

THE HAMILTON TIMES

SATURDAY, AUG. 28, 1909.

WHITNEY'S RED HERRING.

Smarting under the severe criticism of leading journals of Great Britain, notably the London Economist, and of every Canadian who recognizes and appreciates the infamy of his legislation, which denies to the citizen the security of his property and the right to appeal to the courts, Premier Whitney has issued what he calls an "answer to the critics" in his usual Whitney style, and attempts to dispose of damning facts by alleging that those who advance them do so with a view to damaging the financial credit of the Province and destroying his power policy. As a second line of defence, he pleads that his government is not responsible for the power scheme beyond being the agent, or "conduit pipe" for certain municipalities.

The advancement of such pitiful excuses cannot be read by the intelligent but as an object plea of guilty to the indictments laid at the government's door. Whitney cannot shirk responsibility for the power scheme as it now stands, and the evil effects of his legislation thereon. When he attained to office there was an act upon the statute books authorizing and empowering the municipalities, singly or in union, to build transmission lines. Even the power was arranged for, the price to be fixed and regulated by the government. It was even so arranged that the Province was to receive a large annual rental in connection with the development of 125,000 horse-power additional current.

Why did that scheme not go through? It furnished every facility required; and it provided for government control of the prices, which would naturally have reflected in the prices of all Niagara power.

Here is the explanation: Whitney, for petty party reasons, cancelled the arrangement, lost to the municipalities a supply of government-controlled power; lost to Ontario the rental price of 125,000 h.p., and lost to Canada the opportunity of utilizing that much of Niagara water.

Having gratified his spleen, sober reflection recalled to him that the municipalities were to be reckoned with. This Hydro-Electric policy was incubated, this policy which, to use Whitney's words, makes the government "a sort of conduit pipe" (save the mark!) in a scheme in which "it is not interested."

So much for the genesis of the precious scheme. But observe, whereas, according to the former arrangement, the municipalities, which have under both schemes to pay the bills, were supreme, and were to arrange and conduct the entire business, under Whitney's Hydro-Electric policy the municipalities are held for all the costs, whatever they may amount to, while the government makes political party patronage out of the whole scheme in its every department, at their expense. And while managing it in the most arbitrary and tyrannical manner, Premier Whitney has the hardihood to advance the plea that his government is merely "a conduit pipe" in the matter!

The plea that the just censures passed upon his legislation attacking the property and civil rights of the people, and closing the courts against those who seek justice there is "an attack upon the power policy of the government," is utterly unwarranted by the facts. The legislation which outrages the ideas of British liberty and denies to the citizen rights supposed to have been secured by Magna Charter, is not indispensable to any power scheme conducted on the lines of the Ten Commandments and squaring with the Golden Rule. The repeal or disallowance of the vicious provisions complained of would affect no policy that does not partake of the "principles" of the horse thief. Let Sir James immediately declare that he will repeal those acts; make free access to the courts; withdraw coercion exercised upon individuals and municipalities, and ensure that the prosecution of his power policy shall not involve deprivation of civil rights or breach of faith toward the public which has invested money in the Provincial assurance of security and honorable treatment, and he will disarm the most severe critics of his administration. The adverse criticism to which he has been subjected is an evidence that the people of Ontario are jealous of the honor of the Province.

THE CITY NOT TIED.

And of course it is quite true that if the Cataract contract of last year had not been upset, the water supply would now be pumped by Cataract power, and the steam pump would not have broken down. * * * What is now needed is not meaning over what might have been, but consideration of the facts which confront us now. At present there is a deadlock in the local power situation. It is eminently desirable that the city should enter into a contract for a supply of power for pumping purposes. But the city's hands are tied—Hamilton Herald.

The city's hands are not tied; they have never been tied, save when the Hydro conspirators held the cords. It was as "eminently desirable" that the city should enter into a contract for power for pumping purposes a year ago as it is now; and the contract never was "upset"; and but for this traitor organ and those who use it to further their own ends the pumps would have been installed and working, as it now admits. Can such men and such an organ hope to escape blame, if disaster overtook the city? Is the man who to

gratify his own selfish ends prevents proper precautions against conflagration really so much better than the criminal incendiary that he can afford to put on airs? And yet to the everlasting shame of the organ it still seeks to cause delay and expose the property of the citizens to continued danger. What is its fee for such a service?

