All the Time. MO. 87

Working the Census to Reduce Representation of Ontario and Other Previnces in Parliament-How Liberal Candidates Are Returned While Conservative Candidates Are Turned Down

OPTAWA, April 29.—The minister of agriculture, with a "how-would-I-look-Sydney-Fisher?" expression on oe, sits in the front ministerial benches these days, and endeavors to excuse the outrageous attempts on the part of different persons to use the erally starts off with a self-sat-smile, which gradually gives place to an earnest mould of counance, and this in turn is displaced particular occasion. He knows almost nothing of the work of his department and is the most prompted man in the cabinet. Mr. Fisher evidently has con-siderable faith in his deputy, because on all occasions he looks to on all occasions he looks to that gen-tleman for pointers in regard to the different matters which may be under different matters which may be under consideration. So apparent is the departmental ignorance of Mr. Fisher, that Mr. Monk has had occasion during the session to remind him that his duty was to learn something more about his duties, and thus be able to give off-handed some facts on important questions at least, that the house might see fit to ask for. This insulted might see fit to ask for. This insulted

Now, this gentleman who was so grossly insulted on that occasion, comes to the house and tells it that he is quite unaware that Thomas Cote was endeavoring to get a return from Quebec, which would result in an unfair increase of population in that are unear and a decrease in the an undair increase of population in that province and a decrease in the parliamentary representation of the other provinces. He also is in ignor-ance as to the persons who were re-sponsible for the tampering with cen-sus officials in Ontario. Mr. Fisher is prepared to admit that census enumerators were approached illegally and asked to use their office to furnish liberal organizations with information political purposes, but he will not

On April 15th the attention of the minister of agriculture was called to a circular which had been circulated in Ontario among census enumerators in Ontario among census enumerators for the purposes of the liberal machine. This is what Mr. Fisher, said on that occasion: "I would like first to reply to the leader of the opposition. The hon, gentleman must have misinterpreted what I said if he thought that I was desirous in any way of shielding anybody or preventing an investigation. The facts were only today brought to my notice in the form of a newspaper article. I purform of a newspaper article. I purpose to find out exactly what the guided by what I find as to the fut action. I am not prepared to say what the action will be until I investigate a newspaper article as a necessarily accurate statement of the facts. When my own departmental investigation shows me what the facts are, I shall be able to state exactly to the house will do in connection there with. I do not think the committe with. I do not think the committee would expect me to do more than that. I am quite prepared to say that anybody connected with the census who has contravened the law or gone beyond his instructions will be dealt with in the way in which any man who in the way in which any man who does wrong should be dealt with."
And Mr. Fisher did not stop there. Although the house adjourned at a late hour on the 15th inst., he consulted with Mr. Blue, the chief census commissioner, and had a circular telegram drawn up, notifying all census. commissioners that the Ontario machine schedules must be at once removed from the hands of enumerators. The commissioners were invited to forward to the department of agriculture any information they had in regard to these bogus forms.

As a result of his enquiries Mr. Fisher has received replies from 114 com-missioners and assistant commission-ers. Of this number 102 had heard nothing of the schedule, nine recived them and did not use them, and three collected certain information which they called for. In preparing the they called for. In preparing the forms which were presented to the census enumerators the parties responsible for them, endorsed them "Dominion of Canada," so as to make them as official as possible, and no doubt this forgery had considerable to do with inducing the enumerators to ask the questions which were specified therein. Mr. Fisher, was asked what therein. Mr. Fisher was asked what he proposed to do in regard to the men who were caught redhanded in taking and preparing to give information "I am quite prepared to say that any-body connected with the census who body connected with the census who has contravened the law or gone beyond his instructions shall be dealth with in the way in which any man who does wrong should be dealt with." who does wrong should be dealt with,"
the house expected that the minister
of agriculture would at once give his
promise that the offenders would be
arrested and prosecuted. His assurance to that effect was explicit and
could only admit of one interpreta-

Children Cry for CASTORIA. of that "(Ontario liberal machine)" or-ganization in different parts of the oody acting for then thing they did in connection with them has been destroyed."

