



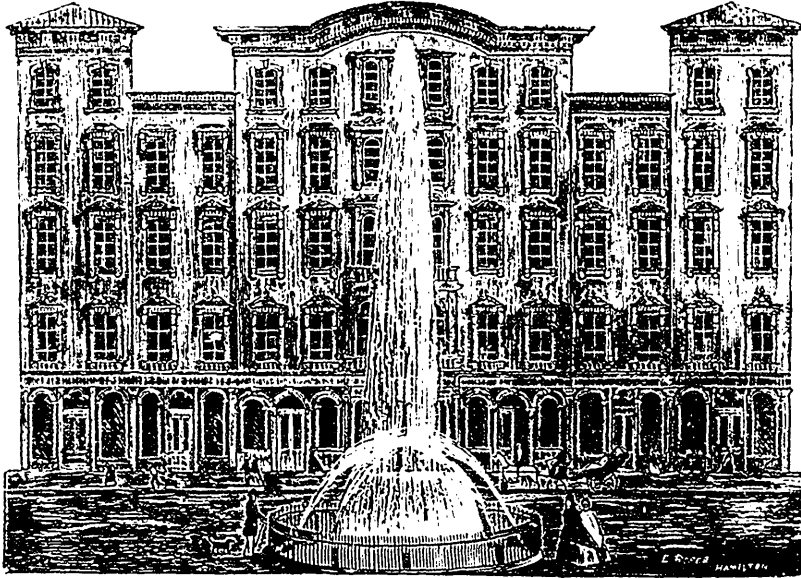
May, 1893.

CONTENTS.

Socialism.
Astronomy in Days of Yore.
Editorial.

Exchanges.

Question Drawer.
Personals.
Locals.



THE
Wesleyan Ladies' College
~ AND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. ~

First Term begins September 1st.
Second " " November 10th.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

Third Term begins February and
Fourth " " April 22nd.

THIS is the oldest and by far the largest and most complete of the Ladies' Colleges in the Province. Thousands of ladies' have been educated here, and our graduates in the literary course number over three hundred. The regular teaching force is five Professors and eleven Lady Teachers. Course for graduation in Literature, Music and Art, after examinations by outside examiners. The Music Director is an honor Bachelor of Music, and will prepare his pupils for that Degree. His assistants have had European instruction and experience in Leipsic, Paris, &c. Modern Languages taught by natives of the countries represented. The building contains over one hundred and fifty rooms. Hot or cold baths always accessible. Large and elegant parlors, spacious halls, skating rink and recreation grounds. Those who know will admit that no other College in the Dominion contains such halls, bed-rooms, recitation rooms and parlors, or so grand a dining hall. Each piano for practice—sometimes we require twenty-five—has a separate room. Our location gives to our pupils advantages that can be obtained only in cities. These are enjoyed daily under a constant and careful supervision. The health of our pupils is always remarkably good. No college in the Dominion has a better health record.

FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS THE PRINCIPAL, **A. BURNS, S.T.P., L.L.D.**

STEINWAY

... HAINES



CHICKERING

EVERETT ...

—AND THE—

NORDHEIMER

Are the Standard Pianos of the world, and if you intend purchasing or exchanging your old piano, we solicit your inspection. We are always pleased to show our stock of these instruments, as they are something to be proud of.

We also carry a varied assortment of

SECOND-HAND PIANOS AND ORGANS

that have been taken in exchange, and will be sold remarkably cheap and on very easy terms. Call and see for yourself.

E. J. WILSON,
Manager.

A. & S. NORDHEIMER, 86 JAMES ST. NORTH.

W. E. Sanford Manuf'g Co.,
LIMITED.

Clothing Manufacturers.

88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98 King St. East,

HAMILTON, ONT

36 Wellington St. West,

TORONTO, ONT.

Princess Street, WINNIPEG, MAN.

THE PORTFOLIO

"VITA SINE LITERIS MORS EST."

