

THE HAMILTON TIMES

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1908.

ON TO THE PEOPLE.

The City Council, by its action last evening, took the first step toward enabling the ratepayers to intelligently decide their course on the power question. The matter is one upon which not only the ratepayers at large, but the aldermen having to deal with the question in the concrete, were very much in the dark. An important business proposition involving great risks over a term of 30 years and dealing with hundreds of thousands of dollars of the ratepayers' money, was attempted to be railroaded through without regard to its effect upon the city, and without that definite knowledge of its financial aspect which any business man would demand were he considering a contract to which, as an individual, was a party. Strange as it may appear, some of the aldermen were ready, off-hand, to bind the city for 30 years to all the liability such a contract carries with it. Last night, however, good sense prevailed, and the Council voted to lay before the people, in the light of the best information at its disposal, the terms of the Hydro-Electric proposition, and those of the offer of the Cataract Power Company for power at 10 per cent. less than the Commission can supply it at, this offer involving no liability, no monopoly conditions and the power being ready for delivery.

If the terms and conditions of the two power offers are clearly laid before the people, free from mystifying technicalities, we think there will be little hesitation on their part in reaching a decision to accept the cheaper offer, and deal only in certainties which leave them entirely free from restricting monopoly clauses, from a large debt burden, and from onerous conditions which the Hydro contract would impose upon the city for 30 years. In any event, the action of the aldermen in deciding to trust the people is one to which none can take objection, unless indeed the objectors are seeking to serve some sinister purpose, which is not that of the people.

Throughout the entire discussion of the scheme there has been a disposition in some quarters to evade consideration of the details of the contract to which it is sought to commit us. It has been given no more attention by its local advocates than was forced upon them, and the remarks of even some of the aldermen indicate that they are grossly ignorant of the effect many of its conditions are intended to have upon the city. Even Mayor Stewart, who has posed as an authority on the subject, either utterly misrepresents some of its conditions, or is quite willing to commit the city to it with the knowledge that they may work greatly to its disadvantage. Care should be taken that the most definite information procurable is laid before the people before they vote on the question of assuming the debt and obligations which the signing of the contract will incur.

In Mayor Stewart's typewritten statement, presented last night, he advanced the arguments that a slight cheapening was estimated by the commission by certain "economies" in the construction of the transmission line. For instance, the right of way was estimated at \$300 per acre. That expense, the Mayor said, would be avoided by using the highways instead, and renting lands, where necessary, for the derricks, the latter also being cut 25 per cent. The use of the highways for such a high-tension transmission line would be very dangerous, and it must be remembered, the municipalities carry all the risks. In the end, in any event, the municipalities must pay for the line, and will own it; the Mayor's economy is, therefore, largely illusory, as we shall own that much less of the line while enormously increasing our risk.

But the one thing of importance decided is that we are not to go blindly into this contract. The people are to have an opportunity to learn what it means to them, and what reason exists—if any can be shown—why they should assume the burden of entering into it. And the aldermen who have stood out for the right of the people to pronounce on the matter with the terms of the proposed contract before them, and in possession of the argument for and against it, deserve the thanks of the ratepayers for their course. How any intelligent alderman possessed of the facts in the case available to him, could have resisted the proposal to lay such a matter before the men who will be held by the debt and obligations created by it—if adopted—is not easy to understand consistently with the theory that only the city's good is considered at the Council board. It is always safe to trust the people who pay the bills. And committing them to a long-term monopoly under a contract which did not exist when they were consulted, and of which the aldermen themselves have even to-day but an inadequate understanding, is not trusting the people.

Give the ratepayers the facts, treat them with confidence and candor, and leave the decision to them.

BUNGLED BY FOSTER.

Judging by reports in the Newfoundland papers, there is, unfortunately, a very strong, it is to be feared, a growing feeling, against union with the Dominion. This is greatly to be regretted. For both Newfoundland's interest and Canada's union is desirable. We feel confident that it will come through time, even though it be long delayed. Had it not been for Hon. Geo. E. Foster's shortsightedness and mismanagement, and his utter failure to appreciate the import-

ance of the question with which he was called to deal, a happy solution of the difficulty would have been arrived at many years ago. A few paltry thousands had all that stood between the negotiators at that time, and with a most favorable basis of union all but agreed upon, this trivial sum was allowed to prevent agreement. The golden opportunity passed, it is to be feared, adding only to the obstacles to be encountered in future negotiations. The case is only one more illustration of the dangers of entrusting large matters of national interest to small-minded politicians of narrow views and large prejudices. If George E. Foster had done no other evil to his country than to both the Newfoundland negotiations, he would richly deserve the condemnation of every patriotic Canadian.

