

## SAMPLE TUPPER JOB

Facts in Connection with the Ouderdonk Contract Recalled.

How the Country Was Fleeced to the Extent of Over a Million Dollars.

Halifax Chronicle.—When Sir Charles Tupper was minister of railways he was accustomed to address Mr. Ouderdonk, the California contractor to whom he awarded a C. P. R. contract in British Columbia at \$226,000 above the next lowest tender—as "my dear Ouderdonk." Whether there was as much genuine affection between the two as the language quoted seems to imply, one thing is certain, Mr. Ouderdonk and his contract proved a pretty "dear" morsel to this country—the operations of Tupper and Ouderdonk in that particular case cost Canada more than a million dollars over and above the actual price of the contract.

As Sir Charles Tupper is en route to Cape Breton to accept the House of Commons seat for that constituency, he is presented to him in Mr. David McKenna's hat—the electors will be allowed to go through the form of nominating and voting for the baronet—some particulars respecting the Ouderdonk contract may be of interest to the electors of that constituency, for they have had to pay their share of the more than one million dollars which that job cost the country.

It will be remembered, that when the government were building the mountain sections of the C. P. R. in British Columbia, afterwards made a free gift to the C. P. R. company, the section which came to be known as the Ouderdonk section, was awarded to a California contractor named Ouderdonk, at a figure \$226,000 above what a responsible and experienced contractor, Mr. Charlesbois tendered to do it for. The excuse made by Sir Charles was that Mr. Charlesbois' deposit check was marked "good for three days only." And \$100 for the job by somebody outside of the department. If this be true it meant an advantage to the contractor of \$226,000. How that sum was "divided" remains to be shown. People are allowed to draw their money from the Treasury under a remark more once made by Ouderdonk, that "the minister of railways and canals was the hardest man to satisfy" he ever came across. It is worth noting that Ouderdonk now has a contract on the Trent Valley canal under the auspices of that notable minister of railways and canals, Hon. John Graham Haggart, who allowed \$270,000 to be stolen right under his nose in connection with the Curran bridge contract, for which theft nobody has yet been punished.

All this, however, is a digression. The point to be kept in mind is that Sir Charles Tupper, in connection with the Ouderdonk contract, deliberately the away \$226,000 of public money, and called, increasing the debt of Canada by that amount.

But this is not all. According to the contract the government were at liberty—they were not bound to do so to take over at a valuation the rolling stock used in the work of construction. When the work was completed Ouderdonk demanded that the government should take over the rolling stock. Mr. Pope, who had in the meantime become minister of railways, hesitated, but after a time the matter was submitted to arbitration, in defiance of the legal opinion of Sir Alexander Campbell, then minister of justice, that the government were not under any obligation to take over the rolling stock. The arbitrators, Mr. Reed for the government, Mr. Haney, of the C. P. R., for Mr. Ouderdonk, and Mr. Clark as umpire—awarded Mr. Ouderdonk \$72,065 for the cost of his cars fit for use. That did not suit Mr. Ouderdonk and apparently did not suit some people closely connected with the government, if not in the government; for the minister of railways and canals, Mr. Ouderdonk, succeeded in bullying the arbitrators into awarding \$202,000 for the rolling stock which had some time before been valued at \$72,065. Mr. Clark, the umpire, told the committee of public accounts that the award had been increased from \$72,065 to \$202,000 "by order of the government and though their names were appended to it, they did not hold themselves responsible." This added to the \$226,000 thrown away on the original contract makes \$428,000 lost to the country.

In addition to this the government had to pay the C. P. R. \$15,000 for transporting the rolling stock to Quebec, bringing the waste—still would perhaps be a more appropriate word—up to \$443,000.

Even this is not all. The minister of railways told the house of commons that for the \$202,000 the country was getting 29 locomotives and 397 flat cars; but when authenticated returns were brought down it was found that for the \$202,000, plus \$15,000 for haulage, the government only got eight locomotives and 120 flat cars. Consequently, even if it should admit the award of \$202,000 to have been a fair one, the country was victimized to the extent of more than \$100,000 in that particular transaction.

Many of the flat cars, it will be remembered, were sent down to Montreal, and a more rickety, worn out lot of rolling stock it would be difficult to find in Canada. Railway men were actually terror-stricken at the thought

of being obliged to use any of the cars in their trains. The disgust of the I. C. R. officials at Montreal at the sight of the Ouderdonk rolling stock, can be better imagined than described.

