

THE HAMILTON TIMES

MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1909.

THAT TREATY AMENDMENT.

The rider attached to the International Waterways Treaty, at the suggestion of Senator Smith, of Michigan, by the United States Senate is at least satisfactory in one particular, and should go far toward reassuring those people who, like the Toronto Telegram, see in the convention a great danger to Canadian rights. The effect of the proviso is to protect alike "the existing right of the United States and Canada each to use the waters of the St. Mary's River within its own territory"; to preserve the territorial or riparian rights of the owners of the lands under the water on either side of the international boundary; to prevent interference with the requirements of navigation and navigable canals, and to guard against rendering it impossible to drain lands into streams flowing into boundary waters. On the face of the proviso there is nothing to indicate that it is not as much a protection to Canadian rights as to the rights of Michigan. If there are any special reasons why it is more advantageous to Michigan than to Canada, we shall probably not remain long in ignorance of them.

CONVICTS' DEPENDENTS.

The Kingston Standard refers to a subject frequently discussed in the editorial columns of the Times, a better system of dealing with convicts so as to lessen the suffering which the punishment of crime brings to the innocent. Our contemporary thinks that a portion of the earnings of the prisoners, "beyond the cost of their living and their legitimate share of the upkeep of the institution," should be set aside for the support of their dependents. Times readers are familiar with this contention. No man with a heart desires to make the case of those dependent upon a convict harder. The first thing to be accomplished is such a reform of our system of dealing with criminals as will require them to work and produce so that there shall be from their labor a margin over the cost which they incur to the public. This accomplished, the rest will be easy. We have been too careful of our convicts, and we have shut the door of productive employment against them to such an extent as to prevent our penal institutions from paying their way. A more enlightened view of economics and penology is needed before we can hope to be able to have a margin from prisoners' earnings, as suggested. And yet such a result should not be impossible to an intelligent people. Two errors, however, must be got rid of: We must cease to regard criminals as a people to be gently restrained, to be well fed and housed, and not required to work more than enough for exercise; and we must rid ourselves of the idea that because the convict is made to work within the walls of a prison instead of in a shop, factory or farm, his product is tainted, and should not be touched by honest society.

'OWNERSHIP' BOOKKEEPING.

It has so frequently and with such manifestly good reason been complained that much of the "success" of municipal ownership and operation of utilities has been merely a matter of bookkeeping that it will hardly surprise thoughtful readers to find the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board directing attention to the slipshod or purposely incorrect methods of accounting in vogue in many cases. The Board in seeking to be useful issued forms to be filled up by the municipalities operating gas, electric light, water and telephone plants in the expectation that the information, "if supplied, would be valuable to the public and to the Board." The results, in many cases, were not all that could be desired, and showed careless and gross incompetence, if not a disposition to present such a return as should tell in favor of the municipal ownership and operation idea. In some cases, the Board finds, the books have not been kept in such a manner as to enable the municipal officials to supply the information. "In some instances," says the report, "municipalities operating more than one public utility have not kept separate accounts of each, but have bulked the income and expenditure, and are thus unable to ascertain the cost to the municipalities of operating each of these utilities. In some cases the information furnished is of the bald and most meagre character."

And yet it is to such a system that some credulous fanatics would entrust the ownership and operation of all our great utility services, so great is their superstitious veneration of municipal of ficialdom.

The tabulations of these municipal ventures might be very much more complete than they are. On the face of the returns it is plain that a considerable proportion of them are operated at a loss—39 per cent. of the waterworks; 30 per cent. of the electric light and power works, and 16 per cent. of the gas works. Even where profit is claimed, it is not stated that capital charges have been met, or that depreciation has been provided for. This item of depreciation is one that municipal ownerships are wont to ignore; it can be charged back some day, on the taxpayers. The Railway and Municipal Board is led to utter this word of warning on that point:

It will be noticed that in a number of cases these utilities are being operated at a loss. In a great many cases depreciation is not taken into account. Depreciation is obviously an element of cost just as real as wages or fuel, and a proper method of dealing with this fac-

tor in the cost of production by a municipality would be to charge annually against the revenue of each utility a certain percentage of the total sum invested in such utility, thus creating a fund which, at the expiration of a certain time would yield a sum adequate to restore the plant to the standard of a new plant.

