

# COUNCIL APPROVES H., W. & G. BY-LAW.

## Effort to Have it Submitted to Electors Defeated on a Vote of 14-5.

## English Capitalists Behind Road Which Will Cost Over \$2,225,000.

The Hamilton, Waterloo & Guelph Railway by-law was given its third reading and passed by the City Council last night after an effort to have it submitted to the electors at the municipal elections for their verdict was swamped on a vote of 14-5. The passing of the by-law by the Council means that Mr. John Patterson, a promoter of the road, is free now to proceed with the financing of the scheme and that Hamilton is assured a fast connection with two or three years with one of the richest sections of the country in the Province.

Changes Made in It. Two and a half hours, a considerable portion of which, as usual, was wasted on useless talk on matters not pertaining to the by-law, was spent considering it. No changes of any great importance were made although several amendments, suggested chiefly by Ald. Peebles, Kennedy and Lewis, were made and voted down. Practically the only changes made were with regard to the speed of cars, wages of the conductors and motormen and the condition in which the cars are to be kept. The by-law as passed provides that the cars shall be run at such a rate of speed as will not endanger life. This clause originally read that the speed in the city should not exceed twelve miles an hour. The clause dealing with wages says that the motormen and conductors shall not be paid less than twenty cents an hour and the other clause that was amended provides that good cars are to be run, fitted up with all modern conveniences and that they are to be kept clean in good repair and properly painted.

Ald. Peebles, before the by-law was taken up, moved, seconded by Ald. Kennedy, that the people be allowed to vote on it. He did so he said because the park, which was bought at a cost of over \$50,000 and was now worth over \$100,000, was the property of the common people. It would be dangerous, he thought, for the city to run through the park and he protested against the Cataract Power Company being given another line through the city, because he said the Cataract was undoubtedly behind the scheme. His strongest reason for urging it was that a majority of the aldermen and the Mayor had pledged themselves before being elected against the road going through the park.

The Mayor Stewart immediately moved in amendment that the by-law be not submitted to the people, but that the Council decide it. His reason for this, he explained, was because the people undoubtedly wanted the railway and he thought not being approached by a single person who wanted the by-law voted on. "I did not pledge myself on the question of the route through the park," he said. "What I did do was to pledge myself against the route then dealt with, and at that time and all times willing to have the railway go through the park on the route now laid down."

Still another argument he advanced in favor of his course was that Mr. Patterson had been out to considerable expense over the project, and it would undoubtedly mean another set-back. It was up to the aldermen, he considered, to shoulder the burden of saying whether or not the road was to be built. "By this railway," he added, "Hamilton will have a road on more benefit than any road that ever came in here."

More Talk of "Grease." The old talk of grease which has been introduced so often by aldermen in discussing matters in the Council this year was heard again. It was Ald. Kennedy who threw the bomb. He expressed himself as considerably surprised at the Mayor's stand. "Can Patterson overrule the people and this Council?" he asked. "Is the whole thing cooked up by a certain clique? The phrase has been used that grease is being used here. It looks mighty like that. I am too much worked up to say anything more about it, after the way the aldermen pledged themselves at the last election."

Ald. Sweeney thought that the people owned the park and should have the say. "If the people wanted to vote on it," said Ald. Allen, who referred rather sarcastically to "obstructionists."

Ald. Farrar, one of those who pledged himself before election, said he took pleasure in changing his vote, and spoke strongly in favor of the by-law.

Ald. Peebles' motion was voted down on this division:

Nays (14)—Baird, Clark, Nicholson, Jutton, Kirkpatrick, Gardner, Lees, McLaren, Perrine, Evans, Bailey, Dickson, Allen, Farrar.

Yeas (5)—Peebles, Sweeney, Anderson, Kennedy, Lewis.

English Capitalists Behind It. There was a long discussion over the time given to build the road. Ald. Kennedy and Lewis protesting that until 1911 was much too long. Ald. Kennedy presented an estimate of what the road was going to cost.

"Based on the figure we had a year ago, it was over \$2,000,000," said Mr. Patterson. "It will run from \$2,500,000 to \$2,750,000 now, and that does not include right of way and other things. Then we have to go to the Railway Commission and have a fight with the Grand Trunk as to whether they will sell us the property we need. It does not look as if we would get that settled for six months. The Halifax and Montreal people who were behind it before cannot take it up now. There are some people in England who have come to us lately and said they might take it up themselves. A gentleman connected with them sails for here on Oct. 4. It will take longer to finance it here than in America, and it cannot be done in America at all."

Mr. Patterson said he did not think much could be done for a year with the work.

The clause saying that unless the company spends \$100,000 within two years it forfeits the franchise. Ald. Kennedy wanted amended to read \$500,000.

