

HAMILTON HAPPENINGS

FIREMEN MAY GET AN INCREASE IN WAGES

Request to Next Year's Council For 10 Per Cent. Increase—Will Establish Benefit Fund.

HAMILTON, Nov. 7.—(Special).—The fire, police and jail committee to-night passed a recommendation to the city council that it request next year's council to grant the firemen an increase of wages of 10 per cent. This is so that a firemen's benefit fund can be established and the men given a 3 per cent. increase in wages. Chairman Clark reported that the best offer that the Hamilton Street Railway would make for carrying firemen on the line was a charge on mileage, which would amount to \$400 a year, and it was decided to continue the negotiations in the hope of getting better terms. The resignation of George Freeman and Arthur Bush were accepted, and J. Woodhall was discharged from the department. H. Ecker, H. Gorman and R. Kingston were put on the permanent list.

The grand jury at the assizes this afternoon returned a true bill against James Durant on the charge of having carnal knowledge of a girl under 16 years of age, but reported no bill on the more serious charge of rape.

The evidence was heard in the action of Mrs. Mary Griffiths and her three children against the Grand Trunk for \$5000 damages for the death of her husband, who was killed near the Jockey Club about a year ago. The judge will address the jury in the morning.

It was erroneously stated in Monday morning's paper that the police raided a disorderly house at 28 West Cannon-street on Saturday night. It should have been No. 10.

The annual meeting of the Hamilton Horticultural Society was held to-day. The following officers were elected: J. Keeshaw, honorary president; James Ogilvie, president; F. H. Lamb, first vice-president; James Anderson, second vice-president; J. O. McCulloch, secretary-treasurer; Dr. Storms, J. S. Whitfield, L. C. Hildebrand, J. O. McCulloch, J. A. Webber, Fred H. Sharr, Mrs. Potts, Mrs. Thomas and W. G. Jarman, directors. The receipts of the year were \$1022.50 and the expenditure \$979.50.

Fenton Murder Trial.
The fall assizes opened here to-day, with Justice Middleton on the bench. The most important case up is that of Thomas Fenton, charged with the murder of his father, Elijah S. Fenton, a Saltfleet Township farmer. E. E. DuVernet, K.C., is the crown prosecutor, and the prisoner will be defended by Geo. Lunn-Stanton, K.C. The new evidence will be the report of Dr. Edgar on the bloodstains found on a pair of overalls in Fenton's room, which the prisoner acknowledged belonged to him. The doctor, it is expected, will swear that the stains are of human blood, but he has not submitted to the serum test. This evidence will be very vigorously attacked by Mr. Stanton, who claims that Fenton's overalls were thus stained while he was killing pigs some weeks prior to the murder. The defence will in all probability argue that the overalls were not murdered, but that he received the injuries on his head which caused his death by falling from the floor of the barn.

There are about 20 witnesses to be examined and the case is likely to last two or three days.

The case is still under consideration by the grand jury.

The news leaked out this morning that on Saturday afternoon William Matthews, a Scotchman, who boarded at 44 South Park-street, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. He had been in Canada only a short time. Dependence over his inability to secure work was the reason for the deed.

OBITUARY.

Rev. A. J. Fidler, Sr.
The death occurred Sunday of Rev. A. J. Fidler, sr., retired Anglican clergyman, at his residence, 156 Cowan-avenue. In his early days he was stationed at Cookstown, and prior to his retirement from the active work was at Whitby. He was in his 82nd year. Rev. A. J. Fidler, jr., of St. Clement's, Edinburg, is a son. Another son is a Buffalo attorney, and there are two daughters at home. Mrs. Fidler also survives. Interment will take place at Guelph.

Garfield Vernon. aged 20, arrested here for the Detroit police on a charge of larceny, left in custody for that city yesterday. Along with him went his wife, aged 19, to whom he was married secretly in Windsor five weeks ago. The sum involved is not a large one.

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BRISTOL SPEAKS KINDLY OF BOURASSA AND MONK

After Mayor Geary Had Said Nationalist Policy Savored of Treason—Mackay 5th Ward President.

Dr. Alexander Mackay was last evening elected president of the 5th Ward Conservative Association. The other officers are: David Clark, first vice-president; James Paul, second vice-president; William H. Harper, third vice-president; Robert Dunlop, secretary; Peter Whitlock, treasurer, and C. O'Brien and William Kerr, auditors.