As the Board properly points out, "the possession of full and accurate data is of the first importance to the taxpayer." The "ownership" municipalities do not give it. Why, can only be conjectured. But even the totals of the tabulations are likely to lead the cursory reader astray. The column of waterworks "surpluses" contains a number of items starred, which are explained to be really deficits, yet the total is the sum of all the surpluses and deficits! The "surplus" columns for electric light and gas works similar difficulty is met with deficits being fumbled in and counted as surpluses; and in the gas surplus column one item, a deficit, is stated to be inclusive of revenue from the electric light plant, although in another part of the report the electric light plant is stated to have itself produced loss!

The matter of correct municipal bookkeeping is of great importance. If the Railway and Municipal Board can bring about a better system and compel the keeping apart of the accounts of these ownership and operation ventures, and the charging to them of all proper items, including provision for depreciation, it will do the deluded ratepayers a good service. And it will let the gas out of the balloon of municipal ownership and operation, to the great sorrow of the addled-brained cranks and grafters, but to the great benefit of the country.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Hon. Mr. Graham is keeping in view the deepening of the Welland Canal. The work will be undertaken as soon as the financial circumstances of the Dominion justify it.

Toronto is keeping down its tax rate by cutting down its estimates by \$340,000, and adding that much to the city's debt, which is already causing its financiers much difficulty.

Still we think that the Citizens' League can find much more useful work than attacking the Collegiate Institute conversation—and with great increase in its influence for good.

Toronto's \$5,000 grant to the Italian sufferers by earthquake has actually been forwarded. Hamilton's \$500 gift is still in the city treasury and will probably be used to pay expenses incurred by the Hydro-Electric boomers.

St. Catharines Council seems to be very much where it is, Mr. Day, on the advice of his friends, having failed to qualify as a candidate. All the trouble and expense to which the city has been put has thus been incurred for nothing.

This Imperial staff scheme presented by Sir Frederick Borden will require some study before it can be passed upon by the people. One satisfactory feature, however, is that the Canadian section must always be under the sole control of the Canadian Government.

Mr. R. L. Borden does not denounce that creed pamphlet, "The Duty of the Hour." He stood quite ready to profit by it. He makes it quite clear that his regret is confined to the pamphlet being circulated in localities where it did not contribute to making votes for his party.

The Department of Immigration tells us that there are still 200,000 free homesteads available under completed surveys in the three prairie provinces. The work of the surveyors this season will largely increase the number. It will not be many years, however, until this land plenty will come to an end.

In creating a street railway company the citizens of Toronto sold their birthright for a mess of pottage.—The Globe.

But imagine the situation if the railway had been turned over to municipal grafters and bingers. Imagine an indefinite continuance of the illustration of bull-headed incompetence given by Toronto Council in changing the car routes last week!

You see, if T. J. Stewart's bright idea had been made a part of the Criminal Code, all Policemen Smith would have had to do would have been to command that burglar to toddle to the police headquarters and be searched; and of course he would have obeyed, and there would have been no shooting—perhaps Stewart should have been politically born years and years ago.

So T. J. Stewart, M. P., proposes to declare a sort of perpetual "state of siege" and to empower any policeman to hold up any citizen and "go through his clothes" at his sweet will. Now doesn't that savor of "thorough"? Does he really think such legislation is necessary? Any suspect may be dealt with under the law as it now stands. Is everybody to be regarded as a suspect?

An illustration of the shameful methods of the Tory organs in misreporting Parliament to serve their party ends is given by the Mail and Empire in referring to public buildings in British Columbia. Speaking of the Immigration building at Victoria costing \$85,000, it refers to it as money wasted, and declares—no part of the report—that "this building was designed beyond question to accommodate the influx of Asiatic immigration, and the Government is now unable to explain what use

it can be put to, if Asiatics are to be excluded." Could littleness and mendacity go further?