When Mr. Fisher made him promise of April 15th, there was a disposition on the part of the conservative press to give him every credit for having good intentions of arresting a plot to use his departmental officers for party purposes. The apparent sincerity and he prompt action of the minister lull-d the opposition into a feeling of rest and trust. But conservatives should have learned long ago that to trust a member of the present government requires faith far stronger than that of ordinary mortals. Consequently it is not surprising that Mr. Fisher has which he proposed a few days ago, it would mean that many prominent grits of Ontario would be hauled over the coals and probably imprisoned. To enter into a conspiracy to destroy the usefulness of the census and to induce men to perjure themselves is no light offence and it might go hard with the men who attempted it gains abid

Mr. Fisher cannot plead want of evidence as a defence of his conduct. In reply to his circular telegram he received information which leaves no doubt as to the source of the bogus schedule. In North Hastings the com-missioner found that the fraudulent papers had been placed in the hands of all his enumerators, and he compelled his officers to destroy them, as soon as he learned that they had been prohibited by the census bureau. In North York the documents were float-North York the documents were floating about and the commissioner in charge promised to take every effort to have them stamped out. A number of enumerators deny having seen the forms at all. As the minister of agriculture has only the work of these contlement in the standard of the second services. gentlemen in support of the denial, it would seem that this investigation would be warranted by the seriousness of the charge. An effort should also be made to trace the source of the forms and have the guilty parties severely punished for their part in the transaction.

Down in the maritime province achine methods have been intro iced by professional grit politicians at it seems that Ontario can discount anything in that line employed n any other part of the dominion. Mr. Ingram demanded that in justice to honest liberals of that province the minister of justice should hold an investigation to discover and punish the guilty parties for this dishonorable transaction. But the difficulty of the minister of justice or anybody else interfering with Mr. Fisher's plans seems to be that Mr. Tarte has ridden rough shod over him. The minister of public works seems to have taken strong part in connection with this census, and he is going to see it ugh and see that Mr. Fisl his bidding. Despite the fact that the Montreal Witness has strongly connned the Ontario census plot, and despite the fact that Mr. r has promised to show that his unable to raise a finger against any gentleman who may be mixed up in this matter. The public has frequen been told that the province of Ontario was the right arm of the liberal gov-That statement does not hold good today. The last election seems to have broken that arm pretty effectually, and it looks as if the dis sed parts would be removed by right thinking conservatives.

How effectual the bogus census would have been, had it been allowed to gain leadway, will be appreciated when the public is informed that in nearly very case in Ontario well known grit heelers occupy prominent positions in the census taking. The plot of the grit machine was well planned, but ill timed. It was expected that the cen-sus would have been completed in short order, and that the bogus sched-ules would have been filled in and returned before the conservative party were aware of their presence in the province. Fortunately for the opposi on, the census enumerators were slo ting to work, and thus one of the most desperate plots ever set on foot by the grit machine was run to earth. by the grit machine was run to earth. As it was, a number of persons were asked to furnish information which would serve the purposes of the liberal organization. If Mr. Fisher can be believed, this has all been destroyed by his orders. However, the minister of agriculture has deceived the house on one occasion, and the opposition are inclined to treat him much the same as they are treating the minister of railways. In both cases they demand written proof of the statements given to parliament, and until these are furnished they are treating both ministers of the crown as persons should be treated who are in the habit of telling untraths. Mr. Fisher, too, is very much in the same position as Mr. Blair in another regard. When he is asked about certain irregularities he asked the house to remove the blame asked the house to remove the blame from his shoulders and place it on the houlders of his clerks, but having no ower over his inferiors, parlie s rather inclined to look to Mr. Fish

arrested and prosecuted. His assurance to that effect was explicit and could only admit of one interpretation. However, eleven days of reflection seems to have convinced Mr. Fisher that it would be unwise for the dominion government to take action in this matter. When he was brought face to face with his pledge, he contended that it was not his duty to busy himself Turther with the conduct other gentleman associated with him. He has promised to do things which he has bad no intention of carrying out. The public will know how much confidence to place in Mr. Fisher's statements in future.

the French priests of Quebec, with the request that the names of all French-Canadians who had left that province for the United States during the last ider, it naturally caused alarm in the opposition ranks. It was generally understood that the present census is for the purpose of ascertaining the number of people residing in and the wealth and resources of Canada. It was not expected that the census It was not expected that the census bureau would extend their scope of jurisdiction so as to furnish Uncle Sam with information, but that is what they are doing. Mr. Cote the assistant commissioner in charge of the French-Canadian work, is acting as a free lance, and seems to be independent of the independent of the interest of the independent of the in pendent of the minister of agriculture, who is supposed to have charge of the

