

The Cerrymander

The Iniquitous Carving and Cutting of Constituencies.

A Telling Exposure by the Minister of Justice.

Strong Plea in Favor of the Observance of County Boundaries.

Mandate of the Present Government to Repeal the Law Unassailable.

British Precedents in Favor of This Principle—The "Must-Not-Be-Done-Till-After-the-Census" Bogey.

Ottawa, March 24.—In the Senate, Hon. David Mills, government leader, in an able speech, moved the second reading of the Redistribution Bill, intended to remedy immediately the more glaring features of the gerrymander. In the course of his remarks he said:—In rising to move the second reading of this bill, I am submitting for the consideration of the house a bill, embracing principles which have been accepted by both political parties during the year 1872, and formally enunciated by the prime minister on that occasion, the leader of the Conservative party, as the basis upon which he was proposing the redistribution of seats after the census of 1881. The principle then enunciated was accepted by the gentlemen who represented in the House of Commons the views and sentiments of the Liberal party. So that there was no ground of division between the two parties at that time. Both accepted the principles enunciated by English statesmen and upon which a distressing and long period of time. In 1832 a different rule was adopted. My honorable friend opposite, and those associated with him at that time, occupied a position in the Conservative party, supporting the views that were put forward, adopted as a fiscal policy of Canada. That policy, however, in 1837 they won the elections largely upon that ground, perhaps greatly supported in their chances of success by the very great depression that had existed in the commerce and industries of Canada, as well as nearly all the rest of Christendom, at that period. Honorable gentlemen on right well that the promises made on that occasion were not quite consistent with each other, and it was not easy to reconcile the views put forward by various prominent members of the Conservative party with each other. Not long after that, the enthusiasm in favor of the principles of the policy began to wane. There had not been the large sums brought to Canada from abroad for investment that were promised, the expectations that were held out were not realized, and there was in many parts of the country not a little disappointment. Before the period for which the parliament of 1837 was elected had expired, the honorable leader of the government on that occasion advised his Excellency Lord Lorne that it was important to dissolve parliament and appeal to the country. He was willing to stand by the principle of protection, because there were thousands of people abroad who were anxious to invest in this country for the purpose of investing it in industrial enterprises, but who did not wish to invest their money in the country which the government had adopted in 1837 was likely to be permanent or not, and so the appeal made to the country was ostensibly for the purpose of ascertaining whether the mind of the electorate of Canada was the same in 1842 that it had been in 1837. But the gentlemen wish to remind you of that day did not wholly rely upon the confidence that the electorate had in the policy that had been adopted. They felt that it was necessary to strengthen the position of the government, to give them a greater chance of success than they would have under the condition of things that existed with the constituencies as they existed before 1837, and so they undertook to alter the boundaries of constituencies in a way that was in fact revolutionary, in a way wholly inconsistent with those principles of parliamentary government, and with that theory which had been recognized for a long period of time in the United Kingdom, and with the doctrine that had been enunciated by Sir John Macdonald himself in 1872.

THE GERRYMANDER A CONSPIRACY. I think I am not mistaking the facts historically when I say that several gentlemen had a map prepared—members of the government with the assistance of their colleagues, and the fact that was in fact revolutionary, in a way wholly inconsistent with those principles of parliamentary government, and with that theory which had been recognized for a long period of time in the United Kingdom, and with the doctrine that had been enunciated by Sir John Macdonald himself in 1872.

