THE HAMILTON TIMES

SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1908.

THE STREET RAILWAY.

The City Council committee and the Street Railway Company have at last agreed upon a form of agreement to submit to the people in the shape of a bythe road, with the exception of specifiment has been reached by a process of give and take on both sides, the parties ting the suggestion of the Times as to the work being done under the supervision of the City Engineer, instead of under his direction. The decision will rest with the ratepayers as to whether the agreement reached will come into force or not. The city may not have got all that it wanted, but neither has the company. By it, however, the city gets much needed extensions new roadbed, and a supply of new cars, the Railway Board nor by fighting the company. The progress of the city has retarded through the limited street railway service, and the behind-the-age appointments of the present system are certainly not a credit to either party. However, as in all other matters, the Times is willing to leave the decision to the citizens, glad that the seeming's huterminable dispute has every appeara of soon being amicably settled.

REFORMING THE BAR.

The American Bar Association recent ly appointed a committee with Judge Alton B. Parker as chairman, to draft a code of ethics to which it is proposed to bind the profession of the United States. The matter has occupied its attention for some time, and the report will be presented to the full meeting of the Asciation in Seattle at its annual session in August. There has been so much that is irregular and considered as' de grading in the conduct of some members of the bar that the committee recommends a united effort to elevate and purify the profession. The report of the ittee declares:

committee declares:

"A lawyer owes entire devotion to the interest of his client, to the end that nothing may be taken or withheld from him save by the rules of law. Nevertheless, it is steadfastly to be borne in mind that the great trust is to be performed within and not without the bounds of the law.

"Clients may not demand of counsel that he abuse the opposite party or indulge in personalities. Solicitation of business by circulars or advertisements or by personal communications or inter-

or by personal communications or interviews not warranted by personal rela-tions is unprofessional. It is unprofessional for a lawyer to volunteer advice to bring a lawsuit except in rare case of

od relationship or trust. No one should be allowed to remain "No one should be allowed to remain in the profession who hunts up defects in titles or other causes for action and informs thereof in order to be employed to bring suit, or who breeds litigation by seeking out those with claims for personal injuries, or those having any other grounds for action, in order to secure them as clients, or who employs agents or runners for like purposes, or who pays or rewards directly or indirectly those who bring or influence the bringing of such cases to his office, or who ay mose who oring or initience the bring-ing of such cases to his office, or who remunerates policemen, court or prison officials, physicians, hospital attaches or others who may succeed in influencing the criminal, the sick and the injured to seek his professional services."

To reach its object it is recommended that every lawyer be sworn to the code on his admission to the bar, and that the laws be so amended as to severely deal with any member violating the general principles which for the welfare of the profession and the protection of the public should be adhered to by every honest lawyer. It is pointed out that this is a work that should not be left to the people to take action upon, but should come from within the profession itself, and that now is the time to take action towards purifying it and preserving its own dignity.

WHO CARES FOR LOGIC?

The senior Tory organ, to our infinite regret, manifests symptoms of deep displeasure at the little pleasantry in which the Times indulged regarding its ponderbecause certain articles are cheaper today than they were 40 or 50 years ago, before protective duties existed or were as high as in recent years, therefore the rotective duties must, without any further question or argument, be pre- the other day to the factory inspectors umed to be the cause of the cheapening It is shocked, insulted, and grieved that any one should question the post hoc ergo propter hoc "argument" by which it ald crown its fetich. Had not its table of comparative prices been "prepared with great care by a trade paper"? And are not some Hamilton manufacturers Hence we have exalted manual trainplements and fruit cans are really cheaper to-day than half a century ago? Isn't ucational system, to the considerable it common knowledge, too, that protective tariffs exist to-day, and what is called "book learning." Mr. Lord is there left that is necessary to indisputa- evidently not of those who regard the by the tariff? Then Hamilton has more city to enter industrial life. Speaking factories than it had 50 years ago, a statement that nobody will deny. More child gains from industrial training in over, had the organ wished to clench its tender youth in the schools of the counto their unwisdom-or misfortune in however, very near to such an "argument" when it points out that the protective tariff, "creates labor at home," is at best of doubtful value. Pre-maturthe inference being plain that not to ity is usually unfortunate." More than to the political bosses' magic in imposing taxes upon the commodities used by the people. Such devotion as this advocate of high taxation manifests should warm on the question of child labor in factories.