THE GENTLE AUTOCRAT.

On the 29th of August, 1809, Oliver Wendell Holmes, who was later on to become familiarly known as "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," was born in Cambridge, Mass. This month the centenary of his birth is being widely celebrated, not only in the United States, but throughout the English-speaking world, to whose students of letters his name is dear. It would probably be exaggeration to class Oliver Wendell Holmes as a great writer, or even a great poet, yet he has produced literature and poetry which will live, and which give him title to a place in the Hall of Fame. Literature and poetry were his avocations, his career being devoted to medicine. From 1847 to 1882 he held the chair of a professor in the medical school at Harvard, retiring at the age of 73 to spend nearly twelve years enjoying the love and respect of a multitude of admirers, and to pass away revered and lamented by millions who had come to love the gentle autocrat.

The series of articles which are incorporated in a volume entitled "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," first appeared in the Atlantic Monthly, and attracted wide attention by their delicate humor, which was blended with touches of deeper sentiment; and perhaps there are many who have read that book who have little idea of the extent of Holmes' literary efforts. He occupied also no small place in medicine, and at the present time, he is being honored by the profession by the reprinting of the record of some of his work in a volume devoted to great achievements in medicine, in which his name is bracketed with such men as Jenner, Lister and Harvey. It is said that he never had a great practice, although he attained high dignity in the profession. Dr. Herrick, his biographer, has suggested that he took the matter of sickness too lightly. "When he hung out his shingle, and remarked at the same time that 'the smallest fevers would be thankfully received,' those who did not have fevers laughed, but those who had them went elsewhere," says he.

A good deal of Holmes' writing is of the analytical, introspective character; but in no way resembles that of Rousseau. The element of self is not obtrusive, is, so to say, lost in the broad humor of the author. His wit, sometimes pungent, is never offensive, and his keenest shafts are directed at himself and the foibles of his own class and his own countrymen. He was essentially a Bostonian, but he took particular pleasure in saying: "Boston state house is the hub of the solar system; you couldn't pry that out of a Boston man if you had the tire of all creation straightened out for a crowbar." Among the poems finding a place in "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" were: "The Chambered Nautilus," "The One-Horse Shay," "The Two Armies," "Contentment." These have acquired a great vogue, and are worthy of a permanent place in the poetry of the language. He produced many volumes which met with public favor, and he left behind him the record of a full life, and a faithful discharge of whatever duties fell to his lot. The name of Oliver Wendell Holmes is one that may well be honored and revered by his countrymen and by true men all over the world. It seems to naturally recall two other famous names, James Russell Lowell and Ralph Waldo Emerson.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Japan's railways, which have been nationalized recently, are valued at \$81,460,700 years.

The experience of a few weeks with the supervised playground, opened in Hess street school grounds, are appreciated and will be a good investment. We should have many such places.

The Pennsylvania Act providing for compulsory arbitration of labor disputes, has been held to be unconstitutional. It was hoped in some quarters that it could be invoked in the Pittsburgh difficulty.

Rev. Dr. Shearer says Col. Denison can only justify his judgment holding the Sunday sale of cigars in hotels and restaurants legal, on the ground that "it is a work of necessity or mercy. Perhaps some smokers would put forward that contention."

Last night at Brighton Beach, New York, ten of the fastest automobiles of American and European manufacture began a 24-hour race. According to the forecasts of experts, it is expected that upwards of 2,400 miles will be travelled by the winner. The machines are rated at 40 to 60 horse-power.

Mr. Betts, one of St. Paul's controllers, spoke at the meeting of the League of American Municipalities the other day in favor of cities owning all their public services, and leasing them to companies. Hamilton and Toronto, in their street railway arrangements, have a far better plan than that.

Mr. W. D. Platt is doing much to boom building in the southwest part of the city, and the rate at which his fine

lots are being snapped up goes to show that the public taste is being well met. Mr. Platt's sale of property is proving a great success. His enterprise and public spirit merit it.

Down in Mexico the other day fifteen miners dropped to the bottom of a mine shaft, a depth of nearly 1,600 feet. In the ten seconds of the descent, what must have been the thoughts that flashed through them? Or would the swiftness of the descent, which must have ended at a speed of about 320 feet a second, render thought impossible?