That peculiar measure, the British Daylight Bill, has had its second reading, and will probably become law. It provides that on a certain day the British clocks shall be advanced an hour and twenty minutes, thus giving the people that much longer of daylight to work or play by. It was first received with ridicule, but on examination of it, railways, manufacturers and business people generally united in approving of it.

Mr. R. L. Borden's attack upon the Grand Trunk Railway indicates great seriousness on his part. The Grand Trunk has never actively entered party politics in Canada. The Tory party has in the past profited largely by C. P. R. influence, and Mr. Borden shows a disposition to try to bully the Grand Trunk into putting its shoulder to the Tory chariot wheel to help it out of the slough. But he will hardly succeed. The tendency of the age is for railways to eschew political alliances.

Oddly enough, Hon. S. H. Blake, the great champion of religious teaching in the public schools, is out with a letter in pamphlet form protesting against "the teaching of religious knowledge" in the University. The situation may be explained by the facts that the University is not supposed to impart religious knowledge, and that the teaching alleged to have been given in the Department of Oriental Languages does not fit in with Hon. S. H.'s ideas of the religion he would have taught by the State.

OUR EXCHANGES

NOTHING DOING.
(London Free Press.)
No, gentle reader, there was no murder done in Hamilton, Ont., yesterday. It was an off day.

NOT THE RIGHT KIND.
(London Free Press.)
Hamilton is discussing holding an exhibition. Is Hamilton not satisfied with the notoriety she is receiving?

THINKS WERE EASY.
(Galt Reformer.)
The number of shooting affairs in Hamilton gives the idea that the city under the mountain is an easy mark for crooks.

ANOTHER CRACK.
(Galt Reporter.)
It was an eminent Hamiltonian, you know, who said he was no policeman. Perhaps down there they are all detectives—who don't detect.

PUNISHING THE INNOCENT.
(Toronto Mail and Empire.)
The imprisonment for life of ex-Chief of Police Malone, of Simcoe, means that a wife and several children are left forever without the support they need.

HAMILTON'S DELUSIONS.
(Toronto Star.)
See Hamilton, despite our frown, Spring daily a new mystery: It thinks, the poor deluded town, That it is making history.

WHAT WE NEED.
(Toronto Star.)
A policeman is shot by a burglar in Hamilton. A Lindsay constable is beaten by a gang of men headed by one who has served terms in Kingston Penitentiary and at Sing Sing. Evidently we need either a Provincial police force or a great strengthening of the local forces.

ANOTHER SLANDER.
(Toronto Telegram.)
Hamilton streets are now regarded as unsafe for all wayfarers except the local editors, who have nothing in their pockets and still less in their heads.

AN INSULT.
(Belleville Intelligencer.)
Hamilton is going to put down wood block pavements. With three murder mysteries so far unsolved in that city some people may be unkind enough to remark that the heads of Hamilton policemen and detectives might come in handy as paving material.

THE GRAND TRUNK.
(Toronto Globe.)
The Grand Trunk management has never figured as a political power. It employs its energy in the great railway system in the world it will have enough to keep it busy.

NOT ALL BUMS.

To the Editor of the Times:
Sir,—Permit me, through the medium of your valuable paper, to state, as one among many willing and anxious to secure employment, and who, through no fault of my own, have had to find quarters in the much discussed lodging house, that if some of those who are howling us down and branding us as bums would offer employment, I vouch to say 95 per cent. would be deeply grateful. It seems amazing to me that through one fanatic scores of genuine workmen should be classed as bums, etc. When a man is offered and refuses work, then it's time to kick, but in the present time, as everyone knows that it's even impossible to buy a job, I think it's not becoming a civilized country to insult its down-and-out workmen in any such fashion. Thanking you for insertion, yours respectfully,
Willing.

RE COUNTY POOR HOUSE.