During the oratory Mayor Geary, referring to the Quebec by-election, declared that the Nationalist policy, which was unanimously adopted at the meeting, was in the opinion of the meeting it is undesirable for the Dominion Government to enter into negotiations for reciprocity with the United States and that the trade destiny of Canada lies close to the heart of the British Empire.

W. D. McPherson, M.L.A., declared that the publishing of the letter which opened the controversy over the bilingual schools had been extremely fortunate, for public opinion had fully awakened. That question was one of enormous importance. A sentiment has been awakened that whatever is taught in the schools, English must be taught," he said.

Mayor Geary gave his opinion of Bourassa. It did not flatter the Nationalist much, and he said that the kind of stamp were not the kind who would do Canada any good. "I would rather have the man who was elected than the Liberal platform elected than the nominee of such a man," he said. He described Bourassa's speeches as being treasonous. The advantages of the election were that the solidarity of Quebec, which had been a menace to Canada, had been broken. It was not right that Canada should be ruled by one province.

George H. Gooderham, M.L.A., defended the policy of the exhibition board, of which he is president, in giving the Toronto Electric Light Company permission to sell power on the grounds on condition that the wires were put underground. It would have been unfair had they asked the company to bury the wires and then not give them the permission to tender for business on the grounds.

"The arrangements that are being made mean a saving of electrical expense, probably about \$6000 per year, and in addition we will be able to retail power and make a revenue of from \$8000 to \$4000 per year. We think it is a good arrangement," he said. He did not want anybody to think he was connected with the T. E. L. Company. He did not own a single share in the company.

E. Claude Macdonell, M.P., warmly praised the retiring president of the association, J. R. L. Starr, and spoke at length upon the evils of reciprocity and the absurdity of the Laurier navy. "Reciprocity will knock the legs out from under Canadian industry," he said, "when they are beginning to get strong," he said.

W. R. McNaught, M.L.A., said that the hydro-electric power was ready for delivery in three or four weeks.

Edmund Bristol, M.L.A., defended the policy of the Monk, saying that he did not think they were traitors to the British Empire. He knew them both and knew their personal opinions. "The Laurier, so-called, navy is an expensive joke," he said.

Railway News.

In the absence of Superintendent Jas. Osborne, who has left for England on a six weeks' vacation, the middle division of the C. P. R. will be in charge of Superintendent W. K. Thompson.

William Mackenzie has left for Monterey, New Mexico, to inspect the heat, light and power company there, of which he is the president. Mr. Mackenzie has recently obtained a "blanket charter" for this company, and it is understood that his intention is to enlarge and increase its activities to include everything electric in the City of Monterey.

HEAD-ON COLLISION.

SPOKANE, Wash., Nov. 7.—Eight are dead and four are injured as a result of a freight wreck on the Great Northern Railway, near Oshatroy, Wash., late yesterday. The wreck was the result of a head-on collision on a sharp curve between two heavily loaded trains running at high speed.

WILL TAKE STRIKE VOTE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—Negotiations between the officials of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the general managers of sixty-one railroads operating in the city of Chicago, on the demand for better working conditions, broke down yesterday. The Brotherhood officials announced that a strike vote will be taken.

Another attempt will be made to establish a labor paper in Toronto. This time it will be under the direction of Joseph Marks of London, Ont. Constables Lilly and McCarthy broke up a little game of crap in a stable at the rear of 333 Euclid-avenue, Sunday night. As a result Joseph Dempsey, James Stephen and Fred Goddard were charged with Sunday gambling and fined \$10 and costs.

J. E. Murray has not yet received the \$200 reward advertised by her husband for locating Mrs. Minnie Polinski of Boston, who had come to Toronto with another man.

CONTROLLERS TO CUT OUT SOME BYLAWS

Continued From Page 1.

other than any of those already proposed.

Fencing the Reservoir.
The board of works will again wrestle with the problem of fencing in the reservoir. Ald. Rowland led a vigorous opposition to the board's action in rejecting the proposal to expend \$10,500 on an ornamental iron fence six feet high around the big pond, and, while the vote was 12 to 3 against the board, it was the offer of the two-thirds requirement. Ald. Rowland later moved for the reference back, and only a simple majority being needed, this carried.