VOL. XIII.

HAMILTON, ONT., MAY, 1893.

No. 6.

The Portfolio.

Published monthly in the interests of the Wesleyan Ladies' College, Hamilton, Ont., its students, Alumnae and friends.

EDITOR-IN CHIEF, - ELEANORE MOORE.
ASSISTANT EDITORS { BELLE FAIRFIELD.
 { GEORGIA CLARK.
LITERARY EDITOR, - LOUIE DECEW.
EXCHANGE EDITORS, { CARRIE BOND.
 { BESSIE BROWN.
LOCAL EDITORS, - { ADA CHAPPLE
 { GERTRUDE HORD.
PERSONAL EDITORS. { ETHEL LAZIER.
 { AMELIA MCFARLAND
BUSINESS MANAGERS { S. BLACKSTOCK.
 { MARION BOWES.

OFFICERS OF SENIOR LITERARY SOCIETY.

PRESIDENT, - - LOUIE DECEW.
VICE-PRESIDENT, - - ELEANORE MOORE
SECRETARY, - - BELLE FAIRFIELD.
TREASURER, - - ROSE BARKER.
CRITICS, - - { GEORGIA CLARK.
 { ADA CHAPPLE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION,

Per Annum, 75 Cents. Single Copies, 10 Cents

Address all Communication to "THE PORTFOLIO,"
Hamilton, Ontario

We invite correspondence and contributions from the
Alumnae and former Students

Socialism.

The great idea which has always been the leading one for Socialists, is the realization of a state where the individual, as an individual, would have no rights or private interests. The idea of personality is destroyed, and all become simply

citizens, with no other aim than the general good of the state and the attainment of a higher life of reason. Thus the end which is aimed at has usually been a laudable one, and influenced to some extent by a christian element.

In modern times, Socialism has been proposed by philanthropists for the destruction of all selfishness, for an equal division of labor and for making the condition of the mass of the people better than it is at present. In ancient Greece, Plato set forth in aristocratic socialism in connection with his ideal state, where the ideal of personality gave way to that of the state, and where ambition and selfishness would not exist. There is a perpetual external restraint on the liberty of the subject and a destruction of his will, since no temptation is permitted to strengthen it. All means for our own development is destroyed, because without property and liberty it is not possible to rise above selfishness and the gratification of the passions. So we find Aristotle saying: "The true way is that men should have property and use it for universal ends."

In extreme Socialism, there is no mention made of the idea of private rights, which, in the notion of justice, is the first thing presented to us. Since each man has an absolute person, he has also certain rights which depend on the laws and customs of society. Chief among these rights is the institution of private or individual property. Upon this institution, the economical arrangements of society have always rested, so that it may be called the fundamental and primary institution. Private property as an institution, must be accompanied by inequalities. If all the wealth in a

Note well Reading Matter at foot of Pages.

country were accumulated into a common fund and then equally divided amongst the people, the very same unequal state would gradually arise again. The industrious would soon become possessed of the portion of the indolent and of those wanting in industrial capacity. If then, private property is allowed at all, there will always be great inequalities, and these will increase through time. If on the other hand, individual property is not admitted, the plan which must be adopted is to hold all as the joint property of the community. Men who may be called benevolent and who have felt impressed with the great poverty existing even in the most wealthy states, have advocated schemes for a new state life in which individual property will have no place, but all wealth be enjoyed in common. This is, above all, the idea on which Socialism has been built.

Those who are opposed to the possession of individual property may be divided into two classes; first, those who demand absolute equality in the distribution of the means of life and enjoyment; second, those who admit inequality, but an inequality based on a supposed principle of general expediency and not on action alone, like so many social inequalities.

