

# THAT GERRYMANDER

## Hon. A. G. MacKay's Fifth Letter to the People of Ontario.

**EQUALIZATION OF POPULATION.**—That county boundaries would be followed as far as possible, but that the real basis of action in the redistribution measure would be the equalization of population in the various ridings, was the clearest announcement made upon the floor of the House by the Premier. His statement is fairly reported in The Globe of March 15, as follows:—"It was proposed that county boundaries should be followed as far as possible, and the basis of any action would be the equalization as far as possible of the population of the different ridings." The census of 1901 was taken as the sole and only guide as to population. Let us test the honesty of the Premier's statement by actual results. West Lambton by said census has a population of 34,908; East Lambton, 22,470, a difference of 12,438. West Kent has a population of 33,593; East Kent, 23,252, a difference of 10,341. North Perth has a population of 29,265; South Perth, 20,820, a difference of 8,445. In many of the other counties the difference in population between the ridings runs up into the thousands, yet all these large inequalities remain untouched and unremoved. By way of contrast, let us look at Peel and Cardwell. Peel had a population of 19,032, and Cardwell had 17,473, a difference of only 1,559. Under the pretext of observing county boundaries, the township of Albion (including Bolton village), which has formed part of Cardwell since Confederation, is removed from Cardwell and placed in Peel. From the lesser is taken part of what it had, and this is added to the greater, with the result that Peel now has a population of 21,475, while Cardwell has but 14,030, a difference of 7,445! The main basis of action is the equalization of population: before action is taken the difference in population is but 559; after "action" the difference is 7,445! Before action, Peel, mainly owing to Mr. John Smith's exceptional popularity, had been carried by very narrow majorities; after action, an adverse majority of nearly 300 stands against the Liberals. The observance of county boundaries is not a good excuse for such rascality, because when we go, for example, to Russell and Carleton counties we find that the municipalities of Gloucester and Osgoode, which belong to Carleton for municipal purposes, are allowed to remain in Russell, and are not placed in Carleton. It would not suit Conservative interests to make the change.

**OTTAWA AND TORONTO.**—In 1872, Ottawa, by the then Dominion Government (Conservative), was given two members. The city was not divided into two constituencies. The unifying effect of requiring different creeds and nationalities to join forces under the respective party flags was given as the reason for not making two separate constituencies. This system has worked very satisfactorily in Ottawa, and was adopted in 1894 by the local Liberal Government when Ottawa was allowed two representatives. But the present Government, in dealing with Ottawa, are constrained to follow the "one man, one vote; one constituency, one representative" principle, and therefore Ottawa is divided. The incident that both representatives now are Liberals and that the present constituency of Ottawa West had at the last election some 500 of a Conservative majority, of course, was not thought of by the authors of a gerrymander heralded on such high-sounding ethical lines! Perish the thought! But, if so, what sane reason can be given for not dividing Toronto into eight constituencies? Why should an elector outside Toronto have only one vote and one representative, while the Toronto elector has two votes and two representatives? Again, it is possible that in Class A two candidates may have respectively 10,000 and 9,900 votes, while the highest candidate in Class B (the same constituency) may have but 9,000 votes. Thus we may have the anomalous and absurd result that the candidates receiving the highest and third highest number of votes may be declared elected, and he that has secured the second largest vote will be declared defeated. And all this humbug and three-card-man's legislation passed in the sacred name of honesty! This may be honest legislation à la Whitney; how the electors of the Province view it remains to be seen.