But still we have not got to the bottom of the swindle. When the C. P. R. took over the Ouderdonk section they found that it had not been completed according to contract—up to the standard of the I. C. R. (Here is where the reported reduction of \$200,000 in the original specifications would get in its work). The result was that the C. P. R. brought a heavy claim against the government, asking to be recouped for the expenditure necessary to bring the Ouderdonk section up to the standard, and an arbitration awarded the company \$575,000, and expenses against the government of \$100,000.

Now put these sums together, and we have a pretty large sum of public money wasted or stolen, or both: On the "contract" award of \$226,000. Rolling stock awarded of \$202,000. Paid C. P. R. for haulage of \$15,000. Award to C. P. R. of \$575,000. Expenses of award of \$100,000.

Total waste or stealing, \$1,118,000. This sum of \$1,118,000 is what today's state of affairs in that constituency in connection with the Ouderdonk section of the C. P. R., beyond honest and legitimate expenditure. How much of Ouderdonk's "clip" of \$428,000 went into the government's election fund, or into the various and sundry pockets of some body else, may some day be ascertained. How would it do for Ouderdonk to take the public into his confidence and make a clean breast of the whole affair?

The people of Cape Breton should remember at the present juncture that he placed \$1,118,000 of public money which was "wasted or stolen," and that the foundation of the steal was laid by Sir Charles Tupper when he awarded the contract to his "dear Ouderdonk" at a price \$226,000 above the tender of an able and experienced Canadian contractor. The people of Cape Breton may well ask themselves if it would be either just, safe or decent to endorse such wasteful villainy. And if they decide that this sample Tupperian job, which cost \$226,000 above what a responsible and experienced contractor, Mr. Charlesbois tendered to do it for, is honest and reputable men they are bound to defeat Sir Charles Tupper at the polls on the 4th of February next.

## A KICK FROM THE ISLANDS.

To the Editor.—As myself and several others would like to put more force into the Cowichan farmer's kick against the Game Protection Association's proposed amendments of the game act. In those places, does any one of those so-called protectionists own a farm? Or do they know how a farm is started in the wilds of Vancouver or adjacent islands, where the settler has to contend against the ravages of deer, and like myself for many years have to sleep in the growing place to keep the deer from destroying them, and then be outwitted and have the whole crop eaten up, potatoes, carrots and all? I quite agree with Farmer's method of preserving game, viz stop the sale of game altogether and that stops the pot-shooter's trade; we can get along very well without further investment in government salaries to useless men to protect game and establish an espionage equal to a C. P. R. mandate; to allow a game officer to get his own sweet will and if a farmer has killed any of the pests that he finds robbing him of the underpaid products of his labor, a gun license for the farmer is preposterous to think of. The game of tyranny concocted chiefly in the brains of the man who wears his pants in his stockings and gets a remittance from home. Let these daisies club together and buy a large tract and put some of their common sense to work. A smart dude with his eyeglass would fill the bill, and like a farmer they would reap the crop they guarded day and night and without the legitimate farmer trying to legislate against them, provided, always, that they kept their crop from trespassing on the grain farmer. As for shooting after sunset—I don't see why not. It is then that all vermin leave their cover in quest of food, and as a rule it is before sunrise that the true sportsman starts out to stalk his deer. No use afterwards, for the deer have gone to roost to remain there till the evening shadows fall again. And can any of these would-be Nimrods of the Protectionist stripe tell me if they were ever gentry? recognize the difference between a gray grouse and the farmer's brown hen; former experiences point that way. Wishing well to every true sportsman, and that he may be honorable enough to let the farmer enjoy what he has fed and not pile on extra taxes for game protection, tyrannical gun licenses, etc.

## ANOTHER FARMER.

Don't worry. Don't run in debt. Don't tittle with your health. Don't try experiments with medicines. Don't waste time and money on worthless compounds. Don't be persuaded to take a substitute for Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is the best of blood purifiers.

Workman—Mr. Brown I should like to ask you for a small raise in my wages. I have just been married.

Employer—Very sorry, my dear man, but I can't help you. For accidents which happen to our workmen outside of the factory the company is not responsible.