We observe that a number of more or less esteemed Tory contemporaries welcome the rumor that Sir Wilfrid may be made Governor-General of South Africa, or something of the kind. Well, that's better; most of them have been willing to dispose of him by sending him to Halifax; indeed some of them spell it with the single "H" and a short dash. But Sir Wilfrid stays on.

The organ of the obstructionists who have placed the city in such great peril by preventing the proper equipment of the waterworks, now pleads that the people should still wait for Hydro power being brought before making any effort to safeguard the city. Surely such perfidy on the part of the organ ought to endear it to the interests which are eager to profit by Hamilton's injury!

In Chicago a movement is on foot to hold religious service before the Sunday baseball games. Some of the ministers advocate the idea, and the big league officials are said to favor it. Now, why could we not have services held in the Sunday ice cream parlors, and thus bring about an entente cordiale by making every restaurant-keeper an active church worker?

A contemporary asks: "Is the automobile a luxury or a necessity?" As less than 21.2 per cent. of the families of the United States and Canada can have automobiles—accepting the figures of production as a basis for our estimate—even at the end of next year, it follows that such a "necessity" must be done without by a vast number of people. But the automobile is becoming necessary to the man with the full purse who would be in the public eye.

The Herald says "it is quite true that if the Cataract contract of last year had not been upset the water supply could now have been pumped by Cataract power," and the city would not have been placed in peril. This is one of the half-truths, worse than straight falsehood, for which the Herald is famous. That contract was never "upset." On the contrary, the action brought by the gang in whose employ the Herald serves to "upset" it was dismissed with costs.

Ald. Wright has emerged from the deep obscurity into which he had the good grace to crawl, after the humiliating exposure at the Council Board of his connection with that lying power circular which bore his name, to assert through the Hydro organ that the supporters of the Cataract by-law are to blame for the electric pumping plant not being now in operation. Probably Wright would have the current sent by express in pocket flasks, or maybe by registered mail, only for the pesky opposition. Alas! genius is sometimes not appreciated.

Rabies appears to be more prevalent this year than usual. The disease is said to exist in seventeen counties of New York State. Dr. Devine, chief veterinarian of the State of New York, says that in the years 1908 and 1909 up to date, 80 persons in the State have been bitten by rabid animals; five of these persons died of hydrophobia; eight horses bitten, of which three have died; forty cattle bitten, of which twenty-six have died; fifty-two sheep bitten, of which thirty-six have died; and eight swine bitten, of which seven have died. Dr. Devine says that the time of the year and climatic conditions appear to have little effect on the disease. The New York city Health Department has a list of deaths caused by rabies which includes the names of 46 persons, varying in age from three to seventy-two years.

Because the Times characterized as "improper" the Herald's comment on the power injunction case, now before the court, that "smart" organ having declared that "the charges fall flat" and that Plaintiff Morris has nothing to back up his case, the organ says:

But, alas! even before the foregoing paragraph was printed, a cruel and unsympathetic judge in Toronto had decided that Plaintiff Morris must furnish the "particulars" in four days' time or drop his charges. The judge surely could not have believed that he was ordering what was "improper." Such is judicial ignorance.

And what has the order made to do with the conduct of the Herald editor, which was the thing rightly described as "improper"? Moreover, in the column of the Herald, where the truth is sometimes essayed we are told that it was not a judge that made the order, but the local Master-in-Chambers, and that appeal against it will be taken to one of the High Court Judges! Can't the Herald tell the truth if it tries?

DEPENDS ON THE VIEWPOINT.

(Kansas City Journal.) "Every rainstorm," complained the pessimistic boy, "means a postponed game." "And every postponed game," answered the optimistic boy, "means a double header."

DOC WILEY.

(Ottawa Citizen.)

The chances are that after Dr. Wiley, of the United States pure food bureau, made that speech regarding the modern Lucetta Borgia he slipped into the house by the back door and got upstairs unnoticed. But then perhaps Wiley is a bachelor.

Our Exchanges

HOW HE GETS IT.
(Kingston Standard.)
The man who gets the business advertisements.

THE WRETCH.
(Brookville Recorder.)
The limit penalty is none too heavy for the wretch who procures young girls for immoral traffic.

