

THE HAMILTON TIMES

TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1908.

ITS WIDER EFFECT.

The offer of the local Electric Light Company to furnish the city with electric light and power for its own use for five years, the city to fix the price, during which period the people may have an opportunity of studying the results of the Hydro-Electric scheme in actual practice, may seem to many as a most extraordinary one. And it is. But it must also be admitted that the circumstances are extraordinary, and that the offer indicates the company's confidence that when the facts, unobscured by prejudice, are thoroughly grasped by the people, they will not willingly forward the efforts being made to injure or wreck a great local institution without hope of improving the city's position; even with a certainty of losing money in doing it.

The question, as set forth in the company's letter, is not merely one of a few cents or a few dollars more or less in the price of 1,500 or 3,000 horse-power of electricity which the city may use. The company has no doubt of its ability to supply the power at a price to meet any competition which the Hydro-Electric scheme may offer. In proposing to the city to supply the power 10 per cent. cheaper than the Hydro-Electric Commission, it has shown that confidence. The question is a larger one than that. It involves the issue: "Shall the Government, by setting up Provincial competition against private investments, seek to effect the injury or ruin of local concerns which have been pioneers in development, and which have taken the risks and borne the losses by which, as it were, the way has been blazed for all subsequent progress? And shall Hamilton join with 'this effort to destroy the credit and cloud the future of the local investment to which the city owes so much of her great progress in recent years?' We may as well face the question frankly, and ask ourselves for an answer. Stripped of all rhetorical flourishes, it is, in the last analysis, a Socialistic war on private capital invested in good faith on the security of the laws of the Province. What stand shall we take regarding it?

The larger problem presented is the effect of such a course as is proposed in this Hydro-Electric scheme on capital required for the development of Ontario institutions. Capital is naturally timid. It seeks safety in its investments. It is satisfied with moderate returns, but it looks carefully into the matter of its protection by the laws of the State in which it is invested. The risk in great schemes, such as the development of electric power at Decew's Falls and at Niagara, must be borne by the private investors. That risk taken, and the difficulties overcome, make it possible for succeeding investors to more easily obtain capital for further development. In this way the public derives from these pioneers a great service. They surely deserve a reasonable profit in return. And the very success of their efforts tempt other investors under easier conditions to offer that competition which tends to cheapness to the public. If the natural results are not sufficient to protect the public interest, the State has still authority to regulate; it is surely not constrained to seek to ruin.

It is the effect of government competition against private capital of which the local company complains, not the effect on the price of the current as it affects it, but the effect upon investment, consequent upon this whole move. It is not easy at this time, under any conditions, to obtain the large sums necessary for the development and carrying out of great undertakings. The allied companies which have done so much toward Hamilton's upbuilding require many millions of borrowed capital in their programme. Added to the stringency prevalent, this government campaign against private investment is no small influence. Capitalists look askance at it, and button up their pockets. If these great enterprises are of any benefit to Hamilton or the country, Hamilton and the country are injured by the occasion of this distrust. And what ever injures Hamilton in her industrial development injures Hamilton's industrial masses. Does the City Council of Hamilton, wish to knowingly war upon the prosperity of the city? The question is one of vast importance.

Mr. R. A. Smith, of the firm of Osler & Hammond, Toronto, returned recently from Great Britain and the Continent. Mr. Smith found considerable distrust on the part of the great financiers, who, he says, have become hesitant towards new undertakings at home on account of the Socialistic tendencies of the time. He says that Canada has stood favorably with the financiers because it has avoided the Socialism exhibited in the Australian colonies; and he points out that its advantage lies in avoiding radical public ownership projects. Mr. Smith's views add significance to the frank statement which the local company makes in its offer to the city. How many of the aldermen with a clear knowledge of the facts of the situation, and a tendency of the policy some of them have been advocating, will range themselves against Hamilton industries and the development of Hamilton?

The Tory members at Ottawa now complain bitterly of the discomfit of parliamentary work in this sultry weather. Had the Opposition not deliberately followed a policy of obstruction, the session would have been over ere this time. Let them sweat.

ITS JUSTICE ACKNOWLEDGED.

