

WRESTLED WITH BY-LAWS. City Council Finishes Up Monday Night's Business.

TALKED OF RESIGNATIONS.

The Mayor Offered to go to the People on the Question of His Right to Vote in Committees—Ald. Hancock Wanted to Be One of Half a Dozen Aldermen to Resign.

City Council's adjourned meeting held last night was conducted with something like order, and the result was that more business was done than usual in two and a half hours.

HOSPITAL BY-LAW MIDDLE.

The motion of Ald. McGillivray that, in view of the fact that a doubt exists as to the validity of the hospital by-law passed on May 28th, the by-law be quashed, was submitted to the meeting.

Ald. Witton moved in amendment that the by-law be again taken up in committee of the whole.

The Mayor ruled the amendment out of order.

Ald. Ferres argued that the second reading had also been illegal, and it would not legalize the by-law to pass a resolution confirming it.

Ald. Hall pointed out that the motion of Ald. McGillivray was an admission that the by-law had not been legally passed.

Ald. McGillivray volunteered to withdraw his motion, with the consent of the Council.

Ald. Witton said he would consent if Ald. McGillivray would also consent to allow the by-law to go back to the committee.

Ald. McGillivray said he could not make any promise. The withdrawal of his motion would leave the matter just where it stood when Council adjourned on May 28th.

Ald. Ferres said that unless Ald. McGillivray agreed to allow the by-law to go back to the committee he would move that Ald. McGillivray's motion be not considered until next meeting of the Council.

Mayor Stewart told the Council that if the hospital by-law had not been legally passed the adoption of Ald. McGillivray's motion would not make it legal. If it was legal, the motion, if carried, would not affect it.

Ald. Ferres' idea that the discussion be deferred and the by-law again considered in committee.

Ald. Ferres made a motion to defer the consideration of the motion, and it was adopted by a vote of 13 to 4.

Dr. McGillivray voted that he would not bring the by-law up in committee again.

MOTORMEN'S SHELTERS.

The Council then went into Committee of the Whole on the second reading of the by-laws.

The by-law to require the street railway company to provide shelter for motormen was passed in committee but when the motion to adopt the report of the Committee of the Whole was made, Ald. Ferres, by a vote of 12 to 7, secured the insertion of the words "not more than" that had been left out of the penalty clause on Monday night, after a warm discussion.

THE MAYOR'S RIGHT TO VOTE.

The by-law to amend the rules of order so as to give the Mayor the right to vote on committees was taken up.

Ald. Ferres moved, seconded by Ald. Reid, that after the Mayor or shall be a member of all committees, the words "but shall not have the right to vote and shall not count in forming a quorum" be added.

Mayor Stewart asked what use it would be for him to attend committees if he had not the right to take a hand in the affairs. If deprived of the right to vote in committee he would not go to committee meetings.

Ald. Ferres asked to be allowed to withdraw his amendment, owing to the personal turn the question had taken, but the Mayor objected.

Ald. Hall argued that as there was a great deal of wire pulling in all committees the Mayor should be kept free from it.

Ald. Hancock thought the sooner half a dozen of the aldermen resigned, so as to give a majority in the Council to one side or the other, the better for the city, and he, for one, would be willing to hand in his resignation that night, if five others would.

Ald. Ferres' amendment was defeated by a vote of 6 to 15. The yeas were Ald. McDonald, Reid, Brown, Ferres, Hall and Witton.

CITY OFFICIALS' HOURS.

The by-law to make the office hours of city officials from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m. was brought in.

Ald. McAndrew moved for an addition to it to give the employees one hour's intermission for luncheon and to provide that the head of each department shall be responsible for keeping at least one clerk on duty all the time of office hours.

Ald. Derby argued that it ill became a municipal council to take the first step towards increasing the hours of labor. He declared himself opposed to the by-law.

Chairman Lees called his attention to the fact that under the change proposed the clerks would work only 39 hours a week.

Ald. Hannaford—Ald. Derby believes in no work between meals.

Ald. McAndrew's amendment was adopted.