A TRADE COLLAPSE.

"The Standard of Empire" comments on the remarkable slump in the U. S. steel rail export trade, pointing out that as far as Europe is concerned it has been almost wiped out. For more than half of last year, taking all European countries, the U. S. sales of steel rails were less than 1 per cent. of those of the corresponding period of the preceding year. In the same time there was a decrease of 80 per cent. in the sales to Canada, and the demand in other British possessions, also showed a great falling off. This condition of affairs is said to be due to other causes than the financial stringency. The inferior quality of the U. S. product, leading to so many frightful accidents and the destruction of so much property is having its effect. Our contemporary says it is being brought home to the railways that the U. S. basic steel is practically worthless for railway purposes. "It is no unusual thing for American rails to break in half in the mere process of unloading, and over and over again they have been crushed out of all shape after a few weeks' service on lines where the traffic is far from heavy. It is now recognized that the defects are not only due to the inherent unsuitability of the basic process and the careless methods of American manufacture, but also to the fact that the makers fail to discard the faulty metal in their ingots. As a consequence, a revulsion of feeling has set in in favor of the British open-hearth steel." It is said the U. S. makers admit the inferiority of their product, but allege that the other process is too costly; "that they have to rely on low prices to obtain an outside market, and the problem now to be faced by them is whether it is better to lose their trade by tiring the world out with bad rails, or to turn out good rails at a price at which they cannot sell them." The people who are so ruthlessly slaughtered by the process of furnishing inferior rails have views, however, and the railway interests, which are sacrificed to this "cheapness" appear to be waking up to the fact that they are being made to bear a burden that is not fairly theirs, and are showing a disposition to demand value in quality for their steel bills.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

What explains the immense unpopularity in West Hamilton?

There will be left after the debate enough Liberals in the Legislature to keep track of what the Tories do.

You Liberals all see clearly enough now what the Herald's independence amounts to when your cause is to be injured in an election campaign.

So our friend Regan was disappointed that he did not get more votes from the Insane Asylum. But the keepers would not let them go out to register or vote.

Sam Blake has bobbed up again with a letter to Whitney. Has Sam forgotten that a sense of respect for a decent public led a certain notable to go out and hang himself—not to insult it by seeking greater prominence?

More talk of shuffles in Mr. Whitney's Cabinet, and a place is sought for another Cabinet Minister. We have not noticed that Mr. Gamay is proposed to fill it. Imagine Gamay rubbing shoulders with Colonel Hendrie!

"Disgusted."—The Times prefers not to print your remarks or comment on the communication to which you refer. A man may be allowed to attract attention to his own misfortunes, when it would be uncharitable for others to attract attention thereto.

Mayor Stewart was evidently astray when he affirmed last night that the Toronto Hydro-Electric contract was absolutely binding. Under the conditions of the Hydro contracts, the municipalities are bound immediately on signing them, but the Government is not bound until an order-in-Council is passed, so declaring.

The Herald denies that Hamilton will have to pay the cost of the power line from Dundas into the city. Who will pay it? The Commission is to apportion the share of each municipality. Either we pay our part, or some of the others pay it for us. That seems reasonable, and it will probably be found that the others will not be charged with specially Hamilton expense; they will all have surprises enough in their own shares.

The report of the Outer London Inquiry Committee on West Ham, the place so much cited as an example of the success of municipal ownership and operation, points out that in spite of its nearness to London by road, good and rail, waterways, cheap land, docks and rail-

ways, its progress has been sharply checked. It says that "when manufacturers moved in rates were comparatively low," but the steady and startling increase of rates coincident with the growth of the ownership policy has had the effect of "driving manufacturers away." The Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905, has proved incapable of accomplishing its purpose, and under the local circumstances has "merely tended to perpetuate irregularity of employment."

One of the speakers at the recent Educational Association meeting very vigorously denounced the regulation which forbids the Minister of Education to bring a new matter before the Minister of Education. But would he have the Advisory Council making suggestions to Dr. Pyne? Horrors! Its only function is to smile and say "ditto." When it goes beyond that, it becomes impertinent.

