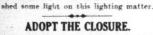
HAMILTON EVENING TIMES SATURDAY. JUNE 13 1908

of orderly Government w **THE HAMILTON TIMES** principles

SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1908

A PRACTICAL MOVE. move to invite tenders for

The construction of a civic lighting plant on two bases, one of 650 lights, and one of 900, is the first practical step toward ascertaining how much the lighting of the city, under municipal operation, wil cost. We have heard many wild guesses, and we have obtained several alleged es timates, but so much "if" and "however" into the factors which went to make them up that they are utterly valueless, if not actually deceptive. A distributing plant for 900 lights, placed to give proper service to the city, and built according to the forecast which was laid before the electors when the by-law was voted upon, cannot, it is now free ly admitted, be built for anything like \$225.000. The figures of the tenders received, it being distinctly understood that there shall be no extras, should, at least, furnish the aldermen with some data that would be useful in making calculations and deciding upon the city's items to be considered. When we have that, and the definite knowledge of the cost of the electrical current to be used. we shall be in a position to approximate-y determine what our street lighting should cost. The interest on the capital invested a liberal allowance for interest, maintenance, depreciation, insurance against accidents, and the usual provision for contingencies, together with the cost of operating the plant, will give us such an idea as should be a guide to us in deciding upon this much-talkedof proposal. Some of these items cannot. of course, be stated with exactness, un til they are obtained by experience, but allowance can be made according to the experience of others, so that the approx imate figures arrived at will not be very wide of the mark. We think the alder men's course in inviting tenders will



The Times' argument for a revision of the rules of Parliament so as to cope with deliberate and organized obstruction, such as that by which the Opposi tion has been demoralizing the business of Parliament for weeks past, meets with warm approval in many quarters. The Canadian Parliament is perhaps the only representative legislative body in tish loyalty is thus based on no shifting which no rule exists for the control of sands business and the suppression of merely obstructive tactics, which, in our case, have developed into legislative hoodlum ism. The British Parliament long ago found the necessity of some rule which may be comprehensively described as one for preventing debate and discussion degenerating into something to "springs shelterless as grasses," has its from which no limit in words may be set. The British Parliament became wise by ex-May, the well-known author perience. ity on Parliamentary procedure, says: "That a revision of the standing orders must be made to secure the due transaction of public business and to maintain the dignity of the House became obvious. The matter was considered by a committee in 1878, and a standing order was passed on February 28th, 1880, on November 22nd, 1882, for the suspension of a member, on being by the Speaker or Chairman of a committee of the whole House, for com mittting the offence of disregarding the authority of the chair or of abusing the rules of the House by persistently wilfully obstructing the business of the This rule has had an excellent House." effect in controlling obstructive and malignant minorities, securing obedience to the Speaker, and expediting the business of Parliament.

Not only is the amended rule of effect in controlling debate in the House, but its application to the proceedings of the sittee of Ways and Means proves to be time-saving, while it does not sea the usefulness of legitimate debate. The principal rule, which is known as the and which recent events have shown the necessity for in Parliament, in these words:

The necessity for, and the applicability of, such a rule has been amply evidenced by the obstruction of the present ses ion. A number of Opposition members who took a solemn oath to serve their country, according to the letter and spirit of the constitution, and in obedience to the will of the people as express ed at the polls, have deliberately set out to, prevent the business of the country being transacted, save as they, an insig nificant minority, dictate. The lack of rule to control men who exhibit gro disregard for the spirit of their oaths of

office, and their duty as loyal represent tatives of the people, is illustrated in obstructive course. All kinds of irrelevant and time-killing devices of debate have been resorted to. As well might they have played jews' harps, blown horns, or beaten drums, as indulg ed in the abuses with which they served their purpose. Parliament cannot offord always to tolerate that sort of thing, It has the remedy against Parliament ary hoodlumism in its own hands, and must apply it. If the Fosters, Fowlers, Bennetts, et al., have no respect for themselves as parliamentarians and gen lemen, and no regard for the interest of the country and its business, they must put under restraint. We incarcerate disturbers of the peace, thieves and bur glars; we must apply the closure against debaters who, to carry out their personal spites, would sacrifice the national interests, and turn Parliament into a farce.

