## The Gerrymander

The Iniquitous Carving and Cutting of Constituencies.

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, in- regarded, you would need to begin at tended to remedy immediately the some point, say the Detroit River, and more glaring features of the gerryman- when you had an equality in any one der. In the course of his remarks of the constituencies—they required he said:—In rising to move the second that time—that you were to stop at reading of this bill, I am submitting that point and then begin another for the consideration of the house a constituency; but so far from that be-bill embracing principles that were ing so, you find that there were some accepted by both political parties down constituencies with eight or ten thouto the year 1872, and formally enunciated by the prime minister on that occasion, the leader of the Conservative received. When you come to the party, as the basis upon which he county of Kent as it was formed, you was proposing the redistribution of find that their representation was seats after the census of 1871. The principle then enunciated was accepted by gentlemen who represented in the House of Commons the views and sentiments of the Liberal party. So that there was no ground or division between the two parties at that time. Both accepted the principles is about and upon which a distribution of seats was provided in England for a very long period of time. In 1882 a different rule was adopted. My thing to do with the manner in which honorable friend opposite, and those associated with him at that time, occupying a prominent position in the Continuous and population, but party, servative party, supporting the views and how the division could be made that were put forward, adopted as a so as to give one party, no matter fiscal policy of Canada the principle of what might be the political feeling in protection, and in 1878 they won the elections largely upon that ground, perhaps greatly supported in their chances of success by the very great depression the country might be. No, I say that of success by the very great depression the country might be. No, I say that that had existed in the commerce and that principle was one utterly at variindustries of Canada, as well as near-ly all the rest of Christendom, at that parliamentary government. It was period. Honorable genitlemen know 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 this country if such methods of war-of the Conservative party with each fare are to be recognized. A great siasm in favor of the principles of protection 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 1878 was elected had expired, the honorable of the government on that occasion advised his Excellency Lord Lorne that it was important to dissolve par-liament and appeal to the country to know whether the country was prepar-ed still to stand by the principle of protection, because there were thous-ands of people abroad with millions of money anxious to come to this country for the purpose of investing it in inwish to invest their money in this country until they knew whether the tariff which the government had adopted in 1879 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 1882 that it had been in 1878. But I wish to remind honorable gentlemen that the government 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, and with the constituencies as they existed before 1878, and so they undertook to alter the poundaries of constituencies in a way hat 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.

I think I am not misstating the facts historically when I say that several gentlemen had a map prepared-members of the government with the assent of their colleague for the Province of Ontario—in which there was marked in every municipality the vote that had been recorded at the elections of 1874, and that vote was largely against the Conservative party, A large majority was returned at that election of the House of Commons, in favor of Mr. Mackenzie's administrathese honorable gentlemen proposed to themselves-and their names have been which was the most unfavorable to us of the constituencies of the province? That I understand, was the proposition, and so to work out that with a free hand it was necessary to disregard county boundaries altogether. I say

A Telling Exposure by the Minister of Justice. that that measure was most unjust. It was one that was greatly against the interests of this country. It was one which destroyed the feeling that the contest between political parties ought an attempt to secure, regardless of the public opinion of the country, a majority of the seats in parliament, no matter what might be the current of that public opinion. That was done. to be open and manly warfare. It was NOT REPRESENTATION BY POP-ULATION.

The measure has been sometimes defended on the ground that the proposal was one based upon the principle of representation by population. I say now, as I said here a year ago, there is no foundation whatever for that statement. It is utterly at variance with the facts. There is not the slightest regard to the principle of representation by population in what was done. If the principle of popula-tion were to have been adopted as the paramount consideration, and the boundaries of counties were to be discounty of Kent as it was formed, you about 12,000 more than was entitled to a member, and where that was the case it necessarily followed that there must be a number of constituencies the population of which was far below the unit entitled to return a member to parliament. Now, I say that that is absurd. It is at variance with the

IT IS NOT HONEST to pretend that population had anyfar more in accordance with those principles which prevail in some of the South American Requblics, and it would be impossible to maintain a high and manly tone in public life in Not long after that, the enthu- wrong has been done. That wrong has been perpetuated for a long series of years, and we are proposing at this moment that the wrong should come