The characteristic name which has been applied in late years to the first system is Communism, while Socialism is employed in a larger sense, not necessarily implying Communism, but applicable to any system, requiring that land and instruments of production should be the property of a community or government. Many objections have been raised against communism or extreme socialism. The most common difficulty which presents itself in a community where property and produce are equally distributed, is that each individual would always endeavor to avoid his share of the necessary labor. This idea is based on the supposition that efficient labor is to be had only from those who are individually to reap

the benefit. But does the present system of remuneration by day wages or fixed salaries produce the maximum of zeal? A citizen, without doubt, has less interest in his work than a communist; since he is not like him, working in the interest of an association of which he is a member. In regard to this objection then, as much can be said against the present system as against communism. Education too, which is an admitted condition of the communistic scheme, would tend to induce a performance of duties in a diligent manner. History bears testimony to the success with which bodies of human beings may be educated to feel the public interest their own. The very same cause which is so often assigned in explanation of the devotion of a monk to the interest of his order, or the catholic priest to his church, would work under communism and bring the individual to attach himself to the state. This is the fact that he would have no interest apart from the state. It is not certain, therefore, that there would be any diminution in the energy of labor in the communistic state. The difficulty which seems to be the most real, is that of a fair division of labor amongst its members.

How are we to get a standard whereby to measure different kinds of work against each other? This difficulty has been strongly felt by communistic writers, and some have proposed that all should work by turns at every occupation. An arrangement like this would destroy all the advantages arising from the division of employments and co-operative production. Besides, all persons are not equally fit for all labor, and the same quantity of labor is an unequal burden on different persons. These differences might be surmounted, however, and a division according to capacity effected. The worst and most unjust arrangement would not be equal to the injustice at present existing. If then, the institution of private property must bear with it, as a consequence, the evil at present accompany-

ing it—the division of the produce of labor in the inverse ratio to the labor itself—communism would be preferable.

But this comparison is not just. We must compare communism at its best, with the institution of private property; not in its present condition, but as it ought to be and as it might be made. The true principle of private property has never had a fair trial—at least not in our own country. The laws of property have not as yet conformed to the principles on which the justification of private property rests. Legislation has made property of what ought not to be property and given absolute property where only qualified rights ought to exist. It has given advantages to some and heaped impediments upon others; it has aggravated rather than tempered the inequalities of chances; but if the tendency had been in the opposite direction,—to encourage the subdivision of produce and to favor diffusion instead of concentration,—the principle would have none of those connections with social evils which all socialist writers assume to be inseparable.

The decision between communism and private property will, perhaps, rest on one consideration, and that is, which of the two secures the greatest amount of liberty to the human being. After the means of living are provided, the greatest want of a being is liberty, and that desire for liberty increases as the intelligence becomes more developed. On our liberty is based the perfection of social and moral institutions; and any system which would destroy liberty, liberty for the sake of equality, would deprive man of the highest characteristic of human nature. It has not been shown that this liberty is compatible with any extreme socialistic scheme, and it is a question whether there would be left any individuality of character.

Many modified schemes have been proposed by socialists, but we believe that all such systems must entirely fail

in a country like our own, since they attempt to displace a state of society based on private property.

The co-operative movement which has been assuming some significance, may lead to a beneficial change in the carrying on of trade and commerce. Co-operation may be called a very modified form of socialism, but here capital as well as the quantity of labor rendered is taken into account.

We might also mention here the more modern socialistic societies. We refer more particularly to that Nihilism or Satanism which has spread abroad. The supporters of this doctrine would do away with all government and morality, whether political, social or domestic, and would even say with their divinity, "Evil be thou my good." The same idea is found in Fenianism and French Communism, where the method of persuasion is by means of assassination and dynamite.

Astronomy in Days of Yore.

Often, as with wonder, awe and delight, I had gazed at the starry heavens which seemed to be smiling down so lovingly, the desire burned within me to learn something about those brilliant orbs. I wondered if they were inhabited, what was their distance from our earth, how large they were, and many other things too numerous to mention.

