

HE WANTED MY LES HUNTING BOUNCED.

Ald. Farrar Moved For This on Ground That He Deceived Engineer Barrow.

Mayor Will Refuse Trades and Labor People Permission to Inspect the Basins.

The Fire and Water Committee had a hot session last night, not the least exciting features of which was Mayor Stewart's announcement that he would refuse the Trades and Labor Council permission to make an investigation of the southern filtering basin, and an effort made by Alderman Farrar to get Caretaker Myles Hunting discharged. The meeting was for the purpose of hearing the deliverance on the charges made by Captain Bongard in his attack on the sand-sucker. It was a breezy session from first to last.

The Verdict.

This was the committee's finding, as moved by Ald. Allen and seconded by Ald. Wright, after the amendments had been made:

"Whereas, owing to certain statements that appeared in the Hamilton Spectator of November 8, made by one Bongard, this committee deemed it advisable that an investigation of the charges and statements made by him should be held, and the committee on November 13 proceeded with such investigation, where Bongard reiterated the following statements:

1. That the pumps were practically worn out.

2. That the pumps should pump twenty-five per cent. solids, while only one per cent. and not five per cent. at any time was pumped by the dredge during operations at the basins.

3. Only dirty water and sand was pumped out as the cutter would not cut weeds.

4. The intake connections on the dredge will not do the work and cause considerable loss of time.

After hearing the statements made by Bongard, W. G. McClelland, secretary of the Sand Dredging Company; James Bain, assistant engineer at the Beach pumping house; City Engineer Barrow, James Miller, John Bain, R. Quinn and James McFarlane, your committee finds:

1. That the machinery was practically new when the city corporation purchased the dredge, with the exception of the boiler, which, however, was passed by the Government inspector at the time of such purchase.

2. That no pump of this nature could pump more than fifteen per cent. of solids, under circumstances similar to those that existed in the south filtering basin.

3. That the dredge will remove the filth at the bottom of the basins, but some device must be brought into requisition to get all the weeds from the basins.

4. That it was a simple and inexpensive matter to have repaired the connection of the suction pipes of the dredge.

And your committee further finds that the dredge was in good working order when purchased by the city corporation from the company known as Sand & Dredging, limited, and after the dredge was put to work in the south filtering basin it performed fairly good work and succeeded partially in removing sediment and weeds, notwithstanding any abuse or injury that may have been caused the dredge after she was purchased.

That the work in the south filtering basin has not been completed.

And your committee is of the opinion that after the repairs are made to the dredge she will be capable of performing the work required of it provided a competent man is employed and sent on to the Council on motion of Ald. Peregrine, seconded by Ald. Anderson.

The Mayor's Stand.

Before going into the question of a verdict Ald. Farrar said that it might be well to adjourn the meeting in view of the fact that the Trades and Labor Council intended making an investigation of the basins this week. "I understand application will be made to you for permission, Mr. Mayor," he said.

"I shall refuse it," said His Worship, abruptly and emphatically. "This committee should give its deliverance tonight. I don't know what business they have to go down and examine our basins. We are the people's representatives. If I am asked by the Trades and Labor people, the North End Improvement Society or anyone else I shall say no. It is up to the committee."

Ald. Farrar—There is no written application, more than that Mr. Rello spoke to me.

Ald. Peregrine—If there was a written application from anyone who was likely to give more evidence I would be inclined to grant it.

The Mayor wanted to know where it was going to end if the Trades and Labor Council, the North End Society, or any other body that might ask, was granted permission to go down to the basins.

If the committee thought that every ratepayer should be given permission to go down there and make an inspection when he felt like it, he would be satisfied.

Ald. Farrar—They have the right to come to the City Hall and get any information they want. They should have the same right to go to the basins.

The Mayor—Well, the ratepayers are the judges in January. Every alderman is on trial and taking his chance.

Ald. Allen—For a committee of citizens to go down there and investigate is all right, but for anyone and everyone to go down there rooting around, I object.

Chairman Clark said he had been approached in the matter by a representative of the Trades and Labor Council, who suggested that he should accompany the delegation, but he explained that he had already seen all objection if the committee consented. The Trades and Labor Council was a representative body, but there were also other representative bodies that could not be refused permission if it was granted to one.

Ald. Peregrine—We have no written application. The Trades and Labor Council all knew we were going to meet tonight and should have had its application in.

Ald. Farrar—I think it would be weakness on our part to turn them down. They are a representative body. At the same time I am of the opinion of Mayor Stewart. I will abide by the judgment of the electorate in January.

