

THE HAMILTON TIMES

TUESDAY, SEPT. 28, 1909.

AN ELECTION TRIAL BOMB.

The West Peterboro election trial has already resulted in interesting disclosures. One of the leading Tory witnesses has already testified that he was bribed by prominent Conservatives with an offer of \$200 to "down Stratton."

His business was to play the spy and to furnish the Tories with ammunition for an election trial. The men who engaged him appear to have attempted sharp practice with him, and he got even by giving them what is known in the vernacular as the "double cross." He produced in court sums of money, which had all been duly marked and docketed, which were paid to him by the Tories for this work. All the time the witness was "stringing them," and furnishing them admittedly false information. The story as told in another column is a very interesting one as throwing light on the Tory methods of warfare against Mr. Stratton. The public may judge by the one case in which their bribery and duplicity failed how far they were ready to go. Probably in some cases they may have succeeded in getting a willing tool for their dirty work.

The case may prove to be a very long one, as all the efforts of the Tory party have been concentrated against Mr. Stratton, whom it hates with an unmitigated hatred. There are 260 charges in the petition against Mr. Stratton; and Mr. Stratton makes more than 100 charges against Burnham in his cross-petition. About 350 witnesses have been subpoenaed. Justices MacMahon and Magee are hearing the case, and there is a large array of counsel.

THE LEMIEUX ACT.

The Lemieux Act is probably the best designed measure for the prevention or just settlement of labor troubles ever passed by a legislature. In the enactment and administration of this legislation, the Government showed its sincere desire to bring about industrial peace with justice. In attempting such legislation, it subjected itself to much hostile criticism, much of which was based on misrepresentation and misunderstanding. It was willing to take the chances of such a campaign, confident that its good intentions would be proven by the operation of the measure. And we think its belief has been justified and that, as a rule, employers and employees feel that a decided advance toward reasonable methods has been made by its adoption.

But the Lemieux Act, as it stands, is not a finality. It is like most things human, capable of improvement. Experience will indicate the direction in which amendments are desirable. Organizations of capital naturally devote much study to such a measure, and the fight which they may shed upon it will be of assistance to the Government in deciding upon the future of such legislation. The Winnipeg Free Press, in a thoughtful article on the measure, says: "The Lemieux Act was made a grievance in every industrial centre at the time of the last election. Labor leaders, who were honestly opposed to the new act, joined hands with partisan agitators whose one object was to party advantage, to denounce this labor legislation as a capitalistic contrivance for the subjugation of organized labor. 'It is an open secret that the Lemieux Act cost the Government thousands of votes and probably not a few constituencies; politically, it brought no support whatever to the Government, the issue not being considered important enough to induce parties friendly to the Lemieux Act but hostile to the Government on other counts to support the Government in virtue of their labor legislation.'"

Human nature and political tactics being what they are it is not at all probable that the Lemieux Act will be upon the statute book upon the occasion of the next Dominion election, unless the labor organizations of Canada show themselves well disposed towards it. The measure in its present form is plainly tentative. When it was submitted to the House, Mr. Lemieux declared that it was merely a first step towards the ultimate solution of the problem with which it dealt. The act is now being considered by various labor organizations with a view to suggesting amendments which will more clearly carry out the spirit of the existing measure. It is doubtful if the hope of the expectation of the Government that the Lemieux Act, with such amendments as may be considered desirable, will commend itself to the labor bodies of Canada as in their interest and the interest as well of the community generally.

Falling thus we do not hesitate to prophesy its disappearance from the statute book and the return of the era of unregulated warfare between labor and capital; because, in a democratic country, where, in the last analysis, an enlightened opportunism is the governing factor in legislation, no Government will invite the antagonism of an organized class which holds the balance of power in its constituency with an industrial population.

For these reasons, it is highly desirable that the labor leaders and the labor journals which believe that the Lemieux Act is or can be made a measure of great benefit to labor should seek to educate their colleagues into a realization of its merits. It must be satisfactory to the Government to note the apparent growth in popularity of the Lemieux Act among the labor organizations. A large number of the recognized labor leaders of Canada are now openly friendly to the measure; and their influence may be effective in inducing laboring men generally to give their support to the Government in its efforts to provide a means whereby disputes between capital and labor can be adjusted on terms to all dispirited.

