

THE HAMILTON TIMES

SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1909.

A MANITOBA SENSATION.

The memory of the recent troubles between the C. P. R. and its mechanics in the west, and the settlement thereof, for which the Manitoba Government, through Hon. Robert Rogers, claimed so much credit, is still fresh in the minds of our readers. The Manitoba Ministers posed as the great friends of the workmen, and represented themselves as sacrificing much to bring about industrial peace. The story told elsewhere of an action brought by Potts, a Winnipeg Tory lawyer, to recover \$20,000 for his services in the matter, has a startling significance in view of the extravagant demands of the Manitoba Tory politicians for the gratitude of the workmen; and it is expected that when the matter is ventilated in court there will be revelations made which will occasion no little astonishment among those who were brought to regard Hon. Robert Rogers and his colleagues as the great friends of the mechanics. The suit now brought is against the C. P. R.; but there is nothing in the facts, as far as they have been given to the public, which give ground for the slightest reflection on that company. The C. P. R. was naturally desirous of effecting a settlement, and, if the story told is true, it acted with perfect honor and carried out its part of the bargain, paying over the amount demanded by the negotiator, but which amount, \$20,000, Potts has been unable to recover from Hon. Mr. Rogers, hence the present suit. The question that now naturally arises is if Hon. Mr. Rogers got his hands on it? It is possible that it went into the Provincial Tory campaign fund? And what a come-down it is to find that the Manitoba Ministers, who posed as the great friends of the Labor party, should have traded on it in this sordid manner! Does their interest in it extend only to the exploiting of it for partisan effect?

JOHN CALVIN, 1509.

This is the four hundredth anniversary of the birth of John Calvin, a man who figured largely in the troublous times of the Reformation, and who has left his impress upon theology till this day. He was bred an ecclesiastic, being at 12 years of age appointed to a chaplaincy in the Cathedral Church of Noyon. Even in his early youth he gave evidence of great mental powers. For a while he studied law in the University of Orleans, but his bent was toward theology, and, falling under the influence of Woolmar, he began to preach the reform doctrines. He became a prominent figure in many of the troublous scenes of the times, and his "Institutes" are said to have been prepared while he was a refugee at Basel. Geneva was the scene of the greatest events of his career. At one time, Calvin established something like a theocracy there and enforced a moral severity so strict that it changed the aspect of society. It was too severe, however, to be endured, and Calvin and his associate, Farel, were expelled from the city within two years. In 1541, at the invitation of the Genevans, he returned to the city and again set up his authority, although it was nearly 15 years before he ceased to have vigorous opposition. It has been said of Calvin that he was a man of intellect, but devoid of heart, and that controversy was his vital air. He was undoubtedly disputatious, and one who ill brooked opposition. The strongest partisan of Calvin cannot help but look with horror upon the record of his dealings with Servetus. Allowing all that may be claimed for the spirit and manners of the time, when men seemed to think that they served God by torturing and killing each other for what they deemed to be the interests of religion, and giving Calvin the benefit of every reasonable historical doubt, he cannot be acquitted of anything less than a heinous crime in the burning of Servetus. It is not necessary to consider the nature of the dispute between him and Calvin, or the relative character and ability of the two men. The burning alive of Servetus must be charged against Calvin; and it is a foul blot on the history of the cause which Calvin sought to forward. Strange to say, such men as Bullinger and Melancthon are on record as defending the odious act. We of to-day can find no defence for it. Let us be thankful that we live in a more enlightened and tolerant age.

Calvin was a voluminous writer, and produced many controversial works of which, perhaps, his "Institutes" are the most commonly known. He is described as a man stern and unyielding, hardly amiable, but never weak; arbitrary and cruel at times, but heroic in his aims, sacrificing everything to the end in view. His moral purpose was clear to himself; he took a very serious view of life, and regarded himself as an instrument for working out the Divine ends. He was an enthusiast, and a strong one, and, like all enthusiasts, was not tolerant of those who stood in the way of his realization of his ends. The world acknowledges, even after 400 years, some indebtedness to Calvin, the theologian.

FROM REAL LIFE.

He was a likely looking youth in the twenties. Nature had endowed him with a splendid physique, and his five foot ten of young manhood appeared to be well adapted for the struggle with the world.