When asked what the object of taking one part of the population and allowing the larger section to go un-reported, was, Mr. Sydney Fisher was unable to give any satisfactory explanunable to give any satisfactory explan-ation. He claims that the ignorance of the people of Quebec makes it ne-cessary to adopt measures in that part of the dominion which would be wasted elsewhere. Mr. Tarte says that in 1891 the names of 75,000 French-Canadians were omitted from the rec-ords, and he is determined that this thall not occur again. Of course the minister of public works has nothing minister of public works has nothing to do with the census. As usual, he denies all knowledge of Mr. Cote of Mr. Cote's actions. The latter was one time private secretary to Mr. Tarte, had his office in Mr .Tarte's department, and uses Mr. Tarte's frank. But notwithstanding these circumstances the minister of public works has never, according to his own story, spoken to Mr. Cote about the popuation of Quebec.

Mr. Cote, in his circular to the Archbishop of Montreal, requested that the names of all persons of French-Cana-dian extraction absent from their villages during twelve months should be sent to him. The archbishop, how-ever, failed to take in the spirit of that circular, and asked his cures to send to the assistant commissioner the names, the ages and the occupations of all persons in the different parishes who had emigrated to the United States. The archbishop was evidently unwilling to lend himself to further the plans of the census bureau, and could not see the value of supplying names of those who had only been away for twelve months. If Mr. Cote was sincere in his desire to ascertain how many French-Canadians were absent from Quebec, why should he limit the period of registry to the last twelve months? Mr. Barker of Hamiton, looking at this phase of the juestion, contended that Mr. Cote had cted in a very imprudent manner. He submitted that if any jury were given the evidence in with this latest circular, that their verdict could only be against the census bureau, and that there is an at-tempt being made to add the names of all Freuch-Canadians, absent in United States, to the population of Quebec.

ance of supplying the name of every French-Canadian to the census enumtation of the other provinces in 'the federal parliament. The constitution fixes at 65 the number of our representatives in the house of commons. sentative for every 26,922 souls. If Ontario, for example, has a population of 2,250,000, that number divided by 26,922 will give 83, which will be the number of the representatives from Ontario in the house of commons. At present it is 92, so that it would lose 9 representatives. As one sees, thus the other provinces whose populations the other provinces whose populations do not progress in the same proportion as ours, lose some representatives in the commons, while our number is fixed and remains always the same. Thus, after the census of 1891, New Brunswick, whose population had not increased in the same proportion as that of Ouebea lost one representative. that of Quebec, lost one representative in the house of commons. This shows the importance, from the point of view of representation, of making known to all our population to the census offi-cials. There is little importance from pecuniary point of view."

Can anything be clearer than the case set forth by Le Soleil in the fore-going paragraphs? The French Cana-dian is referred to by the premier as a man whose understanding in census matters is limited. He is said to be a person who cannot take in the importance of the census, hence the confidential circulars that have been floating about the country. But the most ignorant French Canadian will be able to interpret Le Soldille anneal. be able to interpret Le Soleil's appeal to his racial feelings. There can be no doubt that if the figures should turn out to be as Le Soleil suggests they may, that Ontario will lose line representatives. representatives. Every man, woman and child in the province of Quebec has had his or her attention called to this act. The French Canadians are also told by the same liberal organ that there is little importance from a pecuniary point of view. If the census is not important from a pecuniary standpoint, wherein lies its importance. ance? That the trade of a country should be shown to best advantage is one of the primary objects in taking the census, and the better the results the brighter the prespect for future commercial expension,

From the remarks made in the French press and from the explanation of the minister of agriculture and other members of the government, it seems that the principal feature of the present census will be, that not one

be allowed to pass un cidentally the represent ment of every English ince will be reduced. that the people of Quebec, being of a larly nominated on October 31st, but migratory nature, must be looked af- the government, fearing that ter. If it is important that those who could not elect the liberal on the are wont to emigrate from Canada to the United States during a part of the year, should be recorded, why should not people of the maritime provinces be similarly treated? It is a well known fact that hundreds of young women and hundreds of young men, residents of Nova Scotia, New Bruns-wick or Prince Edward Island, are employed in the New England States during part of the year. As this is the season when they leave, the population of these three provinces will be considerably affected. But while we, in the maritime provinces, will suffer, the people of Quebec will be the gainers and Canada will awaken to the fact that she has been the victim of Mr. Tarte's crafty policy.