In the recount in Stormont, which the Tories hoped to wrest from Mr. McCarty, but in which effort they failed, the court allowed for both sides ballots from which the deputy returning officers had not removed the stubs. The Times thinks the court's action favored justice and the right of the individual voter, who should not be disfranchised by the result of a returning officer's error. But just here it may be pointed out that while the Tory press seems to agree that it was right to accept these ballots, it bitterly attacks the new Dominion Elections Act because it disfranchises voters by the error of a deputy-returning officer in placing numbers on the ballots. This is gross inconsistency. In both cases the fault is that of the official, not of the elector, and the voters should not be penalized in either. It will not do to say that there is a difference in the omitting to detach a stub from the ballot and in putting a number on the back thereof. If both are innocent errors, there is no difference in the act or its result. What possible difference to the people, the voters or the candidates could it have made in the Sealey-Smith election, if, instead of numbering the ballots, the deputy-returning officer at Valens had omitted to remove the stub? And yet, in that case, by Judge Snider's ruling, the voters were disfranchised. It is not plain that even the Tory press, in cases like that of Stormont, compelled unwillingly to acknowledge the justice of clause 17 in the Dominion Elections Act which the Opposition at Ottawa is by obstruction desperately fighting, and pretending to regard as an outrage?

FOR PUBLIC CONTROL.

The city of St. Louis is considering the lighting of its streets, the present contract expiring on the last day of August. The St. Louis Civic League has been giving a great deal of consideration to the matter, and in consultation with eminent engineers, it has prepared a report and presented it to the City Council. Of this document the Engineering Record says:

It is a particularly interesting document because, unlike most such reports from civic associations, this does not recommend municipal ownership or competition as a means of securing low lighting rates, but advises granting exclusive franchises with public control of rates. The conclusion is based upon the local conditions in St. Louis on the present state of the art of public lighting, and has been reached by a logical process entirely different from the esoteric reasoning that makes municipal ownership a panacea for all civic ills. It recognizes that if the public gives a franchise for street lighting to a company, the stockholders of that company deserve to receive protection for their capital and a fair return upon it, while it is also in accord with the rapidly growing belief that companies operating under public franchises must submit to a regulation of their rates in return for their franchises.

Contrary to the view advanced by the advocates of municipal ownership in some quarters, at least, the report is hostile to the idea of competition in electric light service, declaring that "such competition means a duplication of costly equipment, with corresponding duplication of maintenance and operating charges." Instead of securing low rates, experience has shown that it leads to waste of capital. We quote again:

The committee has reached the conclusion that there is no political advantage in municipal ownership, a conclusion that is distinctly novel for a civic association committee to reach, but nevertheless one that accords with the trend of opinion as our definite knowledge relating to the operation of public utilities increases.

It is interesting to note the conclusions of the civic committee, after the most careful investigation into some of the exhibition instances of municipal ownership and operation of civic lighting plants. The Engineering Record says:

The committee of the Civic League has carefully examined the statistics of the municipal electric lighting works of Chicago and Detroit and finds that the cost of lighting from those plants is higher than that for which a similar service could be obtained from the companies engaged in selling current in those two cities. The committee's figures differ from those of the municipal authorities in charge of the two plants, but the reasons for the difference, which this journal believes to be valid, are stated at length.

These are the only two large cities of the United States which have undertaken on their own public lighting, and results are not attractive to St. Louis. The Civic League recommends instead "just and intelligent" regulation by a public utilities commission as offering many and great advantages over the dangerous municipal ownership undertaking.

Cases multiply in which investigators, free from the taint of Socialism, and with everything to lead them to study the best interests of their localities, and with access to the fullest information, decide against municipal plunging. That the Civic League of St. Louis has discovered that the Chicago and Detroit municipal lighting enterprises are wasteful and comparatively inefficient, although they have been held up by "ownerships" as great examples of success, will be a surprise to no one conversant with the facts, although it may shock those who have been misled by the promoters of the socialistic propaganda.

PRESIDENT FALCONER.

Taking a few minutes from the daily worry of managing the political affairs of the country, instructing the financiers how to transact the banking business, the railway men the transportation business, and the municipal politicians the various utilities which the private enterprise of the past has not handled to its satisfaction, the Toronto World wants to know what President Falconer has done to justify his selection as head of

Toronto-University. It is sick of this Globe talk of the "scholarship" that results in "moral rectitude" and it sneers at inspiring the students with "great social and spiritual ideals." It seems to be greatly annoyed, because the Globe has approved of President Falconer's ideas, and it asks:

Alas! Begin at British Columbia and settle attention finally on Nova Scotia—extreme west to extreme east—how many university men can we count that have been leaders in public service? One is a product of Dalhousie University, one is a product of Victoria University, and one, the greatest of them all, the only man who is continually holding up the idea of public service to his Alma Mater and the country at large, is a product of Toronto University.