"TEACHING" PATRIOTISM.

The solid Briton does not lack patriotism of the sort that is willing that he should spend his money and blood for the country when her welfare demands such sacrifice. His record is so prominency written on the world's surface that he does not feel the necessity of flagwaving or flag idolatry to impress upon the people of his'own country, or of others the fact that he lives for her and, when occasion arises, does not hesitate to die for her. British loyalty is not a mere formalism expressed by ex ploding firecrackers; making spreadeagle orations, in which his own people are exalted and every other people belittled and in set exercises of hoisting and saluting flags. It is a living service which he gives to his country, and which he yields as naturally as he does to the desire to take sustenance and rest. Bri-

In this country it is to be noted (and many with regret), that a spurious "patriotism" or "loyalty" is finding re ognition. There is an element among us that would "teach patriotism," failing to appreciate that the true, the sacred sentiment which is alone to be desired. rise in the heart, and can no more be taught as a duty than a man can be made religious by his flaunting of an altar cloth. True patriotism, like true religion, is to be admired, a thing to be lived and enjoyed; a thing to sacrifice for and to suffer for gladly when oe casion calls.

The Manchester Guardian, one of the prominent British dailies, in commenting one of these flag laws recently said: "An outcome of the self-conscious patriotism which is universal in Can ada, and which so often strikes the British newcomer as something forced and unreal, is a curious law lately passed by the province of Manitoba ordering the on Jack to be hoisted over all public schools during the hours of work. If any school district neglects to fly the national flag it will lose the grant from the government-a serious penalty. One result of the law will be that the hauling down of the Union Jack will have the most agreeable associations in the minds of the children." The idea of teaching patriotism as we teach grammar. arithmetic, or plain sewing strikes the Briton as something very incongru-

ous. He never felt the need of that. We are inclined to think that the need never was felt in any part of Canada. There may even be danger of flag profanation in the efforts now being made not, or who says he cannot, make his (1). After a question has been pro-osed, a member rising in his place to compel respect, veneration, love- children of tender years go to sch

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Grits will not get into power ntario again in a thousand years, if the quare deal is kept up.-Hamilton Spec-Evidently the "square deal," being in erpreted, is found to mean gerrymande

and boodle. The Board of Education does not proose to delegate to any two or three nembers plenary powers to chop off the eads of any teachers whom these mem bers chalk-mark for the guillotine. Dr Carr's plan has been upset, and the com mittee which is to consider the question of teachers' efficiency must report to the Board, which will deal with the matter as with any ordinary business.

Mr. Clements, M. P., Kent, tries to nake a grievance over the non-collection of customs duties on materials used in the Detroit River tunnel. Exactly the same course is being followed in this case as that of the Sarnia tunnel, and in several other international works. The present Government have followed the precedent set by the late Conservative Government, which Mr. Clements holds to have been without spot or blemish.

Rev. Dr. Graham is shocked at the parsimony which has marked Toronto in its giving toward the funds of the Metho dist Church. He declared, the other day, that if the Toronto members had given toward the educational funds of the Church only one postage stamp per member, the amo unt would have been \$13,368, whereas the total had been \$6, 127. "The backsliding," he said, "occurred in Toronto." Same old reputation fo

hoggishness! Look out for ballot jockeying now. It is said that Whitney will try to count Valentine Stock out, and Hon, Mr. Monteith in, and that a move is on foot to also try to count Scott in over Stud holme. We can say little about the re cord of the machine in the South Perth election, but if the local bosses can be induced to stir up the East Hamilton pool there will be some spicy revelations and the public will be given some graphic illustrations of the purity methods upon which the Whitney Government relies for its strength at the ballot box.

The British admiralty is planning a larger warship than has been. It is to be of 21,000 tons displacement, armed with 13.5 in. guns, and is to cost \$11,250,000 A notable feature of the mammoth yes

sel is that she will be propelled by gas engines instead of steam. When British admiralty regards the modern producer gas engine as so superior to the steam engine as to consider it for use as the motor power for the largest war vessel of the world, it is useless for Adam Beck and his Hydro commission to think to write it out of the field of practical competition.