Not only has the minister of agriculture failed to explain why he has not to show the house why he should ke such a strong move in favor of

Evidence brought n on the cer that no Protestant or ing Roman Catholic asked to assist the riculture in his search adians. Mr. Fisher uthorized a circular to he denies that he knew contents before it was ore he maintains that nsible for any of its bad will If this be so, Canada ithout responsible gov-Mr. Blair's department esponsible when a four contract is made, and in the tment of agriculture. when t s of people are to be rliamentary representaer is a shoulder the blame. The tion complain of such

ad it would seem that treatmen stified in doing so. Mr. attack on Mr. Cote be entleman was a French Although ories of "no, no," came from the opposition ben-ches, the minister of public works persited that this was so and endeavored to turn the question by rousing the passions of those who occupy seats in the house. The minister of public works again and again storms and raves about the unjust way in which the English speaking population has been abusing French Canadians, while to be endeavoring to suppress the race cry. Mr. Tarte has never allowed an opportunity to pass during the present session, when he

Canadians, seemed ill at ease. It is generally conceded that the premier is beginning to find that he has secured power by resorting to appeals which have built up a party which he present law, he offered a certified that in this census taking all classes had not been treated alike, and he ad-This fact has been emphasized by had not been treated alike, and he ad-the course adopted in Quebec by the mitted that a mistake had been made recent editorial, dwells on the import- sent broadcast. Sir Wilfrid is very moderate in his views and was rather inclined to censure Mr. Cote for signing the letters instead of submit erators, and says: "The population of signing the letters instead of submit-the province of Quebec is the basis ting them to his superior officer, Mr. upon which is calculated the represen-

R. L. Borden, the leader of the oppo sition failed to attach much importance to the very nonsensical tall sentatives in the house of commons, ance to the very nonsensical talk about the origin of people whose an appropriation is one million seven hundred and fifty thousand souls, that number divided by 65, the number of our representatives, will give an average of 26,922 souls per representative. This will be the basis of the representation of the other provinces, which will have each the right of one representative for every 26,922 souls. If the very nonsensical talk about the origin of people whose an open cestors some 150 years ago were french. Year after year since then, these persons have intermarried among English speaking people, and he failed to see the use of terming a person of that kind of French origin. He thought we were all content to be called Canadians without respect to our ancestors. In referring to Mr. Tarte's appeals to racial prejudices Mr. Borden made one of the most effective speeches of the session. It was very brief, but it was right to the point, and the duplicity of the minister of public works was cleverly exposed. Mr. Borden said:

point, and the duplicity of the minister of public works was cleverly exposed. Mr. Borden said:

As the hon, gentleman (Mr. Tarte) has nade an appeal to me, I venture to say a word in reply. If he should ask me as to whether I think there has been an attempt to raise a race cry here in the house, I would elmost be inclined to consider his own remarks treay. I thought that the hon, gentlement (Sir Wilfrid Laurier), who sits in front of him, dealt very fairly and very nicely indeed with these questions, and I could well have hoped that the minister of public works would have followed his leader's example. Because if any person in the position of the minister of public works will persist in flaunting words, such as he has used today, in the faces of hon, gentlemen on this side of the house, a course that he has pursued more than once this session, he cannot be very desirous that these matters should be avoided, as they should be avoided in this house. The hon gentleman (Mr. Tarte) has on at least two occasions during this session taunted me in a way that might have led me to retort, but I avoided doing so. I do not desire to make any refort now. I simply say in conclusion that I wish the hon gentleman (Mr. Tarte) had followed the example which was given him by his leader.

OTTAWA, May 1.—It has been repeatedly affirmed that this government is never ready with a policy on any great question. Look at them on election day, and you will find that in at least one matter, that of electing candidates, they have a decided programme. Everything seems to be conducted with a view to retaining power at Ottawa. Just now the census is being operated so as to increase the representation in Quebec, which is favorable to the tiberal party, and to decrease the number of members allowed to the English-speaking and doubtful provinces. The introduction of an act to amend the Dominion Elections Act of 1900 brought on a discussion concerning the election of November 7th, which showed to what ends the party in power will resoft in order son for the election or rejection of members of parliament. It matters little whether a man has a majority or not if he be a conservative and there is a chance of ousting him.