The Act has now been on trial long enough to show its good effects in practice. It has a large number of peaceful victories to its credit. The only disci-

trous labor difficulties which we have experienced since it came into operation are those in which it was not invoked or those in which it was defied. Very many of the leaders of Industry and Labor who formerly viewed the measure with hostility or doubt, are now strongly favorable to it. Its educational effect alone has been great; and it is our opinion that the Lemieux Act will remain on the statute book—to be amended and approved, without doubt—as one of the best-conceived measures for industrial peace and goodwill that have ever been given to the world.

BORROWING HELP.

In an interview with the Regina Leader, Mr. J. Bruce Walker, Immigration Commissioner at Winnipeg, made a suggestion of a possible means whereby the Northwest farmers might obtain help from the East. Every year the demand for help for a month or so in harvest and threshing time is growing, and much difficulty is found in getting the necessary workers. Mr. Walker's proposal contemplates the co-operation of the eastern manufacturers with the western farmers in this matter:

Each year these manufacturers close down their works for periods of one month or six weeks, or for even a longer time, in order to take stock and make necessary repairs and improvements to their plants. These shut-downs usually take place in September or October and thousands of men are thus temporarily thrown out of employment. Now, my suggestion is that the manufacturers move forward the date at which they closed down for stock-taking and repairs to coincide with the running of the harvest excursions, and thus enable their men, who would otherwise be idle, to come West and assist in the harvest. They might very well in their own interests advise their men to take advantage of these excursions and take a hand in the harvest. In this way some 5,000 men or possibly an even larger number would be available to help handle the crop each year.

The Regina Leader views this suggestion as a good one, and does not doubt that in the practical test it would yield results. Two outstanding features, however, are to be taken into consideration. The manufacturers will probably not look with particularly warm favor upon a scheme which might deplete or lessen the immediately available supply of mechanical help; and they may fear that, once in the West, a considerable proportion of this exiguous help may stay there. The regularly-employed staffs of the big factories will probably be less easily moved to go West for a month or six weeks' work with the possibility of breaking up long-made connections and dropping a steady job for the comparatively small net recompense. The average regularly-employed mechanic in this Province does not willingly make frequent changes in his occupation unless he sees considerable profit in doing so. The proposal, however, is not without its merits; and if it is as convenient for factories which require a month's shut-down to close in harvest time as at Christmas, the harvest closing idea would appear to offer an advantage all around. It is, at least, worth considering.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

In the year ending June 30, the United States received 751,786 immigrant aliens and lost 196,094, a net increase of 555,692.

Barton Council will not let its city fathers from doing business on the town side of the city limits. That is sensible. The City Council might think over Barton's action.

The book value of the buildings owned by the various chartered banks amounts to \$19,718,202. This is an increase of 106 per cent. since 1904; and during this period the reports of the annual meetings show that \$6,000,000 has been written off, and \$3,000,000 financed out of profits. It is a great showing.

The Toronto World classifies all the Liberal papers, and nearly all the Tory papers, except itself, as being opposed to the municipal ownership and operation policy. Is it a case of only one righteous man in Sodom; or might it be better described as one thief in the hen-coop?

Hon. Mr. Graham was given a splendid reception by the people of Athens last night, and delivered an eloquent address dealing with the growth and progress of Canadian trade and with transportation matters. Mr. H. B. McGivern, M. P., also addressed the meeting. Hon. Mr. Graham is growing stronger every day with the electors of Brockville.

A woman near Cleveland rejoices (?) in the name of "Emancipation Proclamation Coggleshehl." Her father was a friend of Lincoln and an ardent advocate of emancipation of the slaves, and the poor girl born on the same day that the news of the proclamation reached him was loaded with the absurd name, which has in mercy been by friends abbreviated to "Prockie."