To the Editor of the Times:
Sir,—Permit me to supplement the letter of Warden Gage with some further comments in reference to the above. It is well known that for reasons which I do not now propose to discuss, strong objections have been made to the institution at the present time of a county house of refuge.

The manifest intention of the Grand Jury in their recent presentation was to "score" the county for what they affected to consider, whether rightly or

otherwise, its neglect of duty on this account.

With this object in view, in framing their presentation they stated that, when inspecting the city jail, they found therein thirty-three male inmates, several of whom were wrongfully placed among criminals, and that of these wretched creatures several, according to their information, had been life-long residents of the county of Wentworth. From what follows in the presentation, it was their manifest intention to convey the impression that quite a large number of the jail inmates were being herded with criminals solely by reason of Wentworth's neglect of duty in not finding these persons better accommodation elsewhere.

Under an agreement entered into between the city and county when the jail was purchased by the city a few years ago, the maintenance of each county inmate is chargeable to the county at a certain per capita rate. Accordingly, if there had been at the time of the Grand Jury's inspection any county inmates of the class as above referred to, there could have been no question as to their number. But this upright jury, whose duty it was to speak "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth," in making their presentation, having in mind that Wentworth comprises both city and county, in place of giving the number of county inmates of the class referred to, contented themselves with telling only so much and suppressing so much of the truth as would make it appear that the county (apart from the jail inmates) was alone responsible for the sad condition of affairs which they affected to deplore.

Without having had an opportunity of personally ascertaining the number of criminal inmates of the jail belonging to the county, I am, consequently, I may state that my information is that there are no county inmates of this class. In any case I am satisfied that such inmates do not all belong to the county. And having arrived thus far, as a county resident, I am tempted to enquire how it happens that the possession by the city of a House of Refuge has not saved the purpose of keeping out of the city jail its present inmates of the non-criminal class, and further, in view of such failure, how it can be reasonably claimed that a county House of Refuge is a logically correct remedy for the evil complained of in the case of the county. In conclusion I would like to remark that in my opinion some provision should be made for the deplorable cases of the poor destitutes from the county (and not occasional lodgers) for the city jail, although I am not satisfied, taking particularly into account the uncertain area assigned to the county by such bodies of men as the Grand Jurors of Wentworth, and with all due deference to constituted authorities, that a county House of Refuge is for the county the most appropriate remedy. My object in writing has, however, been to make protest against such misleading utterances as those contained in the recent Grand Jury's presentation. Yours, etc.,
E. J. Kenrick.
Ancaster, March 6, 1909.

MR. LUMGAIR'S VIEW

He is Down on Large Stores and Large Concerns.

To the Editor of the Times:
Sir,—In reply to Mr. Tobey's letter in the Times on Saturday re "Greater Hamilton," I would like to draw attention to what this city was in 1875. We had the following manufacturers and wholesale houses, which are now extinct: Five sewing machine manufacturers, two piano factories, one large carriage factory, one oil refinery, nine wholesale dry goods firms, ten wholesale groceries. There are now six wholesale grocers, but we have not a wholesale dry goods business in town. We had two glass factories; only one now. How can we become commercially great when we have no commerce?

Now, take the extension of the retail trade. It is of no consequence beyond what it was in 1875. The principal trade is done on King street between Catharine street and MacNab street, and let me say further that it will not extend beyond that. The people who are in a position to impose certain restrictions.

Building permits were issued to-day to E. B. Patterson for a brick house on Herkimer street, between Kent and Locke streets, for C. P. Allan, to cost \$2,500, and to William Yates, senior, for a brick cottage on Wentworth street, between Cannon and Wilson streets, to cost \$2,500.

Miss Vallance has donated to the House of Refuge a book case made by her father, James Vallance. Superintendent Rae would be obliged if citizens would furnish enough books to fill it.

Two new arrivals in this country from Lister, Eng., called on Relief Officer McMenney this morning and showed him cards from a steamship agent and immigration officer, introducing them to the Government employment bureau at Hamilton. There is no such place here, although there are a number of these agencies in the west. Mayor McLaren will write to Hon. Frank Oliver and call his attention to the matter.