### WOMAN RESCUED

Ottawa, Ont.—Slavery is not dead. Daily the traffic in human souls goes on. Only a short time ago, a number of Chinese were arrested as they attempted to smuggle young girls from Canada into the United States. In Eastern countries, the slave trader plies his vocation in the market place. Some go into another kind of slavery—unknowingly—yet make a valiant effort to escape. Ottawa is all agog over the wonderful escape of one of her charming matrons from that physical slavery, Rheumatism. Mrs. R. C. Small says, "I was a constant sufferer from rheumatism for over seven years. I used many treatments—consulted doctors—tried hot baths—used almost every known mineral water—but nothing did me any real good. The pains were in my joints and back and I had frequent headaches and bad indigestion. About a year ago, I saw 'Fruit-a-tives' advertised and decided to try them. After I had taken two boxes, I was much better. Although I took seven boxes, I have had no rheumatism for over six months now and feel that I am quite cured. I have gained over ten pounds in weight."

"Fruit-a-tives" cure because the intensified fruit juices and tonics strengthen the kidneys—regulate the bowels and invigorate the skin. This means pure blood, free of uric acid.

Cure yourself. Take "Fruit-a-tives" now and be free of rheumatism all winter. 50c a box; 6 for \$2.50. At druggists, or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

### KIPLING TALKS.

ELOQUENT ADDRESS BEFORE THE CANADIAN CLUB.

The Uplifting of Winnipeg—Tribute to the Pioneers, and a Reminder to the Citizens That Much Will Be Required From Those to Whom Much Has Been Given.

Winnipeg, Oct. 2.—Through the efforts of Secretary Mitchell, Rudyard Kipling was induced to speak before the Canadian Club this evening. The attendance of members was without doubt the largest ever held at the club. Mr. G. R. Crewe, President of the club, in proposing the toast of the King, said there was no name more a household word in Canada to-day than that of Kipling, and that he was famous, if for no other reason, through the creation of the immortal "Recessional."

Rev. C. W. Gordon (Ralph Connor), introducing the guest, said Mr. Kipling's voice had struck the Imperial note, there was still a higher note in his writings, and that was his fidelity to his conviction.

Mr. Kipling on rising received a tremendous ovation. He said in part: "I am only a dull man, and my words are scarcely worthy that I can find no words to thank you for the honor you have done me. I have done my best for about twenty years to keep all men of the sister nations within the empire interested in each other, because I know that at heart all men are created much alike. In each of them are the same hopes and aspirations, and have only each other to depend upon. If through any good fortune any work of mine has helped to keep the boys throughout the world a little more interested in each other, then great is my reward."

"Fifteen years ago I was in Winnipeg, and at that time the city was seriously considering the wherewithal it should be paved. To-day I find Winnipeg a metropolis, and I drove this morning over twenty-two miles of asphalt to look at some small part of your created much alike. In each of them are the same hopes and aspirations, and have only each other to depend upon. If through any good fortune any work of mine has helped to keep the boys throughout the world a little more interested in each other, then great is my reward."

But I have also realized the spirit of an assured nationhood, the spirit of a people contented to be merely imitators of another people, but contented to themselves. That spirit, of course, existed fifteen years ago, but it was then a little doubting. But, thank God, I find no echo of that here to-day. With the national spirit that I see here today, the material collection of packings, cases that was ever tacked hither and yon on the prairie can dominate a continent. You are fortunate beyond most other communities. Your own labor has given you material prosperity in overwhelming abundance, but the gods have not denied to you the light that shows traces of that material prosperity. One is forced back to the old words, that you stand on the threshold of an unbelievable future. No man can foresee or set the limits of your destiny. But any man, even I, have the right to remind you that to whom much has been given, from them much, much shall be required."

Mr. and Mrs. Rudyard Kipling arrived at the C. P. R. depot at 10 o'clock this morning. They occupied the private car. Mr. Kipling stayed to dinner at the Hotel Vancouver, and then returned to his way to the coast. A dinner to Mr. Kipling was arranged by Mr. Whyte at the Manitoba Club at 1.30 p.m.

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For proof that Cleveland's Price's, St. George's or the Royal Baking Powders are as good value to Hamilton housekeepers as Gerrie's Perfection Baking Powder, manufactured by J. W. Gerrie, druggist, 32 James street north, the standard of judgment being purity, efficiency and cost. Perfection baking powder costs about one-half as much as these powders.

### CUBAN CONSPIRACY.

Package of Dynamite Labeled "Hardware" Billed to Interior.

Havana, Oct. 2.—The secret police last night discovered two hundred pounds of dynamite at a railroad station in this city. The explosive was labeled "hardware" and was being shipped to the interior. The police are inclined to believe that it was being forwarded by persons connected with the recent conspiracy.