A. G. MACKAY.

# ONSLAUGHT ON THE ROSS RIFLE.

## Col. Worthington Leads the Conservative Attack.

## Sir Frederick Borden Defends the Weapon.

## Will be Used Exclusively at Coming Camps.

Ottawa, May 21.—The efficiency of the Ross rifle, which has been the subject of so much criticism on the part of a few Conservative members and of one or two newspapers, was, by the decision of an Opposition caucus to-day, transformed into a definite party issue. The result was that the desire of the government to proceed with the passing of supply was frustrated, and the whole day was devoted to debating a vote of censure on the Militia Department. Col. Worthington, who has all along been the moving spirit of the opposition to the Ross rifle, moved the resolution, which charged the Militia Department with deplorable inefficiency and gross extravagance and improvidence, and he spent over three hours in reading the testimony of rifle experts, commissions of inquiry and newspaper writers disparaging the rifle. His objections to the arm were that it was defective as a sporting weapon, and a source of danger to those who used it. Sir Frederick Borden made a most effective reply. He declared that a more creditable campaign had never been undertaken than that directed against the statements of those opposed to the arm were absolutely without foundation. Comparisons with other rifles, both as regards price and efficiency, were generally favorable to the Ross rifle, and he ridiculed the idea that there was any danger to those who used it, citing evidence clearly proving that the most serious complaints which had been made had little or no foundation. Sir Frederick stated that at this year's camps the Ross rifle only would be used for target practice.

**A Monster Petition.**—Mr. Armand Davigne presented petitions, which he said were signed by over 400,000 French-speaking people in Quebec, asking that public utility companies in that Province be required to use French as well as English in their notices on tickets, documents, etc. Seven page boys were required to carry these petitions from the House. Sir Wilfrid Laurier moved that the Committee on Privileges and Elections make inquiry into the loss of papers in connection with the Stanstead election. Hon. Geo. P. Graham read from the district engineer in charge a letter unqualifiedly denying that floods had

damaged the National Transcontinental Railway line near La Tuque, and that as a consequence the route would have to be changed. The report, the engineer said, apparently arose from the flooding of a temporary embankment, but there was not a foot of water on the line proper in his district from New Brunswick to a point on the St. Maurice River in Quebec, and it would not be necessary to change one foot of the location of the line.

### The Ross Rifle.

Colonel Worthington, on motion to go into supply, entered upon a discussion of the Ross rifle. In referring to the steps leading up to the adoption by the Government of the Ross rifle, he said the idea of having a rifle for the Canadian force made in this country was a laudable one. Its working out, however, had not been satisfactory, the result being that a contraband Yankee rifle was being placed in the hands of the Canadian militia. Colonel Worthington argued that the rifle was unsafe and unworkable, and the action of the government in placing it in the hands of the militia was criminal. Seventeen component parts of the rifle were, he said, manufactured in the United States. In case of trouble Canada would be in an awkward position under these circumstances. Proceeding to quote at considerable length from experts' reports, he was interrupted by Colonel Sam Hughes.

Colonel Worthington objected to the interruptions. Colonel Hughes—I was trying to put some life into it. Colonel Worthington—You cannot put life into this; it is a dead dog. (Laughter.) The evidence of expert witnesses, he declared, showed that as a magazine gun the Ross rifle was useless, and not the kind of a weapon that should be placed in the hands of the militia. Col. Worthington went on to say that there was so little confidence in the Ross rifle that it was not used on the ranges.

He appealed to the Minister of Militia to reconsider his decision to place the Ross rifle in the hands of the defenders of the country, and concluded by moving the following amendment:—"That the dealings of the Department of Militia and Defence in connection with the adoption and manufacture of the Ross rifle as an arm for the defence of Canada have displayed deplorable inefficiency, have been characterized by gross extravagance and improvidence, and have impaired public confidence both in the alleged efficiency of the rifle and in the management of the department."

**Sir Frederick Borden.**—Sir Frederick Borden said Colonel Worthington had at last apparently succeeded in convincing his party that the Ross rifle was an undesirable arm. Col. Hughes—Pardon me. (Laughter.) Sir Frederick Borden—I will say a portion of his party. Col. Worthington had talked about his patriotism, but Sir Frederick Borden doubted whether that was the best way to exhibit his love of country, and he strongly deprecated bringing down the question of the efficiency of the Ross rifle to the low level of party warfare. There had been only three occasions in which the

Ross rifle had been seriously attacked, and the statement that any accident occurred or that there was the likelihood of any serious danger to life was absolutely without foundation. With the exception of one rifle, tampered with by friends of the hon. gentleman at Eastman, there was not a single one of the 42,000 rifles now delivered which was not a serviceable rifle and fit for use. He made that statement with full responsibility as to what it meant, and upon the report of those most competent to advise him on matters of that kind. Any defects discovered were only trifling and could quite easily be remedied at very small expense. Sir Frederick Borden read from the report of the proceedings of the Colonial Conference, showing how that body had placed itself on record as urging colonial governments to see to the manufacture of arms for use in their own countries rather than to depend on the mother country for supplies which might be cut off in times of war. Col. Worthington had strangely alleged that the Prime Minister was not prepared to make a contribution to the imperial navy, but had failed to say whether he was willing to do so himself. He had also failed to say that the Government had adopted the policy of relieving the overburdened taxpayers of the mother country of the cost of maintaining garrisons here, and had taken the responsibility of the defence of Canadian territory, and, in accordance with that, had taken action to secure the manufacture of small arms in the country.