Quiries mental and moral development million and a half for legislative buildings. In addition, the following institutions are contemplated: Agricultural College, University, Deaf and Dumb

and all the tribe which seek to fatten on the labors of others.

Perhaps the Times was guilty of sor thing like blasphemy against the great Mumbo-Jumbo before which ou. contemporary, morning, noon, and night, in awed admiration, pays the sacrifice of the abnegation of its reason and its knowledge of the facts of experience, in an ascending cloud of sweet incense intended to win the idol's favor. Perhaps we should feel duly rebuked, and cower before its wrath. Unfortunately for our contemporary, the terrors which the idol threatens appeal only to its worship pers; and the age of superstition is passing. The schoolmaster is abroad. And, reover, the people have become familiar with the performances of the idol; they even know how his visage is painted, and by whom, and for what purpose the strings are pulled which make his eyes roll, and his teeth snap. They fear no more than a painted clown.

The organ feels, however, that to say an article is cheaper to-day than 50 or 500 years ago nardly seems to be con ve evidence that protection caused it. And, therefore, it attempts to prea concrete instance, and it selects the International Harvester Company, which, it said, would never have invested its money in Hamilton "had it not been for the Canadian protective tariff." Alas how unfortunate it should be for this "argument" that the Harvester Company did not, during all the years in which Canada enjoyed (?) a tariff protection of 35 per cent. and upwards under Tory rule, see the advantage of establishing its great industry on this side of the line! Not until some time after the tariff was reduced from 35 per cent. to 20 per cent. did this great industry decide to found its works in Hamilton, leaving the much higher protection of the United States market. There appears to be something sadly out of joint with the organ's "argument" in this in-

The organ vigorously denies that pro tection "creates an added cost for goods." That is an old and familiar contention. Perhaps, too, the workingmen appreciate that high tariff taxes on goods are desired by protectionists to make cheaper the goods taxed, and, at the same time, to make higher the wages of the workmen. Perhaps, also, paper manufacturers, against which the press of Canada, including our contemporary, felt constrained to appeal to the Government to reduce or abolish the protection given them because of alleged extortion practised under it, were using the tariff to "cheapen" their product. In that case, then, the Grit and Tory press must have been mistaken. The United States press, too, must be evrong-in stupid error-in making similar complaints at the present time against the highly protected paper manufacturers of that country.

But in joking about the organ's attempt to prove that because crowbars and overalls and sugar bowls and handsaws and binders and a number of other ommodities are cheaper to-day than "befo de wah" (the "argument" is earmarked as imported, duty free), we beg to assure the author thereof that we had no thought of provoking his hostility to the science of logic or the expon ents thereof. That he should have taken a fling at "the free trade logic taught by Bishop Whately" indicates that he has mistaken the character of Bishop Whately's work, or that he takes it for granted that his (the writer's) protectionist contentions are incapable of reconciliation with logic-correct reasoning. Most probably it is the latter, for Bishop Whately concerned himself no more with free trade than with mathematics and geometry. It is noticeable, however, that, although the writer of the article built his case upon the mere proving it by showing that they were cheaper in the United States after protection than half a century before he carefully abstains from explaining how the pesky thing has worked out so that a similar cheapening—an even greater one-has taken place in Great Britain on the pretence that it is necessary to right to consideration. exclude "the flood of cheap goods."

PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION. Mr. E. W. Lord, secretary of the National Child Labor Committee of New England, Boston, delivered an address assembled in Toronto. Mr. Lord's statements were somewhat of a surprise to many who heard them. There has recently been a growing disposition among many to belittle the work of the Public Schools, and to ask that education be made more a bread-and-butter matte willing to testify that agricultural im- ing, agricultural education and variou other so-called improvements in our edble proof that the cheapness was caused end of education as acquiring the capaproof, it might have pointed out that try, he said: "These things which the ost of the manufacturers of 50 years child laborer learns and which, perhaps, were, alas! dead, owing, of course, may be accepted as something of value, things which, in the normal course of events, would be acquired only in later not to Canadian that, he regards the early economic inskill and ability and good judgment, is dependence of the child as an economic e any Canadian success-it is all due evil, and contends that the child re-