### The Man Behind.

We stand behind what we say, or money refunded. Fall underwear, sweaters, mitts, shoes, shirts, pants, overalls, are what you want at the price you want. M. Kennedy, 240 James north, 1148 John south.

## EDITORIAL OPINIONS ON VARIOUS CURRENT TOPICS.

### Investment and Speculation.

(Toronto Telegram.)

An investor buys the certainty of small interest in return for the possibility of loss. The speculator buys the possibility of big interest in return for the probability of loss.

Speculation is an alluring game for people who have money to lose. The people who work hard for their money, and have nothing but their small savings to risk should understand that they are not making an investment when they throw their savings into the jaws of every prospectus that advertises for victims.

### A Paradoxical Bacillus.

(Toronto Star.)

The colon bacillus which punctuates the city water is a paradoxical sort of germ. Taken in any quantity this colon will put a period to one's existence.

### The Fakirs May Yet Do It.

(Ottawa Free Press.)

We are seriously thinking of opening up a trip to Europe voting competition for the handsome man in Ottawa. The only visible drawback appears to be, shall bachelors only be eligible, or the voting be restricted to matrons?

### A Land of Promise.

(Victoria Colonist.)

A settler, who went into the Peace River Valley last year and sowed wheat, has set out for his country home, and his crop averaged 47 bushels to the acre of grain, weighing 65 pounds to the measured bushel. This fertile land is a part of British Columbia, which the Colonist hopes soon to see opened for colonization by a progressive railway policy. Half of the greatness of Canada has been as yet untold.

### Wanted—A Discoverer.

(Goldwin Smith.)

The man who could discover a safe and workable mode of correlating dividend and wages so as to create a community of interest between employer and employed would be the greatest benefactor to society, and as to trade, co-operation unfortunately presents great difficulties; it is hardly possible to identify the interest of the man, who is thinking only of his daily wages, with that of the master, who is looking to the future. But though the problem is very difficult, an attempt to solve it hitherto have had little success, it might be kept in view. Society cannot willingly resign itself to an everlasting war between employer and employed.

### Dissents From Cockshutt.

(Toronto Sun.)

At a period when tillers of the soil will be compelled to count every dollar as it goes out—when the purchase even of necessities will be curtailed—Mr. Cockshutt would compel the payment of duties not of thirty-five but of probably 50 per cent. on imported goods. And to what end? That home manufacturers, who have grown wealthy under thirty-five per cent. protection in times of general prosperity, shall be protected by legislation from suffering any of the inconveniences of the lean years that are coming.

Argument is wasted on men whose mental attitude is revealed in the words of President Cockshutt. What is called for in such cases is the use of a club in the form of the ballot.

### The Situation in Brant.

(Brantford Expositor.)

Capital is sought to be made because Mr. Preston's majority was reduced to a slender margin. The gentleman, with the aid of a united party, polled a much larger vote than did Mr. Cockshutt, and converted, during a Reform "slump," a Conservative majority of 17 in November, 1904, into a Reform majority of 152 in the following January. Any other party than the Conservative party in these facts?

### Their Business is to Pay.

(Peterboro Examiner.)

Mr. Cockshutt is anxious to raise prices still higher through an increased tariff rate, in the interests of manufacturers. What about the people, almost equal in number to the capitalists, who have to pay the high prices? Where do they come in, in his and Mr. Borden's high tariff scheme?

### Its Natural Fate.

(Goldwin Smith.)

Compulsory arbitration in New Zealand is coming to the end predicted in these columns. So long as it was an instrument in the hands of laborers for raising wages, it was popular; but when it begins to operate in the way of reduction of wages, its popularity disappears. The law it seems in case of refusal to work prescribes a fine, and in default of payment of the fine, imprisonment. Are the legislators of New Zealand simple enough to think that they can compel a free man to work? If they could compel him to work, could they compel him to work well? They would have to borrow the slave-driver's whip. Nor could they compel an employer to go on employing men at a rate of wages which he did not think it his interest to pay. After all, we are brought back to the simple truth that in a free country what rules and must rule prices and wages is the market.

### Trusts in Lauder.

(Montreal Star.)

It is stated from Ottawa that the Government is preparing a careful and detailed "case" for presentation to the Government of Japan, in which the history and the present position of the British Columbia immigration into that country is set forth. It may be taken for granted that the case will be moderately stated and courteously presented. Sir Wilfrid has proven himself to have the true Imperial outlook on this unfortunate subject from the first. It is not at all likely that he will forget that it is dealing with the Government of "our ally"—the Government of the only power which is permitted to have representatives on the flag ship during Lord Charles Bessford's coming practice cruise in the North Sea.

### A Pertinent Query.

(Woodstock Sentinel-Review.)

