

### HAMILTON HAPPENINGS

#### THEY WERE TO HAVE BEEN DEPORTED, BUT ESCAPED

#### Hamilton Garment Workers' Trouble Still On—Killed Thru His Own Negligence.

HAMILTON, Oct. 25.—(Special.)—The end of the trouble between the Garment Workers' Union and a local clothing house is not yet in sight. Sam Wolf, Morris Herman and Joe Abrams, who were to have been deported, and who have escaped, are being searched for in Toronto. S. L. Landers, organizer of the union, said to-night that he was going down to Toronto to-morrow to consult with William Glocking, president of the trades and labor congress and J. O'Donoghue, its solicitor, with a view to bringing an action for a breach of the alien labor law against a firm here.

At the board of health meeting to-night a number of filthy houses in the city were condemned and ordered to be closed. The places are situated on Catharine-street, Bold-street and East John-street. It was also decided to prohibit a firm from selling milk from its cows that were suffering from tuberculosis. During the discussion on the point, Medical Health Officer Roberts said that 25 per cent of the herd cattle in Canada suffered from tuberculosis.

New Department of Y. M. C. A.—The formal opening of the boys' new department of the Y. M. C. A. took place to-night. Speeches were delivered by C. K. Clague, Montreal, Dominion secretary of the Y. M. C. A.; C. M. Copeland, provincial secretary, and F. H. Ritchie, Dominion boys' secretary. Prizes were delivered to boys who won the International Bible readers course by J. J. Breen. Alfred Powis, president of the Y. M. C. A. here, presided.

The adjourned inquest into the death of Daniel Barrett, the arc light man who was killed last week, was held to-night. The following verdict was delivered: Daniel Barrett, came to his death by electrocution, thru his own negligence, in not using the stool provided by the Cataract Power Company, men who attend arc lights to stand on.

At the board of works committee, Controller Allen stated that Friday Brothers had taken gravel from King-street at King-street, and had sold it. The city solicitor and engineer were asked to look into the matter.

Revision of Water Rates.—The committee adopted the recommendation of the special committee that was appointed to consider a revision of the water rates, that a cut of twenty per cent on the 1911 rate be made. The railway commission will be asked to order the Grand Trunk to place watchmen at Cannon-street and gates at King and Main-streets on Ferguson-avenue.

A committee was appointed to ask the street railway company to lay tracks along Ferrie-street, to accommodate the employees of the Oliver Plow Works, and to confer with it about rebuilding tracks on streets where they are bad.

Joseph Scatton, 128 West Cannon-

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street, charged with aggravated assault by his wife, and William Sutton, 58 East Pictou, charged with non-support of his wife, were arrested to-night.

Dr. Dillabough, a well-known physician, died this morning. He was born in Grenville County, and for the last thirty years was a resident of Hamilton.

Hotel Hanrahan, corner Barton and Catharine-streets, Hamilton, conveniently situated and easily reached from all parts of the city. Erected in 1906. Modern and strictly first-class American plan. Rates \$2.50 to \$2 per day. Thos. Hanrahan, proprietor. Phone 1465. 135ft

and it is as certain as certain can be that in both they have a single eye to their own advantage and to increasing the industrial supremacy of the republic.

Belief that this is the object of the United States in approaching the Canadian Government and requesting a conference over the proposal to arrange a trade reciprocity agreement does not inevitably invite the inference that the request should be refused. The rules of international courtesy must be observed and further, whatever be the opinion of the Canadian people about the expediency of reciprocity, they are at the same time desirous of avoiding any cause of complaint that friendly overtures have proved unwelcome. Some of our sort of free trade organs have attempted to make capital out of the attributed objection of their opponents to the holding of any conference. No general objection has been taken, but the Canadian question is asked: What will be the effect of assigning United States competition in our home market? Were it only a matter of fair competition that was involved they might show a greater inclination to meet the case squarely. But they know, and every average well-informed individual knows that the element of danger is not fair but unfair competition. The avowed policy of the United States manufacturer is to sell his surplus products at any price he can get, and he will do this all the more readily when the tariff of Canada, he has a field so indefinitely connected with his own as to be easily made identical. That particular body of Canadian Liberals who are also free traders cannot deny this since their own government introduced into the Tariff Act of 1904 a clause designed to afford a measure of protection against the practice of dumping goods on the Canadian market.