Canadian newspapers which have any claim to respectability scrupulously refrain from interfering with cases going before the courts. A local contemporary has all along persisted in commenting on Morris' injunction suit, attacking the plaintiff's motives and his good faith. Yesterday it all but disposed of the case over the head of the Judge, intimating that the plaintiff has no cause of action, and that the suit was begun merely to cause delay. That sort of thing verges on the indecent, if it is not actually contempt of court.

The Montreal Witness is on hand in new and enlarged shape after its trial by fire. The Times congratulates its contemporary upon the splendid evidence of enterprise and capacity shown by the rapidity with which it has licked into shape the business of its office after

the conflagration. Nobody but a newspaper man understands what such a work means. May the Witness succeed and prosper beyond its most sanguine hopes!

In the Turner case, at Toronto, counsel for the accused charges the police with subjecting his client to what is known as the "third degree," in other words, to unauthorized "sweat-box" examination by the detectives. If the statement is found to be warranted, the officials and detectives engaged in the unlawful work should be immediately dismissed, and should be prosecuted to the utmost extent of the law. Such men do more to bring the law into contempt and to imperil the safety of the citizen than dozens of ordinary criminals.

The extracts from Premier Asquith's speech at Liverpool very clearly show that the policy of taxation on land values presented in Lloyd-George's budget has definitely been made the policy of the British Liberal party. Mr. Asquith does not attempt to beg the issue. The tax levied is the assertion that to the community is due the values created by the community. Mr. George's budget takes only a small part of this community-created value; it leaves much as a gift to the landlord. But it is highly probable that if the community needs more it will take more. Henry George is dead; but the principles which he advocated so ably did not die with him.

There is a good deal of comment on the almost utter absence of British flags from the official decorations for the fête in progress in New York just now, and several letters drawing attention to the obvious discourtesy appear in the New York papers. The foreign nations contribute much to the success of the celebration by sending squadrons from their fleets, yet but few foreign flags are displayed by the official entertainers, fewest of all British flags. Perhaps it is an oversight; if so, the matter will be early remedied. We shall see.

Land taxes are just, politic and socially expedient, declares Mr. Asquith; and he quotes Adam Smith as an advocate of taxing ground rents. He also quotes a more recent authority, Lord Rosebery, in a public speech in 1894. His Lordship then declared: "Besides these things, the County Council made some great preliminary exertions, and has laid down some principles which will not be allowed to die until carried into effect. The first of these is the taxation of ground values." The peers may go back on Adam Smith, John Stuart Mill, Mr. Gladstone and Henry George, but they will hardly disown Lord Rosebery at this juncture.

Very many of our people will sincerely regret the death of Mr. H. A. Eager, who for nearly 55 years was connected with the city post office, and for 17 years, till his superannuation in 1908, was assistant postmaster. He was a courteous and capable official and an upright man, who in his responsible position had made a host of friends and won the general esteem and respect of the community. It is given to few men to fill so long a term in so responsible a position and to preserve so fully the goodwill of the thousands whom he has to serve. He will be missed from Canterbury Church, of which he was one of the oldest members, and to which he gave valuable service in official positions, and a wide circle of intimate friends will feel in his death a sense of personal bereavement.

Lloyd George's budget is complained of as "revolutionary," and it certainly is in its manner of taking for public use of the wealth created by the community, instead of allowing the landlords to "hog" it. Mr. George proposes to lay a tax of 20 per cent. on increment. An assessment of present values is to be made, and when the owner sells he must pay one-fifth of the enhanced value received to the Government, on the theory that the increment is not of his making, nor the fruit of his labor, but is the result of communal growth. This is the theory on which Henry George built up his economic philosophy; and the radical members of Parliament frankly admit that their purpose is to pave the way toward the nationalization of the land. But that is not more "revolutionary," more socialistic and paternal than the Unionist alternative of a protective tariff. It at least tends to equality of opportunities and burdens.

A correspondent of the Financial Post, having expressed his approval of Whitney's course in the arbitrary legislation connected with the Hydro-Electric scheme, the Financial Post traces at some length the Premier's un-British course in the entire matter. It says: "We believe it will be a long time again before any Canadian Government will thus despoil private property. Yet if it had not been for our own strenuous objections, much of the Government's iniquity would have passed unheeded, and without comment on its great iniquity."