Not far from my home lived a man reputed to be deeply learned in the science of astronomy. Indeed so wise was he that people regarded him with a feeling amounting almost to reverence. Here I thought was my golden opportunity I made known to my parents my desire to study about the heavenly bodies, asking permission to take lessons from this wise astronomer. They thought it a wild idea, but being an only daughter, my request was granted, and one bright night I prepared to go for my first lesson. My father's coachman was to drive me to the humble abode of my tutor,

taking me home again when my lesson was over.

The only thing I knew of a certainty on this subject was the composition of the moon, of which when quite a child I had been informed by my nurse, whose story I stedfastly believed. Feeling my great ignorance I entered with awe and trembling the presence of my learned instructor, who to me was the very personification of wisdom concerning all things which in any way pertained to the celestial dome. His knowledge however, was confined almost entirely to the heavenly bodies, for he knew next to nothing about the ordinary affairs of the world in which he lived, since he usually spent his nights in observing the heavens, and his days in slumber deep, or else in the study of the theories and hypotheses of some ancient astronomer.

He first questioned me as to the extent of my researches on this great and interesting subject. I told him. Alas, my cherished fancy was soon to be dashed to the ground, for he immediately informed me that my nurse in whom till that moment I had implicit confidence, had grossly misrepresented the truth concerning the composition of the moon. This superstitious idea being banished, he next proceeded to tell me that the earth on which we lived was a body similar to those which we saw in the heavens. Some thought it flat, others round, but it was his firm opinion after profound thought on the question that the former theory was the only rational one.

Before going farther he proceeded to explain that he belonged to the old and time honored school of the great Ptolemy. There was a man living named Copernicus, who had advanced some new theory, but I was informed that he was a mere dreamer and that what the world had believed for ages past must certainly be true, at any rate that no one could prove it untrue. I now learned that the earth was the centre of a vast universe and that around it the sun, moon and stars revolve daily. At this I was somewhat surprised for I could not understand what kept the stars from dashing into one another, but this was soon explained by the fact that most of the heavenly bodies were joined to the earth by invisible bars, some of them called

planets being attached to these bars by short cranks, and that by these means they were kept from flying off into space.

All this was quite different from what had been my idea of astronomy. I had fondly hoped to learn what kind of beings inhabited these other world's, but found to my great disappointment that my tutor was not prepared to give me any information on this point. He believed indeed that he had discovered, by means of a kind of glass of his own invention, beings of some sort on the moon, but he was not yet prepared to state this as a fact. He told me about the phases of the moon, eclipses, precession of the equinoxes, and some other things which I did not understand. By this time it was late, and on reaching home I retired to rest, to dream that I was flying through space, learning in the slumbers of the night what I had failed to learn in my waking hours.

A JUNIOR.

Editorial.

The long-wished for last term of this college year is now fairly begun. Now solid work begins. In the earlier part of the year we had thought we could take things easily, but now at the last minute we realize the fact that the remaining time is short and the work must be done—there is no two ways about it. So, to work with a will, that at the end of the session we may not be found sad and gloomy, with thoughts of what "might have been," if we had not frittered away the precious moments. If we study so as successfully to complete our work, we shall only have thoughts of time well spent as bright as the month itself.

June is pre-eminently the month of gaiety and sunshine, and we should wear no dark or melancholy looks to cause one dark spot in this, the pleasantest of all months.

And how can we wear bright and cheerful countenances unless we have, at least, the consciousness that we have done our best and that victory perches on our banners?

Question Box.

- Who was called the Spanish Molire?
- When did the Julian Calendar come into use?
- Who were the "Pillar Saints"?
- Who is the author of the quotation, "The pen is mightier than the sword"?
- What city in Russia is called the White Stone City?
- What cathedral is called the Mother Church of English Christianity?
- What poet wrote of a friend:—
 "None knew thee but to love thee.
 Nor named thee but to praise."
- What is the origin of the quotation:—
 "Knowledge is Power"?

Answers to Questions of last No.

