values. Hard times ahead for the speculator who levies toll upon industry and improvement!

Berlin people have been guilty of tendering Hon. Mr. King a magnificent complimentary picnic. The wrath of the Toronto Mail and Empire will now know no bounds.

So Whitney is lying awake these nights planning the imposition of new taxes on the people. And he has already about doubled the amount which the Government of the Province costs!

This is the Glorious Twelfth. Did you hear the fives and drums? King Billy's sons are celebrating the "pious and immortal memory," and music and oratory are the orders of the day.

Pittsburg is sending back seventeen women of the half-world to Toronto. They were given the choice of Toronto or the work house, and they chose the former. Here is an opportunity for missionary work in the Queen City.

A law which confiscates property, denies civil rights, closes the courts against seekers for justice, and establishes powers superior to the law and disgrace the statute books of a people deserving of liberty.

The value of Hamilton's suburban electric lines is appreciated by the merchants of the city. Those who note the traffic which they bring may form some idea as to their trade-building service. The man who looks on them as an evil to be fought needs a guardian.

Victoria, B. C., has made an agreement with its electric railway company by which the latter is to develop Jordan River power and extend its railway, power and lighting systems, the city assuring it of extended franchise and

agreeing not to go into production of power. Victoria knows when it has a good thing, and is wise enough not to tax its people to gratify socialism by trying to ruin a home industry.

Hon. Robert Rogers declares that he will treat the Potts' charges in connection with the settlement of the C. P. R. strike, for which it was said \$20,000 was paid, with silent contempt. Mr. Potts, however, is not likely to be kept quiet unless he gets his \$20,000.

The Dominion Coal Company announced its determination not to treat with the strikers of the U. M. W. Mr. Ross is ready to negotiate with the workmen if the Yankee leaders of the U. M. W. leave the country. As yet the situation at the mines remains unchanged.

The importation of automobiles into the United States grows apace, amounting to \$405,365 in June alone at the port of New York. Something like 1,000 fine machines were entered at New York customs in the first six months of this year. Great Britain and France are the principal countries drawn upon.

The statement made by the Hindu assassin of Lieut. Col. Wylie in the London Police Court when he was committed for trial for his crime, shows him to be one of those unreasoning fanatics who fancy themselves to be patriots. He says he hopes he will be executed and that hope is a hope which many share.

They have a somewhat drastic method of dealing with the vice of gambling in Japan. Of seven persons convicted and sentenced to flogging, two succumbed under the punishment, and two others are still in the hospital. It is said that the victims confessed their guilt only to escape the Japanese "third degree" to which they were submitted. But their confession did not save them. In Formosa, it is alleged, gamblers are still flayed alive.

Duesseldorf, Germany, has a Land Fund Commission whose duty it is to watch for opportunities to buy up land for future city needs. It is provided with a million and a quarter dollars by the sale of city bonds. Whenever any other department of the city needs a piece of land held by the Land Fund, the lot is transferred and its value paid over to the fund by the department in question. In this way parks, playgrounds, school sites and public squares are bought to the best advantage.

Sir James Whitney, enraged by the caustic criticism of even Conservative organs which join in seeking disavowal of his vicious legislation attacking private property and civil rights, has set his language mill a-working. He characterizes the course of the Montreal Star and Montreal Gazette in protesting against his invasion of private rights as "false and wicked." Sir James is extravagant, as usual, but he presents no case in defence of the legislative outrage of which he has been guilty. He seems to feel that the disavowal asked for is amply justified.

The Iowa Supreme Court holds that a telephone company has not the right to refuse to install an instrument, when the price of the rental is tendered, because of objections to the subscriber's character or behavior. An instrument was taken out because of the subscriber listening on the line, cursing and abusing the central operator. The offender promised to behave better, but the company declined to reinstall it. The court on suit ordered that it do so. It would seem proper that such a public service should not be arbitrarily denied by a company, but the court which justly controls its actions should enforce proper behavior on its subscribers.