PERHAPS IT IS.
(London Free Press.)
The proposition to place Sir Wilfrid in the gubernatorial chair at Cape Town reads like a dire Tory plot.

HAS SEEN THE COST.
(Toronto News.)
In Toronto as well as in England some portion of the land values created by the community should go into the public treasury.

THE DIVORCEES.
(Puck.)
"What disposition is made of the children of the couple?"
"They will spend six months with the servants of each parent."

LAURIER PRICES.
(Dunville Gazette.)
If the farmer was able to live and even save money when wheat was 60 cents a bushel or less, now that it is bringing \$1 he ought to be on Easy street.

TORONTO THE GOOD.
(Ottawa Journal.)
What? What? Here is a Toronto Magistrate refusing to convict a restaurant keeper for selling cigars on Sunday. Oh, ye religious colleges, what is Toronto the Good coming to?

DOUBT OR DYSPESIA.
(Pittsburg Gazette.)
Scott—The difference between a poor man and a millionaire—
Mott—Yes, I know all about it. One worries over his next meal and the other over his last.

THAT AIRSHIP.
(Guelph Herald.)
Hamilton is mystified over the appearance of strange things in the heavens. Whether it's an airship or just Mars they see is uncertain, but even sober persons are having "eye-openers."

FORCE OF CIRCUMSTANCES.
(New York Tribune.)
Tramp (in the country)—Yes, I once rode a horse, but I had to give it up.
Cyclist—Why?
Tramp—Well, yer see, the owner was coming down the road behind me, and the policeman had a rope stretched across in front.

CONDUCT ON THE TRAIN.
(Exchange.)
"What's the porter passing around?"
"Schedules for our trip across the continent."
"Schedules of what?"
"Showing in what States it is illegal to smoke cigars, take a drink, play cribbage, and so on."

OUR WATER FAMINE.
(Buffalo Express.)

Hamilton, Ont., is facing a water famine. It has already been necessary to stop people from watering lawns and the city has abandoned the sprinkling of streets. Each person has been warned to use as little water as possible. The trouble has been brought about by the breaking down of two pumps. Hamilton has been using about 12,000,000 gallons of water a day, and it suddenly finds itself compelled to rely on a pump with a capacity of 4,000,000 gallons and two antiquated pumps that have seen fifty years' service. The city officials have known for some time that this break was likely to happen, but nothing was done to prepare for it because the authorities were squabbling among themselves.

COULD HARDLY STOP SCRATCHING

Severe Itching Humor on Joints Made Movement Difficult—Suffered for a Year and a Half—Many Treatments Failed to Cure.

USED CUTICURA AND ECZEMA-DISAPPEARED

"I was suffering with eczema for a year and a half and had tried all kinds of medical treatment but without any result. All the joints of my body were affected in such a way that I had difficulty in walking and moving about. It itched so at times that I could hardly keep from scratching it all the time. I had suffered for about a year and four months before trying Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Resolvent. After using Cuticura for two months regularly, not missing a day, all signs of eczema disappeared and now you could not tell that I ever had eczema. I cannot find words sufficient to do the Cuticura Remedies justice. Daniel Fisher, Jr., 1940 Lansdown St., Baltimore, Md., July 5, 1907."

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The suffering which Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment have alleviated among skin-tormented, disfigured infants and children, and the comfort they have afforded worn-out and worried parents, have led to their adoption in countless homes as a priceless treatment for all cases, when all other remedies suitable for children fail. Cuticura Remedies are guaranteed absolutely pure under the U. S. Food and Drug Act. Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Form of Infant, Children, and Adults. Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Resolvent to treat the skin, and Cuticura Pills to purify the blood. Sold throughout the world. Price, 25c. Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Resolvent, Boston, Mass. Cuticura Pills, New York, N. Y. Cuticura Remedies, Cuticura Book on Skin Diseases.

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Buffets, quarter cut oak, polished, newest design, reg. \$28.00, Aug. \$24.00
Extension table, polished beautiful, quarter cut oak, reg. \$15.50, Aug. \$12.25
Dining room chairs in sets of 5 small and 1 arm, solid leather, reg. \$25.75, Aug. \$22.00
Sideboards in solid oak, quarter cut, polished, reg. \$37.00, Aug. \$32.80

Bedroom Furniture

Iron Beds well made, strong beds, any size.