Every week it has been necessary for us to protest against some fresh act of unfairness. This week we must record the fact that the Attorney-General has refused itself to be passed under the court and jury in a manner never intended under the British constitution. If we may be pardoned a word of personal explanation, we may say that the president and managing editor of this journal are Conservatives of lifelong standing. We may further add that this paper is controlled by no one else, nor is there one dollar of anybody else's money in the undertaking. Further that we have not been subsidized nor received any retainer to attack the Government, and that no member of the Government, or any of its adherents dare make that statement in any form where we can put it to proof in the courts.

It's the "high flyer" who demonstrates that riches have wings.

ANNEXATION IS ORDERED.

But Parties Are to Try to Agree as to Terms.

Railway Board Declares That Petition Is Sufficient.

Long Argument by Interested Parties Yesterday at Toronto.

The Ontario Railway Board met yesterday at the Manning Chambers, Toronto, at 11.30 to hear all parties interested in the proposed annexation of a portion of Barton township to the city of Hamilton. The legal representatives present were W. A. H. Duff, solicitor for the Township of Barton; F. R. Waddell, solicitor for the corporation of the city of Hamilton; L. F. Stephens, representing himself and certain Crown Point petitioners; W. M. McLennan, for school section No. 8, Barton; John Harrison, for R. R. Gage, a large property holder in East Hamilton; S. C. Mewburn, for the Sanford estate fruit farm, and J. J. Scott and S. D. Biggar, for private interests.

The city of Hamilton was represented in addition to the city solicitor by Engineer MacCallum, S. H. Kent, city clerk, and W. C. Brennan, secretary of the Board of Works.

The Township of Barton was represented by Reeve Gage and Councillors Rymal and Gallagher.

School section No. 8, Barton, whose application for incorporation as a village is now in the hands of the County Council, was represented by John Moodie, W. Trudsdale, J. H. Horning, J. M. Eastwood, Wm. Yeates, Z. A. Hall, R. S. Rider and Thomas Barnes.

The first order of business was the filing of a petition by L. F. Stephens of 780 names, representing 1,298 persons on the roll of these 106 lots and tenants and 1,132 owners. The resolution embodying the petition had been filed with the city of Hamilton, one of the consenting parties to the petition, on August 30th, 1909.

Chairman Leitch received the petition, and in commenting upon it said that the petition as set forth contained 780 names, or 139 names more than was necessary to exceed 50 per cent. of the names on the last revised assessment roll of that part of the township affected by the petition. His ruling was to the effect that the petition contained sufficient names.

Asked if there were any objections, W. M. McLennan replied that a portion of the township had applied to the County Council for incorporation as a village. He enquired if the Railway Board had jurisdiction in this matter. John Harrison said to his knowledge the petition contained a number of repetitions, some as many as fifteen times. In the argument he was supported by J. J. Scott, who suggested that it was not a fair representation.

W. M. McLennan, for school section No. 8, Barton, bounded on the south by the mountain, on the north by Cannon street, on the west by Sherman avenue and on the east by the division of lots 5 and 6, stated that his petitioners had filed their petition for incorporation as a village with the County Council. These petitioners, who were residents and tenants, had vested rights with which the Railway Board should not interfere. In support of his argument he cited section 11 of the municipality act, that County Councils only had the right to incorporate, and, according to clauses 51 and 53, the Railway Board has no jurisdiction.

The board considered this point carefully. In reply to a question from the chairman, L. F. Stephens said that of the 613 on the roll in school section No. 8, 341 had signed the petition for annexation.

J. Harrison did not admit the petition, but at the same time did not ask for a scrutiny. He had asked the city to supply him with a list of the names, but had been refused.

This brought Solicitor Waddell to his feet with a reply that everything in the city was open to the public. His petition was open. Mr. Harrison had asked for a copy, and was told to make a copy himself.