A gentleman who says he does not wish to enter into controversy expresses the opinion that some of our people "have gone power daft." He says that Hamilton's cheap electric power has been one of the greatest attractions in the building up of the city, and he wants to know what gain will be made by running the corporation into a big debt to get a "second best" supply of power. "Anyway," he says, "even were it likely that we could force the price of power a fraction lower, would the result be worth the cost? Would \$50 or \$100 a year, or even twice that amount, induce a big industry to pull up stakes and come to Hamilton?" It is indeed worth pondering whether some of us are not power extremists. But it requires no argument to prove the folly of seeking dearer power at great cost to the rate-payers.

Alarmed at the prospect of Whitney's odious acts confiscating private property, depriving citizens of their right to appeal to the courts of justice, legislating municipalities into 30-year contracts and large obligations against their will, giving the Hydro Commission immunity against suits for damages or to establish individual rights and staying "forever" actions already in court, the Hamilton Herald holds up to laughter, for his terrorization, the danger of the entire Hydro scheme being killed by the disavowal of these vicious acts.

The Premier is not to be frightened from his duty by any such bogey. A scheme that can succeed only by such villainous legislation has no right to live in a free country. If the Hydro scheme can prosper only by depriving the people of their property and civil rights, let it die. But all that disavowal can do is to give the people an opportunity to pronounce freely upon it. Can it not stand that?

It has been estimated that rats in England do damage to the extent of some \$75,000,000 annually.

## Our Exchanges

WANTED TO KNOW.  
(Buffalo Express.)  
"Can you take dictation and turn out a letter without an error?"  
"Have you anyone who can dictate grammatically?"

DON'T WORRY ABOUT THEM.  
(Grandfather Express.)  
And now the Hamilton police cannot chew gum in the light of some of the unsolved mysteries in the Ambitious City, the general public would like to know what the Hamilton police can do, anyway.

CRUEL DEED.  
(Toronto Telegram.)  
Worst of all jokes sprung recently by the man on the street is: "Cruel, when you come to think of it, that the Electric Light Co. should bury live whippersnappers!"

A PLAY WITH AN EVIL PURPOSE.  
(Toronto Globe.)  
The effect of these patriotic outbursts can never be quite fully foreseen. The murder of Curzon Wylie seems to have been the result of some ideas picked up by a Hindu student at performance of "An Englishman's Home."

A SNEER AT OUR BOBBIES.  
(St. Thomas Journal.)  
A Hamilton policeman has been brought up on the carpet and fined for chewing gum while on duty. When we first heard of a Hamilton policeman having a charge against him we thought for a moment it might be because so many murders have occurred in that city without any arrests being made. We never dreamed of it being anything so serious as chewing gum.

HOLDING THE HOSE.  
(Toronto Star.)  
When day is done, and sinking sun drops behind the trees, and the water flows, and shirt-sleeved men and wives and kids come out to take their ease, and Watch the father drag the hose in view, and calmly soak the lawn, While all the kids around him range and watch what's going on.

And beg in turn and crave the boon while fast the water flows, And they may for a little while get leave to hold the hose. Oh, joy of joy! to stand serene and soak the thirsty soil, While dad looks on and smokes his pipe and rests him from his toil.

Like boys like men, we often think, when We crave the other boon than this while through the ages flows, The stream of life, but just to sit and calmly hold the hose.

THE RUBBISH HEAP.  
(Ottawa Citizen.)  
There was a time, not so many years ago, when municipalities in the big cities of the United States were forced to pay heavily for the removal of street rubbish. Now New York City has made a contract with a certain Carlos de la Cruz by which the latter pays the city the sum of \$80,000 a year for the privilege of picking over all the refuse collected on the city thoroughfares and by-ways.

Not only this, but Marco also agrees to remove the rubbish to any location designated by the authorities. The contractor expects to get rich in a few years, and the fact that he is willing to pay \$80,000 for the chance shows his faith in the method selected.