There may be a hint here. Surely this one man, this "leader in the public service," "the greatest of them all," who is continually holding up the ideal of public service, can be no other than W. F. Maclean! And—O perfidious and unjust fate!—the one finished product of higher education, the only one consecrated to public service, is left, outside, while a mere Globe editor helps to shape the University's course! Surely the times are out of joint!

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Thus far no evidence which promises to lead to the discovery of the Ancestor fire-bugs has been discovered. Will suspicion have to fall back upon the man without friends, the tramp?

Now, can anyone tell us what the Tory Executive should have to do with the selection of a principal of the Hamilton Normal School? Is that position to be peddled out as local patronage?

Premier McBride, of British Columbia, is a good deal of a peanut politician, but he has too keen an appreciation of the virtue of self-preservation to be designated a fool. A while ago it was given out that he would enter Dominion politics "with the prospect of joining Mr. Borden's Cabinet after the next elections." Now he has authorized a formal statement that he will remain in British Columbia politics. 'Tute McBride! There will be no Borden Cabinet.

The armchair militia critic of the Ottawa Citizen who, while condemning the Department for increased expenditure, at the same time rails at it for not taking 25,000 or 30,000 men to the Quebec territory, charges that "the whole militia has lost confidence in the general staff to conduct such a mobilization." The only remedy in sight is to ask Sir Frederick Borden to resign, and appoint the Ottawa critic to the position. Doubtless one critic, at least, would be silenced.

The Toronto News is forced by its chemic "independence" to admit that Major Hodgins' charges were a failure, and that the major withdrew them and acknowledged that he should not have written his letter. But the News is also constrained by its ardent Toryism to entertain a very large suspicion that Major Hodgins' charges are far more than proven. The delightful fairness of the News illustrates Mr. Willison's judicial mind.

The New York race gamblers have early sought to try a fall with the State officials by way of testing the new anti-gambling acts, and the authorities are furnishing them with every opportunity. A test case is being heard, and the interpretation which the courts will place upon the acts will early be ascertained. Whether the State of New York shall control the race gambling element, or the gamblers control the laws of the State, is now the issue clearly defined.

We thought Rev. Dr. Shearer would hardly lie under the imputations made against him by the Herald. He denies in toto that Sir Wilfrid entered into any such arrangements with him as the Herald alleged, or wrote any such letter as it pretended to quote from, or that he (Dr. Shearer) was responsible for the Assembly's resolution on the Pringle charges. Briefly, he asks: "Does the Herald think the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church is a pack of fools?" The Herald has mildly accepted the disclaimer.

There seems to be little doubt that Bryan will be chosen as the Democratic candidate for President of the United States. Already 663 delegates to the convention have been instructed to support Bryan; 672 are necessary to his nomination. Besides those instructed, 61 delegates have endorsed or declared for Bryan, which would leave a safe margin—unless the ever-to-be-allowed-for "unexpected" occurs. Bryan declares that the Republicans are in full retreat, but it is safe to say there will be a big fight before either side wins the battle.

When our City Council gives out a contract, it is very often a case of blundering or plundering. Which is preferable from the citizens' standpoint?—Montreal Star.

In too many matters of municipal business, the taxpayer gets hit in any event. Common sense dictates that the fewer matters of business we entrust to municipal management the better. Municipal councils are very ill fitted to give efficient and economical business service. How many shrewd business men would care to turn over to the average municipal councillor his own private affairs to be run as a sort of side-show and without any personal liability?

The Farm Laborer.

The farm labor problem can be more easily solved in Ontario than in the west, and so their officers had their minds to keep the men and women on the land the year through. This should be easily done, and the laborers profitably maintained, by the system of mixed husbandry which is more adaptable to Ontario than any other part of Canada.

Our Exchanges

The Great Need. (Brantford Expositor.) The great need of the country just now is rain, and it cannot come too soon.

The Altogether. (Exchange.) This is the kind of weather in which to leave off all that the law allows.

A Bad Word. (Montreal Herald.) A London paper says Mackenzie King's report is exiguous, and says so in such a nasty tone that one dreads to look in the dictionary.

Have There in London. (London Advertiser.) The public playgrounds in South London are proving very attractive to the children.