Brass beds 2 in. posts, 6 fillers, 4 ft. 6 in. with five-year guarantee, reg. \$19.00, Aug. \$15.25
Dressers in solid oak, polished, beautiful mirror, reg. \$18.50, Aug. \$14.95
Dressers in imitation oak, last of lot bought for this sale, \$10.50, Aug. \$8.75

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Odd chairs and rockers in any color or style, prices begin at \$3.00
5-piece parlor suites in mahog. finish, good covers, reg. \$24.00, Aug. \$19.95
3-piece parlor suites in solid mahog., in best cover, reg. \$100.00, Aug. \$80.60
5-piece parlor suites, covered in good silk, best make, reg. \$40.00, Aug. \$34.80

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LONDON'S POLICE.

Comparisons Between It and the Police of New York.

(From William McAdoo's "The London Police From a New York Point of View," in the September Century.)
There are fewer mounted men in proportion to the force than in New York, and it is no criticism of the London police to say that neither the men nor the mounts appeared to me as good or attractive-looking as those we have nor are they used as freely or as advantageously, if I may be permitted to say it, as in New York.

It requires vigilance and activity on the part of the pedestrian to cross London streets in safety. Indeed, in many respects they are even more dangerous than those of New York, and to this condition the swarming omnibuses contribute generously. The taxicab is a wheeled vehicle. To my great surprise, this vehicle is run through the crowded streets at a comparatively high rate of speed, and as there are a great number of them, I am astonished that there are not more accidents.

TWO GREAT POLICE SYSTEMS.

There is one grave and radical difference between the conditions in these two great police systems—the reputation of the London detective for honesty, what ever it may be for efficiency, is absolutely unquestioned by either the public, whom they serve, or the law-breakers against whom they operate, and equally so is the honesty and integrity of the heads of the department, who make the selections and promotions in the force. This difference between the two forces is radical and far-reaching. The estimate in which the public hold the police is the measure of police efficiency. The New York police, in my judgment, under the able, honest and wise leadership, eventually gain a position equal to that of the London police. When that is done, the police question in New York will be solved, and its early solution depends largely on the people themselves, because in a country like this, no matter what may be said, after all, the people not only get the government they deserve, but what they want, and they are, therefore, entitled to no better.

ADVANTAGES OF LONDON POLICE.

The London policeman, aside from the matter of pay, has every advantage over his New York contemporary. He is looked up to with respect. His slightest command is obeyed in the public streets. He takes himself very seriously, and is grave and solemn under the weight of his responsibility. I never saw a London policeman laugh, or even smile, except in one instance, and he was an Irishman, and possibly might be considered too human for his office. His relation to the people is entirely different from that of the New York policeman. The great respect for him is that of Parliament, and all political parties are friendly to him. He is occasionally investigated by royal commissions, which investigation is impartial, and if anything, friendly to him. It is their hope to find everything as it should be.

LONDON POLICE VS. THE SOCIAL EVIL.

It is agreed in London that there is no connection between the police and the social evil, and that while street-walkers are too prominently visible in many quarters, there has never been a charge that they were subjected to a blackmail or collections. The attitude of police and public toward the social evil is very different in London from that in New York. In London they ignore its presence unless it becomes

personally aggressive, and flaunts itself loudly and offensively. These women (and they are a big army), are, of course, well known to the police, especially in the vicinity of the large hotels and in popular thoroughfares, and they are seen at all hours of the evening, but they are never interfered with unless they commit an overt act of disorderly conduct or offensive solicitations. Their liberty is otherwise as sacred as that of the highest woman in the land, and it is so laid down in the rules. When the evil becomes locally offensive, plain clothes men are used, as here. Assignment houses are tactically policed, but I could find no trace of blackmail or protection money.

CRIME IN LONDON AND IN NEW YORK.

It is impossible for any London newspaper to exploit crimes as it is done in New York. It would be impossible for any one to say how many burglaries were committed in London last week, how many pockets were picked, how many swindles, or whether crime is more prevalent now than it was this time last year. The leading daily newspapers, including the Times, give the proceedings of the police court a very prominent place, selecting the cases of general interest, and reporting the proceedings without comment. The London police told me that there is just about the amount of crime in London that would be normal to a population so large and where there is so much wealth and such an army of strangers. From other sources I was told that a number of mysterious crimes, including murder, go undetected, though the number is far below that in New York.