### CANADA AND THE NATIONAL POLICY

Continued From Page 1.

The agricultural interests of Canada are not confined to the prairie of the west, or that strip along the international boundary which might benefit by their proximity to the U.S. consumers. Ontario farmers are far more concerned with the establishment and extension of populous centres in their own province than with outside markets. In fighting the cause of the national policy, the interests of the agriculturist relying on local markets are no less being sustained. But it is a characteristic of your thoroughgoing free trader of the Manchester school that he always places the good of other countries before his own home land, and that of his own class before that of his own people.

Cobden and his followers represented the middle class—almost wholly the manufacturing-section of the British community. They were individualists by man, and bitterly opposed the factory Act and other measures designed to protect and improve the condition of the working classes. The Canadian free trader, however, is out after the national industries, and all dependent on them, manufacturers, workers and the traders looking to the industrial centres for their business.

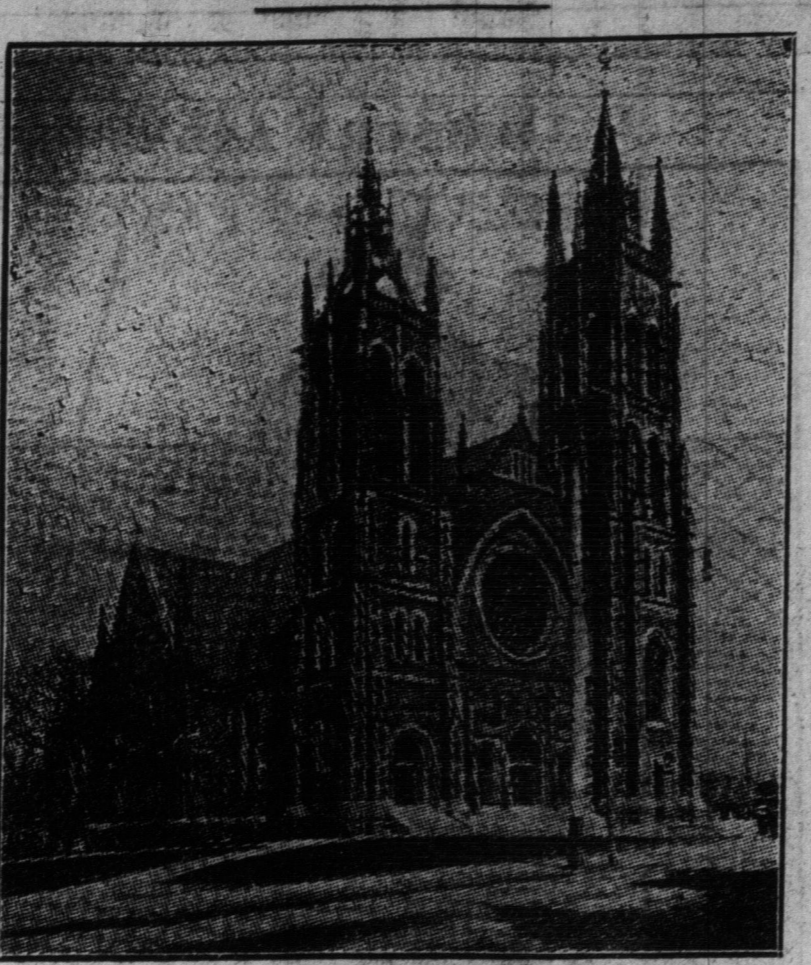
Effect of the Open Door.—Open the door to the unfair competition of the cheaply protected United States manufacturer and Canadian industries must go by the board. They cannot stand, nor would it be long before our natural resources passed under the control of United States trusts and combinations. Nothing more fatal, from a national standpoint, was ever devised than this artificially stimulated agitation for a lower tariff. It is false in essence because it utterly ignores present continental conditions and false in method since it is incited by sectional interest, not the general advantage of the whole Canadian people.

Canada is highly prosperous, has made rapid advances in every line of national activity, is becoming in name as well as fact a nation in the highest sense of that inspiring word. Why alter or impair a policy that has been instrumental in achieving these great results and in placing Canada in the van of the rising nations of the civilized world?

