

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. Mayor Stewart was in the chair, and all the aldermen but Messrs. Hannaford, Buscombe and Claringbowl were present at the opening. Ald. Hannaford and Buscombe took their seats later in the evening.

HOSPITAL BY-LAW MUDGLE.

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 confirmed, 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. 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. He favored 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.

MOTORMEN'S SHELTERS.

The Council then went into Committee of the Whole on the second reading of 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 let 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 words "the Mayor 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. If he were not entitled to vote in committee he did not see that he had the right to vote in Council, and if he had not that right what good was it for him to attend Council meetings? He considered that he stood in the position of one of the city managers and should have a voice in all city business.

Ald. McDonald thought the Mayor should attend committees as an advisor. Ald. Witton took the ground that the Mayor, being looked up to as an advisor, and being in the position of having to carry out the committee's views, whether they agreed with his own or not, he should not take part in deciding any questions in committee.

Ald. Milne's views were that the Mayor should decide himself whether he should vote or not, but that the Council should not say he must not vote.

Mayor Stewart said he was ready to make a test case of it. If the Council desired that he should not vote he would resign his position in the morning and go to the people on the question.

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.

The by-law was passed in Committee of the Whole.

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. He thought the time book could be dispensed with.

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 a graphed 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 to 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 our 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 great 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 a child's studies and discovering 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 in the best women. When we consider what Mrs. Hemmery, 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. of C.

There seems to be some confusion of ideas in regard to the difference between industrial education and manual training. Industrial education is teaching the 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. Robt. 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 him own personal experience as an illustration. 'Up to 20 years of age he was the dunce 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 years in unproductive 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 invaluable experience that these pupils are easily leaders in manual work, natural history, modelling, etc. By opening these opportunities we save the intellectual and often-morose 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 as 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 powers' 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 came from London 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 too proud and self-reliant to seek out a hand to help her. She has 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 to sell her wares. She has 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 dollars; she is known to hundreds in the city, and nobody knows anything to her discredit. Is there any special reason why she should be so hardy dealt with? Should the city fathers not rather encourage the willing poor to help themselves?

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 employment 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 usurper is quickly got rid of; 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.

Knowledge

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 75c. bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND

Screen Doors \$1.25 complete.

Screen Windows 15, 25 and 35c each.

Remnants of Screen Wire Cloth 5, 6, 8 and 10c.

COAL OIL STOVES 50c, 75c, \$1.25 and \$1.75 each.

REFRIGERATORS, extra large, \$10 each.

WIRE MEAT SAFES \$1.50 each.

STANLEY MILLS & CO.,

86 and 88 King street west, Hamilton.

\$50,000 | BANKRUPT SALE | \$50,000

—OF—

Boots and Shoes at Arland's,

29 King street east and 26 James street north.

A manufacturer giving up business came to our Mr. H. Arland and offered the whole stock at 80c on the dollar, and he bought it and has it ready for sale below anything ever heard of before. Come and see us at once, as we will sell the whole stock without reserve.

Men's Calf Boots, Hand-sewed, \$6.00, now \$3.00

Men's Strong Boots at \$1.50, now \$1.00

Ladies' Dongola Boots \$2.00, now \$1.00

Girls' School Boots \$1.25, now .75c

Children's School Boots \$1.00, now .50c

In addition to this we have the finest lines of American goods in Canada.

Remember the name—

ARLAND'S

29 King street east and 26 James street north, opp. City Hall.

EYES

Filled Free of Charge.

Over 30 years of practical experience.

Largest Stock of Spectacles and Eyeglasses in Canada.

THOMAS LEES,

5 James street.

DUNN'S BAKING POWDER

THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND

The Canada Sugar Refining Co.

(LIMITED),

MONTREAL,

Manufacturers of Refined Sugars of the well-known Brand

Redpath

Of the Highest Quality and Purity, made by the Latest Processes, and the Newest and Best Machinery, not Surpassed Anywhere.

LUMP SUGAR, in 50 and 100 lb. boxes.

"CROWN" GRANULATED, special brand, the finest which can be made.

EXTRA GRANULATED, very superior quality.

"CREAM" SUGARS (not dried).

YELLOW SUGARS of all grades and standards.

SYRUPS of all grades in barrels and half barrels.

SOLE MAKERS of high class Syrups in tins, 2 lb. and 8 lb. each.

HORNS AND BROOMS.

Too Her Up, Boys!