He outlined the negotiations leading to the Government contracts for the Ross rifle, and then quoted from reports by the board of officers, including Generals Otter, Colombs, Anderson, J. M. Gibson, N. Hughes and Captain Daudet, saying that on the whole the Ross rifle was found to be a good weapon.

He characterized the statement of Colonel Worthington that the rifle was a contraband Yankee rifle as most unwarranted. The parts were not imported complete from the United States and England. There might be one or two screws and two or three springs imported, but the factory could go on without permission to import the material out of which the rifle had to be made. The statement that the factory was simply a place for assembling the parts was absolutely untrue. The fact that out of \$1,200,000 spent in the Ross factory \$900,000 had been spent on labor was sufficient to commend the industry. He intended that at the camps this year the Ross rifle, and it alone, should be used at target practice, and that the Lee-Enfield would not be used.

At 12:05 Mr. Northrup rose to continue the debate, supporting the views of Colonel Worthington. He criticized the Government for undertaking to have the rifles made in Canada when the important parts had to be imported. When a wiser government came into power things would be better done.

Sir Frederick Borden—The hon. gentleman's own agents established a cartridge factory in Canada, and until this much-abused Government came into power the only thing used to make those cartridges had to be imported. To-day the shells and most of the rest of the material for those cartridges are made in Canada.

Mr. Northrup criticized the contract, as being most favorable to the rifle company, especially that clause providing for a 75 per cent. advance.

Colonel Hughes moved the adjournment of the debate, which will be resumed to-morrow.

### DOCTOR TAKES OVERDOSE.

#### Holland Landing Medico Had Hard Fight for Life.

Toronto, May 22.—Sitting in a chair in the vestibule of the Grosvenor House last night, Dr. Lapp, a visitor from Holland Landing, told a neighbor that he had taken some strychnine mixture, and wanted some belladonna, and almost immediately stiffened and collapsed. Drs. Graham and Terzaghi hurriedly sent for a doctor, and he hurriedly sent for a doctor to counteract the effects of the dose of poison he had taken. Recovery was delayed some time, as no anaesthetics could be administered, but finally about 11 o'clock Dr. Lapp was put to bed, and was resting quietly last night.

In his room upstairs two bottles labelled poison were found. One contained six ounces of strychnine mixture and the other arsenic. Dr. Lapp had just been out of the hotel before he collapsed, and as the bottle of strychnine had but one dose taken out of it, it is presumed that he went out to get the drug. He is a man of about 50 years, has practiced medicine at Holland Landing, and has been staying at the Grosvenor House but a few days.

### CIVIL SERVANTS' APPEAL.

#### Taxation of Incomes Before Supreme Court.

Ottawa, May 21.—The Supreme Court to-day heard argument of counsel in the case of Abbott vs. the city of St. John. The question raised on this appeal is whether the municipality of St. John had power, under Provincial legislation, to assess the income of an official of the Dominion Government.

This question has heretofore been settled in Canada against the municipalities, but the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, in Halifax, decided in 1906 that the State of Victoria could tax the salary of an official of the Commonwealth. The Supreme Court of New Brunswick followed that decision in the present case, and held that the Dominion salary could be taxed. Judgment was reserved.

The court adjourned until Tuesday, the 26th of May, for the purpose of hearing appeals on the Ontario list.

### DEBATE ON PREFERENCE.

#### A Change Coming Over Feeling in Britain.

London, May 21.—The preference debate was concluded in the House of Lords to-day. Lord St. Aldwyn (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) admitted that a change was coming over the feeling in the country. Lord Lansdowne said the Government's attitude at the imperial conference had been a big blunder. The Government could have left no legacy more detrimental to the interests of the empire. He emphasized the isolating effect, and the probable imitation by others of the colonies of Canada's commercial negotiations. Lord Crewe, Colonial Secretary, replied that it was impossible to divorce preference from protection.