PEACE AND GOODWILL.  
(Philadelphia Record.)  
Three thousand miles of border line between the United States and Canada offers unusual facilities for scrapping; but there has been very little of it. There has been no serious outbreak since 1812, and it is now proposed to have a joint celebration in 1914 of a century of amity. The advantages accruing to both the Canadians and ourselves from profitable intertrading and occasional smuggling have been so great as to overcome tariff barriers. We have even been able to catch fish in the same waters without serious clashing. There is no severer test of neighborly temper. By all means let us celebrate. The Canadians can come south in the winter season, and we can go north in the summer heats, and jointly pledge ourselves for another hundred years of mutual forbearance and friendship.

SUCCESS.  
There's a word of cheer for the man with a black, Who never gives way to an adverse luck; Who keeps on moiling With vigor and telling, No matter what comes and no matter what goes.

He laughs at the man with a burden of woes, And finally harvests the good that he sows. His "stick-to-it" spirit eventually grows, On those whom he meets In the market and the streets, And the highways and byways of life; and he greets With a strong word of courage the man who retreats.

At the first sign of failure, and shows him To work with the sun if he wants to make hay. He lives on the strong side Of life, on the strong side, And knows not the wrong side. But clings to the right, Tenaciously clings till he comes out victorious. Earns his spurs in a struggle most glorious. Comes back for more in each unequal fight; Finally wins the goal that he sets. Spreading his doctrine of grit and of laughter. C. P. McDonald.

KILLED IN COLLISION.  
Baileys Col., July 12.—Nineteen persons riding on a hand car and push car train collided on a curve on Platte Canon on the Colorado & Southern Railroad last night with a freight train. Two persons were killed and two were fatally injured and eleven were seriously hurt.

LOCATED HIM.  
Worcester, Mass., July 12.—Information received by Ammenians indicates that Alexan. Arapian, for whom the police secured the country for two years because of his alleged complicity in the murder of the wealthy fur merchant, H. S. Tavshanjian, in New York, is now in Constantinople, enjoying his freedom.

Kilties' Moonlight.  
To-morrow night the Kilties will run their moonlight excursion on the steamer Modjeska, with the 91st Band and Dixon's orchestra on board. Secure your tickets at Anderson's music store, 625 Main street north, or Nordheimer's music store, 18 King west. Don't miss this sail.

NO CALL ON SHARPS.  
So Says President Jarvis of the Sovereign Bank.

Toronto, July 12.—Directors of the Sovereign Bank had a special meeting on Saturday to receive and consider the financial report that will be made to the shareholders at the annual meeting on Tuesday next. Mr. Amelius Jarvis, president, for the Sovereign Bank, said to-day that he did not think that the shareholders would be called on to pay a call on their shares.

The average summer girl is "some" when you sum her up.

## SUICIDE'S LEAP.

Since 1884 Nine People Have Jumped From Glen Road.

(Toronto Telegram.)

The Glen Road bridge, Rosedale, has a gruesome reputation as the scene of many suicides.

Few people cross it without a thought or a word about the unfortunate who have sought death from its dizzy level, and many glance to the ravine beneath with a passing shudder. Again and again you hear passers-by murmur the old query: "I wonder if he was dead before he reached the bottom?"

And yet the list of Rosedale bridge suicides is not a very long one, and of the dozen cases recorded by the police some nine are laid to the Glen road bridge's account. Most people would think that there had been more bridge-jumping than that in the last quarter century, but that is all the records show.

## DASHED TO DEATH.

Following is the sad list:

January 8th, 1884—Miss Miller, Glen Road bridge.

February 22nd, 1896, James Scott, Glen Road bridge.

February 26th, 1896, Arthur Joseph Long, wester Albany Club, Glen Road bridge.

July 3rd, 1896—George Jeffery, Sherbourne street bridge.

October 10th, 1896—Austin W. Clement, Galt, Glen Road bridge.

September 19th, 1899—J. E. Pinnard, Ottawa, C. P. R. bridge, North Toronto.

June 6th, 1907—Henrietta Irving, Glen Road bridge.

July 8th, 1907—Edward Lewis, porter Elliott House, Sherbourne street bridge.

May 28th, 1909—Elizabeth Ranshaw, nurse, Glen Road bridge.

July 1st, 1909—Alfred Frost, Mutual street, Glen Road bridge.