Her Condition Serious.—Mrs. Leah Barnat, who was run over by a street car Monday night, necessitating the amputation of both legs below the knee, is lying at St. Michael's Hospital in a serious condition, but is reported to be doing fairly well. Thru an error her name was first published as M. Weinstein. The street railway officials say she passed behind a north-bound car and stood too close to the south-bound car, so that probably her dress was caught.

Northern Navigation Co., Limited, sailings from Barnia 1.30 p.m. every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. From Collingwood 1.30 p.m. and Owen Sound 11.45 p.m. every Wednesday and Saturday.

### AN HISTORIC CONGREGATION



ST. JAMES' METHODIST CHURCH, MONTREAL. The congregation of which is this week celebrating the centenary of its founding.

The history of St. James is in a peculiar way the history of Montreal Methodism, says the Christian Guardian. Also the first church was not dedicated until 1810, its beginnings go back seven years earlier. It was the Rev. Joseph Sawyer who pioneered the way for his church. He had a station on the Bay of Quinte, near the home of the Hecks and the source of Canadian Methodism. In 1803 he came to Montreal to see if there was an opportunity for a Methodist minister of the next year the request of the waiting followers of John Wesley was granted, and Samuel Melvin came to labor among them.

Montreal was then largely the city within the walls, and the population could not have numbered many thousands. Mr. Melvin found a small gathering to listen to him at first, but they rallied around him and the numbers grew. For some years they had no fixed place of meeting, but in 1810 this lack was removed, and the first St. James Church was dedicated. Its site was a high, level spot on the Montreal of that day. It stood on St. Sulpice-street, on the ground now occupied by a chapel behind Notre Dame Church. For a decade only did the little church on St. Sulpice-street suffice for the needs of the

Methodist congregation. In 1821 the second edifice was erected. Its site was the corner of St. James and St. Francois Xavier. Less than a quarter of a century later, in 1844, "The Great St. James Church" was erected, where the building of the Bank of Commerce now stands.

It was in 1855 that the trustees chose the present site and erected the present building. With a desire to secure an endowment for the new church, but as it turned out, acting on a unanimous judgment, instead of selling the old site, the trustees put up on it an office structure, known as the Temple Building. They hoped that the rents from this building would supply a steady income for the uptown church. The result was, however, to load the church heavily with debt, so that at the turn of the century an appeal had to be made to the Methodist Church throughout the Dominion to "save St. James."

At this time, Rev. T. G. Williams, D.D., was pastor, and organized the successful campaign, in which he was ably assisted by Rev. J. W. Graham, now general secretary of education for the church. When the campaign was opened the debt on the church was about \$50,000. There was raised by all efforts about \$250,000 in subscriptions; the Temple Building was sold for about \$800,000, and the congregation was left with a debt of about \$50,000. The campaign brought St. James into prominence in every part of the Dominion and gave a personal interest in her fortunes to many who had never and who possibly have never drawn the curtains of the office which they helped to save.

### Some Shams of Science

(By W. B. Thompson).

The swank of science may not be an elegant phrase, but somehow it expresses admirably my opinion of the annual meeting of the British Association. For the first time in my life I visited the conference of the British Association held recently in Sheffield, and I feel something of what Gulliver must have felt when he met the strange people of Swift's imagination.

There is a good deal of humbug about the British Association. I say it flatly and with deep conviction. For the most part it provides opportunity for a set of worthy bores to air their pet theories on subjects that are of no earthly use to any man, woman, child, beast, fish or reptile. The members do not speak in English, indeed, they use no real language—they mumble in an unintelligible and mainly inaudible jargon of scientific terms which obscures any actual meaning that may have crept into their vague periods.

I know that science has its own language not understood of the people. I also know that what is gibberish to me is easily interpreted by the scientific mind. But what I want to know is where are you going to find the man who can pronounce the following sentence without serious result: "When chlorodimethylcyclohexene is condensed (a) with the sodium derivative of ethyl methylethylacetate the product is hydroxydimethylcyclohexenylidenepropionitrile."

I clipped that gem from a report on the study of hydro-aromatic substances, and all I can say is that if science cannot invent a better way of expressing it, then it is time we added more letters to the alphabet.