----Referring to one of the Times' correc tions of the Herald's power misstatements, the monopoly organ admits it was incorrect, and adds: "We had overlooked this mistake. Under the contract the city would not have to pay for all the power contracted for unless all the power were used. Of course all the power used would have to be paid for." But this is still only half the truth. The contract says we must "pay for threefourths of the power supplied and held in reserve at said date, and upon said for any twenty minutes in a month, we must pay for all of it for the entire month

Police Magistrate Jelfs has a healthy liking for parental control of children and he frequently preaches some good practical sermons from the bench of the duty of parents to their offspring and society. It is only too true that many a child goes to ruin, and its parents re ceive public sympathy, when if were done, they would be awarded sey ere punishment. The Magistrate shows

his appreciation of that fact in his en forcement of the truancy laws. He has not much respect for a parent



There Are Others.

 (London Free Press.)
Labor has many friends in the new Legislature whose not Hamilton, Ont. place of residence i

> Personation Punished. (Montreal Gazette.)

A young man, convicted of persona ion in 'luesday's election, has been seutenced to three months in jail, with a fine of \$50. The penalty was made lighter than it might have been be-cause of certain mitigating circum-stances. It is in its way, however, severe enough severe enough.

Our Champion.

(Belleville Intelligencer.) Har nilton re-elected Studholme, labor candidate and champion long distance talker. If the chaps who voted for him had to listen to him in the Legislature there would have been another story to tall particular. tell, perhaps.

> Bought Votes. (Belleville Ontario.)

We have received positive informa-tion that seven voters were given \$2 each on polling day by one of Mr. Johnson's supporters whose name Johnson's supporters whose name was made known to us, and it has been learned that similar corruption was practiced in all the wards, par-ticulars of which are being , par-given ticulars of which are being giv eading men in the Liberal party.

An Unpopular Candidate. (Dunnville Gazette.)

(Dunnville Gazette.) There is a nice little moral to be found for certain self-constituted Con-servative leaders in what happened in East Hamilton. It may be pos-sible to force an unpopular candidate on a convention, but it is a dif-ferent matter to induce the voters to elect him.

to elect h

Talk of Protest. (Dundas Light.)

(Dundas Light.) There is some talk of protesting Mr. Gordon C. Wilson's election for North Wentworth. If sufficient evidence can be adduced to prove conclusively that bribery and corruption was rs-sorted to secure Mr. Wilson's elec-tion, then we say by all means let a protest be entered and prosecuted to the bitter end. There is every indica-tion that intimidation and threats were made to do their work for the Con-servative candidate.

Pringle and the Yukon.

(Toronto Star.) Mr. Henderson, the Commissioner who was obliged by Mr, Pringle's action to make his inquiry without Mr, Pringle's assistance, reported that there were some things of the second ially the ome things at fault, especially the sale of liquors in the dance halls, and that efforts were being made by legislation to deal with these. He found that public deal with these. sentiment in Dawson was in favo orm, and he declared in last Dec that "the conditions are now better than at any time in the history of the city." Simon Fraser and His Work.

(Toronto Globe.)

There is no more interesting or im-portant chapter in the history of Canada than the one which tells how British Columbia came to the British and how it came to be Canadian. There is not among the "makers" of British Columbia "makers" of Brit role figure than xplored the count ng the more heroic figure than that n who explored the country abover waters of the great river by Province is traversed is traversed, inded settleme torts and founded settlements on it tributaries, who descended the river t tide water, and after whom it has bee quite appropriately named. A move ment has been started to erect a monu ment to his memory at New Westmin ter where his denerous secure code quite move there his dangerous voyage ended notices, whether the said power is taken and Canadians everywhere should not or not." And if we use all of the power for any twenty minutes in a mouth we should not in tical encouragement as they can afford to give