THE CENSUS BOGEY. It has been sometimes said, and I shall consider that matter more fully hereafter, that we take the census every ten years, and last year several honorable gentlemen in this house, among them the honorable leader of the government, have maintained that it was illegal to undertake the redistribution of seats except immediately after the taking of the census. I think that the honorable gentleman who has been so seriously maintained, today, there can be no doubt whatever of the plenary authority of parliament in this regard. Every year if we thought necessary, but we cannot change the proportions within the ten years between the different provinces of the Dominion that are settled by the census. Let me suppose this state of things: supposing you had a legislature returned here, partisan in its feeling, so strongly partisan that in order to secure an ascendancy in the Province of Quebec, it undertook to divide that province in such a way as to enable the majority to return a decided majority to parliament. Supposing they were to divide the French constituencies of the Province of Quebec, and give them French representatives, and to give to the English-speaking population of the province forty-five representatives, they would have the legal power to do so. Let me suppose that the legislature was so strongly anti-French and partisan in its feeling that it would undertake to adopt a measure of that sort and did adopt it, and it became law, would any honorable gentleman seriously argue that when public sentiment cooled down, and after a new election under a fairer state of public feeling, a majority were returned disposed to do justice between the different sections of the country, that because you had one redistribution in ten years you could not rectify the wrong and make a fair redistribution of the constituencies in the Province of Quebec? Will any honorable gentleman say that? Does he think that this parliament should be precluded from correcting a wrong of that sort, simply because the previous parliament, after a census had been taken, had so misused their power or authority? I am sure no honorable gentleman will so argue, and so the question that we have before us today is not a question whether the census is going to be taken next year, or the year after, or whether the distribution will be made in 1902 or not? If the census shows a different distribution of the population, should we not rectify the different provinces from the number now prevailing, of course there should be a redistribution.

Hon. Mr. Miller—A readjustment? Hon. Mr. Mills—A readjustment. I say as directed the building will be sure, there will be no failure. This grand restorer is guaranteed not to fail. The whole purpose is returned if it does not fail, on the 15th, Aurora, Ontario, Feb. 20, 1899. S. C. WELLS CO., Toronto.—"I have taken your Shiloh's Consumption Cure and can thoroughly recommend it for Consumption. I have taken one bottle and am able to get out of bed. I would advise all suffering from that disease, or any lung complaint, to take it. Yours truly, Mrs. Horbury Turner. Sold in Canada and United States at 50c. per bottle. In Great Britain at 1s. 6d. and 4d.

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DEATH TO LET GO.

Until a consumptive is actually in the grasp of the Grim Reaper it is foolish to give up the struggle and let go. In thousands of cases Shiloh's Consumption Cure has wrested afflicted people out of Death's grasp and restored them to health and hope.



Never ceasing vigilance is the price paid by consumptives for health. Diet, Clothing, Exercise, etc., must be closely watched and if there is sufficient lung structure left on which to start a small foundation Shiloh will do the building. If proper care be exercised generally consumptives will be taken fairly. Shiloh's Consumption Cure be taken faithfully.

accept the hon. gentleman's phrase. It is more accurate. My opinion is that we ought to disturb the constituencies in readjustment as little as possible. WHOLESALE JUGGLING IN 1882. In 1882 we altered the boundaries of 55 constituencies in order to give the Province of Ontario 40 additional seats. That at least was a most improper proceeding, but apart from that altogether, if this principle of cutting and carving and gerrymandering the counties, disregarding county boundaries, is wrong, as I maintain it is, and as every Liberal has maintained throughout the Province of Ontario, and I believe throughout the Dominion of Canada since the time that the injustice was perpetrated, we have a right to correct that wrong, no matter whether we are eight years away.

Hon. Mr. Miller—I think there is no doubt of it either, and while there is no doubt about the justice and the constitutionality of the course now being pursued, there is no doubt of its expediency. All we have to establish is that the principle is wrong, and that we have

A MANDATE FROM THE PEOPLE of this country to repeal the principle of this country from the time the confederation was formed until 1882. This was one of the questions that was discussed in every parliament from 1882 to 1886. There was no parliament in which there was not a resolution on the subject proposed. In our conventions we discussed the question. It was an issue in the elections, and it was such an issue as any other one of those which hon. gentlemen refer to when they say we have given pledges which we have not kept. It is one that we are undertaking to redeem, and one of the pledges that the electors of Canada, as the people, have returned us to parliament for the purpose of redeeming. That being so, it is important to consider what is the position of this house in relation to the power of rejecting this measure, as it has the power of rejecting every other measure, but the power to do a thing and the constitutional right to do anything are entirely different, and I say this house has not the power to reject this measure, because the people of this country, at the general election in which this was an issue, have returned a majority to the House of Commons for the purpose of carrying out that principle and giving it the effect of law. The principle that governs this house is precisely the same as that which governs the House of Lords in respect to matters of this sort. The House of Lords claimed an unrestrained power in respect to the subject of representation prior to 1832.

