

A DEFINITE OFFER ON WHICH TO WORK

Made by Street Railway Company to the City
and Sent On to the Council.

Specified Mileage and Percentage Payments For
the Whole Term of the Franchise.

It is for the City Council now to say whether negotiations shall be continued with the Hamilton Street Railway or application made to the Ontario Railway Board for an order directing the company to do what the Council thinks it should do.

The basis on which a new system would be installed, extensions made wherever required, and car shops costing \$75,000 and employing 60 men erected, was laid before the aldermen of the Board of Works meeting last night by the special committee which has been conferring privately with the company in an effort to find out what it would be willing to do.

There was no discussion, and the report was sent on to the council without a recommendation. "We will thresh it out there," said one of the members and the others assented.

The opinion of the members of the special committee is that the proposition is the best one the company has ever made as a basis for negotiations. They say it is much clearer than either of the propositions that were submitted last year, and the general impression is that if the council were to appoint a committee to continue the negotiations that a settlement can be reached.

The sub-committee's report in full is as follows:

Your sub-committee begs to report that they have interviewed the Hon. J. M. Gibson and Mr. W. C. Hawkins, representing the Street Railway Company, with the following result:

The company still claims to be unable, under the present arrangement, to give the city the kind of system and cars your committee think we should have, having in view the improvements to roadways, but met the committee in a reasonable spirit and seemed to be anxious to put an end to friction.

The following is a basis on which the company's representatives are willing to negotiate:

Mileage for balance of term to remain at a fixed amount as in 1907, namely, \$7,519.84.

The representatives of the company ask that the amount to be paid the city as percentage shall remain fixed for five years as 1907, and then begin with an annual increase of \$1,500 a year over each previous year for five years, as follows:

Year	Total Revenue	% of Payment
1913	\$1,500	
1914	\$3,000	
1915	\$4,500	
1916	\$6,000	
1917	\$7,500	

The succeeding five years to increase as follows:

Year	Total Revenue	% of Payment
1918	\$9,000	
1919	\$10,500	
1920	\$12,000	
1921	\$13,500	
1922	\$15,000	

The last five years of the franchise to increase at the rate of \$2,500 a year over each previous year, as follows:

Year	Total Revenue	% of Payment
1923	\$20,000	
1924	\$22,500	
1925	\$25,000	
1926	\$27,500	
1927	\$30,000	

In all increase of \$215,000 over basis of present receipts of total per cent. of receipts in the last year of over \$35,000, besides mileage as against the amount in 1907.

Your committee contended for an increase for the first five years of \$1,000 per year over each previous year, being a difference to the city in 20 years of \$50,000.

The company asks for a fixed assessment on street railway system only as at present and not including real estate. They also ask for a five-foot devil strip.

On their part they would make new the whole system with new tracks, roadbed, etc., put in 50 new large double truck cars of the most modern style within five years, not less than ten each year. Commencing in 1908 and build within one year car shops for their manufacture at a cost of \$70,000 to \$75,000 to employ about 60 men.

Extension—Sherman avenue car from King street would turn west on Horne street, north to West street, south to Stinson street, west to Wellington street, north to King street.

Sanford avenue to be double tracked and used as a belt line. Locke street line to extend to Aberdeen avenue, then east to Queen and back to Herkimer street.

We think that an arrangement can be made for a branch line to accommodate that section north of the G. T. R. and east of James street.

Your committee feel in submitting this report that it is for the council to decide whether a committee should be named to continue negotiations or appeal to the Ontario Railway Board for the enforcement of the existing agreement.—Hugh C. Sweeney, Chairman; John Allan, John J. McLaren.

An interesting table, showing the amounts paid to the city, and which will doubtless be of interest in view of the present negotiations, has been compiled by Secretary Brennan, of the Board of Works Department. The aldermen figure that under this the average increase in the company's receipts for the last fourteen years has been ten per cent. The table is as follows:

Year	Total Revenue	% of Payment
1892	\$3,092.58	\$4,492.45
1893	5,706.59	6,798.08
1894	6,025.62	7,220.26
1895	6,021.92	7,321.27
1896	6,386.12	7,418.54
1897	7,532.17	8,882.80
1898	7,096.42	7,126.99
1899	7,519.84	7,942.00
1900	7,519.84	9,716.82
1901	7,519.84	10,088.81
1902	7,519.84	11,435.58
1903	7,519.84	14,971.23
1904	7,519.84	17,574.31
1905	7,519.84	18,830.61
1906	7,519.84	19,983.77
1907	7,519.84	25,339.12

(Strike year.)