A New Word. (Toronto Mail and Empire.) "Platformula" is a word recently coined by an English political writer, and the proof of its origin is found in the fact that we do not feel constrained to translate it.

A Toronto Joke. (Toronto Mail and Empire.) If R. J. Fleming would plant a white pole in Hamilton, and have one line of cars stop there, that Wentworth county centre would probably join Toronto with the other suburbs.

Obstructionists' Poor Tactics. (Canadian Courier.) The House presented a most undignified spectacle, quite unworthy of itself and unworthy of the country which it represents. The doing good in all this to the Conservatives is doubtful. The Government in the end must get credit for the Manitoba extensions, while the Opposition will be charged with having delayed public works and prevented public servants from getting their wages.

Pretty Good Men. (Toronto Globe.) Speaking on this subject in a Toronto church on Sunday last, Rev. Dr. Shearer, Secretary of the Board of Moral and Social Reform of the Presbyterian Church, testified that, after extensive and close-range dealing with the large majority of the politicians of both parties, not only in the Dominion Parliament, but also in all the Provincial Legislatures, his deliberate judgment is that the typical Canadian politician is above the average of our citizenship alike in calibre and in character.

Look Up. (Philadelphia Record.) To many, the extraordinary variety of cloud forms, and the way in which they graduate into one another, may seem enough excuse, since it is not easy to fasten a special name upon one particular stage in a long-continued series. The cloud forms do group themselves into well-defined families, and certain forms bear a relation to weather changes so obvious that very little observation is required to note them. How is it, then, that these families and their portents of the weather to come have not long ago found places in the popular dictionary?

The fact is that cloudiness is so fully observed by the clouds, says Harper's Magazine. Even those who are keenly on the alert for all else that goes on around them very often take little heed of the chief features of a sunset sky, or of the effects of light and color which are noticed rather than the cloud forms.

Keep Cool. (Toronto Star.) Here is one way to cool off, according to a leading physician: Let enough water above the bath tub so that it will reach above the ankle joint when you are standing in the tub. You need not have the water cold enough to chill you.

Take a big sponge, dip it in the water until it drips streams when you lift it up. Apply it to the base of the throat and squeeze all the water out. Dip it again and apply it to the top of the spine. Repeat this operation as often as you please. Squeeze the whole body with the sponge. Make all movements leisurely. Now get out of the tub.

There are two ways in which you may cure yourself. If your circulation is naturally good don't touch your body with the towel, but fan yourself dry with it, taking time, for, of course, you don't want the operation of drying to start the perspiration again.

If your circulation is not particularly good, if you are subject to colds don't fan yourself dry, but follow these directions: Take a Turkish towel, lay the towel on your body and gently pat yourself, the towel absorbing the moisture. Do this until you are perfectly dry.

THE MESSIAH.

Christ promised, was at a distant date. When God in future saw man's state, That He when tried, was sure to fall. If Satan once did him enthrall.

When Adam from God's favor fell, He subjected himself to hell, But promised that the woman's seed, Would free him in his time of need.

God promised, and to Abraham said, In thee all nations shall be blessed, And like the sand upon the shore, His seed would be forevermore.

So down through Abraham's line, (Matt. 1.) The hope of Israel did incline, Established ever, David's throne, As he to him made fully known.

In man's esteem, his protège fell, Through honest poverty, he fell, Until through Mary, Christ was born, Which brought some cheer on Christmas morn.

Hamilton, June, 1908. Laurie, Sen.

Bayonet a French Invention.

It is not generally known that the British bayonet, feared the world over, is not an English invention, but comes from France. It was one of this numerous instances of necessity being the mother of invention. In one of the French wars the Basque soldiers ran out of ammunition. The enemy were at hand, so their officers bade them thrust their long knives to their belts, they did so, and the weapon thus made was successfully used to put to rout a charge of cavalry. The battle thus fought was near Bayonne, and so we have the name bayonet.

Wednesday, June 24 1908

# SHEA'S

Don't Overlook Our Corset Sale 75c Value For 59c

## Our Summer Clearing Sale

This great sale now going on with a swing that means that people are getting bargains every time and coming back for more—Don't forget that besides everything in hot weather goods on sale, there is our clearing-out sale of Dress Goods. All kinds of Dress Goods and Silks at sacrifice prices.