THE CENSUS BOGEY. It has been sometimes said, and I shall consider that matter more at length in a moment, that we take the census every ten years, and last year several honorable gentlemen in this house, among them the honorable member from Marshfield (Hon. Mr. Ferguson) maintained that it was illegal to undertake the redistribution of seats except immediately after the taking of the census. I think that the position will hardly be seriously maintained, today. There can be no dowbt whatever of the plenary authorenterprises, but who did not ity of parliament in this regard. We could change the representation 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 par-tisan 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 English speaking minority to return a decided majority to parliament. Supposing they were to divide the French constituencies of the Province of Quebec to give them twenty 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 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 hon-orable gentleman seriously argue that when public sentiment cooled down, and after a new election under a fair-THE GERRYMANDER A CONSPIRer state of public feeling a majority was returned disposed to do justice between the different sections 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 is so? Does he think that this parliament should be precluded from correcting a wrong of that sort, simply because the previous parliament, after used their power or authority? I am sure no honorable gentleman will so

tion. Now, there was marked on that map the vote, and the problem which argue, and so the question that we have before us today is not a question whether the census is going to be given to me—was how can we divide taken next year, or the year after, or the Province of Ontario, with a vote whether the distribution will be made taken next year, or the year after, or in 1902 or not? If the census shows that has occurred in recent years, so that a different number of members as with that vote to give us a majority should be allotted to 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

DEATH TO LET GO.

Until a consumptive be actually in the sheaf 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



for health. Exercise etc., must all be clowatched sufficient lung structure left oh will do the building. If proper care be erally and Shiloh's Consump-tion Cure be

taken faithfully as directed the building will be sure, there will be no failure. This grand restorer is guaranteed not to fail. The whole purchase money is returned if it does not fulfil our pro-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 trouble, to try it and be convinced. Yours truly, Mrs. Horbury Turen.
Sold in Canada and United States at 25c, 5cc and \$1.00 a bottle. In Great Britainat 22 2d, 23 3d and 45 6d.

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 four 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 bound-aries, is wrong, as I maintain it is, and as every Liberal has maintained throughout the Province of Ontario, 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 within two years of the census and another readjustment, r whether we are eight years away. Hon. Mr. Miller—I think there is no

doubt about that. Hon. Mr. Mills-I think there is no doubt of it either, and while there is no doubt about the justice and the constitutionality of the course neither is there any doubt as to its expediency. All we have to establish is that the principle is wrong, and that we

A MANDATE FROM THE PEOPLE of this country to restore the principle that was recognized from the time the confederation was formed until 1882. This was one of the questions that was discussed in every parliament from 1882 to 1896. There was no parliament in which there was not a resolution on the subject proposed. In our conventions we discussed the questions. It was an issue in the elections, and issue as any other one of those which hon. gentlemen refer to when they say we have given pledges which we have not redeemed. This is one of the pledges, and it is one that we are undertaking to redeem, and one of the pledges that the electors of Canada, as the political sovereignty of the country, have re-turned us to parliament for the purpose of redeeming. That being so, it is important to consider what is the position of this house upon that question. I say that this house has the power of rejecting this measure, as it has the power of rejecting every other measure which we propose to submit to it, but the power to do a thing and the constitutional right to do anything are entirely different, and say this house has not the constitutional right to reject this measure, because the people of this country, at the general election in which this an issue, have returned a majority to the House of Commons for the purpose of carrying out that principle and giv-ing 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 1831.

BRITISH PRECEDENTS. In the elections of 1832, immediately after the rejection of the reform bill Earl Grey, who was the prime minis-ter on that occasion, proposed the ap-poin ment of a sufficient number of peers for the purpose of carrying 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 pro-nounced in favor of it. The representatives in parliament had given a similar pronouncement. The advisors of the crown held that view and took the responsibility of submitting a measure of that sort to parliament. Now, in order to avoid the policy of appointing a sufficient number of peers to enable them to carry the measure, a certain number withdrew from the House of Lords and permitted the measure to be carried by a majority, and from that date the rule adopted in the House of Lords has been, where question has been an issue in the country and the majority have pro-nounced in its favor, or an 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 redistri-bution and the franchise bill.

