

WHITNEY FIRES HIS FIRST GUN.

Asks For a Square Deal as He Has Fulfilled His Pledges.

Speech Rather Tame and Disappointing---Hon. Mr. Hanna at the Con. Club.

Given a splendid reception by an audience that filled the Savoy Theatre to overflowing, James Pliny Whitney, Premier of the Province of Ontario, fired the opening shot of his campaign in Hamilton last evening. Defending the administration of his Government during the three and a half years that it has been in control, and laying down the policy, on which he asks the people to return it to power, he held the undivided attention of the crowd for two hours. Perhaps his most important utterance on a question in which the people of this city are vitally interested, was his declaration that even though two Liberal representatives were elected here, Hamilton would be as fairly dealt with when it came to deciding where the Technical College should be located, as if two Conservatives were returned. The Premier made no attempt to justify the Normal College steal. Not once did he make reference to it in his address.

Ten minutes after the doors were thrown open, the theatre was filled to capacity, the boxes were occupied with ladies, and there was a large representation of the fair sex in the front seats. The audience was entertained with moving pictures and a musical programme by the Savoy orchestra until eight o'clock, when the Premier, surrounded by his Cabinet Ministers and two hundred stalwarts of the Conservative party in Hamilton, the crowd applauded enthusiastically.

It looked for a minute as if there might be a display of the feeling of dissatisfaction, which caused so much trouble at the Conservative convention on Saturday night when J. I. Scott was nominated for East Hamilton. While the Premier's name was not mentioned, some of those in the audience demonstrated their feelings toward John Milne, President of the Association, by calling for Whitney when Mr. Milne was speaking.

Mr. Milne spoke of the honor conferred on Hamilton by having the Premier open his campaign here. It was while he was touching the Government power policy that some one in the audience called for Whitney. Mr. Milne explained that he only intended making a few remarks, but some one near the front cried out "Time and a half," and others called for Whitney.

The chairman announced that Hon. J. S. Hendrie would make a few remarks first. The Colonel gave a flattering reception. He declared that the Government had fulfilled every pre-election pledge and that the promises that had not been fulfilled will be carried into effect as soon as possible.

The Premier was then introduced and greeted with an enthusiastic outburst of cheers and applause. In his opening remarks he expressed his pleasure in opening the campaign in Hamilton, and paid a touching tribute to the late Henry Carrington. After handing a compliment to Hon. J. S. Hendrie, the Premier announced that he was there to give an account of the stewardship of the Government and then plunged into his address.

It was towards the close of his remarks that he touched on the question of the technical college. He asked them to elect Hon. J. S. Hendrie and also Mr. Scott and the candidates from the county.

The man who would bribe an individual was but a bribe to the pen who bribed a community or a constituency, said the Premier, leading up to the technical college question. "I know what has been said here and I can easily guess what will be said," he continued, "I know there has been talk of technical institutions in view. Now, I say I am not here to promise anything to the city of Hamilton. Whatever will be said of me after I leave office, it will never be said that I stood up like a little man and did not intend to bribe a constituency. The Government of which I am leader may lose votes by it. This Government will do what is right and fair by the city of Hamilton, and it will do it no matter who you elect. Let there be no misunderstanding as to the position of the Ontario Government in this respect. Therefore I say the city of Hamilton will be dealt with properly and fairly by this Government and it will be just the same if you elect two Grits."

The Premier's Address.

The Premier at the outset of his speech explained that the importance of Hamilton as an industrial centre and the widespread interest in the school of public questions were the reasons why he had decided to fire the opening gun of the campaign here. Three years ago the Government had promised the people "a square deal." "If we did make that promise then, the question is, have we carried it out? Why should not people in return give us a square deal?"

The Government had promised to prevent pulp, timber and lands from being sold in private, to place the university on a sound financial basis, to do away with gross inequalities, to introduce law reform, to break the school book ring, to enforce the liquor license law, and other things. "We have done every one of those things," said Mr. Whitney, "except law reform, for which we have laid the foundation, and which will be carried out next session."

Touching on the finances of the Province, the Premier took credit to the Government for the present position thereof. Mr. Mackay objects to the government of the University by a commission, whereas the Temiskaming Railway was managed by a commission. The revenue increased from \$4,500,000 in 1904 to over \$8,000,000 in 1907. Among the items of revenue he mentioned that the license revenue had increased from \$362,000 in 1904 to \$557,000 in 1907. Receipts from the Provincial Secretary's Department increased from \$102,000 in 1904 to \$257,000; the receipts of public institutions from \$110,000 in 1904 to \$266,000 in 1907; taxes on corporations and railways from \$420,000 in 1904 to

\$872,000 in 1907; succession duties, \$438,000 in 1904 to \$821,000 in 1907; casual revenue, \$107,000 in 1904 to \$169,000 in 1907. The proceeds from every source of revenue had increased by leaps and bounds under the present Government.