- The "Banker Poet" was Samuel Rogers.
 Jeremiah was the "Weeping Prophet."
 Cleopatra was called the "Serpent of the Nile."
- The "Parliament of Dunces" was the one convened by Henry IV, so called because lawyers were excluded from it.
- The Mohammedan theory of falling stars was that fire brands were flung by good angels against evil spirits that approached too near the gates of heaven
- John Keats wrote the line "A thing of beauty is a joy forever."
- Spencer calls Sir Walter Raleigh the "Shepherd of the Ocean."
- Alexander the Great was born in Europe, died in Asia and buried in Africa.
- Lewis wrote "The Maniac" and Rose Hartwick wrote "Curfew must not ring to-night"
- Socinianism is the doctrine which holds that Christ was a mere man divinely commissioned, that human sin was the imitation of Adam's sin, that human salvation was the limitation and adoption of Christ's virtue, that the bible was to be interpreted by

human reason and that its metaphors were not to be taken literally.

Diplomatics is the science of diplomas or of ancient writings, literary and public documents, letters, decrees, charters, which has for its object to decipher old writings, to ascertain their authenticity, their dates, signatures, etc.

Apologetics is that branch of theology which defends the Holy Scriptures and sets forth the evidences of the divine authority.

Bishop Ken wrote the Doxology.

Personals.

All our teachers enjoyed the brief Easter holidays at their homes.

Several of our students spent their few days vacation with friends in the city, while many of the more fortunate ones visited their homes.

Miss Beebe was the guest of Mrs. Gow, during the holidays.

Miss McMannus enjoyed a visit with her friend Miss Birge.

Miss Purdy spent Easter with friends in Georgetown.

Miss Spring visited friends in Toronto, and spent Easter Sunday in that city.

Two of our young ladies' attended the Trinity Examination in Harmony. We wish them every success.

A number of our young ladies' spent a pleasant afternoon at the Old English Fair held in the Drill Hall of this city

Locals.

Ratty.

Varsity!

We're finished!

"Mark well the beauties of Spring.

The French hall girls will have to endure the cravings of their inner man in silence as they have lost their Cooke.

MILLINERY AND MANTLES, Second to None, at McILWRAITH & TREGENZA'S

Who's there?
 It's me.
 Who's me?
 It's I.
 Who's I?
 Miss Blank.

We thought Ta-ra-ra-boom de-ay was a recent publication, but it has been discovered that David is the composer.

A young lady who considers herself the "Belle" of our reception, forgets there are different kinds of bells, and that the music of brass bells is not nearly so melodious as that of other bells.

Bread is not good for the complexion and so one of the teachers who is very interested in our well being, took measures to prevent the young ladies from stealing the article that is so injurious to them.

Time, Midnight.

Scene—My Lady's boudoir.

First Mouse—What do I smell?

Second Mouse—After considerable thought, Ah! Ah! Oatmeal! This is kind

First Mouse—What do college girls do with Oatmeal?

Second Mouse—They didn't want it, they left it for our complexion.

First Mouse—Do you think "He'll see any improvement in my looks?"

Second Mouse—Undoubtedly he will, it looks much "whiter."

We often entertain angels unawares, but a genius is seldom seen in our midst. Times of necessity often bring forward great talent, such is the case at present. Owing to the great demand for the "Staff of Life," which is served in very small pieces at one of our tables, a young lady who remains incognito has kindly consented to take out a patent of a "Bread Deliverer," which will deliver the above named article to all parts of the table at once. This is done by means of a string, we would advise our neighbors at the other table to patronize her.

Y-iolin in hand the little girl stood,
 A-nxious to go as soon as she could,
 R-esolving straight to Eaton's to go
 S-pring clothes to get at prices low.
 L-instead of going the goods to see,
 T-his prinu maid went with "Varsity,"
 Y-oung College girls are all like thee.