The deed of the technical school property on College-street will be turned over to the board of education on condition that the latter body pays the city the original cost. The board of education has been paying the city a rental equal to interest and sinking fund on the debentures. The arrangement is merely a matter of civic book-keeping.

Ald. Baird complained that, while the board reported to council cases where laundry licenses were refused, no mention was made of licenses granted. He suggested that in future this be done, and the idea was approved. As usual, the contracts for fire hose produced wrangling, but in the end the board's method of distributing the contracts was adopted. The awarding of the contract for 100 feet to the Canadian Rubber Co., with headquarters in Montreal, didn't suit the ideas of some Aldermen. Ald. May boldly declaring for the principle of giving all the work to local industries where no material price difference was involved.

The site for a police station on Birch-avenue as chosen by the assessment commissioner was approved. The cost is \$4000.

Closing Marlboro Avenue.

Council was rather dubious about accepting the offer of the C.P.R. to get over the city's objections concerning the closing of Marlboro-avenue by purchasing the lot immediately north of the street and diverting the new street 60 feet north. The scheme, which has been already approved by the city engineer and board of control, was referred to the works committee.

No objection was offered to referring back to the works committee the project to connect Parliament-street by viaduct with the proposed Bloor-street viaduct. The city collector will report on the power of the city to assess the cost of the former viaduct and also on the cost of the Bloor-street viaduct under the local improvement system.

Peter Harrison, A. Linaker and Jesse Ambidge urged that the subway to be built under the Grand Trunk tracks between Green-wood-avenue and Woodbine-avenue should be located at Ashtedale-avenue, instead of Coxwell-avenue. They pointed out that the former project would cost only \$48,000, as against \$75,000 for the latter, and claimed that the district north of the former crossing was much denser than that north of Coxwell-avenue crossing. The board of control will enquire.

Street Railway Debentures.

A bylaw to provide for the issue of street railway debentures to the amount of \$445,740 to pay for the paving of street railway track extensions ordered by the Ontario Railway Board on May 18 last was given three readings. The debentures are redeemable in ten years, so as not to go beyond the limit of the company's franchise. A reminder of the approach of the municipal elections was given in the passing of a bylaw to divide the wards into polling sub-divisions on motion of Controller Ward.

The property commissioner will, on Controller Church's motion, report on the cost and advisability of the city's erecting a new registry office.

On motion of Controller Church the board of control and chairmen of standing committees were appointed a committee to prepare a suitable commemoration of the coming of hy-



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RECIPROCITY VS. THE NATIONAL POLICY

Continued From Page 1.

is proposed to be used as a stalking horse to kill in part the demand of the people of the United States for tariff reductions applicable to all imports. It had the additional advantage also to the minds of the astute Republican politicians of providing an opportunity for obtaining easier access to the Canadian markets by the offer, as reciprocal concessions, of reductions which the pressure of United States public opinion would certainly compel without return.

While this was the aspect that appealed particularly to the official Republican mind, other reasons conspired to create a considerable volume of support for the reciprocity movement. United States manufacturers want Canadian raw material—those especially whose proximity enables them to tap readily the Dominion's natural resources. Then follows the splendid idea of asking Canada for the entry of their manufactured products at reduced rates in exchange for the privilege of supplying the raw material they need. This is no fiction, for it has been the theme over which many words of voice and pen have been spoken and spelt since the Canadian Government enthusiastically welcomed the approach of the managers of the reciprocity. Take for example Senator Beveridge of Indiana, a leading insurgent, who has thus delivered himself:

"There must be reciprocity with Canada. Our tariff with the rest of the world does not apply to our northern neighbor. That, already, has driven American manufacturers across the Canadian border, built vast plants with American capital on Canadian soil, employing Canadian workmen to supply trade. That capital should be kept at home to employ American workmen to supply Canadian demand. We should admit Canadian goods duty-free, and Canadian paper free in return for Canada's admitting our agricultural implements, our engines, pumps and other machinery free. We should freely admit Canadian lumber to American planing mills in return for Canada freely admitting other American manufacturing products to Canadian markets."