The Manitoba Tory Government's system of hiding payments under "et al." in its Public Accounts is very convenient for purposes of crookedness or party graft. The Winnipeg Free Press has, in searching through the Public Accounts, discovered that in two departments there has been paid to the Tory organizer, Hastings, no less a sum than \$4,512.45. How much more may be hidden under the "et al." it does not pretend to say.

Mr. Studholme has the Grits to thank for his election—Spectator.

A much more reasonable explanation than that offered by the Jackal Tory organ, which credits it to its advocacy of tying the city up to a power monopoly. Hon. Mr. Hendrie himself gives the organ a left-hander also, by crediting Studholme's election to Liberals switching to Studholme in the afternoon for the sole purpose of ensuring Scott's defeat.

"When partisans of any stripe have charge of the voters' lists, there is reason for general complaint." So says the Toronto News (Tory). In Manitoba the voters' lists are in the hands of the partisan appointees of Roblin. It is because the new elections act would take them out of partisans' hands and entrust them to the judges that all the present row is being raised. Yet the News smiles approval.

"Sweet are the uses of adversity." Here is A. W. Wright, the former organizer of the Tory party, who was snowed under in West Toronto on Monday, having fallen under the displeasure of the machine, out with a warning of the dangers threatened to free institutions by machine organizations. Billy Maclean, too, who was Wright's sponsor and dry nurse, is whimpering and asking for the punishment of all and sundry. "Go it, Betsy! Go it, bear!"

The Spectator is not satisfied with the result of the contest in the east riding. It cannot but feel that a section of the Conservative party, which is admittedly the dominant party there when it works unitedly, has again played false to the best interests of Conservatives—Hamilton Spectator.

Well, that was a pretty decent campaign—for the Tories—Hamilton Spectator. At first sight it seems to be a trifle incoherent and anomalous; but, on second thought, one may be led to think that it is all right.

How beautifully is the harmony of kindred minds expressed by these sentiments of the senior and junior Tory organs, both, in spite of the professions of "independence" of one of them, ever ready as observing Liberals know, to strike at a Liberal and rejoice at a Liberal's defeat.

Will Gamay be tickled at vituperative N. C. Smith's downfall? Will he? Say!—Spectator. Among the slaughtered is Smith, of the 800, and his disappearance from public life is a good thing for the province—Herald.

The senior Tory organ says: "There is a general feeling of regret that Hamilton should not have followed the example of the Province" and returned a Tory in the East. The reason for this alleged regret is, it says, that "the interests of East Hamilton have little to hope for at the hands of Allan Studholme." That is pretty plain talk to include in the description of "a square deal," isn't it? But we have no doubt that the Spectator sized up Whitney before making such an implied threat to make the city "fry in its own grease" because it would not obey the orders of John Milne's machine, and no back talk.

We have no doubt that hundreds of votes were given to Colonel Hendrie for no other reason than his steadfast advocacy of the Government's power policy, and that many Liberals refrained from voting because they did not want to vote against cheap power—Hamilton Herald.

That is the Herald's euphemism for Hydro power no matter how dearly it may cost the city. And yet but a few days ago it was pleading, cajoling and almost threatening Hon. Mr. Hendrie with defeat to induce him to come out in the open and even admit that he was not actually hostile to the Beck scheme. And when he condescended to mildly give it approval the organ fairly chorused with joy and slobbered praises over him. The monopoly organ can be very funny when it isn't trying.

If there are still any Canadian Liberals who can be deceived by the Toronto News' professions of "independence," they must have been strangely oblivious to its turpitude during this election campaign. Mr. Flavell's organ, which, when Mr. Flavell and his fellow commissioners were forced to resign as a protest against Whitney's abuse of the license law, denounced unsparsingly the Premier's

treachery to truth and principle, and which charged him with immorality and dishonesty in his dealings with the power question, has become "the most servile and conscienceless Whitney adulator. It defends and apologizes for everything Whitney did. He has a record without a blot, and Mr. Willison, through his beautiful "independent" spectacles, can just see his wings sprouting. Let the Liberals bear in mind what the News' independence means.