Hon. Mr. Mills-The principle was not departed from. On the contrary, the principle was recognized, but the not departed from. On the contrary, the principle was recognized, but the opposition said. "we will postpone the measure, not vote against it or reject it until you bring down your redistribution bill."

William, Ont.

In the year 1894 her husband wrote the following: "Two years ago my wife was very ill with dyspepsia. None of the many remedies she tried gave her any relief.

Finally she tried Burdock Blood Bitters

Hon. Mr. Miller-"Satisfactory

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 Glad-

established church in Ireland. That was near the end of parliament. Disraeli said "public opinion has not 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 the electorate of the country ought to be heard upon a question of this sort," and Gladstone agreed with that view. He agreed that no measure should be He agreed that no measure should be introduced beyond adopting the resolu-tion 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 opin-ion expressed, because we have not adopted the principle of the plebiscite in public elections. We do not submit a single questions. We do not submit a single question for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the country. It is the entire policy of the party that is submitted, and if that party is returned to power, the house must as-rume that they have a mandate to deal with all the questions embraced in the policy of the party. 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. They were all dealt with by the Gladstone gov-ernment, and the House of Lords proposed no amendment directed against the principle of any one of their measures. Reforms were proposed; changes were proposed that it was held would emasculate some of those measures and diminish their utility, but there was not an amendment proposed which pointed directly against the principle of a bill upon which the public opinion of the country had been pro-nounced. What is the recognized doc-trine of modern times? It is that the electorate are the political sovereignty of the country.

Hon. Mr. Miller-Hear, hear. THE APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE IN

Hon. Mr. Mills-There was an appeal made to the electorate in 1896. That appeal embraced the adoption franchise as it existed in the different provinces. That was accepted and has become law. It was sup-ported in this house, not on the ground that my honorable friend, or others who agreed with him, approved of the principle of that measure, but on the ground that they, as senators, were prepared to acquiesce in a set-tlement which had been expressed by the electorate of the country who must finally determine what shall be accepted and what shall not. There would be no object in an appeal—there would be no point in an appeal if, after the appeal had been made, the majority in this house had the constitutional right to reject the proposition after it had been approved of by the people. That being so, this house is consitutionally 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. THE JUDGES TO REDISTRIBUTE. We go a long way in this measure in proposing that, after having adopted the doctrine that is recognized in 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 in England of adopting the principle of referring this to commissioners, in many cases surveyors, men qualified to carry out the object and aim of parliament? When a county has to be divided in England, the first thing to be considered is what portion of its population are a borough popula-tion, who, although residing outside of the town or city limit, are nevertheless a city population, and they are included along with the population of the borough. That is one duty to be discharged. It 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 les necessity for

### ANOTHER TRIUMPH FOR BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.



Mrs. Wm. Day's case is one more positive proof of the permanency of the cures this remedy makes.

The country is full of dyspepsia cures. They're like Jonah's gourd—spring up in a night and vanish in a night. There's nothing of a permanent or stable character either about these remedies them-

selves, or the cure they make.

Now Burdock Blood Bitters has been on the market more than twenty years. It has cured thousands of the worst cases of dyspepsia and cured them to stay cured.

Take this case of Mrs. Wm. Day, of Fort William, Ont.

and after taking six bottles was entirely cured. That is now more than two years ago and she has had no return of the malady. I also have had occasion to use B.B.B. and I cannot speak too highly in its favor. I always recommend it to my friends and is every case with good results.