J. J. Scott waived scrutiny. Chairman Leitch said with a majority so substantial the board were bound to offer no opposition. W. M. McLennan contended that the petitioners of school section No. 8 were being forced into annexation against their will, as they had legal rights. He also contended that the city of Hamilton had made a precedent by annexing certain portions of the Township of Barton in the case of the extension of the city limits, in the district annexed for manufacturing purposes, north of Barton street.

Mr. McLennan also raised the question of the jurisdiction of the Railway Board.

This was answered clearly by Chairman Leitch, that the jurisdiction of the board was only to annex and if school section No. 8 was left out the petition for annexation to the city would be of no avail.

Solicitor Waddell suggested that as there were so many conflicting interests it was only fair for him, on behalf of the city of Hamilton, to reply to evidence, and any statement made by parties present should be sworn to. Every one, it seemed to him, was anxious to go to the best terms.

Harry Burkholder, a resident of the township, maintained that it was an injustice to him to have 150 feet of his land part in the city and part in the county.

Wm. Strong was also granted a hearing.

submitted that one-half of the portion of the township to be incorporated was farm land that would derive no benefit from annexation. Arrangement should be made to meet this condition, and a fixed assessment for a certain time. The water rates raised in the city were unreasonable and should be revised. He suggested that the Railway Board look over the territory.

Reeve J. W. Gage also addressed the board. In reply to the Reeve, the chairman said: "As I understand the petition, there are terms and agreements as to annexation that should be settled between yourselves. Supposing there were certain parts of land that were conditions as to assessments, could the board vary these conditions?" He cited a recent case in annexing territory to the city of Toronto, two portions which came in, one with and the other without terms. The board were the arbiters; there was no agreement; both wanted annexation. "Here in this petition Solicitors Waddell and Stephens agree."

Solicitor Waddell stated that the petitioners would be in the hands of the city. The city would not impose unfair terms, but the petitioners would receive what the city seemed fit to give them.

The chairman said the board could not impose terms where both parties agree, and the only thing the board could do was to defer issuing the order to enable the city to meet the representatives of the township in order to come to terms.

Solicitor Duff argued that the Railway Board would have to settle the terms. Warden J. W. Gage said that the resolution passed by the City Council affected four different sections. There was no dispute as to terms if the Council would carry out its verbal agreement.

The ruling of the board was given by the chairman: "The petition is sufficient. The annexation will go through." In support of his ruling the chairman said the board would withhold the order for annexation in order that the city might consult with the township.

Messrs. Waddell and Duff will endeavor to adjust the terms of agreement and, if they are unable to do so, the Railway Board will arbitrate.

The board meets on Oct. 2, when the matter will come up for further consideration.

RINKING AT THE ALEXANDRA

"You will not be in it this year unless you go rinking at the Alexandra," so says the popular voice. This place of amusement opens to the public for the season to-morrow evening, Sept. 29, the art and exercise of roller skating has been termed the best amusement of the age, and the Hamilton skaters should appreciate the fact that the Alexandra is the finest rink on the continent, absolutely dustless and with sanitary arrangements not to be found elsewhere.

The floor has been renewed by the application of a resurfacing machine, and is now better than any new floor. The decorations are splendid, a staff of workmen being engaged for some time perfecting every department, and those who attend the opening on Wednesday night will find everything in grand shape.

The militarograph has been supplied with new and catchy music—the best selections of New York, Chicago and London, Eng.

Roller skating this season promises to be more popular than ever. Learn to skate on the little wheels. Free instruction to beginners every afternoon session at the Alexandra. If you don't skate, pay a visit to the balcony of this magnificent rink, and listen to the musical programme rendered every evening.

Rinking at the Alexandra means enjoyment and healthy exercise at the finest rink on the continent.

CLEAN MILK FUND.

The following additional subscriptions have been received toward the milk fund by the treasurer of the Victorian Order: Cloverdale Creamery Co. \$25.00 Mrs. C. Leach 10.00 Dr. Malloch 5.00 R. E. Dudgeon 25.00 Dr. Wickert 2.00 David Kidd 5.00 Trades & Labor Council 10.00 Mrs. Hendrie 25.00 J. R. Hennessey 5.00 Mr. C. S. Wilcox 5.00 W. A. Robinson 2.00 Mrs. E. C. McGivern 5.00 The management is daily receiving grateful acknowledgments of the good work done during the past summer from the mothers of the babies. The milk was dispensed to all, although away below actual cost. There is still a large overdraft to make good. Any amount offered to help this scheme will be gladly received by Mr. C. W. Cartwright, Landed Banker & Loan.

