

For \$1.19

We have placed on sale two hundred pairs of Men's Extra Good Tweed Pants, priced regularly at \$1.50 and \$2.00, and all A1 patterns, for one dollar and nineteen cents a pair. This is the biggest bargain we have had for some time, and one you should not miss if you are in need of Pants for everyday wear.

"COME ON IN" with \$1.19.

OAK HALL CLOTHIERS

Right opp. the Church. King St. East
I. COOMBS, Manager.

CHEAP POWER AT GUELPH.

Royal City Hopes to Benefit by Government's Plan.

GUELPH, Ont., Nov. 15.—(Special).—There was a meeting held here to-night of the city council, the special power committee and several interested power users, when Engineer Richards of the Niagara Power Commission went very fully into the question of costs of the power, distribution and installation.

No city in Ontario, it was claimed, would be able to distribute power so cheaply as Guelph, on account of the very central location of their plant, and no city could benefit so much from it as Guelph, owning, as it does, all its public utilities. It was estimated that the city would save in all \$10,000 a year at \$24. The light and heat commission figures on saving \$5000, the street railway \$1250, the waterworks \$2250.

The commission's original estimate of \$24, it was thought, would be considerably reduced, as the price of copper and other necessities was a good deal lower. The manufacturers are looking forward to it, as several power users here are now paying \$80 per horsepower a year.

OUTBURST ON THE SUN.

Flames Shot Up For Three Hundred and Twenty-Five Thousand Miles.

OXFORD, Eng., Nov. 15.—A remarkable outburst on the sun was observed by Prof. Ambau, director of the Radcliffe Observatory at 11.45 this morning. An immense flame shot up at the rate of over 12,000 miles a minute until it reached a height of 325,000 miles.

At 12.10 it broke into fragments and disappeared.

Sun spots and solar disturbances have been observed for some days past. It has been predicted that they would reach their greatest magnitude about the middle of November, and that they would probably lead to magnetic disturbances on earth, causing storms, floods, volcanic disturbances and earthquakes. Prof. Edward C. Pickering of the Harvard Observatory said two days ago that he expected the sun spots to be attended by an earthquake, but of not sufficient gravity to cause alarm.

"WIRELESS" STATION BURNED.

NANTUCKET, Mass., Nov. 15.—The Marconi wireless station at Siasconnet was destroyed by fire to-day.

The Siasconnet station was the first to be established on this side of the ocean for commercial purposes, principally for reporting vessels approaching the American coast.

Get Well

There is Hope MUYON

MUYON'S 3X RHEUMATISM CURE

seidom fails to relieve in one to three hours, and cures in a few days; price, \$1.00. **Muyon's Blood Cure** eradicates all impurities of the blood. Price, 25c. **Muyon's Cold Cure** prevents pneumonia and breaks up a cold in a few hours. Price, 25c. **Muyon's Pile Ointment** positively cures all forms of piles. Price, 25c. **Muyon's Vitalizer** restores lost powers to weak men. Price, \$1.00. **Muyon's Remedies** at all druggists, mostly at 25 cents a vial.

Hamilton Happenings

DO HAMILTON POLICE PROTECT GAMBLERS?

Charges Made of a Serious Character—General News of the Ambitious City.

HAMILTON, Nov. 15.—(Special).—At a meeting this evening, held under the auspices of the Citizens' League, the president, Sir Thomas Taylor, went after the police. He announced that the league would continue its crusade against gambling, and he declared that there were gambling dens in all parts of the city. The police know every one of them, but were either unwilling or incapable of prosecuting. It was time, he said, that some new spirit was being infused into the force, and he called upon the citizens to force Chief Smith and the commissioners to see that the policemen did their duty. He gave an outline of what the league had accomplished in suppressing gambling, and said with the exception of one case outside detectives deserved the credit, the local police had raided some Chicago dens. He remarked that the fifty-one young men caught in gambling places had been set free without being put on trial, and no explanation had ever been given. The meeting to-night was called to hear Rev. Canon Cody, Toronto, speak on "The Ethics of Gambling." He said it was an evil and nothing but an evil.

Inspector J. L. Hughes, Toronto, was the speaker at the Canadian Club's luncheon at the Hotel Royal this evening. He said he liked Hamilton, and one reason was that when Toronto lacked initiative Hamilton had it. It was possible that Toronto would refuse to accept Mackenzie & Mann's offer to redevelop Ashbridge's Marsh in its desire to be beautiful, and he was glad that there were such sensible cities as Hamilton to take such things.

Street Observance Lodge, A.P. & A.M., held a reunion this evening. The speaker at the luncheon at the Hotel Royal this evening was called to hear Rev. Canon Cody, Toronto, speak on "The Ethics of Gambling." He said it was an evil and nothing but an evil.

HAMILTON BUSINESS DIRECTORY

HOHEL ROYAL

Every Room Completely Renovated and Newly Carpeted This Spring.
\$2.50 to \$4.00 Per Day American Plan
TOBACCONISTS & CIGAR STORES

BILLY CARROLL

Headquarters for 'L' in Tobacco and Cigars
Grand Opera House Cigar Store

\$2,000,000 PLANT

Continued From Page 1.

getting good value for our money, and I submit that the city fathers can't spend the taxpayers' money to equal advantage in any other way.