BRITISH PRECEDENTS. In the elections of 1832, immediately after the election of the reform bill, Earl Grey, who was the prime minister on that occasion, proposed the appointment of a sufficient number of members to the House of Commons to carry the measure in the House of Lords, or giving to the friends of the measure a majority. The political sovereignty of the country, the electorate, has pronounced in favor of it. The representatives in parliament had given a similar pronouncement. The advisors of the crown held that it was the responsibility of submitting a measure of that sort to parliament. Now, in order to avoid the policy of appointing a sufficient number of members to enable them to carry the measure, a certain number withdrew from the House of Lords and permitted the measure to be carried by majority. From that date the rule adopted in the House of Lords has been, where a question has been an issue in the country and the majority have pronounced in its favor, in the administration is returned who are prepared to take it up and sustain it, is to accept the principle of the measure.

Hon. Mr. Miller—What about the precedent of 1884—Gladstone's bill? Hon. Mr. Mills—Does my honorable friend refer to the redistribution bill? Hon. Mr. Miller—Both the redistribution and the franchise bill. Hon. Mr. Mills—The principle was not departed from. On the contrary, the principle was recognized, but the majority of the House of Commons, not vote against it or reject it, until you bring down your redistribution bill.

Hon. Mr. Miller—"Satisfactory to us." Hon. Mr. Mills—They proposed a bill for the extension of the electoral franchise, but they wanted the redistribution bill to be submitted along with it, because they were entitled to have both before them, and the one, the opposition maintained, could not well be considered without the other. Hon. Mr. Miller—But did not Gladstone's government promise a satisfactory redistribution bill would be submitted, and was not a satisfactory redistribution bill submitted? DISRAELI AND GLADSTONE IN EVIDENCE. Hon. Mr. Mills—A redistribution bill satisfactory to the men who returned them to parliament. I should like to call the attention of the honorable gentleman to the speech of Disraeli at the time in the House of Commons, when Gladstone opposed the abolition of the

established church in Ireland. That was near the end of parliament. Disraeli said: "public opinion has been expressed on this; you are proposing an amendment to the constitution. You are proposing to do a thing which, if done, cannot be undone, and therefore your conduct in making a division would be open to a question of this sort." Gladstone agreed with that view. He agreed that no measure should be introduced beyond adopting the resolution which committed the party who supported it to the abolition of church and state connection. He admitted they ought not to go further until there was an election held.

Hon. Mr. Miller—On that specific question. Hon. Mr. Mills—No, on all the questions that were before the country, and on all those questions there is an opinion expressed, because we have not adopted the principle of carrying out a single question for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the country. It is the entire principle that is submitted, and if that party is returned to power, the house must accept that they have a mandate to deal with all the questions involved in the bill. That is as clear as noonday. It is the principle recognized in England, and that principle has been adhered to ever since I say that the government went to the country on that question, but not on that question alone. There were a number of other questions involved in the bill, and the government proposed no amendment directed against the principle of any of their measures, and the principle of the bill was to diminish their utility.

Hon. Mr. Miller—Hear, hear. THE APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE IN 1896. Hon. Mr. Mills—There was an appeal made to the electorate in 1896. That appeal embraced the adoption of the franchise as it existed in the different provinces, and was supported in this house, not on the ground that my honorable friend, or others who agreed with him, approved the principle of that measure, but on the ground that they, as senators, were prepared to acquiesce in a settlement which had been agreed upon by the people of the country who were to be accepted and what shall not. There would be no objection in an appeal, if, after the appeal had been made, the majority in this house had the constitutional right to reject the proposition. That being so, this house is constitutionally bound to give effect to the principle that the county boundaries shall be respected, and that the divisions in the ridings where divisions are required shall be made in conformity with those boundaries. That is the position, and this house, I have no hesitation in saying, will be derelict in its constitutional duty if it rejects this measure.

WE go a long way in this measure in proposing that, after having adopted the doctrine that a recognized majority in England as to what we ought and ought not to declare, we leave to certain judges the power of making the redistribution. What is the reason of referring to commissioners, in many cases surveyors, men qualified to carry out the object and aim of the measure? When a country has to be divided in England, the first thing to be considered is what portion of its population are a borough population, and what portion are rural. The town or city population, and they are included along with the population of the borough. That is a matter of following a principle which is well understood, and then there is the division of counties into ridings. In that country there is far less necessity for

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UNDER THE CAR WHEELS. Toronto, March 27.—While engaged shooting in the yards at the foot of Deane street yesterday morning, W. J. Deane, a C. P. R. brakeman, residing at Hooker avenue, Toronto Junction, slipped on the ice and fell under a moving train. His right foot and ankle were crushed and his thigh broken. Deane was removed to the emergency hospital, and it is expected that he will recover.