Ald. Clark—It is up to the committee. The Mayor—I will certainly do as the committee says.

Ald. Farrar—I would move that permission be given for the Trades and Labor people to go down there with the Engineer, Chairman, or any one designated. I think it would be more satisfactory in the long run.

The Mayor Opposed.

Mayor Stewart—I don't. I am opposed to it. If the Trades and Labor Council wanted to give evidence its representatives should have come here the other night.

Ald. Farrar—They had no opportunity. The Mayor—They had every opportunity. The reason I oppose it is because if someone else wants to go down there where is it going to end?

Ald. Peregrine—I feel that if any citizen, who has an interest in this, wants to investigate it would be but fair play to let him do so.

Ald. Anderson asked Mr. Barrow if the basin was thoroughly cleaned or if it was the intention to go over them again.

Mr. Barrow said it was his intention to go over them again.

Mayor Stewart made his stand on refusing the Trades and Labor Council permission, clear. He did not do it because the committee to send its recommendation to the Council. "If anything is to be done, why not employ a diver, who will walk along the bottom of the basins and let us know what is there? I don't think anyone, no matter who they are, should be allowed to delay this deliverance to-night. A diver is the only way to find out."

Chairman Clark—They claim they can do it by dragging.

The Mayor—I say they cannot.

Ald. Wright—I was elected to use my own judgment. I don't see why in a little matter of this kind I should go back to them to see whether they are doing right or wrong.

We have seen all that is to be seen and if we are intelligent men we should be able to say whether the basins have been cleaned. Supposing the North End Improvement Society or Barton Township wants to go down there? Why can we not get a decision and stand by it?

Ald. Anderson—Why not wait until the basins are cleaned?

Ald. Peregrine—The basins are not cleaned. We know that. The evidence has shown it all the way through.

Ald. Allen—One of the contractors told me that he was so sick and disgusted with the whole thing that if any one else went there he would throw the job up.

Secretary James began reading over the charges published in the Spectator.

Ald. Farrar—Bongard has repudiated many of the statements made in the Spectator. I want the public to know what makes the statements. If we are getting bombarded by the Spectator I want the people to know it.

The Mayor—It makes no difference whether the newspaper reports were right or not.

Ald. Farrar—He wants to get in a friendly poke at the paper for past sins.

Ald. Wright—No, but we have been the butt of this newspaper.

Ald. Peregrine—Why was it not done here?

Mr. Barrow—The water was not lowered enough.

Ald. Peregrine—I do not think yet that the committee made a mistake in getting the sucker. I think it was in good shape when we bought it. I do say positively that when it was in the basins working under Mr. Barrow's control that, there should have been men on it knowing what they were doing. We got a report from Mr. Barrow that the work was being properly done. I thought it was God's truth and now we find it half a farce.

Ald. Farrar—We depended on Barrow, McFarlane and Bain and it was their business to see that things were right. If they do not I would get men that would.

Ald. Clark—Over which there had been so much talk.

Ald. Peregrine—But why didn't they know. There was no man as surprised as I was when we went down there and found the weeds. They were in the basins three or four weeks and no one knew anything about it. If I had a man like that he would go mighty quick. I think it is ridiculous.

Ald. Farrar—I have no hesitation in saying that until you clean those basins out with a horse dragging a rake that you will never properly clean them. I believe that I have met Myles Hunting who told me he would give me every assistance and he said to me, "You will find plenty of weeds and muck too." It amounts to this that Hunting has deceived Mr. Barrow or the latter has not grasped it. We have wasted \$2,000 to \$3,000 in monkeying with that basin when we should have had the information before the sucker was burned.

Ald. Clark—How were we to know?

Ald. Farrar—Bongard told Hunting. If Hunting deceived Mr. Barrow, as I am inclined to believe he did.

The Mayor—I don't. I would take Hunting's word any day in preference to that man's.

Ald. Clark—I would take it far quicker.

Ald. Farrar—It is just a question.

Ald. Clark—No, it is not on that one point. He reiterated the statement to me time and again that the sucker was doing the work and told several other people the same thing. In other years there were from three to four feet of muck in the bottom of those basins and

I will defy any one to show that there is that much now. I still think the sucker will take the weeds out.

How They Should Be Cleaned.

Ald. Peregrine—The first thing to do is to take a good heavy rake and drag it over the basins. This would take about two days. Then put the dredge in and clean out the basins.

Ald. Farrar—This man Bongard came here as an oil wiper. He had the degree of engineer and then captain conferred on him by Myles Hunting.

Ald. Allen—What was the committee doing?