His attire from hat to shoes was expensive. True, he wore his hat with a somewhat rakish cant to toward, his

tie was somewhat awry, and twin streams of tobacco juice, which trickled from his mouth and fell upon his white vest, forbade characterizing him as neat; but in some circumstances he might have been attractive.

His face bore a look of great gravity—perhaps dignity would be a better word—mingled with an expression of timidity of the cement sidewalks produced, no doubt, by his realization of how difficult it was to follow the tortuosities of the cement sidewalks produced by Hamilton engineering. In spite of taking care to raise his feet very high at times he found it hard to get over the uneven surface, and although very sure that he was describing a mathematically straight course, he found himself at times on the boulevard, leading directly for a tree.

Indeed, whether because of the special attraction of trees and electric poles, plentiful there, or because of the weight of the "Winchester" in his right coat pocket, his right shoulder drooped pronouncedly and his head hung over so that the wayward strongly in that direction.

He exhibited great forbearance, however, and several times when he found that a tree or pole rudely obstructed his way, he doffed his hat and gravely expostulated with it, or with a graceful bow gave way and took to the side-walk himself.

Once, however, when his progress was toilsome and "When I was a while he took a bicker, against his will," striking his cheek against the trunk of a maple, which did not defer to him, and abraded his face, and when the small boys who followed him seemed to find amusement in it, he showed mild irritation, and addressed some upbraiding remarks to the tree, and gave the gamins a little lecture containing much good advice as to courtesy to their elders.

Now, his remarks to the boys were entirely good. Unfortunately the mentor had discolored himself; and he carried the evidence to be read by old and young alike. Alas! the sunny boys who carried away a mental picture of the youth who furnished them entertainment, remember no word of the pertinent moralizing which he addressed to them. You see, the teacher counts as well as the teaching.

It was fun for the boys, of course, to see a man saluting trees and poles, and courteously excusing himself for colliding with them; but back of the fun there was tragedy in it.

Perhaps there was a mother somewhere waiting the youth whom she had taught the graces of courtesy and consideration for others. What would she think of his condition and of the exhibition he was giving? Was that for what she reared him? Perhaps there was a sister, a wife; perhaps even little ones of his own. What of them? Where will the end be for each?

See such things every day! Of course you do. And the frequency of such scenes but add to their sadness. It is quite true that one murder shocks and horrifies a people, while the wholesale murder of war is accounted glorious. But is the ruin, the degradation of mankind to be lightly viewed because it is done in the gross? Are the tears of motherhood to evoke no sympathy because they tell of so many heartaches?

But this is not a page from a novel; it is real life.

CONSIDER THE GIRLS.

The recent murder of a young woman by a "converted" Chinese in New York has attracted much attention to the methods used to teach the Celestials in the Sunday schools, and has led to a good deal of discussion as to our relations with and obligations to these people in matters of religion. Out of that discussion it is to be hoped good will come.

Whether, and to what extent, we are called upon to press upon the immigrant Celestials our ideas of religion, may still be an open question with some, just as is that other question of how far they are beneficially affected by such efforts. But, in the large, a people who spend large sums of money and devote valuable lives to carrying the gospel—our religion—to China and pressing it upon its inhabitants, can hardly excuse neglect to inculcate its principles in the odd Chinese who present themselves among us. Neglect in such a case would be tantamount to a confession of insincerity.

But surely we are called upon to use discretion in our methods of instruction and proselytism. Whatever may be said of sending fair girls to China to minister to the wants of the heathen—and there are many who think that has been overdone—there can be little offered by way of defence for the tuition methods brought to public attention by this New York crime. The Chinese are dealt with as individuals, one girl Sunday school teacher to one Chinese neophyte; they learn so much more easily, and take so much more interest in the schools! It has an ugly sound, but it smacks of baiting with tender girlhood the hook with which the Christian Sunday schools angle for Chinese converts. Is it really the Christian religion that the Chinese come to study; or are the girls the prime attraction? If the former, why not let it be taught in classes, or by some capable male Christian? If the latter, would it not be well to strip the performance of the cloak of religious conversion, and throw around the girls proper safeguards and restraints?