DRIVING PARTY.

On Saturday afternoon the employees of the Ontario City Oil Co., with their wives and friends, had a very enjoyable outing in the form of a driving party to Waterdown, where an abundant supper was served by Host Morley, of the American Hotel. After spending a few hours in the village, the party returned home, feeling very grateful to the weather man for the brand of weather provided, and delighted with the outing.

WILL FIGHT WRIGHTS.

Paris, Sept. 28.—Count Lapeyroue, the general manager of the Bleriot aeroplane company, declared yesterday that he had taken no action regarding the contemplated litigation of the Wright Bros. in the matter of infringement of patents, but that the company would fight if attacked. Experts who have been consulted aver that the Wright patents cannot be upheld.

JEWELS NOT REDEEMED.

Paris, Sept. 30.—The jewels of Abd El Aziz, the former Sultan of Morocco, which were pledged in a Government pawn shop in 1907, have not been redeemed. They probably will be sold at public auction in the night.

SHOT IN COURT ROOM.

Hot Springs, Ark., Sept. 28.—A mountain lion was revived in the Circuit Court room here yesterday, when Will MacDaniels shot E. L. Walker in the presence of Judge Evans while the latter was instructing the newly empanelled grand jury. Walker's condition is not serious.

AGAINST PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Paris, Sept. 28.—The French episcopate has issued a pastoral letter warning Catholic parents in France that the teaching in the public schools jeopardizes the faith of their children. The letter condemns especially co-education, saying that the mixture of the two sexes "is contrary to morality and unworthy of a civilized people."

Wednesday Sept. 29, '09 SHEA'S MAY MANTON Patterns All 10c

Shea's \$5 Millinery Worth More, You'll Think \$10 When You See It

The millinery question now. Up to every woman's head fly the eyes of every other woman, to see if the answer is yet there. Where the millinery question and the economy question must travel, hand in hand, the best answer we know of is the

Shea's Five Dollar Hat

Everywhere these clever hats are exciting enthusiasm and praise; exciting surprise, too, that such desirable shapes, such correct, quiet and tasteful trimmings can be compassed within the modest price, as we said before you'll think \$10; we only ask

Other grand values and styles at \$3.95, \$7.50, \$10, \$12.50 and \$15.00.

New Long Golf Coats—Very Swell

New ¾ length Coats, classy and stylish garments, coming below the knee, knitted of fine Australian wool in a firm, lofty stitch; perfectly cut; bound to keep their shape; more reasonably priced here than elsewhere, each

Pony Golf Coats and Norfolk Coats, white, grey, navy, cardinal; special values each \$1.75, \$2.00 and \$2.50

New Fall Hosiery and School Hose

Shea Hosiery often less than other stores, but always right in quality.

Women's Black Cashmere Hose, fashioned and seamless, the most perfect hose shown by any Canadian store; per pair

Boys' School Hose (do for girls, too), heavy ribbed, fast black cotton with pure wool cashmere foot, a most satisfactory and reliable hose; weight 2½ to 3½; 20 dozen to clear this week

Boys' Worst School Hose, heavy ribbed, per pair 25c, 35c

Heavy Worst School Cashmere 4-1 Ribbed Hose, our celebrated diamond knee quality for people who know, per pair

Dress Goods Sale—A Clear-Out

Every yard of Dress Goods, every yard of Cloth, every yard of Silk in our stock on sale at wholesale price, near wholesale and less than wholesale. Black goods and colored goods, in all the good weaves, just when you want them.

\$1.25 goods for 89c. \$1.00 goods for 69c. 75c goods for 49c. 65c goods for 39c.

Corset Sale Still On—Half Price and Less Than Half Price

WEAR CLIMIE'S EASY-FIT GOODYEAR WELT SHOES

Take a look at the Shoes in our windows and see some of the new fall styles. Of course we can show but a few styles in our window, but they will give you an idea of what our stock is like.