Senator Beveridge is not alone, by any means, in advocating this wonderful scheme to use all the benefits Canadians have derived from the adoption and maintenance of the national policy. To the people of the Dominion it offers the pleasing prospect of complete industrial dependence on the manufacturers of the United States.

This consummation apparently commends itself to Canadian free traders who rather than have the Dominion dotted over with mercenary United States factories, which it is so eminently fitted to sustain and its natural resources utilized for their supply would prefer to have these resources shipped over the border and put to use by United States manufacturers. Were that condition ever reached it would soon become intolerable. The national sentiment of the Dominion would be outraged, and the equality of the division of American capital to Canada nor the establishment of branch factories and work-shops on Canadian soil, thus assisting the industrial development of the Dominion. It wants to see Canadian industries reduced to the winning of the resources of the land, the forest and the mine and the Canadian people compelled to take their manufactured articles in exchange for the wages due the hewers of wood and the drawers of water for their industrial needs.

The Dominion Government has excused its entering upon reciprocity negotiations by the plea that international courtesy will not permit the advances of a friendly neighborly nation to be turned down without a hearing. That this contention has some force may be conceded, but there is no reason to suppose that the Dominion Government would not have taken place between accredited representatives without the basis of negotiation being first made clear. In view of the open avowals made by the representatives of the Dominion in the United States looked for was exchange of raw material for manufactured products, the Canadian Government without any breach of international courtesy, have many to plain that negotiations on that basis for that object would be futile. What apparently has happened is that the Canadian representatives have been given a roving commission to find out a basis of negotiation for themselves. This is not what should happen in the case of a government with a clear conscience grounded on full knowledge of the mind of the mass of the Canadian people. If there is one policy more settled than another in the Dominion it is the conviction that the country must develop along every department of national activity and in support of the closer unification of the empire. Not only the United States, but Germany, too, is active in the movement for inter-imperial preferential trade.

Different causes no doubt actuate these countries, but the outcome is identical. Germany would do much to prevent the closer identification of the mother country with the other self-governing British states, and if the United States is successful in diminishing the preference now granted by Canada to the United Kingdom, Germany will be encouraged to attempt the obtaining of a corresponding arrangement, indeed this has already been mooted. In a matter so intimately affecting the interests and destiny of the Dominion, the Canadian people have clear right to be consulted and to require that the settled policy of the nation shall not be disturbed nor anything done that may or will interfere with their national evolution as an integral member of the union of British states. Canada, a nation, self-sufficing, self-sustaining, independent, but loyal to the imperial flag is the goal of Canadian hopes, and that government which would hold the goal of the nation at arms, the goal of the nation's aspirations as of less account than the negotiation of a reciprocity treaty for the benefit of United States manufacturers.

Called to Port Arthur.

PORT ARTHUR, Nov. 7.—(Special).—Rev. A. E. McDonald, M.A., of Aylmer, Ont., has accepted the pastorate of the Port Arthur Baptist Church, to commence Dec. 1.

ORIGIN OF "BLACK HAND" IT STARTED IN CALABRIA

Continued From Page 1.

Old Association Revived in 1897 After Earthquake—Of Old Criminal Family.

Robert Mackenzie in The Chicago News: Prof. Vincenzo La Marca explains in a letter addressed to The Giornale d'Italia of Rome how the Black Hand, originally an Italian institution, now flourishes in Calabria and Sicily, as well as in America. In 1894 Calabria was visited by a great earthquake, and the unfortunate emigrants sought in emigration a remedy against the general destitution that followed. The exodus toward America then started, and Calabria was gradually repopulated, agriculture and cattle raising were neglected, the cost of living became high and idleness was encouraged as the returned emigrants refused to work but lived on the money saved in America.

Old customs were abolished, the character and temperament of the inhabitants were changed, but the respect to authority were lost and the criminal instincts and passions of the people were given full vent. The returned emigrants brought back with them the ideas of democracy and equality; they considered themselves superior to their fellow-countrymen and entirely independent because enriched in the land of plenty.