The wretched Sigel girl is not a lone instance of the peril which lurks in the system to which we refer. From Pitts-

burg comes a pitiful story of the betrayal of a girl Sunday school teacher by one of these "allotted" Chinese pupils. Beginning with trifling gifts, this devoted young convert progressed to an intimacy which led to visits to his restaurant, to the breaking down of womanly scruples, and to a tale of ruin and disgrace told in the police court. The girl was not blameless, but she pleads that her seventeen years were not proof against his ingratiating wiles, "which would win the heart of almost any American girl." Why should she have been subjected to them by being made bait for the anglers after Chinese converts?

In some cities an effort is being made to introduce reform, and to substitute male teachers, but it is met with the objection that "it will be fatal to the success of the work." Why, in heaven's name, should a work that can be carried on only by pitting the moral safety of young girls against Celestial wiles, deserve to succeed at all? Is such an objection not an acknowledgment that the methods in use to inveigle the Celestials into the Sunday schools are improper?

Let us not deny to a single heathen the blessings of Christianity and of our Christian morality. The door stands open wide; we would not close it. But do not to coax their profession of faith, whatever it may be worth, expose our tender girlhood to danger, it may be to disgrace, to death, or to something even worse than that.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

What a restful feeling that Power Injunction produced.

Toronto reports nine cases of smallpox. It is a pre-eminence which sister cities have no wish to dispute.

Will the addition of four members to next year's Council improve it on this year's as 26 is to 21? That's the question.

Now the valiant Mr. Duff may lay aside his armor and cease sleeping on his arms, to head off wily city assaults, till September.

The crop feeling in the Northwest is decidedly optimistic. Estimators predict for this fall the greatest wheat crop ever harvested there. May their expectations be realized!

But in pre-empting July 21 for their picnic the Grocers should take precautions to see that enough people are left in the city to feed the stock and get supper ready.

There is shown by the Herald a disposition to blame City Solicitor Walldell for the result of the power injunction fight. Why that course? By whose orders is the assassin's dagger whetted for him?

Those Suffragettes are very defiant in expressing their contempt for constitutional methods of procedure. Such conduct as that of which they are guilty hardly tends to win them the sympathy of decent people.

A Mexican millionaire has been condemned to death for murdering his brother-in-law. It was thought that his great wealth would save him from the scaffold, but the Supreme Court has just confirmed the sentence. If this man meant murder, why did he not operate in the city of New York, where money has some influence?

The miners' strike at Glace Bay shows no improvement and the U. M. W. threaten to extend their strike and call out all their workers in Nova Scotia. Already a murderous attempt to destroy a mine by a bomb which would have caused serious loss of life had it not been for its timely discovery, has been made, and indications are that stern measures may have to be resorted to before respect for order is restored.

Speaking of the Hydro-Electric act, the disallowance of which is being largely petitioned for, the Montreal Gazette (Conservative) in a leading editorial says:

Legislation to settle doubts as to the meaning of a law or to indemnify those who have without wilful intention broken the provisions of a statute is neither unusual nor necessarily harmful. Legislation to take away from a man his right to have his grievance actually before the courts adjudicated on is rare and liable to be dangerous whenever it is used. That to pass such laws is within the power of the Legislature, and declared by judges and admitted by constitutional authorities, does not alter the situation. The Legislature has theoretically the power to say that property which one man has legally won shall be taken from him and given to another. It would not be well, though, that one should be made of it.

In answer to a query we may say that if the power of disallowance be exercised as asked for, Whitney's special legislation closing the courts to people whose rights he has despoiled will be as if it had never been passed, and the suits "forever stayed" may go on. It will be possible then for farmers whose property the Hydro Commission is empowered to "appropriate" without their consent and without compensation to seek legal redress. The Commission could be sued and forced to do justice. The Toronto and London suits could be proceeded with. Galt could not be forced against the will of the ratepayers to enter the scheme. The Government of Ontario would be forced to regard ordinary canons of justice and respect the property and civil rights of the individual. Every argument from honor and morality pleads for disallowance.

Only bachelors and widowers smoke in bed.

There are eighty-five kinds of mosquitoes.

Our Exchanges

A NOTTY POINT.