During the Easter vacation some of the young ladies paid a visit to the Asylum grounds. Just inside the gate they encountered some of the inmates thereof. The brave ones of the party sought refuge in a ditch. Fear lead them to belceive they would be asked to join the rank.

Take it up tenderly,
 Handle with care,
 Fashioned so slenderly,
 With flowers so fair.
 My New Spring Hat.

To all visitors to the French Hall, is shown by the French Women with great pride, the recent invention of one of their country women. It consists of a string passing through the fan-light and over their neighbors' doors. One end of the string is tied to the bed post, and the other end to which is fastened a spoon, goes down behind a trunk. When the enventrice wishes to rise early, she gives her order, and at the desired hour the string is pulled at the other end of the line, and the spoon knocking against the tin sides of the trunk recalls again to wakeful realities the great mind of the genius. When will wonders cease?

It is reported that Patti's voice is failing. This loss will be greatly felt by the majority of the music-loving world; but the young ladies of our college will be delighted to learn "that a greater than Patti is here." The reception her rehearsal met with during the Easter vacation, proves with what ardor she will be received when she makes her debut—on a piano stool.

During Easter vacation one of our number visited one of the swellest stores of the great metropolis. She wished to invest in spring adornings that would outshine all those of her neighbors. The desired purchases were made, and our friend came home in great glee, thinking she would astonish her friends. This, she accomplished. Her joy was turned to bitter mourning when her room-mates revealed to her astonished eyes that the articles were far too ancient for her. Any person wishing spring wraps and hat, may have them by applying to this woe-begone specimen of humanity.—The saddest thought, "It might have been."

Baths there are in the college.
 And we better ones never do see;
 There is not a girl in the college
 But has heard of that bath of Em(i)le.
 A Parson came to the bath to see,
 If the water was warm.
 For from sun-rise she had studied,
 As a mere matter of form.
 Bird hastened before her study was o'er,
 And her room-mate was left alone;
 As soon as she reached the bath-room door,
 She smelt the Eau de-cologne.
 Emile, (quoth the parson). I have been told
 Has made use of this Eau-de-cologne:
 Often e'er this, but never before
 To make warm the water so cold.

Who has not heard of the Corbin Case?

"The distance lends enchantment to the eye;" this is why a lady of the Far-land is so fond of pretty auburn hair which resembles the red brick of a bank.

Prof.—"In what way does a student resemble a citadel?"

Pright Student.—"His brains are to his head what walls are to a citadel."

Prof.—"Yes, if you have reference to the thickness thereof."

(A) He was assaulted during a precipitated return by the rudest fierceness of wintry elemental strife, through which, with bad accommodations and innumerable accidents he became a prey to the merciless pangs of the acutest spasmodic rheumatism.

(B) He was attacked with violence during his hasty return by the worst fierceness of stormy, and first of the strife, through which bad arrangements and accidents that cannot be counted, became a prey to the awful pain of the worst kind of rheumatism called the spasmodic.

Ed.—It is needless to say *he divid*.

Sentence (A) was given to the composition class to put in clear and simple language. One of the very bright students who possesses great reproductive faculties, undertook the task with the result seen in (B)

A very bright Harmony student was heard discussing "Paddle Point." A young lady who is about to study that most sublime subject wishes to know if that is something that will make her path easier to travel.

Our teachers will be glad to hear that they will be relieved from further guarding of the folds, as one of their number is quite capable of looking after the straying lambs.

FIRST-CLASS GOODS AT LOW PRICES AT McILWRAITH & TREGENZA'S.

Exchanges.

Among the numerous exchanges strewn before us, our attention is especially attracted to the neat little design of the Oak, Lily and Ivy, and we eagerly seize it to devour the contents. On pursuing it however we fail to find all our hopes met with. From such a motto we expected great things.

At the same time however, we wish all success for the little paper, and hope they may in some bright future come up to their high aspirations.