(Signed) Wm. Day.
Now the following letter which has been rebe 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 eall the attention of the honorable gentleman to the speech of Disraeli at the lime in the House of Commons, when Gladstone opposed the abolition of the Gladstone opposed the abolition of the lime in the House of Commons, when Gladstone opposed the abolition of the lime in the House of Commons, when Gladstone opposed the abolition of the lime in the House of Commons, when Gladstone opposed the abolition of the lime in the House of Commons, when Gladstone opposed the abolition of the lime in the House of Commons, when Gladstone opposed the abolition of the lime in the House of Commons, when Gladstone opposed the lime in the House of Commons, when Gladstone opposed the lime in the House of Commons, when Gladstone opposed the lime in the House of Commons, when Gladstone opposed the lime in the House of Commons, when Gladstone opposed the lime in the following letter which has been recently received shows how permanent the cure made in 1892 has been: I must say with pleasure that my wife after being cured of dyspepsia in the year 1892 by taking Burdock Blood Bitters, never had the slightest return of it for more than four years, when she thought she had symptoms of the old trouble, and to make sure that my wife after being cured of dyspepsia in the year 1892 by taking Burdock Blood Bitters, never had the slightest return of it for more than four years, when she that my wife after being cured of dyspepsia in the year 1892 by taking Burdock Blood Bitters, never had the slightest return of it for more than four years, when she had symptoms of the old trouble, and to make sure that the cure which has been recured in 1892 has been: I must say with pleasure that my wife af

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 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 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— they could not leave it, having any regard 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 con-etitution intended, in the way that was recognized when confederation was first established—the principle of representation by population.

### 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 vesterday afternoon a terrific 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 re-mains 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, a boiler-maker employed in the Arbor Railroad carshops, broke into the house of his wife, from whom he had been separated, and furiously assaulted Mrs. Scott and her mother Scott is fatally, and her mother, Mrs. Letitia Ferguson, seriously, injured. Oil City, Pa., March 27.-Amos Elder, an oil well driller, shot and killed his wife. Elder was intoxicated at the time, and the shooting occurred after a terrible struggle in which the woman sought to save her life. The murderer

STABBED BY A KINGSTON CON

Kingston, Ont., March 27.-Yesterday a convict named Goldsmith, from Toronto, stabbed Miss Mary Smith, deputy matron in the penitentiary, in the neck with a knife. The surgeon does not consider the wounds to be danger-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 Hamlota, Man., Frederick Teskey 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.

UNDER THE CAR WHEELS Toronto, March 27 .- While engaged shunting in the yards at the foot of Simcoe street yesterday morning, W. J. Deane, a C. P. R. brakeman, residing at Hooke 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 T., H. and B. Railroad on Sunday. The cause was a runaway team, which was struck by an express train. Dr. Barker, of Fenwick, was returning from Rosedene with a spirited team of young 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 fee 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 medical practices 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. Jeal-

George Crotty, of New York, objected to Boarder Edward Leasure's attentions to Mrs. Crotty, whereupon Leasure shot and killed him. Paul Flemery quarreled with his aged wife in Cheyenne, Wyo., and fired her clothing with a lighted candle, in-flicting 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 for the coming season. Every bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla contains 100 doses -positive proof that it is economy to take only Hood's.

Constipation is cured by Hood's Pills. 25 cents.

A new way of blasting rock is to place a cartridge of water in a shot hole and convert into steam instantly by electricity. This method is especially applicable to coal mines. THERE is not a more dangerous

class of disorders than those which affect the breathing organs. Nullify this danger with Dr. Thomas' Eclectsic Oil—a pulmonic of acknowledged efficacy. It cures soreness and lameness cacy. It cures soreness and lameness when applied externally, as well as swelled neck and crick in the back, swelled neck and crick in the back. and, as an inward specific, possesses most substantial results.

Fag.

When impaired digestion prevents your system from obtaining proper nourishment from your food, and the brain is over-worked, nervous depression or brain fag 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

ABBEY DAEDICAL TALKS

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. In the thirty years from 1870 to 1899, the report states, 9,575 lives were lost with a heavy chisel. He then drew the report states, 9,575 lives were lost a revolver and shot himself dead. Mrs. in and about the coal mines of Penn-

sylvania. Commenting upon the fatalities Chief Roderick says: "It is generally conceded that the anthracite law of this state is the best mining law in world. Therefore, in my opinion, He is a cheese-box maker, a the great loss of life is not due to any defect in the law, neither is it the fault of the mine inspectors, who are an intelligent and hard-working body ed to some colliery managements, but the greatest neglect is on the part of the employes.