## THROW AWAY HIS CANES.

Mr. D. Wiley, ex-postmaster, Black Creek, N. Y., was so badly affected with rheumatism that he was only able to hobble around with canes, and even then it caused him great pain. After using Chamberlain's Pain Balm he was able to walk without the aid of his canes. He said this balm did him more good than all other medicines and treatment put together. For sale at 75 cents a bottle by all druggists, Langley & Co., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

## THE FRUIT GROWERS

Proceedings of the Annual Meeting Recently Held at New Westminster.

Delegates Organize an Exchange for the Handling and Sale of Fruit.

New Westminster, Jan. 30.—The fruit growers' delegates assembled here have organized a business organization to be called the B. C. Fruit Exchange, Limited Liability, which is to be incorporated. The following are defined as its objects:

1. To market the products of the province and such other products of the farm and garden as it may deem advisable.
2. To collect and distribute information, to establish uniform methods of producing and disposing of fruit, and to open and develop new markets.
3. To act as financial agents for local associations and growers.
4. To secure better, quicker and cheaper transportation facilities for local associations and growers.
5. To operate vegetable and fruit canneries, cider mills, evaporating and preserving plants.
6. To buy, sell, and generally deal in (on commission or on account) supplies used in the raising producing or marketing of fruit and food products.
7. To buy, sell, and generally deal in (on commission or on account) all kinds of fruit, produce, and such other merchandise as may be deemed to be in the interest of the corporation.
8. To buy, sell, and generally deal in real estate, personal and such other property as shall be considered advantageous to the corporation.
9. To buy, sell, erect, lease or sublet buildings or lands for the purpose of its requirements.
10. To constitute and by-laws as provisionally adopted provide that the capital of the association shall be \$50,000 in 50 shares of \$10 each, with power to increase. The first assessment to be 20 per cent of stock, and each additional assessment not to exceed 20 per cent, and at least 90 days' notice to be given of each assessment. Every share of fruit or other produce through the association shall be a shareholder of it, as also of a local association. The management of the association shall be vested in a committee consisting of president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and six other members of committee, with power to add to their number, who shall serve twelve months, and shall retire at the annual meeting to be held in the month of January of every year, but shall be eligible for re-election.

The provisional officers of the association are: President, G. W. Henry; vice-president, J. Howe Bent; secretary, A. H. B. Macgowan; committee, E. Hutchinson, Ladner's; T. A. Sharpe, Agassiz; T. G. Earl, Lytton; A. S. Veder, Chilliwack; W. J. Mogridge, Hall's Prairie; J. A. Wren, Mission.

At the annual meeting of the Horticultural and Fruit Growers' Association, which convened this morning, there was a large attendance. G. W. Henry, president, in his address pointed out the benefits which had resulted from the work of the association, particularly in reference to fruit pests, naming of varieties of fruits, and his own experience in the work of the association. He referred with satisfaction to the co-operative association organized for handling and marketing fruit. The vast market for fruit in the northwest was pointed out, and the speaker next turned to the work of the association in shipping to that market. He narrated how they had been able to organize the Mission association, which had already done good service to the growers of that district. The speaker next turned to the work of the association in shipping to that market. He narrated how they had been able to organize the Mission association, which had already done good service to the growers of that district. The speaker next turned to the work of the association in shipping to that market. He narrated how they had been able to organize the Mission association, which had already done good service to the growers of that district.

Thos. G. Earl, Lytton, handed in the report of the committee on transportation. The report stated that the committee on transportation had met Mr. Wm. Brown, C. P. R. freight agent, when the whole matter of freight accommodation and rates were discussed. It was arranged that a first-class bill in future should be considered as third class, such as apples, pears, melons, and tomatoes. The committee referred to the fact that better rates had been on produce from Okanagan points to Kootenay.

Mr. Earl hoped the railway company would get their freight rates down as low as possible. The upper country was going to produce a large amount of fruit, and, in the meantime, the farmers were shipping from there large quantities of vegetables, and they felt very keenly the high rates they had to pay. The railway company had to bear none of the risks. The farmer had all these, and should have more encouragement. Referring to the passenger traffic, he urged the need of better rates. He considered the five cents per mile rather too high; it was driving away a lot of business. The C. P. R. were standing in their own light very much, and the work of keeping people out of the country. Some found the cheapest way to get to the interior from Vancouver was through Victoria and Washington. In conclusion Mr. Earl pointed to the inequalities of the rates from different points on the C. P. R.