Simon Fraser was the son of a United Empire Loyalist of New York State,



Accompanied by Terrible Itching-A Complicated and Most Distressing Case-Well-known Remedies Failed to Cure-Doctor Thought an Operation Necessary



head waters of the Fraser to the short of the Pacific Ocean. In 1807 Mr. Fraser made his descent of the river which now bears his name, and which he was able to differentiate from the Columbia. Af-ter the union of the Northwest Company with the Hudson's Bay Company in 182 he retired from the service, and resided near Cornwall, Ontario, where he died

ne retired runwall, Ontario, where he died near Cornwall, Ontario, where he died nearly half a century ago, at the ad-vanced age of 86. The full importance of the work done by Mr. Fraser cannot be appreciated without some knowledge of its' relation to that of other contemporary explorers. His immediate predecessor, Mr. Macken-zie, has already been mentioned. The most noted of all, so far as accurate car-tographical work is concerned, was David Thompson, who entered the Northwest Company's service in 1796. From that date to 1811 he was occupied with ex-ploratory work in what is now the Can-adian Northwest, on the head waters of the Missouri River, and along the whole-length of the Columbia. Like Fraser, he lived in Eastern Ontario, and died near Montreal at the age of 87.

After the union of the two fur con panies the control of the fur trade be-yond the Rocky Mountains was by the Itudson's Bay Company handed over to Dr. McLaughlin, who took up his own headquarters on the Columbia River, a few miles up from the ocean, and assign-ed to James Douglas the supervision of the Fraser River region. The Oregon treaty of 1846 fixed the international while McLaughlin spent the remainder of his life at Portland, Oregon, Douglas transferred the company's property to a new headquarters, Fort Victoria, on control of the fur trade be nies the

grew; and if it didn't, it didn't; and the

grew; and if it didn't, it didn't; and the failure was ascribed to the will of God. In fact, it is somewhat appalling to con-sider the amount of man's ignorant stu-pidity that has been ascribed to the will of a long-suffering God. To-day, if the seed doesn't grow, science wants to knew if it was tested before it was se-lected, if it was tested before it was selected, if it was disinfected before it as planted, and if it was planted in the soil which its nature specially needed. Then, if "the poor farmer"—a term that is becoming extinct as the clothopper type of a farmer-man—pleads that the fault was in the soil, science has still more pointed questions and drastic rem-edies. Its nature, too, must be consid-ered; for "the ground is not a grave where death and quiet reign," says Pro-fessor King. "It is a birth place where What science has done for telephone, telegraph, for railroad, for steel manu-factures—has been toid again and again. Yet outside the agricultural bulletin, the story of what science is doing for the farm is almost unknown, though the gains brought about by applied sci-ence in a single group of States in a single year would more than equal the capital of the great Steel Trust. You can figure this out in corn and potatoes alone and see that it is true.—From "The New Spirit of the Farm." by Agnes C. Laut, in the Outing Magazine for April. Major Clark, of the Bureau of Immiwhere death and quiet reign," says Pro-fessor King. "It is a birth place where the cycles of life begin anew to run gration, read a paper before the An-

heir courses." Out in Wisconsin, land grew crop of mortgages because the farmer persisted in planting wheat where na-ture had planned for corn. To day, that iand is growing bank accounts because science has taught the farmer the trick

thropological Society of Washington rein which he combated cently, pessimistic view of those who think that the great influx of foreigners in this country will injure the racial type. The Teutonic element, he declared, will remain the backbone of the nation, and in the backbone of the most been basis population has not been thered by the 25,318,067 immigrants the smothered by the 25.318.067 immigrants who have landed here since 1820. He made the very comforting declaration that "the alchemy of assumilation" is the world has ever held."

The Basic American.

Joan Located.

(during history lessno)-Who vas Joan of Arc For a few minutes there was silence

"Please, teacher, she was the daughter of Noah."

posed, a member rising in his place pased, a member rising in his place way claim to move "hat the question be now put," and unless it shall ap pear to the chair that such motion is an abuse of the rules of the House or an infrigmement of the rights of the minority, the question "That the ques-tion be now put" shall be put forth-with and decided, without amendment or debate. the chair the chair the second of the rules of the House of an infrigmement of the rights of the minority, the question "That the ques-tion be now put" shall be put forth-with and decided, without amendment or debate. the chair the second of the seco

or debate. (2). When the motion "That the guestion be now put" has been carried, and the question consequent thereon has been decided, any further motion freedom and justice and confort and may be made which may be requisite to bring to a decision any question already proposed from the chair; and also if a clause be then under considera rights of others. Let us educate the a motion may be made that the tion estion that certain words of the preciate the glorious heritage that is be now put. Such motions shall theirs, all the advantages that we en-put forthwith and decided without joy from the struggies and entities bill, be

be put fortawith and decided without joy from the struggles and sacrifices in amendment or dehate.
(3) Provided always that this rule shall be put in force only when the Speaker or the Chairman of Ways and Means is in the chair.