Jockey Club percentage and difference between tickets sold and collected since 1895 and interest \$7,500.00

Note—" indicates decrease \$101,254.73

\$111,009.98

\$302,264.71

Memo. of percentage payment on receipts—Under \$125,000, 6 per cent. \$125,000 to \$150,000, 6 1/2 per cent. \$150,000 to \$175,000, 7 per cent. \$175,000 to \$200,000, 7 1/2 per cent. \$200,000 and upwards, 8 per cent.

Total payment to city

5344

LADIES' LOW ROUND-NECK NIGHTGOWN

5544—Dainty and well-fitting underwear is an essential of correct dress, and the night robe is as carefully chosen by the fastidious as the garment worn in the daytime. The neck is cut of all-over style, and the yoke is made of all-over embroidery. Cambric, linen, longcloth and nainsook are all used for the making. The medium size will require 5 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. Ladies' low round-neck nightgown No. 5544. Sizes for 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The above pattern will be mailed to any address on receipt of ten cents.

Address, "Pattern Department," Times Office, Hamilton.

KIDNAPPED HUSBAND.

Toronto Man Involved in a Sensational Case.

New Bedford, Mass., Feb. 18.—That his mother-in-law, Mrs. Jimmie Laycock, and his brother-in-law, Ernest Laycock, of Toronto, literally kidnapped and held him a prisoner for two months aboard their private yacht Scout, while they alienated the affections of his wife, is the charge of Ernest T. Baker, who has sued each of them for \$10,000 damages.

The case was on trial here to-day. Baker took the stand and told his story. He is a seafaring man, and three years ago he eloped with Edith Laycock, the daughter of a wealthy Toronto family. He says the family apparently forgave him after the wedding, and offered him a position as captain of their yacht. He accepted, and the family started on a trip.

At Portland, Me., the Laycocks took his wife ashore, and while they slept the mate took the yacht out of the harbor under orders from the Laycocks and sailed for the Bermudas. It was two months before he could get back, he said, and then his wife refused to live with him.

Government Ownership Resolutions.

Ottawa, Feb. 18.—Senator Davis will shortly introduce a resolution in the Senate asking that chambers to endorse the principle of Government ownership and operation of all telegraph and telephone lines.

The C. P. R. will build a new bridge at Kewatin.

If You Sleep Poorly, Read This!

Nothing drains and strains the constitution so much as insomnia. It allows too little time for the body to recuperate. The cause nine times in ten is from the stomach. It may be gas, from fermentation, perhaps food only partially digested. When you awaken, get up and take twenty drops of Nerviline in sweetened water. This corrects the stomach trouble at once, quiets the heart if palpitating, gives you an immediate sense of comfort and rest. Nerviline has assisted many a chronic case to health, and as a sleep inducer can't be equalled. Get some Nerviline from your druggist to-day and your next sleepless night will be a short one. This advice has been followed so often with good results that it is almost certain to be successful in your case, too.

FEBRUARY 19, 1908.

R. A. THOMPSON ON FARMERS.

Member For North Wentworth
Scares the Government.

Inertia of Agricultural Department
Talked About.

Whitney Silent on Government
Power Policy.

Toronto, Feb. 19.—In view of events of the last few days an attempt to obtain from the Government a statement as to their power policy was deliberately foiled by Premier Whitney in the Legislature yesterday. Colonel Munro (North Oxford) drew attention to certain newspaper reports with reference to the Electrical Development Company deal, but the Premier insisted that the member for North Oxford was out of order, and in this he was upheld by the Speaker. Mr. Thompson (North Wentworth), who was the only Opposition speaker in the debate during the afternoon, devoted most of his attention to the Minister of Agriculture and the conduct of that department. Mr. Thompson scored effectively when he mentioned the inertia and lack of progressiveness of the present Government with respect to agriculture.

Before the orders of the day were taken Colonel J. Munro (North Oxford) endeavored to ascertain the Government's position with regard to the Electrical Development Company. He called the attention of the Government to the following quotation from an editorial in the Mail and Empire: "Should Mr. MacKenzie's supremacy in the government of the Electrical Company result in power being supplied consumers by the distributing agency of the Toronto Electric Light Company at prices low enough to be on a parity with those at which power could be supplied by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission and the city distributing plant, Toronto ought not to complain."