In reply to Mr. Hutchinson, the president mentioned difficulties experienced

last year in getting suitable cars at different points when shipping, which had caused serious inconvenience and loss. He stated that the C. P. R. had now agreed to build eight cars specially for this trade, and they must see that this is done, and that better arrangements all around. Mr. M. Baker, of Victoria, addressed the meeting on "Fruit Packing," and showed three sizes of strawberry baskets. The berries should never be picked wet. If picked dry they will keep eight days in good shape. If picked moist, they soon "mildew." He urged having clean straw below strawberry bushes as the fruit came on ripening. Currants should be put in small baskets. Plums came in altogether, causing a glut in the market. With care, packing of plums, not picked too ripe, they will keep easily for ten days in good order. Mr. Baker exhibited baskets he recommended for use in the trade. He thought the apple boxes in use were pretty nearly the right size, and the apples should be carefully sized and laid on their edges; in that way they will be close together. It was necessary to pack closely to prevent the apples being bruised by movement in the box. He urged the grading of fruit, and that each box be uniform throughout. Appearance was everything in the apple business. The box should not be open on top. He was hopeful of the future of the industry in the province. In packing pears, he urged covering each pear with a paper, and having a clean straw in the box. Regarding barrelling of apples, he did not approve of it for the local trade, but it might be done with advantage for the Winnipeg market. Each barrel should contain 150 pounds of fruit. He said white apples should never be placed in cedar boxes; it destroyed both color and flavor.

Mr. Wells asked why Oregon apples were quoted at from 15 cents upwards more than local apples.

Mr. Baker said that color was an important element, and he thought the local apples were quite as good, if not better than the Oregon apples. If they put up their apples in good shape the British Columbia growers could hold their own any day.

Mr. Earl Kin had a box of apples on exhibition, and opened it. He said he had brought this box as an object lesson. He was greatly encouraged by what Mr. Baker had said. He thought they had the soil and climate for successful fruit-growing, and all they now needed were facilities for transportation of the goods. The quantity and quality of our fruit was progressing rapidly. From Chilliwack they had shipped over 250 tons of fruit last year. Other districts were also progressing, and would speedily be marketing large quantities of fruit from a farm.

He had no encouragement to grow hay or grain for market, and it was necessary that they pay more attention to fruit. He corroborated Mr. Baker's remarks about need of having apples packed carefully and tightly packed in the boxes. He urged the use of hand presses to secure tight packing. He showed the folly of packing inferior fruit in the middle of the boxes, as the grower's name must now be on the boxes, and if the grower wished to sell at the highest price, he must pack his fruit carefully.

At the annual meeting of the financial report was submitted, showing receipts of \$1,320.86 and expenditure \$400.00. The cost of printing the annual and supplementary reports will, it is stated, absorb a considerable proportion of the balance. The adoption of the report was postponed, pending an audit of the statement submitted. Attention was called to the comparatively small amount received as members' subscriptions, only \$80 being received from this source. The amount was not even equal to what should have been received from those whose names appear on the list of directors, leaving out of account all others whose names appear upon the members' list. After a short discussion it was resolved that a notice be served upon all delinquent members, that if their membership fees be not paid within one month their names will be struck off the list of members. The secretary admitted that the association has to live, as a matter of fact, out of the government.

Mr. E. Hutchinson gave notice to move at the next meeting that the membership fee be reduced from \$2 to \$1 per annum.

Mr. Tom Wilson, of Vernon, read a paper on experimental work in the Vernon district. He gave the results of his own experiments in connection with the growth of apples, pears, plums and other fruits. In conclusion he called attention to the damage done in the upper country by the Canadian peached rat.

Several members gave their experience in spraying pear trees, all agreeing that distinctly good results had ensued. One member also mentioned the heavy yield of unblemished fruit obtained from a pear tree growing in deep soil with a clay subsoil, and the smaller yield of fruit from trees of similar variety growing in the same orchard on poor ground with a gravelly subsoil.

A long discussion took place upon the question of the desirability of the association agreeing a standard size of apple box, and of the necessity for securing legislation making it punishable to use a box under such standard. Eventually Messrs. Hadwen, Hutchinson, Palmer and Sharpe were appointed a committee to deal with this matter.