Ald. Reid moved that a time book be placed in the City Hall to be signed by the clerks.

Ald. Hancock suggested that each clerk be given a brass check, to be deposited with the Chief of Police when the clerk arrives and taken out again when the clerk leaves.

The motion was defeated on a vote of 8 to 9.

The two by-laws that were voted on by the people last week—for raising \$150,000 for permanent pavements and \$20,000 for a House of Refuge—were given the formality of a third reading.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

On motion of Ald. Hancock, the Board of Works was authorized to advertise for tenders for the construction of asphalt sidewalks.

It was also decided to advertise for the supply of coal and wood, on the basis of last year's consumption, for all city departments.

Ald. Colquhoun moved that the Mayor be authorized to have notices printed in the city papers calling upon citizens to comply with the law in respect to vaccination.

Ald. Ferres objected. He said there was only one case in the city, and the publication of the notices would be ungraphed all over the country and do much harm.

Ald. Hancock thought the thing was a scheme to make work for some young doctors, who, like other people, were out of work.

The motion was withdrawn.

On motion of Ald. Witton, the Hospital Committee was authorized to procure plans for a new House of Refuge and take into consideration the disposition to be made of the present building and grounds.

Our New Story.

A FAIR MAIDEN'S NO, Begins To-day.

BE SURE TO READ IT.

Manual Training in Public Schools.

To the Editor of the Times: Sir,—At the annual meeting of the National Council of Women of Canada held in Ottawa on April 11th and 12th, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: Resolved, "That this National Council of Women of Canada do all in its power to promote the incorporation of a system of manual training into the Public Schools of Canada, believing that such training will greatly conduce to the general welfare of Canadian homes."

The above resolution applied more directly to girls, as it is apparent to all that the present system of Public School education does not develop housekeeping and home-loving talents. It has been asked, Why should women take up this question? It is an acknowledged fact that upon the mother rests the greatest responsibility of training children; then why should they not have some share in regulating their Public School education? This is a question women should study, and very thoroughly.

Who knows so much about the difficulties of school life as a mother? And who so capable of advising and directing their particular talents as an intelligent mother? Therefore it is claimed that women have not only a right to express opinions on such an important question, but to insist upon attention being given to their opinions.

The most enthusiastic and successful promoters of manual training have been women. When we consider what Mrs. Hemmway, Mrs. Quincy Adams and Louisa Hopkins have done in Boston, Grace Dodge in New York, and scores of others, surely we may, at least, hope to do something through such an organization as the N. C. W. There seems to be some confusion of ideas in regard to the difference between industrial education and manual training. Industrial education is teaching trades and handicrafts by means of trade schools. Manual training not only trains the hand, but it develops the mind and character, thereby giving a complete education, and is practicable as part of the Public School system, which brings it within the reach of all classes.

At a convention held at Boston in 1891 in the interests of manual training, Governor Russell, of Massachusetts, said, "It is not manual training as a higher form of education to be purchased by a few, but as every-day instruction in our public schools, giving its benefits to all," and this is the kind of manual training we need in Hamilton.

At the same convention President Eliot, of Harvard University, urged the adoption of manual training as part of the Public School system and closed an able address on the subject, as follows: "While, therefore, I admit that manual training is at the experimental stage, I think it is a subject which all intelligent communities should vigorously experiment with. Another eminent authority, Prof. Robert H. Richards, Principal of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, claims that manual training is an inspiration of mental development. That it teaches a child how to think and gives his own personal experience as an illustration. 'Up to 20 years of age he was the dunces of every school he attended. Was sent to various schools in England, including Cambridge University, but only discovered his ability in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology,' where he is now Principal, giving this illustration to prove that an opportunity should be provided to develop the individuality of each child, and not waste many valuable years in uncongential work."

Dr. Felix Adler says: "Pupils can be broadly divided into literate and non-literate. We have some pupils who are easily first in reading arithmetic, who write essays, who take pleasure in reading poetry, etc. Others who have not the least literary ability, essays are a nightmare, who are poor readers, deficient in arithmetic and usually pronounced dunces. Manual training has proved the salvation of such pupils, and it is an invariable experience that these pupils are easily leaders in manual work, natural history, modelling, etc. By opening these opportunities we save the intellectual and often-moral life of these pupils."