tunting effect upon the child being otonous repetition of mechanical pro cesses cannot fail to weaken the powel of reason. The child worker has little only to repeat slight operations which call for no action of vital intelligence, and this thought-killing repretition re-sults at the last in a complete submergence of the reasoning power, if, in deed, the intelligence of the operative is not entirely atrophied. Instead of fitable work by his mechanical training it more often results in fixing his place irrevocably in the class of unskilled and he may be learning, the young factory 'hand' is not learning a trade." Child labor and individual happiness he re gards as being rarely found together True education, he says, makes a man versatile, but uneducative training narrows the possibilities and limits the range of action. The remedy which Mr. Lord suggests is the later development of the pupil by furnishing him the op portunity afforded by trade scho Every child should have a fair commo school education. Then the State should furnish him the opportunity to learn a than a mere tender of a machine. Un der the present day factory system mechanical education is impossible to the masses. The apprenticeship system can hardly be said to exist. The trade school, in Mr. Lord's opinion, is necessary to the efficiency of our labor, and to secure oportunities for our youth Whether the State should conduct it or not, is, however, a problem which offers room for much difference of opin

EDITORAL NOTES.

A Toronto fraternal society man i quoted as saying that in four years typhoid in that city has cost the sociebe indicted for murder.

Emigration from Ireland is failing off. and for a reason which must bring satis faction to all who wish the good of the Irish people. The native industries are springing up in the villages, and small tracts of land are daily being brought under peasant proprietors' cultivation.

Poor Mr. Barker! He is deeply griev ed over the collapse and withdrawal of the Hodgins' charges. But his motto is: Never give up. He would like to go on to deal with the duty which is provided in the act for the engineers who are to arbitrate the questions of classification

The fact that Hamilton, in selling \$100,000 worth of its debentures the something like 91 cents on the dollar, ought to be sufficient to cause those who carelessly talk about plunging the city into huge schemes of expenditure, to stop and think to what this riot of unnecessary expenditure is leading.

The Times directs attention to a leter in other columns from Mr. Stanley Mills, on the power question, which is well worth perusal. It deals with phase of the question which has received little attention so far, but should not be overlooked. Whether one is a Hydro or a Cataract sympathizer or a neutral, he cannot help being impressed with Mr. Mills' appeal for a "square deal" from the ratepayers in this matter.

The plea of Mr. Treyseug, of the Toronto branch of the Canadian manufacturers' Association, for such higher protective duties as will "keep the home market for Canadians," may appear to many rendered wise by the facts of experience, very much like a demand that the Canadian masses should not be alsince the abolition of protection, and the lowed to profit in slack times by the nacountry from which his illustration is drawn maintains high tariff protection,

The forewoman of an Indiana hat fac- A TRIAL OF CUTICURA tory trimmed a hat, whereupon the employees went on strike, contending that as "boss of the job" no forewoman had trouble the matter was referred to Samuel Gompers, and he has ruled that the "forelady" has the unquestioned right to assist in the performance of any work under her. Now the strikers are back at work, but not without a feeling that a change in the constitution is necessary.

Mr. Armstrong, M. P., of Lambton, one of the leaders of the hoodlumism of the Parliamentalry session, declared from his seat among the back-benchers, the other day that "as the Opposition tended to keep Parliament sitting all summer, the time might as well be cupied talking about Indians as anything else." And so he went on to talk for three hours on matters as relevant to the business of Parliament as the canals in Paris. "Indians" -Parliamentary Indians like Armstrong-have cost Canada a pretty penny this session.

Saskatchewan will soon enjoy the burden of a public debt. Fortunately, however, it will be for purposes of provincial development. Expenditures are now planned which may run into three million dollars. These include half a million for large steel bridges, nearly a million for court houses, land titles buildings and an insane asylum, and a arts of the Careys, the Dingleys, | torics, Mr. Lord's views are sound. He | School, Home for Incurables, Hospital

western province evidently have no doubt

When the investigation was going on into the affairs of the Marine Department by Justice Cassels much was m by the Tories of the cost of the diaphones supplied to the Government by the Canadian Fog Signal Co., Limited, Toronto, and hints were thrown out as usual about graft and scandal. Else where in this issue, Mr. John P. Northey, President of the Company, explains at length the reasons for the seemingly heavy cost of these fog signals, showing the circumstances were taken into consideration. The letter should have the effect of silencing the "muck rakers," if that were possible.