Only a few days ago Mr. Northrup

s unnoticed, and inesentation in parliaat Nipissing at the last election. It
glish speaking provwill be remembered that Mr. Klock,
aced. We are told the conservative candidate was regunot elect the liberal on the list then in force, by a special order council postponed the election in the riding for one week. The returning officer and deputy returning officer pur-posely absented themselves from their post of duty so that Mr. Klock would be unable to file his nomination. The conspirator in this case seems to have been the returning officer himself, and the seriousness of his offence cannot be questioned when it is considered that by adopting such tactics at the time of the general election the gov-ernment could so arrange its forces as to overwhelm any particular section with political patronage and boodle. The law requires that, with the exception of one or two constituencies the writs for the general election should be issued simultaneously Therefore the government had no power to hold the Nipissing election considered it necessary to treat all on any other day than November 7th. provinces alike, but he has neglected If they acted illegally, then Mr. Klock is duly elected. But in any case the returning officer was guilty of conduct which should not be permitted if the rights of members of parlia are to be respected.

At the trial in which this case was considered, the judge, while declar-ing Mr. McCool elected, did not exon-erate the returning officer and his assistant from the conspiracy which was charged against them. In view of the allegations preferred by Mr. Klock, it would seem that parliament would almost be compelled in its own defence to hold an investigation. The leader of the opposition and others urged that the offending officers should be that the brought before the committee on privileges and elections, so that the case might be thrashed out. If a returning officer can by acting in this way defeat a candidate, there is a wide field opened up for political jobbery.

By his bill intituled "An Act to Amend the Dominion Elections Act of 900," the solicitor general proposes that in making his deposit on nomina tion day, a candidate's agent will be allowed to place in the hands of the returning officer a certified cheque or bills of any chartered bank doing business in Canada. This will be accepted in future as legal tender, and one of the bones of contention in the present law will be removed. At the present time two gentlemen occupy seats in the house who at the last election made deposits by cheque. One of them is a member of the government ranks and the other sits in the opposition benches. So far as is known, no claim has ever been made that they should have been unseated because their deposit of \$200 was not made in bills of the dominion of Canida. In West Durham, however, Mr. Thornton, the conservative candidate, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, during the tirade who was elected by a large majority, of the minister of public works has not yet been given his seat in the against the enemies of the French house. The reason for this is that the

> Here is another case where the conservative candidate has suffered. The injustice of the law which has pre- led the amendments to it. He inserts a clause tive in order that relief may be given ercised over the proposals made rament were fair. It was a case of oling with the left hand what should eve been done with the right; and alough the officer who is resp the fallure to make a return in his election is generally admitted to least, the government refuses to and the worst feature of it is that

duty of the returning officer to have declared to parliament whether Mr. declared to parliament whether Mr.
Thornton or his opponent had the maniform of the constitution of the co eral party, and there is an attempt being made by the Ontario machine to ing made by the Ontario machine to redeem it. Only a few days ago one of the strong party organs of that province boldly published a plan for a redistribution of votes in East and West Durham, whereby the two constituencies now represented by two conservatives might return one grit. It was a cold blooded suggestion and shows to what length the machine will resort in order to retain power. will resort in order to retain power.
The closing out of Mr. Thornton and the exclusion of Mr. Klock both have a touch of this corrupt method of political dealing about them. But the present government is an administration based on power at any price, and it matters little what methods are em-ployed so long as they are able to con-trol the treasury and other advant-

In the Northwest the conservative



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candidates were also made to feel that they were in the fight with the machine. The law in the territories governing the revision of lists is different to that of the provinces. In order to vote out there an elector must be provided with a certificate. As the lists are revised up to the very date of the election it is almost impossible for set-tlers at any great distance from the revising centre to secure the necessary permits. This was only in the case of conservatives, however. grit agents were allowed to have in their possession certificates en bloc signed by the enumerators but without names filled in. In this way many doubtful persons were enabled to get on the lists, and the solicitor general denounced the practice as a fraud Mr. orden, the leader of the opposition, thought that while the admiss the part of the solicitor general showed that that gentleman was inclined to deal fairly with the issue it did not resuit in any great satisfaction to electors, who had been deprived of their votes at the last election. He submitted that not only was it the duty of parliament to enact laws for the punishment of such men guilty of such parliament to see that the law inforced. No amendment to the Northwest Territories Act is provided for in the bill now under consideration, and there seems to be every need of a satisfactory law whereby candidates in the Northwest are to be protected from the evils existing Mr. Fitzpatrick has promised to look that some steps will be taken to enforce the law as it should be enforced