I need not tell you that every man, woman and child who uses electricity, and should have, pure water and proper sewerage. Now, I find from the papers that you, in connection with the other members of the board of commissioners are trying to sidetrack, as not necessary, the filtration plant and the trunk sewer, and to substitute a water supply vote on a municipal electric light and power scheme, which not one in a thousand of the population uses or cares a cent about, whereas, before every man, woman and child must use water.

I am myself an employer of labor, and pay out in wages over \$10,000 a year, but I am not interested in your electric power scheme, and I submit you have no right to saddle the city with any such scheme as this, for the purpose of installing electric energy for people who do not use it and who do not want it. Let those who use electric energy pay for it as they do for gas, coal or anything else they use.

Besides, this hue and cry about cheap electric energy being put up by a manufacturing centre is all nonsense. If I had electric lights and electric power for nothing I could not sell my goods at one cent cheaper or pay my stockholders 1 per cent extra dividend, and I do not believe there are 500 users of electric power in the city who would be in the secret of this agitation anyway? Whose act is being done? Certainly not the act of the taxpayer or the manufacturer.

Users Pay For It.

Mr. Bond's argument is a repetition of those advanced by the Toronto Electric Light Co. in its campaign against the bylaw a year ago. There is no intention of having anyone pay for electric energy, but those who use it. All the cost of every description, interest, sinking fund and so forth, must come out of the consumer.

There is no need to postpone sewer and water accommodation for the city. That is another matter entirely and depends upon the kind of board of control and the kind of mayor. Bond and his fellow voters may select.

It is true that Mr. Bond and other manufacturers who use steam for heating might not find it profitable at its present rates, but cheap power has invariably attracted business, and if Mr. Bond investigates the conditions in other rival electric companies are in competition, he will find that in his own business electric irons are rapidly extending in use.

Besides this Mr. Bond in common with other citizens would probably prefer cheap electric lighting in his house if it were available. If a city distribution plant prices will be brought down to a point where its convenience will make it a rival of gas.

And besides all this, Mr. Bond is a taxpayer, and if he can save fifty per cent on what he pays for lighting the streets and public buildings, and a large percentage on the cost of pumping his water, he will have no reason to complain. This is what citizens are figuring on who are not directly interested in the use of power.

No Cause for Alarm.

The sum of \$5,000,000 has no doubt started Mr. Bond as it has others, but as \$2,000,000 will be all that is necessary to introduce the system, and as it will be self-sustaining in every respect no alarm need be felt.

It should be remembered that most of the power used in Toronto at present is of a variety known as cyclo, and among electricians. The power that comes from Niagara is 25-cycle, and the Electric Light Board transforms it from one variety into the other for the benefit of its customers.

The city, however, will supply 25-cycle power to the power station, but stepped down of course to the proper voltage, to those who require cheap power. A different kind of motor will be necessary, but one who is buying a new motor or a new lamp will not mind the variety he gets if it does the work. The variety of the old variety will continue if they please to get their power from the Electric Light Co.

A great part of the \$5,000,000 plan was made up of lines which would serve existing customers of the 60-cycle variety, and isolated users at distant points of the city. By confining the new distribution plant to such areas as are not at present supplied at all, and the central portions of the city where the demand is active, it will

The Factory Behind the Bush

It was suggested that there would be duplication in building a second transmission line from Niagara Falls to the ground, as a new line is required now the present one being used to the limit of its capacity. Whoever builds it a new line will be a necessity for the immediate future, and the prices will certainly fall before under a government line than under one built on the watered stock principle of the corporations.

In the report of Smith, Kerry and Chace, the problem of the peak load is grappled with very ingeniously. Everybody knows that more power is used between 4 and 6 o'clock p.m. than at other times. On a chart of power consumption these two hours are represented as a peak, hence the term. Utilizing the "Waste."

If the city buys enough power at a flat rate, which would cover that extreme consumption, the problem is what is to be done with the power that is bought to cover this strain but cannot be used at other hours. The engineers suggest using the extra power during the hours in which there is no peak. When the peak appears this water would be turned into turbine engines, which, setting directly on the motors used to drive the pumps, would enable them to be used as generators of power. This method, it is believed, would reduce the cost of three lower millage, and actual method of lifting oneself by one's bootstraps could not be done.

Another element which would reduce the peak exists in the city pumping plant itself. The 200 horsepower appropriated for pumping purposes could be thrown off during the peak period, thus reducing the peak by that amount. It is clear from the figures given that this difficulty can be very favorably treated.

Buffalo an Object Lesson.

Hon. Adam Beck made use of an illustration on Thursday night which is worth repeating. In Buffalo, where natural gas is used, where coal is at the door, and where the conditions of consumption are all ideal, they cannot get along without Niagara power, and could use half of what is produced. Yet under private ownership the rate run from \$2 to \$175 per horsepower, whereas in Buffalo, where natural gas is used, where coal is at the door, and where the conditions of consumption are all ideal, they cannot get along without Niagara power, and could use half of what is produced. Yet under private ownership the rate run from \$2 to \$175 per horsepower, whereas in Buffalo, where natural gas is used, where coal is at the door, and where the conditions of consumption are all ideal, they cannot get along without Niagara power, and could use half of what is produced. 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