The Victoria Colonist, which forced to denounce Major Hodgins as guilty of stating to it his charges and subsequently accusing it of misrepre senting him in giving them to the public still shows an eagerness to make party by its declaration that the collapse of Hodgins' charges should not have ended the inquiry. Notwithstanding this, it has no good word for Hodgins, but declares: "So far as Major Hodgins is con cerned he drops out of the transaction without anything that can be called laurels coming to him." But when a dog is as dead as the Major's charges

A peculiar case, involving the rights and duties of public carriers and the bearing of prohibition upon them, has arisen in Virginia lately, owing to the refusal of the Southern Express Company to handle liquor consigned to parties in "dry" towns on the line of the Norfolk & Western Railroad. On appeal to the Sate Corporation Commission it was held that the ordinances of the local ontion localities could not bind the public carriers, and that the express company under the general law, is required to transport liquor legally sold to custom ties in death claims and sick benefits rs in such towns. The express company not less than \$175,000. Toronto should is commanded to accept from licensed retail dealers all intoxivating liquors lawfully sold and to transport them to "dry" towns and deliver them to the

Hon. Mr. Foster is receiving considerable praise from the Tory organs for triumphing over Mr. Turriff on a point of order. In a speech made by Foster on February 6, and now circulated as ampaign literature, it was stated that tenders for timber leases had been given into Mr. Turriff's side pocket when Land Commissioner, Mr. Turriff prompt ly denounced the statement as false, and challenged Foster's course in circulating the statement. After being forced to ap ologize for making it, Mr. Foster ap pealed against the charge of falsehood as unparliamentary, and the Speaker ruled that he could not continue. But the "triumph" of sheltering himself from other day, was forced to accept for them an exposure of deliberately circulating a slander apologized for is not one of which many people would be proud.

Two Sides.

(Ottawa Free Press.) In the matter of Rev. John Pringle and his Yukon charges, it is now ap-parent that in this as in so many other affairs in this world, there are

Far Fetched. (Kingston Whig.)

The Hamilton Spectator reasons that because of labor troubles the people can hardly trust labor men to represent them in parliament. That s what may be termed a far-fetched

Attack of Inflammatory Rheumatism Left Sufferer With No Appetite— Skin Peeled and Hair Came Out in Bunches-Bed Sores Developed-All Treatment Failed Until

PROVED SUCCESSFUL

"About four years ago I had a very severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism. I was taken very ill and was soon in a high fever. I did not leave my bed for four months, and during three of those months I could not move voluntarily, the pain was so intense. My skin peeled, and the high fever played havoe with the lustre of my hair, which came out in bunches. I also had three large bed sores on my back, — two on the shoulders and one at the waist. I could have cried the first time I saw myself in a mirror. I had lost fully thirty-six pounds, and looked like a consumptive. I did not gain very rapidly, and my appetite was very poor. When I was able to get around, I had all my friends advising remedies, and all guaranteed 'sure cures.' I tried many, but they were of little help, and until I tried Cuticura Resolvent I had had no real relief. That gave me such an appetite that I felt half starved about all the time, and I immediately began to gain in weight, my complexion cleared, and I felt better. The bed sores went very soon after a few applications of Cuticura Colument, and when I used Cuticura Colument as a massage, my hair began to regain its former glossy appearance. I am really all made over, and cannot say enough for the Cuticura Remedies. Mrs. Lavina J. Henderson, 138 Broad St., Stannford, Conn., March 6 and 12, 1907." "About four years ago I had a very

ITCHING DEVILS Are little patches of eczema on the akin, scalp, or hands, which are instantly relieved and speedly cured, in the majority of cases, by gentle anolitings of Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, preceded by warm baths with Cuticura Soap. This treatment succeeds when all else fails, and is pure, sweet, permanent, and economical. permanent, and conomical. Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor of Infanta, Children, and Adults consists of Cutterns Soap to Cleanse the Skin, consists of Cutterns Soap to Cleanse the Skin, curin Resolvents (or in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, in viain of 60) to Purify the Blood. Sold throughout the world. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, Mass. Schädeld-Tree, Cutterns Book on Skin Diseases.