Colonel Munro was proceeding to quote an editorial published in an evening paper, dealing with the same subject, when he was interrupted by the Premier.

The Premier—I am afraid that the hon. member is utterly and completely out of order. I should have no reason to object if he were taking exceptions to anything credited to himself, but he is going on making a speech, and when he endeavors to get an article attacking the Government read in the House I can only say I object.

Colonel Munro—I have no desire to make a speech.

The Premier—You want to read an editorial.

Colonel Munro—I represent a constituency interested in this matter. The Premier—I distinctly and decidedly object. The hon. member has not hesitated to come out in the open and express his desire to have an editorial read attacking the Government. All I have to say is that he is out of order, and if he does not know it he ought to be. The hon. member is not ashamed to stand up and endeavor to get read an editorial attacking the Government for the purpose of making a little capital. I have no reply to make either to the hon. member or the editorial.

Colonel Munro—Am I out of order?

The Speaker ruled Colonel Munro out of order.

Colonel Munro—Only wish as representing a city.

The Premier—The hon. member is out of order.

Hon. A. G. MacKay—Surely it is not out of order at this time to ask what is the Government's policy in a matter of public interest.

The Premier—Then my hon. friend's knowledge of the rule is over his head. That of the member for North Oxford.

Mr. Clark (Centre Bruce), resuming the debate on the reply to the speech from the throne, devoted some sentences to congratulating the leader of the Opposition.

He told how the present leader was the third man to occupy that position since 1905. Hon. Geo. P. Graham, he said, had gone throughout the country feeling the pulse of the people and drawing on his fund of optimism.

Yet Hon. Geo. P. Graham had gone to Ottawa, and now that "the majestic form of the present leader" graced the chief seat of the Opposition. Mr. Clark thought he could name four or five members of the Opposition who were unwilling to follow their present leader.

Turning to more political matters, Mr. Clark stated that the member for Saint Ste. Marie had found fault with the Government because they had not voted for the "Soo" loan. While the industries of the "Soo" were progressing, the speaker argued that no amount of success could justify the voting for the loan. Regarding educational affairs, Mr. Clark said when the present Minister took charge of the department he "found the public school system in a deplorable condition."

"Now, I want to tell the hon. gentlemen," said the speaker, "that the model schools are going to remain in the Province just as long as there is a demand for them. When they go it will not be an act of murder. They will die a natural death."

Mr. Clark stated that the Opposition leader had emphasized a charge that the Government had introduced legislation which compelled trustees to pay a minimum salary. When the bill was introduced it contained no reference to trustees at all, but merely made it a teacher's duty not to accept less than the minimum salary.

Mr. Clark then took up the question of the three-fifths clause, saying that it had not had a sufficient test as yet. The Opposition, he said, might make capital out of the fact that the three-fifths clause had been repealed in Manitoba by the Roblin Government, but he added, the Roblin Government had a right to reduce the majority required. The Manitoba law required a majority of three-fifths of the number of names on the voters' list, not of the total vote polled, as in Ontario. Under the Manitoba law, as formerly, local option would not have passed in one place in Ontario in 1907, and only in two places in 1908.

Farming Community Neglected.

Mr. Thompson (North Wentworth) first referred to educational matters, calling to mind that the compulsory clause regarding teachers' salaries had been practically withdrawn owing to the complaints which had come from all over the Province.

"Have the people of this Province to thank this Government for any special aid to agriculture?" asked the speaker. "It appears to me that the Government have not come to the aid, have not

come to the support, of the farmers in any way."

The amount of money invested in agriculture in Ontario, he said, was \$1,189,119,000, or \$530 for every man, woman and child in the Province, while \$310,000,000 was invested in manufacturing concerns. The returns from manufacturing amounted to 92 per cent. of the investment, while the farms returned 18 per cent., which showed that something more should be done for the agricultural interests. In 1906 and 1907 the attendance at farmers' institutes was 110,765, or 15,000 less than the year before, or 37,000 less than in 1902. The membership of the farmers' institutes had dropped off considerably also, he said.

"What excuse can be given for this serious falling off?" asked the speaker. "Is it because not enough energy has been displayed by the Minister in charge? Does it not look as if the policy were one of drifting, always drifting? These farmers' institute meetings have been a success in the past. The Minister of Agriculture has not made his department prominent enough before the eyes of the public, so that the people can be led to expect anything new. In fact, some Conservatives in my riding do not know who the Minister of Agriculture is."