OUR EXCHANGES

Fantastic Ceremony.
(Standard of Empire.)
The installation of the new Dato Muda of Kinta and the Raja Muda of Perak by H. E. the Governor at Kuala Kangsar was the occasion of a brilliant ceremony and some great popular rejoicings. The ceremony of installation was the same in the case of each of the new rulers; they went to the Sultan's palace with a great procession of elephants, the animals' faces being painted in gorgeous colors of red and yellow. The Dato Muda, according to custom, had to recite a very curious formula, standing upon a palm leaf. The formula is not in Malay, but in a language much older, possibly Sanskrit, or Pali, the sacred tongue of Buddhism. The natives believe it to be a spirit language. It is written out in Arabic, with the vowel points, so that the reader can pronounce the words, though he does not understand them. In their speeches at the banquet which followed this installation the Malay chiefs spoke gratefully of the beneficent results of British protection in the Malay peninsula.

Defence of Justice Longley.
(Lord Milner.)

Poor Mr. Justice Longley, whose recent speech at the New York Canadian Club has got him into such hot water, seems to me, in intention at any rate, to have been perfectly right. He did not, as far as one can make out, by any means advocate the secession of Canada from the United Kingdom. On the contrary, his idea seems to be that of a permanent and indissoluble union—only a union of equals, not the dependency of a "colony" upon a parent state. But the permanent and indissoluble alliance of several equal state units means in effect the creation of a new and larger state. This would be the case even if the combining units were originally quite independent of and strange to one another, and a new national committee had to be called into existence. In their speeches at the banquet which followed this installation the Malay chiefs spoke gratefully of the beneficent results of British protection in the Malay peninsula.

Racing Extraordinary.
(Standard of Empire.)

Another instance of the pugnacity of the very venomous black mania species of snake is reported. Two members of the Northend (Rhodesia) Rifle Association, whilst walking between the 200 and 400 yards' mounds of the range, came suddenly on a huge black mamba lying hidden in the undergrowth. The snake rose quickly on its tail and attacked the nearest man, who, for the fact that he was an athlete and a very nimble on his feet, must have been bitten. He jumped backwards, and then both men turned and ran for their lives, with the snake wriggling and hissing at their heels. The athlete outdistanced his companion, and, turning round, found that he had fallen, and was lying groaning on the ground. The athlete went back to the rescue, and found the snake occupied in biting his friend's shooting bag. He managed to get the fallen and wounded man on his legs again just as the snake again gave chase, and both eventually escaped. The mamba, which measured nine feet, was eventually killed by a native armed with a stick.

WHAT WOMEN SUFFER.

At All Ages They Need the Rich, Red Blood That Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Actually Make.

A woman needs medicine more than a man. Her organism is more complex, her system more delicate. Her health is disturbed regularly in the course of nature. If anything happens to interfere with that natural course, she suffers. In fact the health of every function and the health of every organ in a woman's life depend upon the richness and regularity of her blood supply. That is the simple scientific reason why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are so valuable. They are the only medicine of all ages from early girlhood up—they actually make the rich blood all women need.

Mrs. Edwin Ward, Brookdale, Ont., says: "For years I suffered from those ailments that make the lives of so many of my sex miserable. I would take weak pills, and become so nervous that I could not go about. My stomach was out of order, and I frequently vomited the food I took. Headaches and backaches afflicted me nearly all the time. Then I took a severe cold which settled on my lungs, and I went to an hospital for treatment. I had the best of care, but the doctors gave me little hope of recovery. My face and limbs became swollen and my system racked with a harsh dry cough. As the doctors did not look hopefully upon my case I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. By the time I had taken half a dozen boxes there was a great change for the better. I still continued to take the pills until I had used thirteen boxes, and I am now enjoying perfect health. I believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured Mrs. Ward by actually making the new blood her system need. That is all Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do, but they do it well. They do not act on the bowels. They don't bother with mercury. They don't go straight to the root of the trouble in the blood. That is why they cure all blood and nerve troubles like anemia, female irregularities, indigestion, rheumatism, nervous prostration and St. Vitus' dance. Substitutes and imitations won't cure, purging medicines only make you worse, therefore you must get the genuine pills with the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper around every box. Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

What comes with the wind will go with the rain.—Irish.