"What have we done with it?" asked Mr. Whitney, and answering the question, he said grants to hospitals had been increased by \$100,000, the double railway taxation had brought in during two years \$164,000, half of which had been paid over to the municipalities. In connection with agriculture and colonization the grants had increased from \$624,000 to \$1,121,000. In other words, the expenditures had increased in the interests of the people. Similarly in regard to education the expenditure had been increased from \$944,000 in 1904 to \$1,900,000. Those figures were witnesses to the manner in which the Government had carried out their pre-election promises. In each of the last three years there had been a surplus in the treasury. "You could put your hand down into the treasury and feel." In three years the surplus aggregated \$1,900,000. That was in spite of the gloomy predictions of Hon. Geo. W. Ross.

"It may sound like a fairy tale, but, than, it is true," added the Premier, who, proceeding, said that when they wanted to raise three millions for the T. & N. O. they did not go to England, give large commissions and "something for the boy," but to the people of the Province, who bought the bonds of Ontario. They had \$2,837,000 in cash at call, which had been advanced to the T. & N. O., and which would go back into the treasury. Further, each year the people had received back from the Government \$900,000 more than they did from the Ross Government.

Every promise in connection with education had been carried out. They had said that the public school should not be a door-mat for anything else, but a self-contained institution in which 90 per cent. of the child population should receive education fitting them for after life, and not spending a large proportion of their time studying to the high school, to which they could never go. The grants to the rural and urban schools had been increased, \$200,000 more had been given to the University, and the school book ring had been broken up.

On the subject of prison labor, Mr. Whitney said that when the Government had completed the reform they would close, bar and lock the door forever on anything like prison labor in the Province of Ontario. It was intended to utilize prison labor at farming work.

The enforcement of the license law was touched on. The Government had administered licenses without fear or favor and had been criticised for it. The Government's enforcement of the license law was good, he claimed, and in substantiation he quoted several temperance men as testifying to this.

"Let me say a word," he added, "about local option. Three-fifths is far from being un-British. It is British, but we asked people to give it a fair trial until we can see our way clearly. As far as not bound to the three-fifths majority any more than to four-fifths; if it is shown that it is unwise to have it and the results are not good it can be changed, but we believe the results have been good."

Mr. Whitney reviewed the power question, repeating his previous speech with regard to the negotiations. The Government were prepared to carry out their agreement with the Ontario Power Company. "We have got so far along with it that the contract with the city of Toronto has been signed. As far as human effort can go we have carried out our purpose, and we have arrived at a situation on which criticism will not be possible."

The Government had taken steps to acquire the water powers and streams for the Province. The Premier, speaking of mining and Crown lands, said the Government had encouraged settlers by allowing them to take the timber and minerals on land, and laid the foundation of a forestry policy. The Gillies limit had been reserved for the benefit of the people, and in dealing with the minerals and public lands there had been a change in policy. In 1904 there were sold and leased 102,800 acres for \$86,000, while in 1907 there had been sold and leased 102,000 acres for \$1,300,000, and the receipts from mining had increased from \$46,000 to \$1,713,000.

With regard to the Larose grant, Mr. Whitney claimed that the Government had only acted honestly. The Larose people had undertaken to procure the necessary evidence to upset the claim of O'Brien. It was understood, said the Premier, that they would not undertake that work at their own expense. "There was no bargain, but there was the feeling there would be between two honest men."

Passing on to the Canadian Northern guarantee, Premier Whitney described it as "one of the wisest and most justifiable acts of the Ontario Government, and one which would be endorsed by the people. It was an act in line with others, which will be distinctly for the financial advantage of the Province, and I am not here to defend that. I am here to boast about it. I am here to look every reasonable man in the face and say you cannot claim that the Government have done other than wisely in this matter."

As to the redistribution of the constituencies, if the Government had chosen to do so they could have changed the constituencies so that not five members of the Opposition could be elected. With regard to law reform, he assured his hearers that the Government honestly intended to deal with the question on the lines of the Attorney-General's resolution in the House. Generally speaking, the present Government had done more for the people in three years than the Liberals had in the previous thirty. He appealed for the support of the electors in returning Col. Hendrie and Mr. Scott as members for Hamilton. In that they would be serving their best interests.

The Premier was given another big

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STEVENSON.

Fine Address to the Men of Central Church.