Since the beginning of January, 1884, there have been no less than 12 people who have jumped bridges in Toronto in an endeavor to take their own lives. Of these all but one have succeeded, while this one recovered, and was brought into the Toronto Police Court on a charge of attempted suicide and was remanded for sentence till called on.

This man was John Strachan, who on Tuesday, April 7th, 1896, jumped over the Glen Road bridge. He was found apparently unharmed, and was arrested by the police. The reason he gave for the foolish act was that he was tired of life. He, however, lived until about a couple of years ago, when he was found drowned in Toronto Bay.

The Glen Road bridge and Sherbourne street bridge have been the favorite spots for those who had the insane idea of ending their lives by jumping over a bridge. The Glen Road bridge bears the record, no less than nine lives having been lost there.

Sherbourne street bridge comes next with a couple of marks against it, and the C. P. R. bridge, near the Reservoir Park, has but one. So far no person has tried the Huntley street bridge.

Most of the suicides from the bridges have taken place early in the morning, although two or three of them have taken place about noon. In some cases the bodies have remained unidentified till the next day, but as a rule they were soon recognized.

Despondency over business troubles has been the cause in most cases, although in one case it was a love affair which caused the unfortunate to end his life.

WOMAN FIRST JUMPER.

In every case when the suicide left home his friends never had an inkling of what was going to happen to him.

The first case on record was that of a woman named Miss Miller, who was a milliner, and since she tried this method of getting out of the world there have been three other women.

In the same year Miss Smith, also a milliner, ended her life in a similar manner, and twenty-three years later Henrietta Irving followed suit. It was just two years between her suicide and that of Miss Ranshaw, which took place this year. All of them went over the Glen road bridge.

FOUR DEAD IN ONE YEAR.

Twelve years after Miss Miller jumped the bridge James Scott, an old man living on Carlton street, went over the same bridge. That was in 1896, in the month of February.

Arthur Long, a waiter at the Albany Club, committed suicide in the same way at the same place.

Five months went without another, and then George Jeffery, of Trinity street, took a fatal leap. He chose the Sherbourne street bridge, and was the first to do that. Three months or a little more, Austin Clement, of Galt, went to the Glen road bridge, and was picked up some time later underneath.

Tuesday, July 13, '09 SHEA'S May Manton Patterns 10c

## Our Summer Clearing Sale

Tuesday will be a day of special Dress Goods bargains. Thousands of yards of elegant Dress Goods in black and colors will be offered at less than wholesale. All the good weaves and makes, plain and striped.

\$1.00 Goods for 69c 90c Goods for 50c  
60c Goods for 39c 50c Goods for 25c

A quantity of Remnants of Dress Goods and Tweeds that would do for boys' suits, at 25c and 50c, worth double.

## Women's Blouses at Slaughter Prices

Thousands of the most elegant Lawn and Mull Waists in Canada on sale at less than manufacturer's cost. All the new styles and ideas of trimming and all made of the very best materials that can be produced.

\$1.50 Women's Waists for 75c \$1.75 Women's Waists for \$1.00  
\$2.50 Women's Waists for \$1.49 \$3.00 Women's Waists for \$1.95  
Silk Waists worth \$3.50 to \$5.00, to clear at \$2.49.

## Wash Goods That Will Stand the Tub on Sale at Less Than 1/2 Price

Mulls, Lawns, Dimities, Organdies, Voiles, Linens, Indian Heads, etc., etc., in hundreds of patterns and all the wanted shades. Nothing that is not thoroughly up-to-date.

15c Goods for 8c 20c Goods for 10c  
30c Goods for 15c 40c and 50c Goods for 19c

## Women's Underskirts on Sale

Splendid Satin and Moreen Underskirts, black and colors; worth \$1.50 for . . . . . 98c  
Elegant Taffettine Underskirts in blacks and colors, with embroidered flounce; worth up to . . . . . 90c, on sale for each . . . . . \$1.49

Biggest Bargains in Linen Table Cloths  
66 x 84 size, absolutely pure Linen Damask, satin finish; worth \$2.00 or \$2.50; border all round; on sale for each . . . . . \$1.29

## Lace Curtains at Big Reductions

\$1.50 Curtains for 95c \$1.00 Curtains for 75c  
75c Curtains for 50c 50c Curtains for 39c

## IN HIGH LIFE. Amber Tint Lenses for Tourists

Story of a Diamond Told With an American Flavor.