**Wash Suits at a Sacrifice**  
Beautifully made garments that are the perfection of cut and style, on sale at these prices:  
\$5.00 Suits for .. \$1.95 .. \$6.50 Suits for .. \$2.95  
\$7.00 Suits for .. \$3.95 .. \$10.00 Suits for .. \$4.95

**Women's Dress Skirts \$6 for \$3.39**  
Made of Panamas and Worsteds in brown, navy, green and black, all made in the very newest styles; worth \$5.00 to \$6.00, on sale for each .. \$3.39

**Embroideries on Sale**  
Splendid Corset Cover Embroideries, full width and full 25 and 29c value, on sale for .. 15c  
Embroideries worth 40c, for 25c; 35c, for .. 20c  
Embroideries, 25c, for 15c; 15c, for .. 7½c

**Notion Department Clearances**  
Veilings worth 25c, for .. 15c  
Bibs worth 20c, for .. 10c  
Collars worth 25c, for .. 15c  
Hose Supporters worth 25c, for .. 10c  
Handkerchiefs worth 10c, for .. 12½c  
Wash Belts worth 25c, for .. 15c  
Wash Belts worth 35c, for .. 19c

**Bargains in Blouses**  
Lawn and Print Blouses, worth 75c, for .. 39c  
Lawn and Mull Blouses, worth \$1, for .. 69c  
Lawn Blouses, worth \$1.25, for .. 75c  
Lawn and Mull Waists, \$1.50, for .. 95c  
Lawn and Mull Waists, worth \$3, for .. \$1.05

**Bargains in Women's Underwear**  
White Underskirts, embroidery and lace, worth \$1.25 and \$1.50, on sale for .. 95c  
Corset Covers, worth 25c, for .. 10c  
Cambric Drawers, worth 65c, for .. 39c  
Knitted Vests, worth 12½c, for .. 7½c  
Knitted Vests, worth 20c, for .. 12½c

**Men's Underwear on Sale**  
Men's Balbriggan Underwear, worth 50c, on sale for 35c  
Men's Silk Underwear, worth \$1.00, for .. 49c

**Staple Department Bargains**  
Sheeting, 72 inches wide, plain unbleached, worth 20c, for .. 19c  
Table Linen, 64 inches, cream, worth 45c, on sale for .. 25c  
Bleached Table Linen, worth 70c, on sale for per yard .. 45c

THE WRONG AND THE RIGHT.

If Wrong For Hamilton, Why Right For the Hydro Scheme?

(Montreal Gazette, Con.)  
Some of the municipal ownership advocates in Ontario are disturbed by the attitude assumed in regard to the Niagara power question by the city of Hamilton. One of them wants to know if it is contended that Hamilton can do its best to upset the whole hydro-electric policy, sit on the fence until the policy is worked out, and then grab certain places in the scheme created by the municipalities that took chances. This is interesting, as practically the first instance in which one of the power organs has admitted that there was even the slightest element of chance in the scheme. No such thing as a failure has ever been admitted, and the mere suggestion from a disinterested source that failure might be, was even likely to be the outcome, has been sufficient to identify the critics in the columns of these newspapers as the bond servant of bloated and impudent capital. Having now admitted that there is a chance of failure, it is to be trusted that investigation will be made into the question as to whether the compensating advantages in case of success are equal to the embarrassing consequences should failure follow. Then, again, it would be interesting to know in what way the position of the Hydro-Electric scheme in the city of Hamilton differs from that of the scheme to the original developers of power at Niagara. Hamilton talks of standing by until success has been assured in the case of the Hydro-Electric scheme; the latter stood by when promoters were risking their money at Niagara, and only appeared on the field when it began to look as if the investment would not be a failure. Why is the "sure thing" game of Hamilton wrong and that of the Hydro-Electric right?

WINNIPEG WEDDING. THE ROTTERDAM.

Son of Dr. Russell, This City, Married Last Week. Another Leviathan of the Deep Built at Belfast.

The Winnipeg Telegram of Wednesday last contains a report of the marriage there of Mr. William C. Russell, son of Dr. J. S. Russell, of this city, and Miss Annie Hester (Nan) MacDonald, eldest daughter of Mr. Justice and Mrs. MacDonald. Rev. Canon MacMorine, of Portage la Prairie, who christened the bride, performed the ceremony, assisted by the rector of the church, Rev. T. W. Savary.

Rich leaved interspersed with white lilacs formed an exquisite background for the bride, who entered the church to the sounding of the nuptial lyric, softly played by Mr. Bending, the organist of the church; the sweet voices of a vested choir sang "O Perfect Love," making a fitting prelude to the ceremony.