"The Life of Robert Louis Stevenson," as interpreted by Rev. J. Roy VanWyck, of Sherman Avenue Presbyterian Church, proved most interesting and instructive to a fair-sized audience at Central Presbyterian Church last night. It was the regular monthly meeting of the Central Men's Association, and Rev. W. H. Sedgewick was in the chair. Preceding the lecture, two excellent solos were sung by Dr. Gerald S. Glasco, accompanied on the piano by C. Percival Garratt.

Rev. Mr. VanWyck announced before his lecture that he had received word from the Presbytery, in session at St. Catharines, had granted his people permission to build their new church any time they saw fit. This was received with loud applause by the fathers of the growing church in the east end.

If any one man had a message to deliver to mankind in the 19th century, said the lecturer, it was Robert Louis Stevenson. He gave the world at that time the gospel of the best of life, the gospel of cheerfulness and submission to the will of God in all conditions of life, but he lived it as well. In the battle of life he refused to let defeat prevent him from arising from the ruins and trying again at least to make the best of his shattered self. He fought for strength and the battle was an illustration of the doubts that assailed him on every side. Did he ask "Shall I be so mad as to complain that all can not be deified in this life?" He did not. He took life as he found it, his vision was that it was God's world, and he refused to fight against the will of God. His religious faith was a practical faith, and he shirked neither faith nor duty. He knew what it was for the depression of things to touch bottom, but he comforted himself with the thought that the next change must necessarily be for the better.

His belief was never to lose sight of himself, not to be so conceited that he did not see the work others were doing around him, but that he might see the right way to do his own work. He believed he should live for the future and for his principle, and he tried to do this at all times. The deadliest doubt of all is the doubt of one's own value, was what he followed. His motto was, "There is one man I have to make good—myself—and after that I must look to my neighbor; try to make him happy and to make him happy make him good. Religion, said Mr. VanWyck, is a rule of life and an obligation to do well and honestly by all. This motto, he added, might look well hung up at a political meeting.

He read portions from Stevenson's prayers, and laid emphasis on one: "Help us to look back on our desires, rather than our deserts." He spoke of the indomitable strength of purpose displayed by Stevenson, who, when sick and unable to work from hemorrhages, wrote his thoughts lying on his back. When his right hand was in a sling he wrote with his left, and when he was unable to use either he dictated. When the power of speech was denied him in the height of his sickness, he dictated a whole book by the deaf and dumb alphabet.

This closed the lecture and the applause, together with a hearty vote of thanks, showed how well Mr. VanWyck had entertained his audience. Business transacted at the meeting was the changing of the date of the meeting from the first Tuesday in the month to the first Monday, and as this was the last meeting before the summer vacation, arranging to give the executive committee power to fix dates for outings for different afternoons during the summer. A special meeting will likely be called on June 1st, to consider what help can be rendered in the opening of the new church, which is slated for June 14th.

MORLEY OF BLACKBURN.

Statesman-Author Takes Seat in the House of Lords.

London, May 5.—John Morley and Sir Henry Fowler took their seats in the House of Lords to-day under the respective titles of Viscount Morley of Blackburn and Viscount Wolverhampton.

ANNIVERSARY AT BEAMSVILLE.

SUCCESSFUL SERVICES ON SUNDAY AND MONDAY.

Rev. W. H. Sedgewick, of This City, the Preacher—Excellent Entertainment on Monday evening.

(Special Despatch to the Times.) Beamsville, Ont., May 6.—Beautiful and impressive were the anniversary services which took place in the Presbyterian Church here on Sunday, followed by the delightful entertainment and social gathering on Monday evening. Rev. W. H. Sedgewick, of Central Church, Hamilton, preached to a crowded church in the morning, and at the evening services every available seat and chair was brought into use, and the large school-room was most filled. The choir was augmented by several cornets, and the singing, under the leadership of Mr. J. Zimmerman, was of unusual excellence. On Monday night tea was served by the ladies from 6 until 8 o'clock, and they had a busy time of it serving the many who were present. The entertainment as a whole was better than for several years. Miss Gertrude Stares, of Hamilton, sang four solos, and had to respond in every case to an encore. Hereafter a favorite with Beamsville audiences will be Miss Mildred H. Gordon, elocutionist, of St. Catharines. Her several selections were certainly chosen to please the most fastidious, and the platform style, adopted by many in this vocation, is entirely absent from Miss Gordon's work. She is natural and pleasing at all times, and taken altogether, left nothing to be desired. Miss Kelly, who is always a warm favorite with a home audience, gave several selections on the mandolin in her always accomplished manner. Mrs. Somerville and Miss Greaves, with a piano duet, pleased the audience, and were vociferously recalled.

Hon. Wm. Gibson was chairman, and the accompanists were Mrs. Somerville, and Miss Riggs. The President of the Ladies' Association is Mrs. Osborne.