The police and Mayor McLaren receive all kinds of suggestions from anonymous writers all over the country in connection with the murder case. One arrived from Detroit to-day, suggesting that the man who killed Ethel Kinrade shot Constable Smith and that the woman who committed suicide did so to hide something in connection with the murder. Nothing could be more impossible.

NEW CANAL.

M. J. Butler, Deputy Minister and chief engineer of railways and canals, in his report to Parliament, says that with the proposed widening of the Welland Canal, and reduction of number of locks to seven, the passage through the canal, which now consumes an average of 15 hours in the case of a loaded vessel of full canal size, could be effected in about seven hours.—Welland Tribune.

Yes, and it could be done in much faster time, and there would be a saving of many miles if the canal project, first mooted by a Hamilton man, and later discussed by the citizens of Selkirk and the Selkirk Star, of a canal from Burlington Bay, near Hamilton, through Wentworth and Haldimand to Selkirk was pushed to completion.—Haldimand Advocate.

CRESOLINE ANTISEPTIC TABLETS
A simple and effective remedy for
SORE THROATS AND COUGHS
They contain the germicidal value of Cresoline
with the soothing properties of slippery elm and licorice.
Your druggist or from us, 10c in stamps.
Lansing, Mass. Co., Limited, Agents, Montreal, Que.

TUESDAY,
MARCH 9, 1909

SHEA'S

May Manton Patterns
Will Assist in Spring
Sewing—All 10c

Women's Coats at a Slaughter

Every woman's Coats and Mantle in our stock is in this tremendous price cutting. New York made Coats, German-made Coats, Canadian-made Coats, a collection that surpasses anything in all this region in beauty of designs, quality of materials and workmanship. All sizes still in stock, 32 to 48 bust. The entire stock divided into 4 lots for quick selling.

\$8 to \$12 Coats for \$5.00 \$18 to \$25 Coats for \$10.00
\$12 to \$15 Coats for \$7.50 \$25 to \$40 Coats for \$15.00

Table Linen at 99c

Beautiful full Bleached Tableing, pure flax, and the very best designs, worth \$1.35, every yard to clear at 99c

Dress Goods at 50c

Hundreds of yards of the very newest weaves in spring dress goods, all the new shades, worth regularly 75c to \$1, on sale to clear at 50c per yard.

Panamas, Venetians, fancy Voiles, etc., etc.

Silk Petticoats \$2.95

Nearly 100 Taffeta Silk Underskirts, blacks, navys, browns and light shades, beautifully ruffled and flounced, as good quality as if they had a lithographed guarantee certificate attached to them, \$5 and \$6 Petticoats for sale for, each \$2.95

Colored Aprons

Made of good, hard wearing Gingham, in dark and light colors, some with border, some plain, good, generous width, a bargain at, each 25c

Women's Waists

White Lawn Waists, of elegant quality, and designs equal to any \$1.50 waists in Canada, embroidery and lace trimmed, on sale for, each \$1.00

Sateen Underskirts

Made of moreen and sateen, in dark and light colors, also black, good \$1.50 value, for, each 98c

New Corsets

New Corsets, to get your new gown fitted over, are an absolute necessity, for the correct effect cannot be given without a long back model Corset. We have the best on sale at any price for each from \$1.00 to \$4.00

New Belts

Women's Elastic Belts, in all the correct shades and black, newest buckles, on sale as follows:

25c Belts for 15c. 35c Belts for 25c
75c Belts for 50c. \$1.00 Belts for 75c

Stock Collars

New Vesting Stock Collars, in white and colors, newest shapes, at 25 and 35c

COUNCIL TO
TAKE IT UP.

May Offer Reward in the Smith Shooting Case.

Fire Risks Increased by Moving Picture Shows.

Who Has Books For the House of Refuge?