Monday, June 29 SHEA'S BARGAIN DAY

Our Summer Clearing Sale

This splendid sale and Monday bargain day are a combination that work wonders in bringing you small prices. If you haven't had time to buy your holiday wants to-day, this is a sure chance to make coming to the Shea store on Monday

WOMEN'S WASH SKIRTS FOR \$1.00

WOMEN'S WASH SUITS AT \$2.95

WOMEN'S SHORT COATS \$2.99

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SKIRTS \$1

WOMEN'S SKIRTS---2 BARGAINS About 40 women's Dress Skirts, made of elegant Tweeds and worsteds that you see everywhere at \$4 and ever

\$6, on sale Bargain Day for each \$2.50 Women's elegant Tweed Skirts, perfectly cut and well sewn, skirts that we were proud of at \$3, will be cleared on Monday for each \$1.89

A GOODLY LIST OF USEFUL AND WANTED GOODS BARGAIN DAY PRICES

Curtain Muslins. 27 and 36 inches wide, fancy designs worth 15 and 20c, for
Curtain Muslins, spots and stripes, 20c, for 131/20
Men's Balbriggan Underwear, 50c, for
Colored Bed Spreads, worth \$1.25, for
Men's Blue Derry Overalls, worth 75c, a few pair only, to clear at, per pair
Splendid Lace Curtains, 3½ x 54, worth \$1.50, to clear at per pair
Dress Goods, all-wool, worth 75c, for 29c
Fancy Lustre Waistings, goods worth 49c, on sale for 19c
54-inch Dress Goods, worth 75c, for 39c
Lustre and Voile Dress Goods, in neat checks, worth 5 and 40c, on sale for, per yard
Children's Corset Waists, made of batiste and coutille, to 12 years, worth up to 40c, on sale for 196
Women's Silk and Lisle Gloves, black and colored, solvegularly up to 30 and 40c, sale price 150
Children's Taffeta and Lisle Gloves, worth 25c, for 10c Embroidery in both Insertion and Edging, worth up to 20c on sale Bargain Day for

Women's Print Wrappers, worth \$1.25 to \$1.50,... 75c
Women's Corset Covers, full front, 25c, for ... 19c
Women's White Cambric Drawers, 25c, for ... 19c
Mill ends of Butchers' Linen, good useful lengths, grand
value at 25c, Bargain Day per yard ... 12'/yc
Table Linen in unbleached, 60 to 72 inches wide, 40 and
50c value, per yard ... 19c
Mill ends of Fine White Cambric, some Lonsdale, full
yard wide, 1 to 10 yards ends, worth 15 to 18c, on sale
for ... 9c Women's Print Wrappers, worth \$1.25 to \$1.50,.... 75c 25e 35e Bleached Tabling, 8 patterns, worth 50c, for Hemmed Damask Table Napkins, worth \$1.50 per dozen, . 25e . 25e

Our Exchanges

Needna Gang. (Saskatchewan Phoenix.)

(Saskatchewan Phoenix.)
That story about Jimmy Flannagan and the orchestra on Mon ay night recalls the funny yarn about the old Scotch railway porter who told the old lady to go to hades. On being ordered to apologize the old man approached the offended dame with the question: "Are you the leddy I telled tae gang tae h—, because if ye are ye needna gang."

(Montreal Witness.)

Mr. Sydney Buxton, Postmaster-General of Great Britain, recently spoke interestingly in announcing the important and gratifying news il. t on and after October 1 next a penny post will be established be-tween Great Britain and the United States, instead of the present five cents postage.

A Pilgrim Song.

Ab, little Inn of Fortune,
What of thy blazing cheer,
Where glad thro' the pensive evening
Thy bright doors beckon clear?
Sweet sleep on thy balsam-pillows,
Sweet wine that will thirst assuageBut send me forth o'er the morning
Strong for my pilgramage!

Toward a shrine and a Grail in his heart.

—Charlotte Wilson, in the July Summer.

A Hundred Years From Now. (Sarah Noble-Ives, in July St. Nicnolas.)

(Saran Noble-Ives, in July 81, Noble-Ives a picture in the window of a little stop I know, With boys and girls artessed as they A nutured ago. And since I saw it, I have thought, And seep on thinking how The chingen, Bas, Je, will be dressed A hundred by July 10 m now.

Will girls wear caps or farthingales,
Ur noops in grand array?
Will caps they do to-day?
Will cops wear jackets short, or tie
Their hair in queques? Just how
They'il really look, it dilke to know—
A nundreu years from now. What do you think the boys and girls will eat in those far days!
Will they be fed on breaktast foods in many sorts of ways!
Will all the good and tasty things he worse for them than rice?
Will cream sous make them sick, and everything that's nice;

Will children's books have pictures then,
Ur just all reading be?
Perhaps they'l be nand-paipted and
Most beaustful to see.
But when I think of those I have,
Truly don't see how
They can be any prettier
A hundred years from now.