Ald. Farrar—The committee just gave the money the council voted to the department and it has been a failure. Instead of trying to whitewash them call a spade a spade. Someone has made a bungle and if we can get the sucker out of it then we will have begun that reformation in civic government that is needed.

Then there was an argument as to the way the dredge worked before it came to Hamilton.

Ald. Farrar—I was a witness to the fact that the sucker sucked air in Toronto bay. Some party excuse was given but they did not seem anxious to work it much.

Ald. Wright—It was your business to say so then.

Ald. Farrar—I was not sufficient of an engineer. I placed full confidence in Barrow, McFarlane and Bain.

Ald. Clark—It was a hot journal that caused it. I saw it smoke myself.

"I Won't," Said Engineer.

Ald. Farrar at this stage got another exhibition of Engineer Barrow's stiffened backbone.

"Mr. Barrow," he said, "will have to take back that report that the basins were cleaned out. That will have to be rescinded, Mr. Barrow will have to take it back."

"I won't," said the engineer, "there is nothing inconsistent with what I said."

Ald. Farrar protested against the committee's deliverance on the Bongard charges saying that the dredge had done "fairly good work."

"In view of the deception practiced by Myles Hunting in deceiving Engineer Barrow as to the state of the southern basin I move that he be dismissed forthwith," said Ald. Farrar.

Ald. Wright—What evidence have you?

Would Discharge Hunting.

Ald. Farrar—Because it was heralded abroad that this was a first-class job. Mr. Barrow said that the south basin had been perfectly cleaned. He either spoke from observation or was told by someone I believe.

"I won't," said the engineer, "there is nothing inconsistent with what I said."

Ald. Clark—As a matter of fact that is not in order because this is a special meeting.

Ald. Wright—I think it is entirely out of order. We have no evidence. He is under Mr. Barrow and he is the man to find fault.

"Do you know the man who was at the filtering basin before Mr. Hunting?" Ald. Allen asked Ald. Farrar.

"Two of them," said the alderman.

"Mr. Lottridge," said Ald. Allen.

"He has given you a good deal of information. You have been around with him a lot."

"Very little," said Ald. Farrar.

And then the meeting broke up without permission being granted to the Trades and Labor Council to inspect the basins.

THE BREAD QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Times:

Sir—Having read several letters in your paper about the price of bread, size of loaf, etc., grant that some of the statements were correct; others are quite misleading and require a fuller explanation to substantiate them, so far as general information of your readers I will give a few facts for their consideration.

From 1867 to 1870 I was a baker, and raising wheat, getting it ground and selling the flour. Wheat was selling at about \$1.00 per bushel. When I took a bushel (60 lbs.) to the miller he took 6 lbs. toll and gave me 40 lbs. or more of flour, and 13 lbs. of shorts and bran, thus allowing 1 lb. of waste per bushel.

I sold the flour at \$2.50 per cwt., having 13 lbs. extra, getting me \$2.50 per cwt. We see that the miller can have his toll and 13 lbs., equal to 13c per bushel for handling and selling flour to the baker to-day at \$2.50 per cwt., as wheat to-day is selling at \$1 per bushel. At that time a 4-lb. loaf was sold retail at 10 cents.

As an illustration, we will take it for granted the baker pays \$2.50 per cwt. for flour. What do they receive for it when converted into bread? The following statement may help to throw light upon this question:

As an experiment, my wife took 61.4 lbs. of flour and made it into bread. The flour and all other ingredients cost 161.2 cents. The result was 8 lbs. of bread, which at 4 cents per lb., baker's price, makes 32 cents, thus leaving 151.2 cents for labor and fuel. So that your readers may know what the baker receives for their work, it will be seen by the above mentioned experiment, that they will have 128 lbs. of bread from \$2.50 worth of flour; this bread at 4 cents per lb., the present price, would bring \$5.12; that is more than double the cost of the flour, and if they put potatoes in they get more pounds of bread, and a profit on the potatoes, as they seldom cost more than a cent per lb., and the other ingredients will not cost the odd 12 cents.

The bakers make a very abject expensive machinery, but forget to tell you that they can run their shops with about one-third of the hands, which is the principal and continuous outlay, because of the machinery they use. So that the saving in labor greatly exceeds the outlay for machinery, which is continuous gain to them. Thus it may be left for the consumer to reason out this bread question, and judge for himself whether the millers and bakers are making money, or are simply working for the good of their health. Consumer.

Be Done With Catarrh!