Why is it that when a man like Mr. Borden addresses such a body as a Canadian Club, as he has done here, that an entirely different man from the Mr. Borden who is campaigning through the country as the leader of a political party? Would Mr. Borden have dared

for instance, to say to the members of the Canadian Club of Vancouver what he is reported to have said at a political meeting in the same place with reference to the Japanese problem? And if not, why not? For fear of insulting the intelligence of the members of the Canadian Club? But why was he not afraid of insulting the intelligence of the electors at the political meeting? Or did he think that the electors did not expect an appeal to their intelligence?

### Insolence Rebuked.

(Stratford Beacon.)

The Telegram classifies the Beacon as an "organ," yet this journal is as much the private property of its proprietor and editor as is the Telegram that of Mr. J. Ross Robinson—and is just as fully exempt from outside dictation. It cherishes no such mistaken belief as is attributed to it by the Telegram. But this journal is not incorporated mad. It realizes that corporate capital has been the foundation of nine-tenths of the industrial and commercial development of the past century; that it made the United States the populous and wealthy country it is to-day; that it treated fairly it will make Canada the country of the present century. But the Beacon has never contended that corporate capital should be unrestrained, or favored a monopoly of any kind. It has declared for a fair field and that only. The Telegram, on the other hand, is ever denouncing the corporations whilst crying out for more favors for the wealthy manufacturer at the public expense. The Beacon believes in a fair field for both, with no favors for either—or, at least, no more than will overcome competitive handicaps.

### HERE AND THERE.

Gold brick men like to meet people whose motto is "Seeing is believing."

Toronto Star: A brewer has just been elected Lord Mayor of London. It seems that while the other candidates merely ran for the office, he beat them by a series of hops.

Lady—Can I take this car to the end of the line?  
Conductor—Why, certainly, if it isn't too heavy.

Montreal Herald: Pretty girls may be "notoriously the stupidest," but nobody ever tells them about the stupidity until they have lost the beauty. So they don't suffer.

Ottawa Free Press: "A Huge Dam," says a headline in a morning paper. We refuse to read the article, presuming it to be a description of a golf match.

Exchange: A young man wants to know whether he should marry a sensible girl or a beautiful one. When he falls in love he won't stop to ask foolish questions.

Montreal Star: The newest liquid is arithmoglycolliorthochoarboic acid. Sounds like a mixture of 13 cocktails, a dash of vitriol and a gin fizz.

Detroit News: Chewing toothpicks may make a man look intellectual, as a writer claims, but most men who want a reputation for intellectuality prefer to chew the rag.

### WHY IT FAILS.

Even in its Holy of Holies Municipal Ownership is Lacking.

(London Advertiser.)

In the twin cities of Port Arthur and Fort William the principle of thoroughgoing municipal ownership appears to be undergoing a severe test. Not that the people have wavered, but they have gone far enough to realize that there must be put into practice some other method of operation and control than by the present system of an elective committee.

The first to enter the field was Port Arthur, with a street railway of its own. Next came Fort William with an electric lighting and water system, and finally the two towns ventured into municipal telephone business. Now the people complain that what with finding places for personal and political friends, and endeavoring to carry out some pet theory of operation, instead of trying to put the utilities on a complete working basis, the committee has placed them beyond control of those who have had the welfare of the systems at stake.

Citizens freely declare that their money is being squandered. All of this grumbling and dissatisfaction seems to have arisen through mismanagement, and the people appear convinced that unless some change of a radical kind is made in the management, and the operation of the utilities is taken hold of by business men, capable of injecting business methods into civic affairs, the difficult systems must eventually fall into the hands of private investors.

Evidently the great obstacle to the successful working of municipal ownership—for that matter of even ordinary municipal business—is the difficulty of getting men of the right kind to take hold. In all communities there are men possessing the business ability to make a success of anything they undertake; but, unfortunately, they can rarely be induced to give of their valuable time to the civic service, and the duties of public office too often fall into incompetent hands.

Nelson Fife was sentenced to two years and twenty lashes at Belleville Assizes for criminal assault on a little girl.



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**PREPARING THE PEOPLE.**

Several Imperial Edicts Order Education of Chinese.

Pekin, Oct. 2.—Edicts of a Parliamentary nature continued to be promulgated from the throne, indicating that a measure of administrative authority has actually been bestowed on the Tsu (Cheng Yuan, or council of administration, lately created for this purpose. The edicts are said to be designated to overcome the activities of anti-draconic and revolutionary parties.

The Department of Education has been ordered to issue text-books for the instruction of scholars, and the Municipal Board has been instructed to prepare for the experiment of local self-government.

The throne warns the people of the consequences of misunderstanding the precise nature of the form of government which it is intended to bestow on the country, namely, a monarchical-constitutional administration, and commands all branches of the Government to expound these facts to the people at large.

Mr. Thomas Dickson, of Port Dover, died suddenly at Simcoe on Wednesday.