FAMILY SHOE STORE. This being a family shoe store, it is impossible to describe the many different lines which we handle. We will simply say that we have the best of the latest styles in patent, tan and black leathers.

It's Your Money

Do not take any chances. You are absolutely safe in dealing in this store. You will have a large assortment to select from, and we sell our Shoes at a fair living profit and have but one price to all.



Children's Shoes

In no other store will you find such an assortment of Children's Shoes. We take particular pains in fitting children's feet. We would rather lose a sale than give a misfit.

A GREAT ADVANTAGE. One great advantage we have over all other dealers in the city is in our having the sole agency in Hamilton for the "HAGAR SHOES" for men and women, which are admitted by all shoe manufacturers to be the NICEST and BEST Shoes made in Canada. The name "Hagar" is stamped on the sole—our name on the lining.

LADIES' SLIPPERS. Our assortment of fine Slippers, made by Chas. K. Fox, the largest manufacturer of ladies' fine Slippers in the States is now ready for your inspection, and we will be pleased to show them to you.

RUBBERS. Wet weather reminds you of Rubbers, and we wish to remind you that we have our full stock now in of FIRST QUALITY RUBBERS. We do not buy a pair of seconds or imperfect Rubbers.

J. D. CLIMIE 30 AND 32 KING WEST

MORE EARTHQUAKES

Great Strain on the Earth's Crust To-morrow.

Messina, Sept. 27.—Frank A. Peritt, the American seismologist, who arrived here to-day, believes, from his scientific deductions, that this part of Sicily will again be the scene of seismic disturbances. Mr. Peritt said: "Wednesday, Sept. 29th, is a date most favorable for earthquakes or eruptions. At that time the sun, earth and moon will be in a line with each other, and the moon also is at its nearest approach to the earth. This combination occurs frequently, tending to produce gravitational distortion of the earth's form, that is, to change the earth from a sphere to an ellipsoid. This extra strain often acts upon weak spots in the earth's crust, causing them to give way, and thus producing earthquakes or volcanic eruptions. On Wednesday it happens, too, that the planet Mars is nearest to the earth."

AT CANADA'S EXPENSE

Britain Granted Cheap Magazine Post—P.G. Criticised.

London, Sept. 27.—Giving a few examples of indicating the necessity for an "imperial master," Henniker Heaton says: "Canada, through Mr. Lemieux, asked for a cheap newspaper and magazine post from the mother country. The reasons given were to counteract the pernicious influence of Yankee literature, and keep up and sustain patriotic interest with Britain and Ireland."

MAY CAUSE TROUBLE.

The Russians Said to Have Captured a Jap Sealer.

Vancouver, Sept. 27.—According to news brought by the steamer Empress of China, which arrived from the Orient yesterday, three Japanese seal hunters of the sealing schooner Hosi Maru, who were captured by the Russian cruiser Shilka in an attempt to make a sealing raid on Commanderofski Island seal rookeries, have been released and returned to Japan. The Japanese reported that soon after their capture the sound of gunfire was heard, and the Russians informed them they had captured the Japanese sealing schooner Tokiwa Maru off the rookeries. The arrested seal poachers were thrown into an outbuilding on Coser Island, with cows and pigs. After thirteen days they were taken to Vladivostok and released. The poachers claimed they drifted close to the island in a fog.

ALL NIGHT IN CELLS.

Death of Ottawa Man Through a Policeman's Mistake.

Ottawa, Sept. 27.—Francis E. Cleary, a resident of Daly Avenue, aged twenty-seven years, died in the hospital here yesterday afternoon, from concussion of the brain, after spending the night in the police cells without any medical attendance. He was arrested on Saturday night in a comatose condition, taken to the police station and locked up on a charge of drunkenness.

The policeman who took him in charge found him lying on the sidewalk, apparently drunk. People in the vicinity said he had fallen twice, and hit his head on the pavement. Yesterday morning when it was found he was seriously ill he was removed to the hospital, where he died several hours later. An inquest will be held.