New Publications.

New Publications.

The Popular Science Monthly for July contains the following articles: "Soil Wastage," by Professor Thomas Chrowder Chamberlain; "The Mississippi River Problem," by Dr. Walter Sneldon Tower; "The High School Course," by President David Starr Jordan; "Count Rumford," by John Candee Dean; "Hypothesis of Radiant Matter," by Dr. Morris Loeb; "The New Philosophy called Pragmatism," by Professor H. Heath Bawden; "The Movement Towards 'Physiological' Psychology," by Professor R. M. Wenley; "A Physiological Problem—Enzymes," by Dr. Orville Harry Brown; "Needed—A System of Aquatic Farming," by Professor Hebert Osborn; "Administrative Methods in American Universities"; "Ine Boyden Department of the Harvard College Observatory"; "The Hanover Meeting of the American Association."

MISS IRVING'S PUPILS.

man Dunne
Ruby McLean.
Song—The Land of the Sunset Glow....
(Edith Fortescue
Miss Kate MacLeod.

Recital—Answered Prayers (Ella Wheeler Wilcom Miss Kathleen McNire.

Monologue—The Country Store (Beatrice Herford

Miss Gladys Bowman. Reading—A Russian Skating Race (Zandoff

Miss Altai Young.

Gladys Johnson.

Gladys Johnson.

Song—Alone Lohr

Miss Ethel Ross.
Recital—(a) A White Lily Mary Wright
Recital—(b) My Last Duchess (Robert Browning

Miss Jessie Slater.

Monologue—A Newsboy's Soliloquy . . . (Kelly

Miss Louie Nash.
Recital—The Old Minstreal. Whiting
Miss Jeannette Burnette.
Reading—The Servant Problem...Bailie
Miss Mary Woodhouse.

MURPHY'S MASTER.

The Militia Authorities More Puissant Than Home Guard.

Than Home Guard.

Guelph, June 26.—Whether to serve his wife or his country was the predicament in which Gunner James Murphy, of the first brigade, found himself, when he finally decided in favor of the powers of a family government, and deserted the brigade in camp at Hood's farm here. Murphy had been married but two weeks, and did not consult his wife with regard to going to camp, with the result that when he arrived home in the afternoon in his uniform his b tter half stood on her rights as a and ordered that the uniform between off and in no uncertain language.

and ordered that the uniform be then off, and in no uncertain language refered "hubby" to get to work on his bb with the cartage company.

He therefore took off the uniform, and

He therefore took off the uniform, and when he failed to report at camp a description was given out, and it was not long before Murphy was in the hands of the police, who placed him in the cells. Considering the circumstances of the case, the matter was finally smoothed over, it being shown that Murphy had never been formally sworn in.

IS SENT TO ENGLAND.

Romance of Mabelle Webb and Francis Taggert is Over.

Detroit, Mich., June 26.—The illicit romance of Mabelle Webb and Francis Taggert, who eloped from Wilsonville, Ont., was closed last night, so far as the United States authorities here can close it. Taggert has been removed from the jail to the Detroit House of Correction to serve his sentence of six months at hard labor, and the young woman, accompanied by Immigration Inspector Frick and a matron, left over the Canadian Pacific Railroad last midnight for Montreal, where she will be placed aboard a steamer for England. Miss Webb has not changed her mind about wanting to come back and live with Taggert, the husband of her aunt.

BRIDE SUES PRIEST.

Bridgeton, N. Y., June 26.—Mrs. Bertha Giuffra is suing the Rev. Father William J. Fitzgerald, of St. Mary Magdalene's Church, Millville, for slander. She asks \$10,000 damages.

Mrs. Giuffra is a Protestant. Her husband, John, is a Catholic. They were married recently. The union was bitterly opposed by Father Fitzgerald, who last Sunday denounced the marriage from his pulpit in terms which Mrs. Giuffra elaims were "scandalous and slanderous."

TROLLEY SCHOOL.

Results of the Recent Promotion Examinations.