* *

One of the brightest of Journals found among our exchange list is the "Sunbeam." It is quite a witty little paper, to say nothing of the poetical genius shown in the editorial of its leading pages.

* *

We are always glad to welcome the "Argosy," as it generally contains some very interesting and instructive articles. It is likewise pleasing to note the Students' religious round of duties during the week, and hope that it will prove to each a great benefit, also set a good example to others who, perhaps are not so much inclined that way as they might or should be.

* *

If the Exchange Editor of the "Niagara Index," would give his authority for the use of some of his expressions or insert their meaning, his Exchanges might be more intelligible. We approve of criticism when couched in suitable language, but were not favorably impressed with some that appeared in the April number of the Index. It will not be necessary to specify as they need only to be read to be censured.

* *

Among the many Journals in our Reading Room may be found the following:—The Stylus, Owl, Student Life, Marrietta College, St. John's College, Queen's College, Trinity University, Varsity, McGill, Lyceum, University Monthly, Helios, Argosy, Buff and the Blue, and many others too numerous to mention.

PORTFOLIO ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. MURRAY & CO.

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

Silk, Dress Goods,

MANTLES, MILLINERY

AND

General Dry Goods.

*ALL GOODS FIRST-CLASS AND ALL
AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.*

BONNETS, HATS, MANTLES AND DRESSES,
Made to Order in the Best of Style-

KING ST. EAST, HAMILTON.

CHEAPEST AND BEST*

As we have a factory for the Repairing and Making of Jewellery in connection with our store, we are satisfied that we repair from 20 to 30 per cent. cheaper than stores who send their work away to working jewelers to do for them. Try us and be convinced.

E. DAVIDSON, MANUFACTURING JEWELLER,
KING ST. EAST, Opp. Ladies' College

P. GROSSMAN'S SONS

DEALERS IN

SHEET - MUSIC,

Music Books and Music Instruments

65 James Street North, Hamilton, Ont.

Novellos', Ditson's and Boosey's Editions of Octavo Secular and Sacred Music.

Sole Agent for the Celebrated "Bessen's Prototype" Band Instruments.

J. D. CLIMIE

30 & 32 King Street West,

Is the only dealer in the City who keeps a full assortment of American Goods in

**Boots, Slippers
and Rubbers.**

Sole Authorized Agent in the City for the Celebrated Goodyear Glove Rubbers. These are the best Rubbers manufactured in the United States.

J. D. CLIMIE,

30 & 32 King St. West, Hamilton.

PRATT & WATKINS,

IMPORTERS

Dry Goods, Millinery, Silks, Gloves,

HOSIERY.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, TOYS, ETC.

14, 16 & 18 JAMES ST. NTH. HAMILTON.

Dr. T. H. Husband,

DENTIST.

Hamilton.

HAZELL & SON*

FAMILY



GROCERS

COR. KING & McNAU STS.

Sole Agents for Nith Valley Creamery Butter and W.L. Orr's Ginger Beer. One call at our store will be sure to bring you again.

PORTFOLIO ADVERTISEMENTS

HIGH CLASS PHOTOGRAPHY.

≡ COCHRAN, ≡

Cor. King and Mary Streets, Hamilton, Ont.,

HAS RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING HIGH AWARDS:

\$50.00 the highest prize for best work at the Photographic Convention of Canada, held at Toronto 1890.

Diploma of Honor & Gold Medal at Jamaica Exposition 1891

Gold Medal at the Photographic Convention of Canada, 1891

YOU ARE INVITED TO CALL. SPECIAL RATES TO STUDENTS.

G. S. COCHRAN. Photographer.

FALL 1892. FALL 1892.

LADIES'

We are showing this Fall a Grand
. . . Assortment of . . .

New and Stylish Millinery,

New Mantles and Jackets,

New Gloves and Hosiery.

GRAND ASSORTMENT OF

FRILLINGS, COLLARS, CUFFS, ETC.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

We are offering some Grand Bargains in
this Department. See our 50 and 75c.
lines.