Mr. T. A. Sharpe gave results of some of his experimental work in fruit growing in Agassiz, and was followed by others whose experience had not been in favor of heavily manuring fruit trees with barnyard manure.

The unequal conditions of competition at shows between apples from the upper and lower country, the natural conditions usually favoring the former, was brought under the notice of the association and it was suggested that separate classes should be arranged so as to allow of competition under less disadvantageous circumstances to the lower country.

At the evening meeting the question of permitting those to vote who had not paid their dues was raised. After discussion notice was given to amend the constitution and by-laws at the next meeting of the society, and Messrs. T. Cunningham and A. H. B. Macgowan were appointed a committee to revise the constitution and make recommendations for next meeting to adopt or not, as shall be decided.

The election of officers for 1896 resulted as follows: T. G. Earl, Lytton,

president; G. W. Hadwen, Duncan's, first vice-president; W. Knight, Popcorn, second vice-president; A. H. B. Macgowan, secretary-treasurer.

A paper entitled "Notes on Spraying," by Mr. B. M. Palmer was read. A number of questions were asked, to which Mr. Palmer replied, and other gentlemen stated their experiences in the destroying of various forms of pests.

Mr. H. P. Fripp read a paper upon the results of spraying operations. Later on Messrs. Thomas Cunningham and Henry Fripp gave it as their practical experience that the Bordeaux mixture if carefully made of ingredients of good quality in the exact proportions recommended by the Board of Horticulture is a most effective spray.

The committee on transportation reported having had an interview with Mr. James F. Loutit, of the C. P. R., with the result that a number of concessions were made in the freight rates. These would place the British Columbia fruit shippers in a very much more favorable position to successfully compete in the markets of the Northwest against Eastern shippers. The concessions were quite as liberal as the committee could reasonably expect to receive under present circumstances.

Mr. D. W. Hadwen, of Duncan's, read a paper on buying trees, and Mr. J. A. Catherwood, of Mission, one on shipping fruit.

The meeting was then brought to a close.

## BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

Opinion by the Attorney-General on the Law Governing Them.

The following is the opinion given by Hon. Mr. Eberts in the house relating to the law on benevolent and kindred societies:

"Section 5 of the proposed Benevolent and Friendly Societies Act (page 474, Commissioner's report, as revised) marks no departure whatever from the spirit of existing legislation upon the subject of benevolent and other societies and institutions, but, on the contrary, is in strict keeping with the existing statutes upon these subjects. Previous to the year 1891, the policy of the statute law of British Columbia was to restrict these associations and institutions in holding land, and to exclude them from taxation in respect of the limited quantity of land which they were permitted to hold, and the usually recognized manner of holding land was through trustees. Hence the 'Religious Institutions Act' (Con. Stat. 1888), c. 100, sec. 2, required the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to holding lands; sec. 4 required the trustee to register, and sec. 8 made provisions for selling land which it became unnecessary to hold for the purposes of the institution. Similarly, the act relating to 'Charitable, Philanthropic and Provident Associations' (Con. Stat. 1888, c. 71, as amended by 1889, c. 3), under sections 12 and 13 restricted the power of these associations in holding land (under license of the Lieutenant-Governor) to ten acres; and Literary Societies and Mechanics' Institutes under the 'Literary Societies Act' (Con. Stat. 1888, c. 77), were, under sections 8 and 9, limited to land of the annual value of two thousand or one thousand dollars respectively, according to the number of inhabitants where the land was situated. In 1891, however, the Legislature changed its policy as regards these societies and institutions from one of restriction in point of area, coupled with freedom from taxation to freedom in point of quantity, coupled with full obligation for taxes. Hence the 'Religious Institutions Act' (Con. Stat. 1888, c. 100) was amended by Cap. 38 of 1891, so as to remove all restrictions upon religious institutions in holding lands; and following the same policy, were passed in the same year, Caps. 42 and 43, relative to the incorporation (Cap. 41) of societies for benevolent, provident, moral, charitable, temperance and other objects; and Cap. 44 of industrial and provident societies. Both these acts (sections 6 of Cap. 41 and sec. 9 of Cap. 42) empowered the associations to hold unlimited quantities of land, subject to the payment of all taxes, and to the payment of the same in respect of such lands, except cemeteries and a limited quantity of land surrounding hospitals, were swept away. (1) In the municipalities by Cap. 20, 1891, and (2) in the remainder of the Province by Cap. 45, 1891, section 3.