I wandered into a lecture room and listened to a lecture on "The Temporal Bone in the Primates." His audience consisted of eleven people, including himself. I fancy it is a very important scientific discovery. I am quite sure that the millions of people who are going about in ignorance of the effect of the temporal bone in the primates are severely handicapped in the stern battle of life. I am only sorry that I cannot do something to dispel the darkness, but really I did not comprehend what the old gentleman was saying. Half the words I did not hear, and the other half I did not understand. It was obvious that he was full of information on the subject; I could see that he was burning to deliver his message to a waiting world, and when he had finished I wanted to go up to him and assure him that I, for one, was convinced that the temporal bone in the primates was so in his hands.

I went to Sheffield, a scientific agnostic; I left it a scientific atheist. For years I have looked upon the British Association as I have looked upon the sun—something grand and great beyond my comprehension. It is still beyond my comprehension, but the greatness is gone and the grandeur has faded away. My eyes were first opened by a youth who smoked a grand cigar, and he stood outside the closed door and blinked at the sunshine. I looked to the door with the reverence of a novice approaching the high altar of science, and I asked the youth what mighty intellect was at work within.

"I wouldn't go in now if I were you," drawled the youth. "There's only old warden talking. He will stick it for another hour. We always put him up when things are slack."

I waited for scientific fires to strike the youth down at my feet, but nothing happened, and I approached the stifling atmosphere of intellect. Once when I was a boy I fell into a swimming bath with my clothes on, and the sensations I then experienced were very similar to those I felt when the door of the room closed behind me. First I felt a sharp pain, then a rush of painful shock, succeeded by a rush of chaotic emotions more or less confusing. Had I been thrust blindfolded in the midst of the meeting and asked to guess the character, I should have promptly decided it was a prayer meeting. The men and women were of a type that finds a mild excitement in remonstrative religion. Among the women were considerable numbers of prim spinners, and there were bright young girls seeking solace in science and sandwiches. Some of the men bore absurd resemblances to exaggerated caricatures of Welsh preachers. Everybody was trying to look learned, and succeeded only in appearing bored.

Science allied with imagination and expounded in everyday English has its fascination. During the meeting I learned professors gravely discussed the discovery of the elixir of life. They did not call it the elixir of life, they spoke of it in decimal points, and in words weighed with supercilious letters. But it really was the elixir for all that. The idea was that if a girl of seventeen, say, could absorb a sufficient quantity of helium she would always remain seventeen. She would never grow older, the years would pass without touching her. Naturally there would be complications in consanguinity—and the dogma "A man may not marry his grandmother" would justify the scientific anticipation of his creator. Let a girl of seventeen should form a queue outside the quarters of the British Association I may point out that helium is the product of radium, and you can put all of the world's supply on the point of a needle, or something like that.

The average parents of the average child could tell the learned British Associates more about the intelligence of children in five minutes than the old gentleman could write in five columns, and the average school teacher would be able to express himself or herself, more clearly on the point of intelligence of school children than did the particular member who read a paper on the subject. A sample from the said paper reads as follows: "Since the mind, like the body, was variable, the method most applicable to the problem would be the statistical method of correlation." Taking a sufficient number of cases we might produce:

There is Only One Way to Montreal, via a double-track line—that is over the smooth roadbed of the Grand Trunk Railway System. Four trains leave Toronto daily: 7.15 a.m. carries parlor-library-butler car. 9 a.m. carries dining car and parlor-living car. 8.30 and 10.20 p.m. trains carry multiple Pullman sleepers, and you can enjoy a comfortable night's rest. The International Limited, Canada's fastest train, leaves Montreal 9 a.m., arrives Toronto 4.30 p.m. Tickets, berth reservations and full particulars may be obtained at city ticket office, northwest corner King and Yonge-streets. Phone Main 4293.

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## SPECIAL PRIVATE SALE OF ORIENTAL RUGS

The balance of the consignment from Constantinople is now on sale privately at the Newly Enlarged Art Rooms of Courian, Babayan & Co. This consignment is the largest ever imported, and it comprises some of the finest Rugs ever shown in Toronto. These Rugs are left with us, without reserve, to dispose of without fail in the shortest possible time. The consignors in Constantinople have instructed us to

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### TECHNICAL TRAINING COMMISSION TO-DAY

Will Resume Taking of Evidence at City Hall This Afternoon, When University Men Will Be Heard.