DRESS GOODS. The Finest Assortment in
. . . the City. . . .

MCKAY BROTHERS,

55 & 57 King St. East, Hamilton, Ont.

CHARLES ST. CONSERVATORIES

And 43 King Street West, Hamilton, Ontario.

F. G. FOSTER,

FLORIST, ETC

Fine Decorative Plants and Cut Roscs our Specialty.

TELEPHONE 625.

The E & C. GURNEY Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS OF

STOVES, RANGES, HOLLOW-WARE

*Hot-Air Furnaces, Registers Hot Water Boilers,
Hot Water and Steam Radiators.*

HAMILTON TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG

JOHN W. JONES, LL B.,

Barrister, Solicitor,

NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC.

Office: Victoria Chambers, 67 James St
South.

Collections, Conveyancing. . . Hamilton, Can.

JAS. CRAWFORD

CONFECTIONERY.

Fine Candy. Wedding Cakes

38 KING ST. WEST

ESTABLISHED 1861.

THOMAS LEES
WATCHMAKER,

Jeweller and Optician

IMPORTER OF

Watches, Diamonds, Clocks, Silverware
JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, ETC.

Repairing and Engraving Promptly Attended to
5 JAMES ST. NORTH. HAMILTON.

A. Hamilton & Co., WHOLESALE & RETAIL **Druggists**

DEALERS IN

Artists' Materials, Paints & Oils, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, & a large assortment of **Druggists' Sundries.**

CORNER KING AND JAMES STREETS HAMILTON.

FO TO GROFS.

FREDERICK LYONDE

To be photographed by him is to be delighted.
Special prices to Colleges and Churches.

HIGH-CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER OPPOSITE POST OFFICE
TELEPHONE 183

Now opened up and ready for inspection
the Grandest Display of

FINE AND MEDIUM DRESS GOODS,
EVER IMPORTED TO HAMILTON.

ALSO A SUPERB ASSORTMENT

Mantles, Jackets and Ulsters, all Imported
direct from the Manufacturer.

JAMES SHEA, 49 KING ST. EAST

ESTABLISHED 1857.

E. W. BATEMAN,

Baker and Confectioner.

Pastry and Cakes of every description . . .
PATENT SANDWICH BREAD. . . . Made to Order.

305 King St. East, Hamilton.

TELEPHONE 662

IF YOU REQUIRE

++ CHEAP ++ GOODS ++

GO TO THE

RIGHT HOUSE

Cor. King & Hughson Sts., Hamilton.

LAZIER & MONCK,

Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c

42 JAMES STREET NORTH,

S. F. LAZIER, Q. C. - HAMILTON, ONT.
E. F. MONCK,

PORTFOLIO ADVERTISEMENTS.

Robt. Raw & Co.,



28 and 30 JOHN ST. NORTH,
..... HAMILTON.

PRINTERS.

A. R. KERR & CO.,

THE LEADING*
MILLINERS, MANTLE AND DRESS MAKERS
... OF THE CITY. ...

ONE TRIAL SUFFICIENT TO SECURE YOUR TRADE.

31 & 33 KING ST. EAST. - - HAMILTON.

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL*

EDITED BY EDWARD W. BOK.

The most famous living writers contribute to its columns. Its illustrations are of the finest quality, and are furnished by the most eminent artists. Handsomely printed and daintily illustrated, it is conceded to be the leading periodical for ladies and the family, and consequently enjoys a larger circulation than any other publication in the world—now nearly a million copies each issue. Its contributions are principally from ladies, and for that reason we highly prize it.

For one Dollar we will mail the Journal regularly to any address for one year.

... CURTIS PUBLISHING CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.

DESIRABLE INVESTMENTS

GUARANTEED 4 PER CENT. INSURANCE BONDS

AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES.

ISSUED BY

THE FEDERAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO'Y.

HAMILTON, - ONT.