(London Free Press.)
Ottawa will not issue books from the public library to consumptives. But who is to decide the question of infection?

SAW THINGS.

(Guelph Mercury.)
A Galt man saw a big meteor and two balloons all in one evening. It takes a whole lot to put a Galt man in condition to see things like that.

IT IS NOT LOCATED HERE.

(Dundas Banner.)

Hamilton business men are now using the slogan "Hamilton, Canada," is the place for you. They mean no harm even if the Provincial Asylum is located there.

HE DIDN'T PASS.

(Toronto Star.)

The entrance examinations are described by the Galt Reporter as "entirely satisfactory," and no doubt they were to those who passed, but there are others. Here is one described by the poet:

All alone he sits in sorrow, with his hair a tangled mass,
And his eyes are red with weeping; he's the boy who didn't pass.

THE SUFFRAGETTE DISGRACE.

(Toronto Courier.)

There is more hope for humanity in one simple-minded man and wife with their little family about them than in all the riotous suffragettes and shrill-voiced women cursing men with swollen throats who could be got together at a dozen councils or conventions. Of course, there are bad men, cruel men, brutal men, selfish men, just as there are bad women, heartless women, frivolous women, mercenary women. But because a person happens to get tied up to one of these exceptions to the good general rule for his or her life partner, that is no reason why they should blaspheme against love and trust and deary a whole sex.

A FATUOUS POLICY.

(N. Y. Journal of Commerce.)

For all practical purposes the maximum tariff proposed by the Senate is a prohibitory one, and appears to have been so intended. We have already adverted to the impossibility of extracting any meaning from the phrase "unduly discriminates," and the mention in that connection of treatment which is "reciprocal and equivalent" is demonstrably absurd. Not only is the maximum tariff proposed by the Senate a plain declaration of commercial warfare against France and Germany, but it is calculated to give new life to the proposal to form a European custom league against the United States. It is quite true that the nations of continental Europe might hurt themselves more than they hurt us by accepting the challenge, but that consideration has not hitherto prevented them from engaging in tariff wars against each other.

REFORMING THE NEWSPAPER.

(Agnes Lait at International Council of Women.)
How should women face the situation? They could effect a cure for the evils if they would make the business office of the newspaper the object of their attack. The commercial end of the newspaper was cramping the ideals of the editors. They could refuse to buy of the advertisers, or cancel their subscriptions until the policy of the paper was in accordance with what they demanded.

"We could clean up the news of America inside of a year if twenty women in each city and town were to cancel their subscriptions to papers that insist on sensation and false news. Don't think the editor will not attend to the change. When an offensive thing is published there is none more sorry than the editor. The business end can make more money by vicious methods, and if you keep silent, there is nothing left for the editor to do. When you pay five cents for true news and do not get it, it is your own fault."

DAILY NEWSPAPER'S

First Duty Is to Its Readers, Says Successful Editor.

(New York Herald.)

Melville E. Stone, at the head of the Associated Press, speaks with the experience of a successful editor and publisher of daily newspapers on the relations that advertising should bear to news and editorial. When asked for his views on the subject yesterday Mr. Stone said:

"I heartily agree with the attitude of the Herald in maintaining the independence of its editorial and news columns free from dictation by advertisers. The first duty of a newspaper is to its readers, and it can only be successful in the long run if it is loyal to those readers. If its news and editorial columns are to be governed by the wishes or whims of its advertisers such loyalty is obviously impossible.

"In my own experience I have always maintained an absolute divorce of the news and editorial departments from the business department. I remember an experience in the conduct of the Chicago Daily News. The paper was young and struggling, but was building up what I conceived to be the most valuable asset a newspaper can have, namely, the faith of the public in its integrity. A large dry goods establishment in Chicago which had been advertising extensively in the paper asked for a three line editorial notice.

"The advertising of this firm was exceedingly valuable, but the good faith of the newspaper to its readers was of higher consequence. I therefore sent back a copy of the editorial paragraph with a note advising the dry goods merchant that the first line would cost him a million dollars and the other two lines would cost him nothing, because he would then own the newspaper, and that on those terms alone would it appear.

Having established this principle, the wisdom of which the advertiser himself saw, I never had any more difficulty with him or any other advertiser in Chicago on this score.