It is true that the former 'Charitable Associations Act' and 'Literary Societies Act' (Con. Stat. 1888, Caps. 17 and 77) were left unrevoked, but Caps. 41 and 42 of 1891, embracing every head under which societies could be formed pursuant to Caps. 17 and 77 practically superseded them. The law therefore permitting all religious, literary and other societies to hold lands in unrestricted quantities (besides which the same right was given under Private Acts numerous societies and corporations, clerical as well as lay), it is obvious that in revising the Statutes the Commissioner had no option other than to carry the same principle of unrestricted holding of land.

Coming then to section 5 of the proposed 'Benevolent and Friendly Societies Act,' the principles of that section and of section 17 are identical with section 6 of Cap. 41, 1891, and sec. 9 of Cap. 42, 1891.

## your child

You note the difference in children. Some have nearly every ailment, even with the best of care. Others far more exposed pass through unharmed. Weak children will have continuous colds in winter, poor digestion in summer. They are without power to resist disease, they have no reserve strength. Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil, with hypophosphites, is cod-liver oil partly digested and adapted to the weaker digestions of children.

Scott & Bownes, Belleville, Ont. 50c. and \$1.00.



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Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure

## ACHE

is the base of so many ills that here is where we make our greatest boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1.00. Send orders, or send by mail.

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Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

WHITE STAR BAKING POWDER HAS THE LARGEST DEMAND IN CANADA

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making experiments with other baking powders, when

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WHITE STAR BAKING POWDER PURE & WHOLESOME

of Cap. 42. Under sections 6 and 9

the society was no longer compelled to hold the property in the names of trustees, but might hold it in the name of the society. The same principle, but in fewer words, has been carried into the proposed revision. It obviates the cumbersome method of trustees whose death, absconding, absence, or unwillingness might at any time plunge the society into confusion, and vest the property held by such trustees absolutely in the society without the expense and machinery of deeds, conveyance and legal forms.

In doing this it is merely declaratory of what was in another way accomplished centuries ago by the 27 Henry VIII, Cap. 10, section 1, which is to be found in the 6th volume of the consolidated statutes, and which enacts, "And the estate, right, title and possession that was in such person or persons, that were, or hereafter shall be, seized of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments to the use, confidence or trust of any person or persons, or of any body politic, from henceforth clearly deemed and adjudged to be in him or them that have, or hereafter shall have, such use, confidence or trust after such quality, manner, form, and condition as they had before it or in the use, confidence, or trust that was in them."

Thus it will be seen that the present case affords an instance of the accord of the revision with existing laws, and of its harmonizing with the principles of the English Law, which have been directed to be incorporated. It affords an instance also of the assurance in the Commissioner's report (page 41) that the aim of the consolidation throughout has been to retain the spirit of the law as it exists, and where changes or alterations have been made or suggested they have been indicated in different type, so that the Legislature can readily adopt or reject them.

It is furthermore to be observed that the act now under consideration obviates the necessity of passing the "Religious Institutions Act."

## PRIZE PACKET LEGACIES.

The Heirs of Luther Moses Will Have Some Surprises.

Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 31.—Luther Moses, who will have just celebrated his sixtieth birthday, has left a large estate, which he has bequeathed to his relatives as represented in as many prize packets contained in the safe of the Savings and Trust Co. As soon as the executors furnish bonds, the heirs will repair to the bank to receive the packages assigned to them. They are supposed to contain deeds to real estate and perhaps other sums of money.

Not one in twenty are free from ailment caused by some little inaction of the liver. Use Carter's Little Liver Pills. The result will be a pleasant surprise. They give positive relief.

Break, break, break. Thou ten-dollar bill, and flee! For 'tis a sure token that once being broken, Thou'll never come back to me.

## I CURE FITS!

Valuable treatise and bottle of medicine sent Free to any sufferer. Give name and Post Office address to Dr. J. C. B. 3007, W. C. 116 West Adelaide Street, Toronto, Ont.

Hon. Col. B. reading of the Act, the provi