Following are the results of the pronotion examinations at Trolley Street

Senior fourth-Mabel McIntosh, Janie Tomlinson, Helena Owen (absent).

To senior fourth-Bennie Dunn, May Bousfield, Clarence Bousfield, Jean Allan, Harold Hendry, Harold Calbick, Jack Clifton, Gladys Cope, Ruby Bonnallie (absent).

(absent).

To junior fourth—Fred Morgan, Douglas Tyrrell, Bruce Awrey, Hazell Johnson, Douglas Allan, Frank Henderson, Tom Herbert, Violet Lempriere, Jennis Beattie, Dorothy Pratt (absent).

To senior third—Fletcher Waldron,

To senior third—Fletcher Waldron, Bertha Schwenger, Mabel Freeburne, Grace Gage, Maimie Boyd, Elmer Johnson, Alda Van Mere, John Beattie, Ralph Johnson, Clifford Herbert, Marjorie Inman, Margaret McCall. Recommended —Willie Killey, Willie Fuller. To junior third—Dorothy Allan, Bennie Budgeon, Dorothy Lewington, Marjorie Hewish, Walter Lampriere, Ernest Dunn, Mary Austin, Harvey Buttenham, Elsie Short, Sheldon Hyland, Alice Townson, Millie Webb, Arthur Burford, Winnie Pratt.

Elsie Short, Sheldon Hyland, Alice Townson, Millie Webb, Arthur Burford, Winnie Pratt.

To second book—Ross Inman, Elsie Cope, John Dunn, Margaret McCormick, Victor Webb, Rene Jennings, Teddy Short, Wray Henderson, Arthur Pratt.

To second—Harry Rogers, Keith Waldron, Ola Kerr, Daisy Dadswell, Albert Leather, Wilhelmine Simpson, Marquis Fisher, Hazel Robbins, Harold Coote, Norman Robertson, Wilfrid Townson, Clarence Lewis, Doris Silson, Marjorie Allan, Roy Henderson, Pearl Ruggles, Ruby Lottridge. Recommended—Alfrid Barr, Francis Budgeon, John Gibbins, Charlie Newberry.

To part two—Gertie Coote, Willie Ruggles, Robbie Webb, Gracie Lewis, Myrtle Dunn, Stella Cope, Alexander McCall, Burness Cope, Katheen Jennings, Ethel Marshall, Cyril Bellback, Arthur Peacock. Recommended—Polly Boyd, Belle Henderson, Arleigh Randall.

To part one A—Arthur Wray, Russel Wray, Charlie Hurt, Recommended—Volly Wray, Russel Wray, Charlie Hurt, Recommended—Volly Wray, Russel Wray, Charlie Hurt, Recommended—Volly Wray, Russel Wray, Rus

To part one A—Arthur Wray, Russel Wray, Charlie Hurt, Recommended—Clara Hagle, Frank Newberry.

To part one B—Mary Jennings, Jean-ette Kerr, Eunice Lempriere, Marian Van Mere, Marie Fleet, Jacquelin Atkinson, Nellie Randall.

To part one C—Beatrice Atkinson, Vernon Buttenham, Frank Dadswell, Murray Lottridge, Raymond Bellback, Frnest Peacock.

Ernest Peacock.

"NEW PROTECTION" INVALID.

Australia Must Not Enforce Wage Conditions by Excise Act.

Conditions by Excise Act.
Melbourne, Australia, June 26.—The
Federal High Court has ruled that the
"new protection" established by the excise act is invalid. This act provides
that duties may be levied on Australian-made goods whenever it shall be
proven that fair wages have not been
paid in the manufacture of them. The
court holds that the Commonwealth has
no power to enforce wage conditions by
an excise act, and also that such legislation is an invasion of the rights of the
several States. Sir William Lyne, Commonwealth Treasurer, suggests a referendum with a view to the amendment of
the constitution the constitution

ROOM FOR MERRY WIDOWS.

New York Hotel Man Placing Fewer Tables in Dining Room.

New York, June 26.—Walter E. Hildreth, proprietor of the Hotel Breslin, who is supervising improvements in various parts of the hotel, finds that, owing to the prevailing style of feminine headgear it is no longer possible to provide sixty tables in the large restaurant. He is therefore ordering in forty-five tables, and is giving to each of them a greater amount of elbow room—or, rather, head room.

The mountains should be cool in summer. At any rate, they still continuear their firs.