of no minority; it unduly limits no de- ple make it, and that the emblem but bate. In commenting upon the circumstances which called forth the rule, May said:

The rules of Parliament are designed

pare patience and self-denial. But, of late, those salutary rules have been trained and percerted in the House of Commons for the purpose of obstruc-tion. Such, of course, if persisted in, would frustrate the power and author-ity of Parliament and secure the domi-mation of a small minority condemned by the deliberate judgment of the House and of the country. That it was unparliamentary and opposed to the patie

freedom and justice and comfort and happiness prevail; where men feel that rights of others. Let us educate the youth of the land so that they will apjoy from the struggles and sacrifices in the cause of individual liberty made by

al, which it represents. Impress Its enforcement infringes the rights them that the country is what the peo-

reflects the national sentiments. As these sentiments ad principles of the people are noble, exalted, glorious, the flag

Ine rules of rariament are designed to afford every legitimate opportunity for discussion, to ensure reasonable delays in the passing of important measures, and to guard the rights of minorities; and freedom of debate has been maintained and observed by the rules and usages of both Houses with pare patience and self-denial. But, of the three solutary rules have been is worthy of reverence and honor. If

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, rejected

Editor Times, --To decide a bet, please say whether tomatoes are classified as fruit or as vegetables. Can you quote any official authority on the subject?

In a certain sense the produce of any plant is its fruit, and in that sense the word is also applied to animals. But spoken of as differentiating fruit from vegetables, the tomato is a "vegetable," and it is so classified by all authorities on gardening and horticulture. It has been decided by the United States courts that it is a "vegetable." The Canadian. customs likewise declare it to be a 'vegetable," and it has for a good many years appeared in the tariff schedule "Tomatoes and other vege tables, including corn, baked beans" "tomatoes, fresh .etc."-Ed.

A National Undertaking. (Toronto News.).

(Toronto News.). The Dominion Government's pro-posal to construct a new twenty-five foot Welland Canal, even at a cost of \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000, is one which meets with approval from men who have given thorough study to the transportation problems of the count-try. It is wholly in line with the sound national doctrine that we should develop our own resources and means of communication.

Event of the Day. (Kingston Whig.)

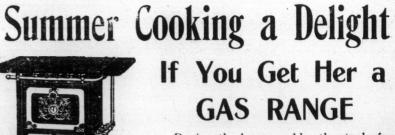
Mr. Studholme, M. P. P., of Hamil-ton, should be given a front seat in the legislature. His election as an in-dependent, labor candidate is the event of the day.

CUTICURA PROVED ITS WONDERFUL EFFICACY

WONDERFUL EFFICACY "I am now eight years old and one morning, three years ago, I was taken two days I had an attack of piles two days I had an attack of piles the doctor gave me some medicine and one but H had to keep using them all the them. Then I changed to the P-remedy; but if I did not use it every day it would get worse. The doctor and the only help for me was to go to this time, about a year ago, I went to this time, about a year ago, I went to the doctor five months but did not get ime sourd a year ago. I went to the time. Then I changed to the P-remedy; but if I did not use it every day feed only help for me was to go to this time, about a year ago. I went to the time. I would get one headed and the time. I would get one headed and the time, I would get one headed and the time, I would get one headed and the time, I would get one headed as the time, I would get ago. These sorres the time, I would get ago. These sorres the time one was made from tearing brough one as a finated to condition. I would not keep my hands from tearing the diffect parts with Cuticurs at not neglise the attent the diffect one of the tear the time on the irritated sur-tine one and night, then used Cuti-tions and at night, then used Cuti-tions and at night, then used Cuti-tions and injected a quantity of Cuti-tions and at the that once or twice the the source that the would have seved by ing Cuticura Remedies sooner, but ing Cuticura R 9 9

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