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1908

200 25c Vests for 10c

Women's Knit Drawers, worth 30c for 15c

Women's Blouses \$1.50 for 98c

A rousing Thursday bargain in women's Waists, made of fine Mulls and Lawns, beautifully finished with embroidery and lace; all sizes, 36 and long sleeves; \$1.25 and \$1.50 values, on sale for each 98c

White Shirts Worth \$1.50 for 98c
Made of fine Cambric, flounces finished with laces and embroideries and insertions, good full make, with deep under flounce; never sold for less than \$1.25, worth \$1.50; all go at one price, each 98c

4 Grand Bargains in Wash Goods
Fancy Dimity Muslin, with pretty embroidered spot, good colors; worth 12½ and 15c, Thursday for 7½c

Standard Duck Suiting in white cloth with neat fast colored pattern, sells always for 15c, Thursday for 10c

Striped Muslin, worth 18c, in fine organdie weave, all the best colors and in the popular stripe, on sale for 11½c

Mercerized Gingham in neat check and plaid designs, very fine quality, 20 and 25c value, per yard 12½c

2 Big Sales Going On That Will Interest Thursday Shoppers

"Going Out of Dress Goods Business" Sale
Dress Goods, worth \$1 for 50c. Dress Goods, worth 75c for 35c. Dress Goods, worth 50c for 25c. Dress Goods worth 40c for 20c.

5-Days Sale of Household Linens

Everything in Linen reduced. Everything in Sheetings and Cottons reduced. Everything in Towels and Towelling reduced.

DEATH RATE IS LOW IN HAMILTON.

NOT AS MANY DEATHS IN MAY AS TWENTY YEARS AGO.

Cemetery in Lovely Condition—Arrangements Made to Mark All Corners and Care for Flowers.

The regular monthly meeting of the Cemetery Board for May was held last evening with Chairman F. C. Fearman presiding. The monthly statement was presented as follows: Receipts from burials \$1,379.36 Less perpetual care funds 508.20

Expenditure, burials and labor \$571.36

Accounts 222.17

Salaries 100.00

Total \$1,873.14

The receipts from the first of the year to May 31st were \$5,649.31 with an expenditure amounting to \$231.52 less.

A report from the superintendent, F. H. Rutherford, showed the grounds to be in fine condition. Arrangements have been made whereby flowers left at the office by relatives of deceased persons buried at the cemetery will be planted and cared for free of charge. A private telephone system is being installed to connect all parts of the grounds with the office. The monuments have all been straightened.

The marking of all lots sold has been arranged for at the cost of \$1 extra to the buyer or owner. Accounts amounting to \$281 were passed.

One noteworthy fact mentioned as an excuse for the small number of lots sold last month was that deaths in May did not equal the number in that month 20 years ago and around that time.

JUNE WEDDINGS.

Marriage of Mr. H. S. Murdoch and Miss Rutherford.

A quiet but pretty wedding was solemnized at 146 Emerald Street this afternoon at 4 o'clock, when Miss Margaret Edith Rutherford, second daughter of Mr. Adam Rutherford, was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Henry Seely Murdoch. The bridesmaid was Miss Helen Rutherford, sister of the bride, and Mr. Hubert G. Seely, of Toronto, was groomsmen. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. E. J. Etherington, in the presence of the relatives. The honeymoon will be spent in a trip down the Hudson.

BIRD-HINES.

This evening at 6.30 a quiet but dainty home wedding will take place at the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Bird, 112 Ontario Avenue, when Margaret Scott, the youngest daughter, will be united in marriage to Harold H. Hines, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hines, Glanville Post Office. The ceremony will be performed by Rev. F. W. Hollinrake. The bride will be attended by her niece, Miss Nettie Waterbury, and the groomsmen are Mr. Allan E. Hines, brother of the groom. Only the relatives and intimate friends of the contracting parties will be present. The drawing room is tastefully decorated and the ceremony will be followed by a wedding breakfast. The happy couple leave on the evening train for Boston and point east. On their return they will reside in the city.

FRY-ROWE.

On Wednesday afternoon, June 10, a quiet but pretty wedding took place at the residence of Rev. R. B. and Mrs. Rowe, 159 Market Street, when their youngest daughter, Alberta Laura, was united in marriage to Mr. Warren Edwards Fry, of Toronto. The ceremony was performed by the father of the bride, assisted by Rev. R. B. Rowe. Only the immediate relatives of the bride and groom were present. The couple were unattended, the bride looked very pretty in a dainty frock of shantung and carried bridal roses. After dejeuner Mr. and Mrs. Fry left for the East, the bride travelling in a becoming suit of blue

SHEA'S

May Manton Patterns

Give a Style to Hot Weather All 10c

Garments

Over 100 dozen of Women's Summer Vests, long sleeves, short sleeves and no sleeves, many of them have some slight imperfections, nothing to hurt; Vests that would sell in the regular way for 30c and 25c, you get to-morrow for each 10c