The bride's procession was led by Miss Betty Moss, who looked sweetly prettily in a frock of sheer white mull and Val lace. Next came the radiantly happy bride, on the arm of her father, wearing an empire gown of oyster white duchesse; the full-trained skirt bordered with chenille, embroidered bows earnestly with seed pearls, the same decoration being carried out on the corsage, Bruges lace forming the small yoke and under part of the telescope sleeves. The conventional veil of tulle, with pearls and coronet of orange blossoms was most becoming. She carried a shower of bridal roses and lilies of the valley, her only ornament being a pendant of pearls and diamonds in a platinum setting—the gift of the groom. Following the pretty bride came her maid attendants, Miss Winnifrid and Miss Katherine MacDonald, both wearing most lovely gowns of finely tucked white Brussels net bordered with embroidered carnations in pale tones, and veiling a foundation of pink blue chiffon and satin sloop, Bretonne lace being employed about the bodices and skirt flounces. Pretty blue empire girdles of the satin terminated entasse ends. Their hats, on the modish Charlotte Corday order, were formed of alternate quillings of pink and white baby Val, the crowns swathed with soft folds of blue satin caught at intervals with clusters of Banksia roses. They carried bouquets of pink La France roses and wore gold pendants set with baroque pearls and suspended from slender gold chains, the groom's remembrance.

The ushers who brought up the procession were T. L. Metcalfe, H. L. Brown, George M. Patterson, and J. Vincent Nutter.

The groom was supported by R. W. H. King, to whom he presented a gold cravat pin.

Mrs. Russell, mother of the groom, wore a costume of black and white silk, veiled in sequined net, with touches of blue satin trimming the corsage. Hat of white maline adorned with black plumes. Bouquet of pink roses.

Miss Russell, sister of the groom, was gowned in an imported pale blue hand-embroidered marquisette, large black plumed hat.

A merry send-off was given Mr. and Mrs. Russell as they boarded the south train, leaving for Minneapolis. Later they will visit the coast cities, and upon their return will reside in a pretty house, now in course of erection on Ethel avenue, Crescentwood, Fort Rouge.

A man who had been hired to write a circus announcement suddenly found himself at a loss for a fresh adjective. "You cannot work for God without love for men."

The Holland-America Line's newest giant leviathan, Rotterdam, sailed from Rotterdam, Holland, June 13th, on her maiden voyage, and arrived in New York June 22nd. This new steamship was built by Messrs. Holland & Wolff, Limited, at Belfast Ireland, and was launched March 3rd, 1908. The Rotterdam is a palatial steamship of 24,170 tons register and 37,190 tons displacement, ranking among the largest of the world's marine leviathans, unique and luxurious in its appointments. Realizing the advantages of great size and bulk as efficient aids for reducing rolling and pitching to a minimum, the following dimensions were determined upon:

Length 677 feet; width 78 feet; depth 56 feet.

These dimensions allow a carrying capacity of upward of 20,000 tons, which, together with the steamer's enormous bilge-keels, guarantee an unusual amount of steadiness, and coincidentally a corresponding freedom from sea-sickness on the part of the passengers. Two separate sets of quadruple expansion engines, each with more than 14,000 horse power, each will give the steamer a speed of about 18 knots an hour, a speed consistent with absolute comfort and with practically total absence of vibration.

Marconi wireless telegraph system (long distance) makes it possible to communicate from the steamer with either shore or with other steamers.

PACIFIC COASTING LAW. IN HONOR FOR LAVAL.

United States Vessels to Lose Canadian Trade.  
Ottawa, June 22.—American vessels will hereafter be excluded from the coasting trade of Canada on the Pacific. For some years the coasting laws of Canada have been suspended, as far as the Pacific coast is concerned, owing to the fact that there was not enough Canadian and British tonnage to fill the trade requirements. Hereafter an American boat will be able to touch at only one Canadian port on a voyage, and clearing from one Canadian port to another will not be allowed.

A change is being made in the customs regulations, which will curtail a privilege the American transportation companies have enjoyed on the Pacific. After August 1st Canadian goods cannot be carried in bond from an American port on the Pacific to a Canadian port unless the water carriage is by a Canadian or British registered vessel. This is the same regulation which is in force on the Atlantic coast.