In the cooking schools many pupils display a genius for cookery who would be failures in other branches, and so it goes. In France the Government has taken steps to provide such education. In Germany, Sweden, Denmark and England rapid strides are being taken in this direction. In many States it is being adopted as a regular part of the school system, and I believe we can derive the greater benefit from the experiments so extensively carried on in the neighboring Republic. The first objection raised will be the cost. Fourteen thousand girls are taught needlework, dressmaking, millinery, etc., in the Boston schools last year at a cost of \$300

for material. Cooking lessons cost one cent per pupil each lesson. In Washington, D. C., the cost of a complete system of manual training for boys and girls is \$1 per pupil per school year.

W. B. Powell, Superintendent of Washington schools, says in reference to manual training as part of the school system: "We have never done anything in school that has given such general satisfaction. It has met with no opposition from legislators, none from the Board of Education, none from supervisors, none from parents, none from teachers and none from pupils. The question is no longer, Shall manual training become part of the Public School system, but How can it best be done? It is proposed to ask the Board of Education to permit the experiment in one school this year for at least sewing and cooking for girls, and if successful as it has been in other places, increase the number gradually. If thought more economical equip a regular manual training school instead of building more schools on the same old 'cramming' principle without practical results. With your permission I will give, in a few days, other reasons why the Board of Education should make a move in this direction, and give the details of the work as furnished by the International Commission. Trusting this question will receive the serious consideration of all earnest citizens, I remain, One Interested.

June 27th.

PRETTY SMALL POTATOES.

One of the Ways Big-Hearted Councillors Help the Industrious Poor.

If all the by-laws of this big town were enforced as rigorously as the powers which control the pedlers' licenses propose to enforce the by-law in that regard in the case of an old York street woman named Mrs. McCarthy, this would be a model town.

This poor old woman earns a far from luxurious living by purchasing from city merchants small quantities of dry goods and smallwares which she peddles in a child's express wagon or a valise to the citizens. She is near upon 60 years old and has a husband incapable of doing much toward the family support and a little girl to provide for.

She often finds it hard work to keep the wolf from the door and yet she is so proud and self-reliant to seek corporation that she has not struggled along on the ragged edge of want. Hitherto, no exception has been taken to her mode of earning her keep, but recently she was informed she must take out a license and fully stated her case and has been given to understand that the fiat is unalterable. She has not the money to do so and get the few articles she sells. Now would it not be better for this great-hearted City Council to allow this poor old high-spirited lady to earn her living than to drive her to seek city aid to support herself and family? She buys from home men; the few dollars' worth of goods she handles is not a matter of consequence to the merchant, and she carries her case such has been given to understand that the fiat is unalterable.

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TWO MILES A MINUTE.

An Electric Railroad Between New York and Washington Talked of.

Washington, June 29.—A project for an electric railroad between Washington and New York has been brought before Congress in a Bill for the incorporation of the National Rapid Transit Railroad Company. South Carolina and Washington capitalists are interested in the road. They claim that the limit of speed by steam locomotion has been reached, while by electricity a speed of 120 miles an hour is practicable. Only one-third of the land necessary for right of way for a steam road will be required and they think that the mails will soon be carried by electricity.

PUBLIC OPINION MUST LEAD.

But politics rest on necessary foundations and cannot be treated with levity. Republics abound in young civilians who believe that the laws make the city, that grave modifications of the policy and modes of living, and customs of the population, that commerce, education and religion may be voted in or out; and that any measure though it were absurd may be imposed on a people if you only can get sufficient votes to make it a law. But the wise know that foolish legislation is a rope of sand, which perishes in the twisting; that the State must follow, and not lead, the character and progress of the citizen; the strongest support quickly rot and they only who build on Ideas build for eternity; and that the form of Government which prevails is the expression of what cultivation exists in the population which permits it. The law is only a memorandum.—Emerson.

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