KILL THE MOSQUITOES.

To the Editor of the Times: Sir,—The writer, and I am sure every citizen in Hamilton, will hold up both their hands in praising the Board of Health in their determination to rid the city of all mosquitoes. The board two years ago did good work by filling up and draining a good many ponds, more especially the ponds at the head of Sanford avenue, adjoining the T. H. & B. Railway, and the result was that the east end and the Main Branch had very few mosquitoes ever since. If there were no stagnant ponds in the city we would have few more mosquitoes, if any. Of course Dundas Marsh effects the northwest part of the city, and there is no work that can be done by the authorities that will be so much appreciated by the citizens as to get rid of ever of all stagnant ponds, by either having them filled up or drained, and for the small amount that it will cost it is a great shame that they are allowed to exist in this beautiful city. There are a number of cities in the United States that are free from mosquitoes only by spending annually many thousands of dollars and it is considered a necessary and profitable investment. Many of these cities have such quantities of low marsh lands that it is impossible to drain them. Fortunately Hamilton may exterminate the mosquitoes with very little expenditure of money. A good many well-to-do citizens have every summer and escape the mosquitoes, but seven-eighths of the citizens remain at home. Hundreds of citizens within the past two years have built beautiful porches and verandahs on which to enjoy the summer evenings, but such enjoyment is impossible where the mosquitoes thrive. Surely the Board of Works will join the Board of Health in draining or filling up every pond at once, so that our worthy assessors, Mr. Macleod, can announce to all parties thinking of locating here that Hamilton is one of the few cities free from mosquitoes, that citizens living here can enjoy their evenings and sleep at night without being annoyed with the pests. Every pond that cannot be drained by May the 15th should have the surface of the water covered with crude petroleum oil, or again we all will have to suffer this summer. It is doing the many little things that are our duties that make life pleasant and successful.

We are constantly advertising Hamilton as a live, progressive and beautiful city, which means that we are striving to make it an ideal city in which to live. Then why should our fathers allow fifty or more stagnant ponds to exist, which mar the beauty of our city, pollute the atmosphere, depreciate property and breeds the mosquitoes in millions. Many of which carry disease? Surely it will be plain to every citizen that it is his duty to do away with every stagnant pond, now and forever. Continuous advancement is the direct solution of the problem of life.

Yours respectfully, Newton D. Galbreath.

WHAT CAUSES HEADACHE.

From October to May, Colds are the most frequent cause of headache. LAXATIVE-BROMIDE.

GIRLS STRUCK BY ENGINE.

Crossing Incident at Montreal—One Loses Her Arm.

Montreal, May 5.—Two girls, Eva Page and Flora Miron, employed by the American Tobacco Company, narrowly escaped death to-night.

The girls were crossing the tracks of the Grand Trunk at Rose de Lima street where the crossing is quite unguarded, and when in the middle of the track a light engine came along at a lively pace and struck both, knocking them to either side of the tracks.

Miss Page was picked up unconscious, but outside of a bad shaking up escaped serious injury, but Miss Miron was badly injured and had to have her left arm amputated at the shoulder.

Shortage Prompted Suicide.

Fredericton, N.B., May 5.—A shortage in his accounts as deputy surveyor-general of the province was undoubtedly the cause of the suicide of Wm. P. Flewelling last evening.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE... 25c.

Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the improved blowers. It cures Catarrh of the Bladder, Prostate, Uterus, Vagina, etc., in 24 hours. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase, Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

Mother takes a Cascaret and baby gets the benefit. It is easy to supply, in this natural way, all the laxative a baby needs.

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Without exercise, without coarse food and fruit and green vegetables, our bowels are never active.

Is it any wonder that a nursing baby, who cannot yet walk, needs the help of a laxative?

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When baby grows older, his different foods will do what Cascarets do for the bowels.

When baby can walk and play and be active, exercise will take the place of a laxative.

But, until then, a gentle laxative is almost a constant necessity. All mothers know that.

It isn't necessary to give the laxative direct to the baby. It is better if the mother takes it.

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Mens' Shoes

We have this week received 400 pairs of Men's Low Cut Shoes, made by the celebrated firm of Burt & Packard, of Brockton, Mass. The only house in the world who guarantee patent leather. We have them in all the newest styles and colors. Pat. Colt, tan, Oxford blood, three and four button, Oxford tie, Blucher cut.

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Amalgamated Press Assigns.

Winnipeg, May 5.—The Amalgamated Press of Canada, Limited, doing business in Winnipeg for the past year under the management of John MacLennan, assigned to-day with liabilities of \$25,000. So far as can be ascertained the assets of the company will reach about \$15,000. Some of the heaviest creditors are in the east.

Power goes before talent.—Danish.

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