R. T. OF T.

The Dominion Council Chooses Officers for the Year.

Hamilton, March 27.-The business of the annual meeting of the Dominion Council, R. T. of T, was brought to a close on Saturday afternoon, when these officers were elected: George H. Lees, Hamilton, Dominion councilor; A. M. Featherston, Hamilton, past manager of insurance decouncillor. partment; Rev. H. S. Mathews, New-

market, Dominion vice-councilor; C. V. Emory, M.D., Hamilton, Dominion secretary; B. E. McKenzie, B.A., M.D., Toronto, Dominion medical director; Z. Gallagher, Toronto, solicitor; A. C. Neff, F. C. A., Toronto, and W. A. Edwards, Hamilton, auditors; E. Howe, Hatley, Que., Dominion herald; J. S. Newmarket. Dominion deputy herald; George H. Healey, Virden, Man., guard; S. H. Graham, Hamilton, editor Royal Templar. The board of directors is as follows:

vanport; J. A. Austin, F. Buchanan Hughes, Toronto; Rev. Wm. Ket well, Mount Forest; W. A. Hallid Brooklin, and J. J. Mason, Bowm ville. By virtue of his office as Dor ion councilor, Mr. Lees is chairman the board.

AN EXPERT BOX MAKE

Durham Brown, of Kenmore. Dri ves Five Hundred Nails in Eighteen Winutes.

Kenmore, March 26.-Mr. Durhlam Brown, of this town has the reputa of being able to drive one-a quarter-inch nails at the rate of in eighteen minutes, and keep that requires much stooping. time ago his back gave out, and matism set in in his leg and thigh was unable to stoop, and had vent a machine to drive nails. Hever, he is driving nails in the na way now, and Dodd's Kidney Pill

the cause of his cure.

Mr. Brown says: "After taking box of Dodd's Kidney Pills I fou improvement in my condition an fore I had finished six boxes I myself nailing in the natural and Jack-in-a-Pinch (the nailing chine) discarded. Dodd's Kidney are all, and even more than is cl

A \$36,000,000 TUNNEL

New York, March 27 .- Real wo New York's \$36,000,000 tunnel : der-ground rapid transit was yesterday at Bleecker and streets. The work begun was the ering of the Bleecker street sewer which the tunnel bisects. LOST A LEG.

Detroit, March 27.-L. J. Kr Michigan Central brakeman, 10 at 3 o'clock yesterday morni accident at the yards. Boyd's lance took him to the Sanitari is in a serious condition.

The second city of the Britispire in size is Calcutta. The finest shops in a Chi

are those devoted to the sale Geo. H. Lees and A. M. Featherston, fins. 

# BEECHAM'S

For all Bilious and Nervous Disorders; Slok Headache, Constipation, Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Disordered Liver, and Impure Blood.

A WONDERFUL ANTISEPTIC COMPOUND

Beecham's Pills have the largest sale of any Proprietary Medicine in the world. This has been achieved without the publication of testimonials.



A Medicated Toilet Scap of the Purest. 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 not kill the gloss on the paint.
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4—It will clean bicycle chains and rims.

Novo is claimed to be the cheapest and best paint.

Novo is claimed to be the cheapest and best paint clean market. Try it on finger marks on doors.

WILL DO.

6—It will clean and remove paint, oil and grease stains from woolen and cotton dlothing. Also cleans coat collars and hata.

7—It contains no alkali and is strongly recommended for washing the head, as it imparts a sliky and natural gloss to the hair, and is especially useful for children.

Price 12c & 20c Block R. H. LAVERS & CO, Ltd., Atlas Works. East Float, Birkenhead, Liverpool, Eng

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The Most Durable on the Market For Sale Everywhere.

DO NOT TAKE PURGATIVES Other than those recommended by the Medical Profession.

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Sole Agents of the APOLLINARIS CO., Ld., London