THE OCTOPUS TURNS.

The engaged financial magnate was charging madly through the office of the 10 cent monthly magazine.

"What is he doing?" asked the amazed bystanders; "running amuck?"

"I think not," said one of the frightened stenographers, preparing to flee. "He's running a muckraker."

THE KICKERS' COLUMN

"A MURDER NOTICE."

Editor Times: I rent a house by the month. I thought I could leave by giving a month's notice. When I paid my rent on July 1, I made arrangements to take another house. Now I am told that as I took the house on the first of the month notice given on the first of any month does not relieve me. What is the law on the matter? Times Reader.

A month's notice is held to mean a clear month exclusive of the day upon which it is served. If you took the house on the first day of the month you should have given notice before the first day of the month preceding that which is to constitute the period of notice. Perhaps, however, your landlord will not haggle over the one day.—Ed.

SMALL SAVINGS.

To the Editor of the Times:
Sir,—I suppose I spend \$3 a month on drinks, cigars and small expenses which I might save. Would it be worth while starting a savings bank account with that much? What would it come to with interest in ten years?—Rounder.

You would deposit \$30 a year. With compound interest at 3 per cent, that would amount in ten years to \$708.12.—Ed.

MACKENZIE GOVERNMENT.

Editor Times: How long was the Government of Hon. Alex. Mackenzie in power?

Ans.—From November 7, 1873, to October 16, 1878.

U. S. FLAG.

To the Editor:—Can you tell me when the American flag was used for the first time?

Ans.—The American flag was first used at Cambridge by Washington, January 1, 1776. It was legally established by Congress on June 14, 1777.

JOHN CALVIN.

Born July 10, 1509.
An intellectual monarch of mankind, illumined and enlightened from on high, he shattered from men's morbid minds the shackles of superstition and prejudice. Ecclesiastical presumptuous power had forced.

To fetter them forever to "the church." And put in theological form what Paul had spoken of in his inspired epistles. (Although illustrious Luther feared before him.) A fearless combination of reformers.

Who held to what the apostles taught in general. A soundly reasoned basis of belief in a Bible truth came first from John Calvin. What mighty force from him now. In Scotland—Immortal Knox, by him inspired, returned the towers of superstition, and infused new life into a people who have since soared high above the mists of the world. The whole of the live, liberated world. And who but Calvin was the cause, death of Cromwell's mighty conquest of a King Belonging to a race called royal, but inspired by nothing but by what proceeds from vain deceit, profoundly dubbed divine. Nor has old Europe been enriched by this renewed, immense emancipation. The Puritans, a fragment of the fruit of his mission, soon assumed the lead. In laying the foundations of a land which now combines with Britain to uphold the banner of the truth all over the world. So well may we and all the world today do honor to the shining shade of Calvin.

William Murray.
July 10, 1909.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION.

On next Friday evening, July 16th, the Ancient Order of Hibernians will hold their annual moonlight on the steamer "Malajka." By arrangement with Lieut.-Col. Moore and officers, the Thirtieth Regiment Band will be in attendance. The committee in charge has made all necessary arrangements for a pleasant evening. Irish pipes, songs and dances on board, with a selection of Irish music by the band in attendance. Boat leaves steamship company's wharf, foot of James street, at 8 p. m.

man's double life as a singular career.—Success Magazine.

DOCTOR'S ORDER WAS: 'CUTICURA'

For a Bad Case of Eczema on Child—Suffered for Three Months—Disease Reached a Fearful State—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 my body. 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 ointment 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 my cure. I used Cuticura and Cuticura d. 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, Hollaway, Mich., Nov. 20 and Dec. 20, 1906."

Cuticura Remedies are guaranteed absolutely pure under the United States Food and Drug Act.

Consult External and Internal Treatment for Every Form of Infantile, Children, and Adult Cases of Cuticura. Write to the S. S. Cuticura Ointment to Heat the Skin, and Cuticura Soap to Purify the Blood. Sold Everywhere. Cuticura Remedies, Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, Cuticura d. lot for me. Miss Anabel Wilson, North Branch, Mich., Oct. 20, 1907.