Tallest Tree in the World.  
The tallest tree in the world so far as has been ascertained is an Australian gum tree of the species eucalyptus regnans, which stands in the Cape Otway range. It is no less than 415 feet high. The tree grows very fast. There is one in Florida which shot up forty feet in four years, and another in Guatemala which grew 120 feet in twelve years. This corresponds to a rise of ten feet in a year, or nearly one foot per month.

Etiquette, to a Degree.  
"You believe in etiquette to a degree, at least, don't you?"  
"Oh, yes; when a man gives another man a dinner he oughtn't to try to bewilder him with the next day."—Chicago Record-Herald.

KELVIN

The weather is very warm at present, and dry. The crops are suffering for a good downward rain in this locality. Mr. J. E. Smith, of this place, has been taking a holiday trip.

Miss Cookman, of Hamilton, is spending a few days with her brother here, Rev. C. Cookman.

Miss Maud Cookman has gone to Vancouver to reside with her sister, Mrs. Cotton. She is in very poor health, and was obliged to keep her bed on that long journey.

Mr. Jacob Potts, of this place, is doing a good business this season. He is now running two meat wagons.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Wood spent Wednesday with friends in Lynville.

Rev. C. and Mrs. Cookman spent Friday in Brantford.

The Ladies' Aid met at the parsonage on Wednesday last. The meeting was largely without a word of prayer. Upon the eve of their departure to a new and distant field of labor, Rev. and Mrs. C. Cookman, were kindly remembered by the people of Hamilton wrong and that of the Hydro-Electric right?

The Ladies' Aid met at the parsonage on Wednesday last. The meeting was largely without a word of prayer. Upon the eve of their departure to a new and distant field of labor, Rev. and Mrs. C. Cookman, were kindly remembered by the people of Hamilton wrong and that of the Hydro-Electric right?

Dear Mrs. Cookman—We, the members of the Ladies' Aid Society of Harley Methodist Church, are to-day conscious of a feeling of sadness when we remember that a tie is being severed in our little circle, where we have spent so many pleasant moments associated with you in the various departments of our church work. Since you organized our society a little less than two years ago, you have been one with us in every meeting when it was possible, and in every undertaking you were not one to say, "Go and do it," but it was always "Come," and many times we would have been discouraged but for your cheering words. In the many, many miles that are so soon to separate you from us, we feel that we can scarcely hope to meet again on earth; but we shall never forget you, and all you have done for us, and shall look forward to meeting you in the last great meeting day when there shall be no more separations. As a slight token of our appreciation of your most faithful services, kindly accept this chair, and as it fills a space in your new home may the remembrance of your little circle of friends in Harley never grow dim.

We feel that we cannot close these farewell remarks without a word of appreciation of our faithful pastor. You never failing kindness, manliness and uprightiness of character have endeared you to us all in our weakness. You have borne with us so patiently and we feel that your deep and thoughtful prayers have been an inspiration, and we sincerely trust that the seeds you have sown in the two years you have spent with us have fallen in good and honest hearts, and will bring forth fruit to the honor and glory of the Master we love. We trust that you both may be spared many years to your family, from whom you have been so long separated, and that nothing shall mar the happy reunion.

Earl Grey Unveils a Statue of Quebec's First Bishop.

Quebec, June 22.—The magnificent monument erected to Mgr. de Laval, the first Catholic Bishop of Quebec, and founder of the Quebec Seminary, was unveiled this afternoon by His Excellency Earl Grey in the presence of the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Louis Jetté, Mgr. Sturtevant, the Papal Apostolic Delegate, eight Archbishops, ten Bishops, several hundred Chateaux dignitaries and priests and fully twenty-five thousand spectators, who crowded every available inch of ground in Montmorency Park, Bishop's Palace square, the east end of DuRoi's terrace, the streets in the vicinity and all the windows and house tops that would give them a view of the interesting ceremony.

The monument is the work of the distinguished Canadian artist, recent, erected at a cost of over fifty thousand dollars. It occupies a commanding position between the Palace and the St. Lawrence, and facing Laval University. The first Bishop of Quebec is represented in his Pontifical robes with mitre on his head, and holding crozier in his left hand, with his right arm extended as in the act of pronouncing benediction. At the base of the pillar which supports the statue is a superb group in bronze emblematic of the great work of the Bishop.

TO WATCH ELECTIONS.

Panama, June 23.—The American Commissioners will leave here for the principal towns of the republic to-day, to be present at the municipal elections, which take place next Sunday. At the election of Presidential electors in the various towns the United States Government will be represented by specially appointed watchers.