Old Society Revived.
In 1895 the old criminal association, known as "Famiglia delle Vampe," or Family of Flames (or fire), which had been transplanted to America, where it assumed the name of Black Hand, was revived in Calabria and Sicily. At present, according to Professor La Marca, it is thoroughly organized and in close connection with their American comrades. The Family of Fire has its chief, whose power is absolute, and each province has its own chief, called "capo" or "boss." The chief of every section or group attends to the ordinary administration of the gang; he collects the fees paid by each member, and naturally, generally, in the open air and at night, organizes the work and presides over the tribunal when an execution is decreed.

The Family of Fire has numerous members both in Calabria and Sicily and its ranks are increasing daily. In fact, one of the chief duties of each member is to persuade his friends to join the gang, and often, when persuasion is useless, threats and intimidations are adopted. A special formula is generally used to press new recruits into the gang, and this is the "tufa" (revolver). They must always be on the lookout for "moneta" (money) and must defend and protect each other. The chief of every section or group attends to the ordinary administration of the gang; he collects the fees paid by each member, and naturally, generally, in the open air and at night, organizes the work and presides over the tribunal when an execution is decreed.

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TUCKETT, LIMITED, HAMILTON, CANADA.

SUSPECT INCENDIARISM

Planing Mill, Hotel Barn and Residence Believed to Have Been Fired.

WELLAND, Nov. 7.—(Special).—The firemen, returning at four o'clock this morning from a fire which destroyed the house of Harry Robbins, discovered that Cutler's planing mill was on fire. Owing to the inflammable nature of the contents and the building, nothing could be done to save the property. The loss is \$15,000, on which there is an insurance of \$3000.

The barn of the Whalley House was also discovered to be on fire, and the chief of police suspects an incendiary has been at work, as no cause can be ascertained for the fires.

At midnight last night, three houses were burned in Welland, near the town of Welland. The houses were owned by Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Jas. Sloan and Frank Vassind. The houses were saved, and the inmates of the Sloan house were rescued only with difficulty. Mrs. Sloan was considerably burned about the face. The total loss will run about \$8000.

MAN SWALLOWED MERCURY

William Foley, Aged 64, Tries to End His Life.

Despondent thru lack of employment William Foley, 64 years of age, purchased a quantity of mercury yesterday, and at 6:30 took it to his room at 188 West King-street.

He told his wife that he was tired of living and would end his life by swallowing a quantity of the stuff. Dr. Rice of Bay-street was summoned and hurried the man to Grace Hospital. His condition is serious. He is expected to recover.

CHOOSING A LEADER.

EDMONTON, Nov. 7.—(Special).—The Conservatives of the province will hold a convention in Edmonton on Wednesday, at which it is expected that a leader for the party will be chosen. It is said that R. H. Bennett has announced that he will retire from politics after this session. The party are desirous of securing either Mr. J. McCarthy or H. J. McGrath, but neither of these wish to give up his federal position. E. Michener of Red Deer is also mentioned, but he is not considered sufficiently strong in faith for the position.

A Lack of Power.

PORT ARTHUR, Nov. 7.—(Special).—Port Arthur is suffering considerably from a lack of power, owing to scarcity of electrical power, due to the Current River running dry. The hydro-electric plant at Kakabeka Falls, will be ready about Dec. 1, when the supply will meet all possible demands, but in the meantime it has been necessary to resuscitate the old steam plant at the Current River power house.

No One Has Claimed Body.

That Mrs. Ellen Maybrey came to her death on Oct. 31 at 255 College-street, from natural causes was the verdict of Coroner's Slingsby jury at the morgue last night. No one has yet claimed the body for burial, and all clues have failed to disclose living relatives.

Tailors to Close to Prevent Disorder.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—Inability to detect policemen to preserve the peace at the many tailoring shops affected by the garment workers' strike, and at the same time to prevent disorders at the 1223 polling places in Chicago on election day, compelled Chief of Police Steward to-day to appeal to the clothing manufacturers to shut down their places of business to-morrow. He said nearly all of the strike-bound places promised to comply.

Potash Monopoly.

VIENNA, Nov. 7.—It is reported that the government will introduce a bill creating a government monopoly of potash in Austria.

Carling's

Nature's Tonic
NURSING MOTHERS, and this Extract indispensable. It builds up the system, and restores energy, also producing helpful rest. Doctors recommend it as a builder for all cases of general debility, lost appetite, run-down nerves, and all wasting diseases. Demand CARLING