Fish Horns, large and loud, at 5 and 8c each.

BROOMS, BROOMS, BROOMS.

Any Broom in the establishment for 10c for the balance of this week.

SAND PAILS, FOR THE BEACH.

Strong Tin Sandpail, with Shovel, for 5 and 10c each. Lunch Baskets, 10c. Fish Poles, 8 and 10c. Fish Hooks, 4 for 1c. Fish Lines, 2, 3 and 4c.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

1-quart Freezers.....\$1.20

2-quart Freezers.....\$1.50

3-quart Freezers.....\$1.85

4-quart Freezers.....\$2.25

Ice Picks.....10 and 15c each

SCREEN DOORS \$1.25 complete.

SCREEN WINDOWS 15, 25 and 35c each.

Remnants of SCREEN WIRE CLOTH 5, 6, 8 and 10c.

COAL OIL STOVES 50c, 75c, \$1.25 and \$1.75 each.

REFRIGERATORS, extra large, \$10 each.

WIRE MEAT SAFES \$1.50 each.

STANLEY MILLS & CO.,

86 and 88 King street west, Hamilton.

\$50,000 | BANKRUPT SALE | \$50,000

—OF—

Boots and Shoes at Arland's,

29 King street east and 26 James street north.

A manufacturer giving up business came to our Mr. H. Arland and offered the whole stock at 80c on the dollar, and he bought it and has it ready for sale below anything ever heard of before. Come and see us at once, as we will sell the whole stock without reserve.

Men's Calf Boots, Hand-sewed, \$6.00, now \$3.00

Men's Strong Boots at \$1.50, now \$1.00

Ladies' Dongola Boots \$2.00, now \$1.00

Girls' School Boots \$1.25, now .75c

Children's School Boots \$1.00, now .50c

In addition to this we have the finest lines of American goods in Canada.

Remember the name—

ARLAND'S

29 King street east and 26 James street north, opp. City Hall.

EYES

Filled Free of Charge.

Over 30 years of practical experience.

Largest Stock of Spectacles and Eyeglasses in Canada.

THOMAS LEES,

5 James street.

DUNN'S BAKING POWDER

THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND

WOODS' FAIR.

Great Sale of Linens.

For one week we will sell Table Linens and Towels at just one-half their actual value.

50c unbleached Table Linen for 25c yard.

90c partially bleached Table Linen for 45c yard.

90c bleached Table Linen for 45c yard.

\$1 bleached satin finished Table Linen for 50c yard.

\$1.25 bleached satin finished Table Linen for 60c yard.

\$1.50 bleached satin finished Table Linen for 75c yard.

\$2 satin finished Table Napkins, large size, our price only \$1 per doz.

25c Checked Apron Linen, in blue, white and red checks, 15c per yard.

Linen Dress Foundations, extra wide, regular price 20 and 25c per yard, our price only 15c per yard.

TOWELS—Good sized Glass Towels, pure linen, only 5c each.

Pure Linen fancy bordered Towels 10c each, larger sizes 2 for 30c, 2 for 30c, 2 for 35c and 25c each. These towels are all worth double the money.

Roller Towelling 7 and 10c per yard.

CROCKERY—The sale of Dinner and Tea Sets still continues. We have no large quantity of any one of these. Come early and secure a bargain.

\$6.50 Dinner Set, 100 pieces\$ 4.95

\$8.00 Dinner Set, 97 pieces 6.50

\$18.00 Dinner Set, 97 pieces 13.95

\$3.00 Tea Set, 44 pieces 1.95

\$2.00 Tea Set, 44 pieces 1.50

\$7.00 Tea Set, 44 pieces 5.50

FRUIT JARS—Extra heavy best clear glass fruit jars, pints, quarts and half-gallons.

Rubbers to fit all sizes at very popular prices.

CROCKS—Sixpenny crocks, high and low, only 3c each.

Shilling Crocks, high and low, 10c each. All sizes up to 30c each.

WINDOW SCREENS—Adjustable Window Screens, with patent fly escape. This is the only screen made that will keep a house free from that summer pest—the fly. An ordinary screen will keep flies out so long as the doors are kept closed, but when they get in through open doors or otherwise they are just as effectual to keep them in. But with our screen, while it will keep them out, it will also allow them to get out. Prices, 35, 39, 42 and 45c.

We have another screen, same style, not as well finished, 5c less each size.

BABY CARRIAGES all reduced.