Why allow this filthy disease to poison your system? It drains your strength, ruins digestion, pollutes the breath, makes you repulsive. The one certain cure is "Catarrhine." It cures because it destroys the cause of the disease, cures thoroughly because it goes where the catarrh is, cures every case because its vapor destroys the catarrh germ instantly. To get well and stay free from catarrh, get Catarrhine and use it; satisfaction guaranteed.

Woodstock to Vote on Power By-law.

Woodstock, Nov. 18.—A by-law will be submitted to the ratepayers of Woodstock at the municipal elections for the expenditure of \$27,000 for a distributing plant for Niagara power and to provide a new motor and an electric pump, so that the electric power may be utilized for street lighting and in the waterworks system.

DISCUSSED LEGISLATION

Bearing on the Business of Canadian Life Insurance.

President of Underwriters Gave an Able Address.

Followed By a Discussion in Which Many Participated.

The Hamilton Life Underwriters' Association held a luncheon at the Commercial Club last evening. The object of the luncheon was to hear Mr. H. C. Cox, Toronto, President of the Life Underwriters' Association of Canada, in an address on the proposed "New Life Insurance Bill," and the proposed measure to abolish rebates. Mr. Holland White presided, and there were about thirty members of the association present. Among those present were Mr. R. A. Thompson, M. P., Mr. Samuel Barker, M. P., and Mr. Adam Studholme, M. P. Mr. R. Linton gave an address of welcome to Mr. Cox and the honored guests.

Mr. Cox then gave his address, which is in part as follows:

"We find first the suggestion as a remedy for rebating, the penalizing in the sum of \$1,000 each of the manager and every director of a company whose agent allows or offers to allow a rebate. Suit may be entered by anyone, and if the offence is proven, half the penalty is payable to the person suing. The thought of the commissioners was evidently that company managements would be more anxious to remove an abuse if the punishment for permitting it struck sharply at their own pockets, but it will be readily seen how the remedy may be misused and abused through the co-operation of agent and applicant."

"The whole question of insurance legislation is of vital importance inasmuch as it deals with the greatest economic factor in our social and financial fabric. Life insurance is the most conspicuous of our many business institutions; it makes no distinction of color, or nationality, of sex, of religion, or of politics and I believe we can and could bespeak for it from our legislators and the people the broadest possible consideration entirely free from any personal or political bias. The matter is worthy of the best thought of the best minds in Parliament and out of it, and I believe as I said before, that it will receive the frank, honest, unprejudiced treatment which it deserves from the standpoint of human interest."

"While the Royal Commission report contains some suggestions and recommendations which are, perhaps, somewhat more severe than we could wish, it would seem that as time progresses, a more reasonable public opinion is being formed and we do not anticipate any drastic alterations in or additions to our laws."

Mr. T. G. McConkey, the honorary president of the association, was called on, and in a short address said that he repeated the great need of bringing all agents into the association and of continuing the good methods which have placed it in a good position.

Mr. W. S. Milne, Toronto, the secretary of the association, was sure there had been rebating, and he considered it the duty of the association to do all in his power to stop it. He thought that the association should not go before parliament and ask for legislation to put down the practice of rebating.

He felt that each member should give public opinion so far as is possible for proper legislation to remedy the practice of rebating.

Mr. J. O. McCartney did not think there was a city in Canada which had a better type of agents than Hamilton, and he might as well get the point out of his mind here than in other places.

He impressed upon the members the necessity of suppressing all existing evils.

A great deal has been said about the report of the Royal Commission and the man who had said the most about it was generally in order. The effect had been to force every agent to recognize that there was a greater interest than those of himself or his company. The first conception of every member should be the business as a whole. The report of the commission had the effect of preventing agents from dragging each other down. The commission had been pointed away at certain companies and it had found out something. It had investigated a few thousands, and the commission considered it a crime. As a result of the searching investigation made by the commission, the whole business of life insurance had remained as clean and as high a standard as before. Mr. McCartney had enough confidence in the law to make any of the laws that had been enacted and passed by the State of New York.

In speaking of making policies, Mr. McCartney said that it would be impossible to make a policy that would apply to the whole of Canada. He contended that parliament would apply the law to the Dominion of Canada, in general. The people of each province knew best what they wanted to buy in life insurance, as in other business. The company should give as much publicity to the business of life insurance as possible.

The standing of life insurance business was a result of the agents who had an interest in it. Improper conduct on the part of insurance men would do more harm than any action parliament could take.

Mr. Samuel Barker, M. P., in speaking of the insurance bill, said that parliament would deal with it with a fair mind. He thought that the commission was fair and impartial and only sought to get at facts. He said it seemed dangerous for a director of one company to buy the bonds of another company on which he was also a director, as he voted on both companies. He thought that shareholders should not be allowed to do this. While parliament could not get at the man who was rebating, it could at least keep them in the right direction. Insurance men would find that parliament would deal fairly and soberly with the immense interests involved in this crisis.