One of the champions of the present system was Mr. Scott of Assiniboia. When Dr. Roche of Marquette informvented him from taking his seat in the house is so apparent that the solicitor general is making a number of claims that any gentleman coming to the house to make a complaint must which, if it had been in operation at have sufficient evidence behind him to the time Mr. Thornton was elected, prove his case. If that were so there would have resulted in his return to parliament. The conservatives urge that the bill should be made retroactions that the seemed to be considerably exto Mr. Thornton. This is another in- favor of a satisfactory election list. stance of where the election officer

Mr. Borden expressed surprise that any
hon. gentleman should object to the hon, gentleman should object to the curing of evils existing in any part of the dominion. Col. Prior also insinuated that Mr. Thornton was not declared elected, the government proposes to preserve any advantage they may have obtained through this unfair treatment of the duly elected representative of West Durham. Because Mr. Thornton has been guilty of a technical breach of the law he is compelled to suffer punishment to which others in the house should also be subjected to if the government of the day he is compelled to suffer punishment to which others in the house should also be subjected to if the government of the day he is compelled to suffer punishment to which others in the house should also be subjected to if the government of persons who hold opposite political yiews ould also be subjected to if the government were fair. It was a case of from himself were imprisoned, attributed it to bad advice given to the tories by their, own representative.

It will be seen from the above mentioned cases that there is certainly much room for reform in the elections law. But there is another little trick used in the west last November which will no doubt be a revelation to eastern politicians. In the territories, alfiled for Mr. Thornton's deposit was in the hands of the returning officer 24 hours before the time of nomination, it will be seen that the attempt to place the conservative at a disadvantage has the appearance of being deliberate. The cheque was a good one, because the returning officer took it to the bank and deposited it to his own credit. The payment was therefore actually made, and it was the duty of the returning officer to have though the revision of the lists is condidate. By the abuse of this privilege clares that any p those authorized under the such certificates in their would be guilty of an of liable to the penalty pro law. Amendments ha to meet all these ities, and the next general election premises to be conducted on fairer and more demises to sirable lines.

> J. D. MCKENNA You Can Make this Test

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COMPLIMENTAR

Given at Union Club F Honor of H. P. T

Elaborate Menu-Hearty Universally Expressed C. P. R. Superintend Wishes for His

H. P. Timmerman, the intendent of the Atlan the C. P. R., was tend mentary dinner by his the Uniono Club Frida company was congent fare elaborate, the spe hearty and appropriate function one of great The dainty menu car eral fine views of the c contained the following

Oysters, Saute Cream of Asparagus, Cons Boiled Salmon.
Cucumbers.
Sweet Breads, braised.
Clam Croquets.
Stewed Kidn
Rosst Spring Lamb.
Salinged Spinach. Quail on Toast. Pomery Roman Pur Lobster Sal

Plum Pudding. Celery. ,

Coffee. W. H. Thorne preside sat the guest of honor, Chief Justice Tuck. H mayor and J. DeW. right and left of the vi was occupied by J. Mo The other guests were J. G. Taylor, Col. Mark erson, H. F. Puddingt Judge McLeod, Judge Jarvis, A. P. Barnhill D. Seely, D. M. Boyd. B. Robinson, Richard Quigley, Dr. MacLaren aulay, G. Wetmore Me Pugsley, Jas. F. Rober lan, H. D. Troop, F. Sutherland, John W. Emsley, Col. McLean. After the company ficiently long at the Thorne introduced the the banquet by proposithe King, which was directly again, Mr. Timmerman had stay in St. John a posocially and in busine

great pleasure to him take the chair on this

he regretted the cause He called upon Mayor pose the health of the His worship began deep regret that Mr. 7
going away. He had
lar figure on our st
always paid his man. He was cer in one of the great the world, an officer which did not give tions to men who di He had worked his by his own exertions tions of the city with speaker said he had alive to the interest The company did not city did not invite Sand Point for benev was a matter of mutu the mayor hoped tha would yet come of it. Timmerman to do s new home to lighten Ontario in regard to of this port. Concludespoke of Mr. Timmer personal qualities, and success in his new fle The toast was honor

enthusiastic manner. In responding, Mr.

pressed his appreciatio from his St. John fri valued more highly t ever met. It was a to know that after here the citizens w speak so well of him. nized the importance from the beginning, an terests, and regretted been able to do more. able in the west to enterprises begun her glad to do so. The pe and those in the eas known too little of e past, but during his to hear what he had to this natural winter The territory with have to deal was a country, and it was the people there how well St. Joi ated for the ship produce. It would him to do what he and incidentally for t cific railway. Mr. T feelingly of the bre



LONDON EW GILL