HE WANTED THE WHOLE BIBLE.

(Toronto Saturday Night.)
Men yet young will remember the controversy which took place in Ontario over what was known as the Ross Bible, but some of the generation which has since grown up may be puzzled to know what it was all about. The celebrated volume took its name from Hon. G. W. Ross, who was at the time Minister of Education. It was a series of excerpts from the King James version of the Holy Writ which the present Senator had collected for reading in the public schools. The Minister of the complete volume were unsuitable for reading by the young, but when the scheme was promulgated a large section of the community thought the "open Bible" made a strong fight and almost defeated the Mowat Administration, which was forced to back down on the issue.

One of the funniest incidents of the campaign was a speech by the late "King of the Gaiety" William Bell, at that time a prominent figure in local politics and a high functionary in the Orange order. One night he was speaking at a meeting in West Toronto, and he became very much excited.

"We don't want any Ross Bible," he cried; "we don't want any mangled version of the Holy Scriptures; we want the whole damned book!"

The audience fairly roared at this sally, and the speaker, recovering himself, apologized and withdrew the adjective. Anyone who wanted to make him "sore" after that had only to allude to the episode.

MAY BE OPERATION.

New York, Aug. 28.—The Times today says: As a last resource the members of the Grain Committee of the New York Produce Exchange intend to appeal to the Inter-State Commerce Commission on the ground of water competition in their fight with the railroads to get a reduced rate east of Buffalo, so that this port may again obtain its share of the export grain trade.

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PULP AND PAPER.

U. S. to Retaliate on Ontario For Export Duty.

Washington, Aug. 28.—Several rulings on the administration of the retaliatory provisions of the Payne tariff law directed at the wood pulp and print paper industry of Canada were issued by the Treasury Department yesterday.

One of the provisions prescribes that if any province forbids the exportation of pulp wood for use in the manufacture of wood pulp and print paper an additional duty of one-tenth of one cent a pound should be levied on print paper valued at 3 cents per pound or less, which comes from that province and that a duty of one-twelfth of one cent per pound should be assessed on mechanically ground wood pulp coming from such a province, and which would otherwise be admitted free of duty under the general provisions of the law. As the province of Ontario prohibits the exportation of pulp wood cut on crown lands the higher rates will apply upon all print paper valued at 3 cents or less and all mechanically ground wood pulp cut from crown lands in that province.

ELGIN ALTHOUSE SURPRISED.

Mr. Elgin Althouse, who lives near Tweed, Ont., was a pleasant surprise on Friday afternoon, August 20, when about sixty of his relatives and friends called to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of his birthday. When the party, which was a complete surprise to Mr. Althouse, arrived at the farm they found him working in the harvest field, but there was no more work for him that day, as his fifty-first birthday was now being celebrated. The ladies had made ample provision. Tables were spread on the lawn and a sumptuous repast was laid out and was soon being enjoyed by the great number present. Rev. Mr. Brand, pastor of the Methodist church, made an appropriate speech, congratulating the guest of the afternoon on his arrival at the sixtieth milestone in his life. To this Mr. Althouse made a suitable reply. The party remained till about 8 o'clock in the evening when they returned to their homes.

During the afternoon Mr. Althouse was presented with a beautiful souvenir postcard and each presented him with a souvenir postcard to put in it. Mr. Althouse was born on the farm where he now resides, being a son of the late Simeon Althouse. A remarkable thing is that he has lived constantly on the farm for fifty-seven years of his life.

During the afternoon Mr. Althouse and his large party of friends were photographed by Mr. Charles Caldwell of Trinity.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

Mr. W. G. Boyd will be the speaker at the 415 meeting in the Y. M. C. A. parlors to-morrow. All men invited. The plunge bath is being painted, and the gymnasium and locker rooms thoroughly cleaned up for the fall work. They will be ready for use by September 1.

There is room for a few more boys at the Beach camp.

Even the high flyer occasionally takes a drop too much.

The man who lends a hand is worth a dozen who give advice.