Regarding immigration Mr. Thompson expressed the thought that the Minister of Agriculture was shirking the duty which devolved upon him. Men were wanted for farms all over the Province. Still the control of this immigration had been allowed to pass from the Province to the Dominion. The address from the throne foreshadowed much of the legislation to be passed this session, but there was nothing of importance mentioned in that address as emanating from the Department of Agriculture.

"Where," he asked, "had the present Minister made his impress on the councils of the Government?"

Mr. T. H. Lounsbury (North York), dwelt at length on the policy adopted by the present Administration with regard to the Montreal Pulp & Paper Company's concession and that of the previous company. He deprecated the accusation that the Government had introduced the spoils system.

The debate was then adjourned on the motion of Mr. S. Clark (Northumberland).

The House then adjourned.

The legalizing of contributions by the city of London to the Western University will be the purpose of a bill to be introduced in the Legislature this session by Mr. C. E. Hodgins, M. P. P. for South Middlesex.

The Private Bills Committee of the Legislature met yesterday morning for organization purposes. Mr. I. B. Lucas (Centre Grey), was elected Chairman.

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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST Homestead Regulations

ANY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Provinces, excepting 8 and 28, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person the sole head of a family, or male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section, of 80 acres, more or less.

Application for homestead entry must be made in person by the applicant at a Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency. Entry by proxy may, however, be made at a Agency on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader.

An application for entry or cancellation made personally at any Sub-agency's office may be wired to the Agent by the Sub-agent, at the expense of the applicant, and if the land applied for is vacant no receipts up to the date of the application will be required. Where an entry is cancelled subsequent to the date of the application, the applicant for cancellation will be entitled to the prior right of entry.

Applicant for cancellation must state in what particular the homesteader is in default.

A homesteader whose entry is not the subject of cancellation proceedings, may, at the discretion of the Department, relinquish it in favour of father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister if eligible, but to do so one must file a declaration of abandonment.

DUTIES.—A settler is required to perform the duties under one of the following plans:

(1) At least six months' residence upon the land in each year during the term of three years.

(2) A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by living on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of the homestead, or upon a homestead entered for by him in the vicinity of the land on which he performs his own residence duties by living with the father (or mother).

The term "vicinity" in the two preceding paragraphs is defined as meaning not more than nine miles in a direct line, exclusive of road allowances crossed in the measurement.

(3) A homesteader intending to perform his residence duties in accordance with the above while living on land owned by him, or on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of the homestead, or upon a homestead entered for by him in the vicinity of the land on which he performs his own residence duties by living with the father (or mother).

Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of the Northwest at Ottawa, of his intention to do so.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST MINING REGULATIONS.

COAL.—Coal mining rights may be leased for a period of twenty-one years at an annual rental of \$1 per acre. Not more than 2,000 acres shall be leased to one individual or company. A royalty at the rate of five per cent shall be collected on the merchantable coal mined.

QUARTZ.—A person eighteen years of age, or over, having discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim 1,000 or 1,500 feet square. The fee for recording a claim is \$5.

The claim each year or paid to the mining recorder in lieu thereof. When \$500 has been expended or paid, the locator may, upon having a survey made, and upon complying with other requirements, purchase the land at \$1 per acre.

The patent provides for the payment of a royalty of 25 per cent on the sales.

Placer mining claims generally 100 feet square: entrance fee, \$5; renewable yearly.

An applicant may obtain two leases to dredge for gold of five miles each for a term of twenty years, renewable at the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.

The lessee shall have a dredge in operation within one season from the date of the lease for each five miles. Rental \$10 per annum for each mile of river leased. Royalty at the rate of 25 per cent collected on the output after it exceeds \$10,000.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

THOMAS LEES' FOR

Very special values in finest quality
Diamond Rings

We are always pleased to have you look.

LEES' Reliable Jeweler
5 James Street North

SALE STILL PULLING

Easily the best shoe values in Hamilton. The more you look about and compare values the better you will appreciate what we have done in this clearing sale. It does little good to quote prices unless you see the quality of the high grade shoes from the best American makers.

Ladies' Broken Lots, \$3, \$3.50 and \$4 Boots at \$2
Ladies' broken lots, \$2.50, \$3, and \$3.50, at \$1
Misses' broken lots,