The carnival of crime, murder, burglaries and assaults, which has thrown the people of Hamilton and the surrounding country into a panic, continues to be the all absorbing topic in municipal circles. It is likely that the matter will be taken up by some of the aldermen at the council meeting to-night. There is talk of the city offering a reward for the capture of Constable Smith's assailant. It is thought that the chances for a reward in this case bringing some results would be much brighter than in the Kinrade case. Mayor McLaren says he will have no objection if the council thinks it advisable, but he says the city cannot offer a reward for detecting the perpetrator of every crime committed when it has a paid force. It is almost certain that as soon as things calm down the commissioners will confer with the heads of the department about making improvements on the force.

Mayor McLaren says the council meeting to-night should not last more than half an hour as there is very little business of any importance to be dealt with. The new by-law placing lodging houses under police supervision and compelling the owners to keep registers will be passed.

The mayor has received complaints about the small license for charged to the men who conduct places of moving picture entertainment. It is said that these places have the effect of raising rents and insurance rates in a block. The mayor himself is of the opinion that the city should be in a position to impose certain restrictions.

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FOUND DEAD.

May Have Been the Man Shot by a Bartender.

Chicago, March 8.—Hugh Hopkins, 37 years old, son of J. H. Hopkins, superintendent of stations of the South Side Elevated Railroad, was found dead early this morning in a doorway at 3,703 Wentworth avenue, after John Latera, a bartender, had reported to the police by telephone that he had exchanged shots with a hold-up man in a south side saloon. Latera is detained by the authorities, pending investigation of his story. He says that Hopkins pointed on the door of the saloon after closing hours, and when the door was opened drew a revolver and fired. Latera turned the fire, and Hopkins fled. His body was found a block from the scene of the shooting.

S. Merkle, 60 years of age, was arrested at Port Arthur yesterday charged with a crime against a girl of 6 years. Bail was refused.

OBITUARY.

Death of Mr. George Hawkesworth Armstrong.

Hamilton loses an old and highly respected citizen in the person of Mr. George Hawkesworth Armstrong, who passed away yesterday after an illness of over a year, which was borne with Christian fortitude. Deceased had been a resident of this city for the past 62 years. He was a member of the post office staff for 25 years, but had been on the superannuated list for some time. Mr. Armstrong was the second son of the late Capt. George Hawkesworth Armstrong, R. N., the first Police Magistrate of Hamilton. He had a wide circle of friends, and was held in high esteem by all. He is survived by one sister, Mrs. T. S. Bell, of this city, and two brothers, Alfred H. of Port William, and A. H. consulting engineer of Toronto. The funeral will take place on Tuesday at 3.30 p. m. from his late residence, 44 Pearl street south.

After an illness of one month, Mrs. Matilda Ackerman, widow of the late Robert Ackerman, passed away on Saturday evening at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. William Sully, 56 Clark avenue. Deceased was born in Wallingford, Berkshire, England, 80 years ago, and had been a resident of this city for the past three years. She leaves to mourn her loss three daughters, Mrs. William Sully, Mrs. George Gardner and Mrs. H. E. Dibbin, all of this city. The funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Much sympathy will be extended to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hooper on the loss of their infant daughter, Kathleen G., who died on Saturday, aged 1 year and 10 months, at the residence of her parents, 132 James street north. The funeral will take place on Tuesday morning at 10.30 o'clock.

The death of Robert Lee, a former resident of this city, occurred at St. Thomas, Ontario, on Saturday. Deceased was 49 years of age. He leaves a wife and small family. The funeral was in charge of St. John's Lodge, A. F. and A. M., and took place this afternoon from Blachford & Son's undertaking rooms to Hamilton cemetery.

The many friends of Mr. John Fee will regret his death, which took place after a short illness at his home, 13 Murray street west. Deceased was 52 years of age, and had been a resident of this city for some time. He is survived by a widow, two sons, Joseph, of New York, and Harry, at home, and four daughters, Mrs. A. Hurley, Mrs. John Hanna, Mrs. Amos Culp and Miss Mary. The funeral will take place on Wednesday morning at 8.30 o'clock to St. Mary's Cathedral.