Mrs. Vanderbilt's Gift to Mrs. Keppel and the Sequel.

New York, July 12.—A London despatch to the Times says that society circles in London are all agog over the story of an incident which occurred at a dinner recently given for King Edward at which Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt and Mrs. George Keppel were among the guests. Mrs. Vanderbilt was wearing on her corsage a big diamond ornament which attracted much attention and excited especial admiration of Mrs. Keppel.

"I am so glad you like it," murmured Mrs. Vanderbilt. "Won't you please accept it as a token of my appreciation of your good taste?"

"Suiting the action of the word she unstained the ornament and handed it to Mrs. Keppel. The King was nearby and seemed somewhat astonished at such generosity for the ornament was a huge affair with big diamonds and worth a considerable sum.

"I could not think of taking it," said Mrs. Keppel.

But Mrs. Vanderbilt insisted, and eventually Mrs. Keppel accepted the gift. That ends the story, but there is a sequel.

The next night, at another party, Mrs. Keppel was wearing the ornament. "What a beautiful thing that is," said a friend, where did you get it?"

"Oh!" said Mrs. Keppel, "it was given to me by an impulsive American woman. I was dining at an American house and one of the American guests was wearing this. I told her how nice it was and she forced me to take it. I suppose she had heard stories of Spanish hospitality where the host gives you anything you happen to admire, and although it was not her house, but only the house of one of her country women, she must have thought that 'American-style oblige'."

## DR. GRENFELL.

Chicago Girl Will Become Wife of Labrador Missionary.

Chicago, July 12.—The engagement of Miss Anna MacLanahan, daughter of Mrs. E. B. MacLanahan, of Lake Forest, to Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, of Labrador, which was announced yesterday, will interest many. Dr. Grenfell is one of the best known of American medical missionaries. He visited Chicago a year ago in the interest of his work, and was a frequent visitor at the home of Miss MacLanahan, whom he had met in Europe.

Dr. Grenfell is at the head of the Newfoundland and Labrador work of the Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen, a British organization. Some two years ago King Edward created him a Companion of St. Michael and St. George and Oxford conferred upon him the only M. D. it ever bestowed.

He began his work in Labrador by feeding the hungry and looking after the wants of the needy in general. A recent writer said of him: "Dr. Grenfell is physician, preacher, teacher, magistrate, policeman, cartographer, master mariner, life-saver, investigator, of the whole region. Last season alone with the Strathcona he pulled not less than forty fishing boats off the rocks."

The Chicago girl he will take to his far off home is deeply interested in his work. She has never taken an active part in society. She is a great traveler, and recently returned from Europe, where she travelled with Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Stirling and Miss Dorothy Stirling. She is a Bryn Mawr graduate. No date is set for the wedding.

Dr. Grenfell is well known in Hamilton, having visited here recently.

These are considered the correct thing for softening the bright light and clearing the vision. The effect is very pleasing. We can put them on your own mounts or furnish new frames in any style. Call and see them.

## GLOBE OPTICAL CO.

J. B. ROUSE, 111 King East.  
Proprietor.

## Glanford

Miss V. Smith has returned home after spending a week with friends in Brantford.

Miss Marjorie Volts, of Hamilton, is visiting her relatives here.

Miss R. Crowe is stopping for a short time with Mrs. R. Cooper, of Barton.

Miss E. Patterson and Miss McMorris called on friends in the village last week. A young child of W. Webber was so badly bitten by a dog that it was necessary to call in a doctor to dress the wound.

## Westover

Owing to the heavy rain storm that favored the section on Saturday afternoon the Kirkwall team failed to play the match game of football here, but a large number of spectators saw a fast game between the Westover teams. The ladies present included Mrs. T. Nichol, Miss Nichol, Miss Lindsay, Miss Crickmore and Miss Smith.

## A SEMINARY.

Rev. M. J. Bieber Wants a Lutheran College.

Galt, July 12.—Rev