KILLED ON THE TRACK. Welland, Ont., March 27.—A frightful accident, resulting in the death of Dr. Alexander N. Barker, occurred on the line of the N. E. and B. Railroad on Sunday. The cause was runaway team, which was struck by an express train. Dr. Barker, of Fenwick, was returning from Rosedale with a spirit-ed team of four horses, which got beyond the doctor's control. The team and an approaching express rushed on to the crossing simultaneously, and the engine struck the buggy, hurling it into the air. The box seat and top of the carriage were found 150 feet from the crossing, and the driver was still in it, but he was dead. The only mark found on him was a tear in his fur coat, and a deep flesh wound in his right side. The deceased was 29 years of age, and had one of the best teams in the district. He was a native of Scotland. About seven years ago he married Miss Sheldon, of Dundas, and took up his residence in Fenwick. He leaves a widow and three children.

OTHER FATALITIES. Mrs. Vesta Hogg shot and killed Mrs. Clara Gurley in Vienna, Ill. Jealousy. George Crotty, of New York, objected to Boarder Edward Leasure's attentions to Mrs. Crotty, whereupon Leasure shot and killed him. Paul Fleming quarrelled with his aged wife in Cheyenne, Wyo., and fired her clothing with a lighted candle, inflicting probably fatal burns.

"A Penny Saved Is a Penny Earned." Economy is the lesson taught by this saying. It is true economy to take Hood's Sarsaparilla at this season because it purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood, and thus prevents sickness during the coming season. Every bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla contains 100 doses—positive proof that it is economy to take only Hood's.

Constitution is cured by Hood's Pills. 25 cents. A new way of blasting rock is to use a cartridge of water in a shot hole and convert into steam instantly by electricity. This method is especially applicable to coal mining. THERE is not a more dangerous class of disorders than those which afflict the breathing organs. Nephritis this danger with Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil—a pulmonary ailment acknowledged efficacy. It cures soreness and lameness when applied externally, as well as swelled neck and croup in the back, and, as an inward specific, possesses most substantial results.

appealing to any outside body than there is here, because there is no particular fact that requires outside interference—there is no fact better known to the commission than to the House of Commons. Nevertheless, the government of Canada, knowing that their conduct in making a division would be open to criticism, and that charges of partisanship might be made, content themselves with these declarations and provisions which are recognized in the English practice; that is, they declare the number of representatives to which a county is entitled, and leave it to three judges to say what the division of that county shall be. They have not left it to the law, to the judges to say how many representatives there shall be. We recognize in a subordinate way—in a way that the constitution intended, in the way that was recognized in the English practice—was first established—the principle of representation by population.

CASUALTIES AND CRIMES

Hand's Fireworks Factory at Hamilton Partially Wrecked.

Mr. Teale, One of the Partners, Blown to Atoms—Two Wives Murdered by Their Husbands.

Hamilton, Ont., March 27.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a terrible explosion occurred in the factory of Hand & Co., fireworks manufacturers, King street west, and Walter Teale, one of the partners in the concern, was blown to atoms. The explosion occurred in one of the largest buildings, and half of the building was blown off cleanly. Portions of Teale's remains were found all over the grounds, which cover a large area, and one part of the trunk was found fully 100 yards from where the explosion occurred. The firemen were called out and quickly quenched the flames. Teale was alone in the compartment when the explosion occurred, and exactly what caused the explosion will probably never be known. The police took charge of the portions of his remains, and an inquest will be held. Teale was about 37 years of age, unmarried, and lived with his mother and sister. The windows in many of the buildings in the surrounding district were shattered by the force of the explosion.

TWO WIVES MURDERED. Owosso, Mich., March 27.—Charles Scott, boot-maker employed in the Ann Arbor Railroad carshops, broke into the house of his wife, from whom he had been separated, and furiously assaulted Mrs. Scott and her mother, with a heavy chisel. He then drew a revolver and shot himself dead. Mrs. Scott is fatally, and her mother, Mrs. Letitia Ferguson, seriously injured.