Women's Knit Drawers, worth 30c for 15c

Women's Blouses \$2.00 for \$1.50

Just to hand, a large purchase of elegantly fine Lawn Waists, Merry Widow style, all over embroidered front and panel front, of embroidery, 36 sleeves, lace finished collar and cuffs, \$2.00 and \$2.25 value, for \$1.50

Women's Waists \$2.75 for \$1.95

A large quantity of them, some samples; Mulls, Lawns and Organdies, goods worth \$2.50 and \$2.95, all go on sale Thursday for each \$1.95

Cream Serge Skirts at \$3.95 to \$4.95,

Worth a Half More

A quantity of elegant cream serge and Panama skirts, trimmed with silk folds, plain gored and cluster pleated, all the newest style touches, perfectly cut and made, skirts that came to us at a bargain, for ready money, \$6 to \$7.50 values for \$3.95 and \$4.95

Muslin Wash Suits at Cut Prices

An immense purchase of Women's Tub Suits has given us the chance to give you high class garments at the price you pay for ordinary goods. Muslins, Gingham, Zephyrs, etc., etc., white and colored, and most exceptional quality, all the most stylish makes beautifully trimmed and finished, on sale Thursday at the following reductions from regular values, \$6 Suits for \$4.95; \$7.50 for \$4.95; \$12 Suits for \$7.50.

White Linen Skirts Less Than Regular

Goods that are the perfection of make, fit and finish, all direct from New York, in the newest styles, all on sale at less than you get them elsewhere for, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.50, \$3.50, and \$4.50

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Everything in Linen reduced. Everything in Sheetings and Cottons reduced. Everything in Towels and Towelling reduced.

with hat to match. They will be at home to their friends at 118 Pearson Avenue, Parkdale, after Sept. 1st.

ANALYSIS OF HYDRO OFFER.

(Continued from page 1.)

power. A little thought will show the effect of this will be that the city must on an average pay for 500 horse-power more than it can from time to time utilize.

Capital involved in proposed agreement with Hydro-Electric Commission \$225,000 00

Transmission line 115,650 00

Total \$340,650 00

Add 10 per cent. for contingencies, on an estimate, as is usually done 34,065 00

Total \$374,715 00

Four per cent. interest on \$374,715 is \$14,988.60, or \$9.99 per horse-power for 1,500 horse-power, for interest. Depreciation, the same, being a very low figure.

Line loss in power, 24 per cent. 360 h. p. from Niagara to the point of consumption, which at \$10.40 would be \$2.50 per horse-power. Add all these together and how can the estimates be even approximately justified?

Interest \$0 00

Depreciation 9 99

Line loss, say 2 50

Total \$22 49

These three absolutely determinate figures, about which there is no room for cavil or dispute:

Exclusive of the price of power at \$10.40.

Exclusive of the cost of operation.

Exclusive of insurance.

Exclusive of maintenance and patrol of transmission line.

Exclusive of errors in the estimates (the estimates for installation in Hamilton the public have not yet seen).

Exclusive of extraordinary losses from storms of wind, lightning, etc.

Exclusive also of changes made necessary by reason of new developments in electricity.

Paragraph 2, clause 1, means that the city must keep its plant up to date, regardless of the condition of what they have, and in a rapidly advancing business like electricity, that may easily be a tremendous cost.

Clause 3 may be all right, unless the commission is the judge, in which case they have their hands in the city's pocket.

Paragraph 4—Are the meters for each municipality to be in its sub-station or at Niagara Falls? This is most important.

Paragraph 10—Does anyone think this a thing for any municipality to agree to?

Supposing the commission any year adjusts and apportions to Hamilton, as it probably will, double the initial expenditures, and objection is made, the rents will be "Well, there is your agreement!" And of course "there it will be."

The Mayor talks about Hamilton owning its share of the transmission line at the end of thirty years. It certainly ought, for during that period Hamilton will have paid for that share at least three or four times, which the contract puts down for it, and then it will be a minor shareholder against Toronto and other municipalities, and without any influence.

There should be a clause in the Hamilton agreement, as it is said there is in the Toronto agreement, that the contract shall not be binding unless all the municipalities come in. This is obviously necessary to prevent Hamilton from being charged a much higher price in case the requirements in a number of cities are over-estimated by the commission as much as costs are under-estimated.

If what the Hydro-Electric proposes is so easy, why do not the big companies at Niagara come here and enter into a fair competition with local company? Why?

Old Woman Dead a Week.

Toronto, June 10.—The badly decomposed body of Mrs