Mr. Allan Studholme, M. P., thought that such meetings as were held last evening would be of benefit to insurance business, and would perfect organization.

Mr. R. A. Thompson, M. P., thought the young people of the country should be educated in the matter of life insurance. He advised thrift on the part of young Canadians in taking out policies.

Mr. Robert Junkin, President of the Manufacturers Life Company, was of the opinion that there should be representation from all companies in the association.

Mayor Stewart said that in his monument business he found that insurance had proven to be of great benefit to it. He thought that insurance for the public was a good thing, and he advocated the policy of having the young people take out insurance policies.

Mr. T. B. Parkinson, Superintendent of the London Life Company, said that he thought every agent should charge a hundred cents on the dollar, and not give rebates to the public.

Ald. Peregrine, ex-Past Grand Master of the A. O. U. W., contended that insurance was a splendid thing for the public.

The meeting was declared open for discussion on the subject.

Mr. Ralph Ripley, on behalf of the local association, said that he wished to give a hearty vote of thanks to the speakers who had so considerably given their presence at the meeting.

New York Excursion

West Shore R. R.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21st

Round Trip Fares

FROM

TORONTO, via C. P. R. or G. T. R., . . . \$14.35

HAMILTON, via T. H. & B. or G. T. R., . . . 12.35

BUFFALO or NIAGARA FALLS, . . . 10.00

TICKETS GOOD RETURNING WITHIN 15 DAYS

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PLOWING MATCHES.

Annual Event of the South Grimsby Association.

The sixth annual match of the South Grimsby Plowmen's Association was held on the farm of Mr. Isaac H. Nelson, Fulton, on Thursday, Nov. 7th. Although the day was bad a good number of the plowmen were present and the work done was exceptionally good. Great credit is due Mr. and Mrs. Nelson for their kindness and hospitality to the plowmen during the day. Following is the list of awards:

First class—Abingdon, Wallace Young, Abingdon, Stanley Young, Abingdon; William Bush, Woodburn.

Second class, long plows—Benson Merritt, Woodburn; L. Corman, Stony Creek.

First class jointer plows—R. E. Tweedie, Tweedie; Enos Jeffery, Tapscott; John Johnson, Grassie's Corners.

Second jointer class—Geo. Southward, Tweedie; Geo. A. McKinnel, Abingdon; Isaac Nelson, Fulton; Albert Harkins, Gairderville.

Boys class—Ira Jeffery, Tapscott; E. Springstead, Tweedie; Frank Merritt, Woodburn; S. Springstead, Tweedie.

Special, best plow team—C. Corman. The officers of the society are: Honorary President, Seth P. Jones, President, J. Johnson, Vice-President, Isaac Nelson; Secretary-Treasurer, Ithamar Nelson.

Directors—B. Nelson, Jason Merritt, Isaac Nelson, H. Thel, Milford Brad, Jas. Stewart, J. McDougall, H. R. Jackson, H. T. Merritt.

WOLVES PLENTIFUL.

Hunters From Parry Sound Report That They Are Terrorizing.

Toronto, Nov. 19.—Returning from Parry Sound district report wolves being uncommonly numerous in that region, especially in the Townships of Joly and Proudfoot. In those localities the settlers have been forced to sell off their sheep on account of the ravages of their common enemy. Many of the wily animals have been seen, but very few have been bagged, as the wolf is the most cunning of all wild animals in this country, and it takes a clever hunter at the work to land him.

While Robert Hodgson, a well-known resident of Sundridge, was walking in to his home from North Lake two of the grey terriers followed him for some distance, but as he was unarmed they escaped into the bush without even hearing the whistle of a bullet. That wolves are increasing in numbers in spite of the \$15 bounty, there is no question, so it seems to be up to the Provincial Government to increase the bounty to such an extent that expert hunters will find it profitable to undertake the work of destruction. It is almost impossible to trap a wolf, and getting them by the poison route is a most difficult task, requiring great skill and often great hardship on the part of the hunter.

QUEBEC UNION BANK.

Important Merger Talked of in Montreal.

Montreal, Nov. 18.—For some time past there have been rumors that the Quebec and Union Banks would amalgamate, and to-day it was stated in well-informed circles that negotiations are now in progress. A prominent Montreal financier, who is pretty familiar with all that is going on, said: "So far as I know, there has been no particular hitch in the amalgamation plan, and to the best of my belief the deal will be consummated.