Mrs. Frances Norton, widow of the late John Norton, died yesterday at the residence of her daughter, 134 Catharine street north. Deceased was born in Ireland 77 years ago, and had been a resident of this city for six years. She leaves to mourn her loss four daughters, Mrs. Harry Smith, Mrs. James Pett, Mrs. Andrew Wilkinson (Palestro), and Mrs. Robert Wilkinson (Alberta), and seven sons, Thomas, Emerson, William, James, Edmund, Hiram and John Norton. The funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock from her daughter's residence, 134 Catharine street north.

A large number of friends attended the funeral of Mrs. Jane Hempstock, which took place on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence of her son, John Hempstock, 231 Jackson street west, to Hamilton cemetery. Ven. Archdeacon Forrester officiated. The pallbearers were four sons, William, Andrew, Charles and John, and two grandsons, John and Charles Perkins. Many beautiful flowers were laid on the casket.

BLOCK COMPETITION.

At the Alexandra Rink another block competition will be held to-night. This is a very popular and amusing event, and the patrons should turn out in force, as this may be the last block competition this season. Roller skating is the fashionable exercise in England. Watch it grow more popular than ever here.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

Wilmington, Del., March 8.—One man was killed and several were slightly injured to-day by an explosion which destroyed two mills in the Hagley Yard of the Dupont Powder Co., near here. The dead man is George Whitman, aged 50 years, an employee. The accident was caused by the explosion of an experimental barrel. The country was shaken for miles around.

Judge John Deacon, of Pembroke, died suddenly, aged 86.
Kingston police say Chinese laundrymen have been preying on young girls.

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Your
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The Automatic Eye Glass Holder

prevents mislaying of your glasses, loss and breakage.
We have them in enamel, gun metal, silver and gold. 50c to \$2.50.

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I. B. ROUSE, Proprietor. 111 King east.

RAILROADS WIN.

Reduced Rates Cause Companies to Lose Money.

Kansas City, Mo., March 8.—A notable decision in favor of the railroads was handed down to-day by Judge McPherson, of the United States District Court, in the two-cent fare and maximum freight rate cases, involving eighteen Missouri lines. The railroads contended that the rates fixed by the statutes of the State were not remunerative but confiscatory, and that the enforcement of the statutes be enjoined. The State brought proceedings to have them enforced.

"The question," said Judge McPherson, in his decision, "is whether the traffic wholly within the State of Missouri generally, referred to in the evidence as local traffic, can be carried under the freight rate statute of 1907, and the passenger fare statute of 1907, at such profit as will give a reasonable return after paying expenses upon the investment, or whether such traffic is carried at a loss or less than such reasonable profit. The court has reached the conclusion that upon this question the statutory rates fixed by either the local statutes are not remunerative."

Judge McPherson also says in the decision: "When the statutes in question were enacted, it was believed by many that by reducing the fare there would be much more travel. For a month or so this proved to be true. But with the novelty gone, the testimony shows that the increase has been less than three per cent., and more nearly one per cent."

He says further as to the abolition of passes that the evidence shows the passenger revenue is increased by reason thereof less than one per cent.

SEVENTH'S COLONEL.

Story of the Position Held Up by Gen. Cotton.

(Special Despatch to the Times.)

London, Ont., March 8.—The story that the appointment of Major A. A. Campbell to be colonel of the 7th Regiment, in place of Col. Frank Reid, who resigned, is being held up as a result of General Cotton taking offence at a speech made by Major Campbell at a banquet in Toronto is creating the keenest interest among military men throughout the district. Major Campbell is one of the most eminent Masons in Canada, and at a banquet of the members of the Sovereign Grand Priory in Toronto he is said to have made a plea for a Canadian flag, which aroused the ire of General Cotton, who was present. General Cotton, it is stated, called Major Campbell down at the banquet table, and has since refused to ratify his appointment as colonel of the regiment. Major Campbell is an American from the Western States.

FEAST OF PURIM.

London Inspector Seized Liquor—Hebrews Incensed.