STABBED BY A KINGSTON CONVICT. Kingston, Ont., March 27.—Yesterday a convict named Goldsmith, from Toronto, stole Miss Mary Smith, deputy matron in the penitentiary, in the neck with a knife. The surgeon does not consider the wounds to be dangerous. Goldsmith will stand trial for his assault. It was quite unprovoked.

KILLED IN A WELL. Winnipeg, March 27.—While digging a well on Friday on W. M. Stewart's farm, near Hamlet, Man., Frederick Winnick was killed by a plank falling 40 feet from the brink of the well on to his head. He was 33 years of age, and leaves a wife and six children. He came from Ontario.

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ABBEY'S MEDICAL TALKS

Brain Fog.

When impaired digestion prevents your system from obtaining proper nourishment from your food, and the brain is over-worked, nervous depression or brain fog is the result. To overcome it the system must be built up. Healthy digestion must be restored, so the body will get the full nutrition from your food.

A teaspoonful of Abbey's Effervescent Salt taken in half a tumbler of water (not iced) night and morning will restore normal digestion and improve nutrition, thus putting the system in such a healthy condition that the nerves are calmed and the depressed feeling gone.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price, 60 cts. per large bottle. Trial size, 25 cts.

9,575 KILLED. Big Fatality Total for 30 Years, Among Pennsylvania Miners.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 27.—The annual report of James Roderick, chief of the state bureau of mines and mining, contains a chapter dealing with mine accidents and their causes. He says that during the year 1898, the report states, 9,575 lives were lost in and about the coal mines of Pennsylvania.

AN EXPERT BOX MAKER. Durham Brown, of Komoro, Drives Five Hundred Nails in Eighteen Minutes.

Komoro, March 26.—Mr. Durham Brown, of this town has the reputation of being able to drive one-quarter-inch nails at the rate of 500 in eighteen minutes, and keep it up. It is a cheese-box maker, a trade that requires much stooping. A short time ago his back gave out, and rheumatism set in in his leg and thigh. He was unable to stoop, and had to invent a machine to drive nails. However, he is driving nails in the natural way now, and Dodd's Kidney Pills are the cause of his cure.

Mr. Brown says: "After taking one box of Dodd's Kidney Pills I found an improvement in my condition and before I had finished six boxes I found myself nailing in the natural way, and Jack-in-a-Pinch (the nailing machine) discarded. Dodd's Kidney Pills are all, and even more than is claimed for them."

A \$36,000,000 TUNNEL. New York, March 27.—Real work on New York's \$36,000,000 tunnel for New York Central rapid transit was begun yesterday at Bleeker and Greene streets. The work began with the lowering of the Bleeker street sewer which the tunnel bleeds.

LOST A LEG. Detroit, March 27.—L. J. Kruger, a Michigan Central brakeman, lost a leg at 3 o'clock yesterday morning in an accident at the yards. Boyd's ambulance took him to the Sanitarium. He is in a serious condition.

The second city of the British Empire in size is Calcutta. The finest shops in a Chinese city are those devoted to the sale of cloths.

BEECHAM'S PILLS. For all Bilious and Nervous Disorders; Stomach Headache, Constipation, Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Disordered Liver, and Impure Blood.

A WONDERFUL ANTISEPTIC COMPOUND. NOVO. A Medicinal Toilet Soap of the Future. Awarded Silver Medal Greater Britain Exhibition, 1897. A FEW REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD USE NOVO. WHAT IT WILL DO. 1—Prevents all contagious diseases from approaching where it is used. 2—It will clean and polish paint work and woodwork. 3—It will clean carpets without taking them up. 4—It will clean linoleum like new. 5—It will clean bicycle chains and rims. 6—It will clean and remove paint, oil and grease stains from woolen and cotton cloth. 7—It cleans coat collars and hats. 8—It is recommended for washing the head, as it imparts a silky and healthy gloss to the hair, and is especially useful for children. Price 12c & 20c Block. Full directions on each block. R. H. LAVERS & CO., Ltd., Atlas Works, East Floss, Birkenhead, Liverpool, Eng. A. M. SMITH & CO., Sole Agents for London.

USE EDDY'S BRUSHES. The Most Durable on the Market. For Sale Everywhere.