The royal commission on industrial training and technical education has returned to the city hall to-day for a further series of sessions in the council chamber at the city hall to-day. Since their last visit, three weeks ago, the commissioners have held meetings in Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Brantford, Galt, Guelph, Berlin, Stratford, London, St. Thomas, Chatham and Windsor. They expect to be here probably until Friday, when they will go west to Port Arthur and other cities of the west and middle west. The commission is now seven strong, Gaspard de Serres having returned to Toronto. Prof. Jas. W. Robertson of McGill University continues to preside.

### HOW SKIN-TROUBLES HAVE BEEN CURED

A Remarkable Record of Itching, Burning, Disfiguring Eruptions Successfully Treated.

Those who have suffered long and hopelessly from eczema and other torturing skin troubles, find relief in the following series of condensed testimonials published: W. H. White, 312 E. Cabot St., Philadelphia: "Knee to ankle a mass of phurulent, itching, burning eruptions, which had to be scratched till blood ran and which was undiminished by lack of sleep. Cuticura Remedies cured it without a mark."

Mrs. J. C. Millard, Jasper, Ont.: "Itchy rash on her baby's head when but three months old. It spread over entire body. Put on Cuticura Ointment and was cured in two months' use of Cuticura Remedies."

Mrs. Nora Emmott, 28, Lena Gardens, London: "Two little girls had dreadful scap trouble that doctors called eczema. Cured with intense itching. Hospital treatment gave no relief. Cuticura Ointment cured them in a single day."

Mrs. Kate Brougham, 200 Dwyer St., Bennington, Vt.: "Knee to ankle on her legs and soon turned to watery, crusting eczema over face, head and body. He was a fearful case. Literally tore his skin off with his hands. Vastly improved in a week by use of Cuticura Remedies and soon cured."

G. J. Dapce, 27, New Road, Brighton, England: "Tortured for five years with bad skin disease. The street railway officials never rest. Covered with eruption. No sleep nor rest. Fell like tearing himself to pieces with terrible itching. With first application of Cuticura Ointment was relieved and got good night's sleep. In a fortnight Cuticura Ointment cured him as if by magic."

Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, Cuticura Remedies are sold by all druggists and chemists everywhere. Send to Foster Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, Mass., for free 32-page Cuticura Book on skin disease.

### JOKELETS.

Knicker-Bread is to be sold by weight. Becker—That my wife can make me rich.—New York Sun.

Friend—So you dined at a way station. What did you have for dinner? Traveler—Twenty minutes.—Berkeley Blade.

### THEY ACTUALLY DO THE WORK

Food Eaten is Worthless Unless Digested—Some Stomachs Must Have Help.

Food taken into the stomach, which, from the nature of the food or the condition of the stomach, is not digested, is worse than no food at all. This is a true statement as far as it goes and a great many dyspeptic people only find relief themselves that because their stomachs do not do the work given them, they must be given less work in other words, they must be starved. It would be just as sensible for a business man who is unable to do all his own work to cut down his business to his own capacity as it is for a man to starve himself to relieve his stomach. The sensible business man employs help and goes forward with his business. Likewise the sensible dyspeptic will employ help to relieve his stomach and give his body proper nourishment.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets actually do the work assigned to them. They relieve weak and overworked stomachs of a great portion of digestive action. Their component parts are identical with those of the digestive fluids and secretions of the stomach, and they simply take up the grind and carry on the work just the same as a good, strong, healthy stomach would do it.

On this account Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are perfectly natural in their action and effects. They do not cause any unnatural or violent disturbance in the stomach or bowels. They themselves digest the food and carry the system in with all the nourishment contained in what is eaten and carry out Nature's plans for the sustenance and maintenance of the body.

How much more sensible is this method than that employed by many sufferers from weak stomachs. By this means the body and brain get all the good, nutritious food that the man is properly nourished and equipped to carry on his work and perform his duties. He could not possibly be in proper health and vigor if he starved himself or employing some new-fangled, insufficient food that does not contain enough nutriment for a year-old baby. A strong man doing strong work must be properly fed and this applies to the brain as well as the body.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, by relieving the stomach of its work, enable it to recuperate and regain its normal health and strength. Nature repairs the worn and wasted tissues just as she heals and knits the bone of a broken limb, which is of course not used during the process of repair.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are for sale by all druggists at 50 cents a box and they are the one article that the druggist does not try to sell something in the place that's just as good." Their unequalled merit and success and the universal demand for them has placed them within the reach of everyone.