As is customary with Indians the world over, the Caribs are expert basket weavers, and many strong and handsome baskets are to be bought in Roseau at reasonable prices. If one finds the right shops. A peculiar instrument, made of basket straw and woven closely together so as to form a hollow tube ending in

Monday, July 12, '09. SHEA'S BARGAIN DAY

OUR SUMMER CLEARING SALE

Opened on Thursday with a rush that was ahead of anything of the kind in our history and has been a wonder ever since. Monday being our regular Bargain Day will be a "rouser" with the special offerings. We can only mention a few of them in this space.

Women's Waists on Bargain Tables

Lawn and Percale Waists, white and colored, worth 75c, for 39c
Lawn Waists, worth \$1.25 to \$1.50, on sale for 75c
Lawn Waists and Colored Percale Waists, \$1.50 to \$2.00, for 98c
Silk Waists, in black and colored, odd sizes, worth \$3.00, for 95c
Net Waists and Lace Waists, worth \$3.00 and \$3.50, for \$1.50

Women's Skirts to be Cleared Out

Cloth Skirts in good wool materials, worth \$2.50 to \$3.50, for \$1.39
Cloth Skirts, all perfect in fit and materials, \$4 to \$5, for \$2.50
Wash Skirts, made of Linens, and Indian Head, very stylish garment, \$3, on sale for each \$1.50
Lawn Wash Skirts, worth \$2, on sale for 95c

Women's Wash Suits and Outing Coats

Wash Suits, made of Indian Head, in white and colored, \$5.50, for \$4.95
Wash Suits made of Pure Linen Material, white and colored, plain and striped, worth \$10 to \$12.50, on sale for \$5.95

Wash Goods and Prints

30 and 32-inch Prints, in dark and light colors, worth 12½c, for 8½c
Fancy Muslin, Indian Head Dress Linens, Percales, etc., worth 15, 25 and 35c, all in one sweeping clearance, per yard 10c
40-inch White Persian Lawn, worth 20c, on sale for, per yard 13½c
White Swiss Muslins, worth 20c, on sale for, per yard 12½c

Bargains in Children's Dresses

Girls' Percale Dresses, in good colors, 12 to 16, worth \$2, on sale for \$1.19
White Lawn Dresses, Mother Hubbard style, 2 to 5, worth 75c to \$1.50, for 50 and 75c
Print Slips, 2 to 7 years, 50 to 75c, on sale for 25 and 39c

Staple Department Bargains

72-inch Plain Bleached Sheet, worth 30c, for 22½c
White Cotton, worth 10c, for 7½c
8c Factory Cotton for 8c
8c 12½c Cotton for 9c
Roller Towellings, worth 10c, for 5½c
18c Towelling for 12½c
White Saxony Flannel, worth 10c, for 8c
15c, for 9½c
30c Tabling for 25c
Table Linen, worth 40c, for 25c
Table Napkins, \$1.25, for 87½c

Flasks

Before going on a canoe trip or into camp, provide yourself with a suitable flask. They are not only good for liquors, but will hold medicines, etc., just as well.

We have a splendid assortment of Flasks and Thermo Bottles, at all prices up to \$25.00.

KLEIN & BINKLEY
35-37 James St. N.
Issuers of Marriage Licenses



This is an age of progress, and pianos should be better than those of yesterday. The

Gourelay Piano

marks the furthest advance in the science of piano-building. We do not depend upon the achievements of a former generation, but base our claim for your patronage upon the work we are doing right now.

Gourelay pianos are better than those hitherto regarded as the best. Write for catalogue.

GOURELAY, WINTER & LEEMING

66 KING STREET WEST, HAMILTON

Amber Tint Lenses for Tourists

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.

I. B. ROUSE, 111 King East.

A throng of twisted ends, and commonly dubbed a "wife-catcher," is also made and sold by the Caribs. By slipping the hollow end over a man's finger above the joint and pulling on the twisted end, the catcher will tighten around the finger, and the captive will be unable to release his hand. It is claimed that the Indians formerly employed this device as a handcuff for prisoners, using several for each hand, and leading the captives by the fingers. Few tourists are permitted to leave Roseau without a wife-catcher, for which a sixpence is willingly exchanged.—Leslie's Weekly.