Thomas Boyle was yesterday appointed to fill the vacancy on the St. Catharines police force caused by the dismissal of Constable Burke. Burke pleaded for reinstatement, but the commissioners considered their first duty was to the people. Sergeant McCarthy was appointed transient officer.

# WAKED GUESTS.

## RAN THROUGH BURNING HOTEL AND FAINTED ON TOP FLOOR.

### Miss Cornell, Cook in Ill-Fated Hotel at Tillsonburg, Was the Means of Rousing Sleepers to Sense of Danger—Saved Several Lives.

Tillsonburg, May 21.—The physicians report that all the patients who were injured yesterday at the Queen's Hotel fire are somewhat improved. Miss Dunbar, who was regarded as the most critical, regained consciousness after twenty-four hours, and all symptoms now indicate improved conditions. Mrs. John Mero, who sustained a compound fracture of the leg, is resting quietly and her recovery is now expected. Miss Mero's condition, however, will be some days before the results likely to follow the shock will be definitely ascertained. Miss Campbell is gradually recovering from the shock, and her ultimate recovery is believed to be only a question of time.

That one lone and terrified woman rushing through the corridors of a blazing hotel and waking the sleeping guests was the means of saving the most, if not all, the lives of those who escaped from destruction in the burning of the Queen's Hotel Wednesday morning, and Shaw & Sons, declares that he owes life in doing as she did, is apparent from the stories told by those who escaped from the blazing hotel. To Miss Cornell, who for years was cook in the Queen's, many of the more fortunate guests, about their escape, and one man, Mr. R. M. Overholt, of Toronto, representing Messrs. Bradshaw & Sons, declares that he owes his life to her courage. From what can be learned of the awful awakening of the slumbering hotel it was due to this woman, who ran all through the house from the kitchen to the top floor, screaming as she ran the one terrible word: "Fire! fire! fire!" until she fainted at the end of her mission on the second floor of the doomed building. Every person interferred by the reporter in telling of his or her escape stated that they were first awakened by the screams of the woman.

"I owe my life in the first place to the cook of the hotel, Miss Cornell," declared Mr. R. M. Overholt. "It was she who roused me, sleeping as I was on the third story, just in time. You see, I had a room up on the top flat, and I was sound asleep when her screams woke me. For about a second I could not tell what was the matter. I wasn't fully awake, but when I smelled the smoke I just grabbed some of my effects and ran into the corridor. When I got there, there was Miss Cornell exhausted and just ready to faint."

"I dragged her to a balcony in the rear and another man joined us, and from that point she and this man got down by a ladder. I couldn't wait for the ladder, though, and after trying to get down from another balcony I climbed up the rain pipe on to the roof, and by getting from one roof to the other finally was able to get within fourteen feet of the ground. I jumped then, you may imagine."

Miss McLehian, the milliner, whose rooms were on the third floor, told practically the same story of being awakened by a woman's scream. She, it seems, had a knowledge of the plan of the hotel, and groped her way to a fire escape, from which she eventually reached safety. Mr. W. C. Halliday, traveller for H. W. Nelson & Company, told of climbing down a ladder after being roused out of his sleep by the cries of Miss Cornell. Mr. H. B. Jackman, of the J. J. Taylor Safe Works Company, was one of those fortunate enough to rescue all his belongings. He said that his sleep was broken by the shout of a woman, otherwise his escape might have been less easy or might not have been effected at all.

Premier Whitney this morning stated that the fire would have been investigated into the fatal fire at Tillsonburg, particularly with regard to the apparent lack of provision for escape.

# THE LAUGH ON THEM

## Lazy Jim Wins Wife and Ranch.

(New York Globe.)

"Jim" Lawrence, who was employed in the commissary department on Ellis Island, was so lazy that he never sneezed because of the exertion; he wore slippers almost every day, and he never faced or buttoned to do, he never owned an overcoat because he would have had to put it on and take it off, and it is rumored that he never went to bed because he would have had to get up again. He was a story on the island and "Lazy Jim." He earned the title and four months ago accumulated enough counts for tardiness to be "fired." Everybody on the island laughed. Laziness was getting its own reward. But time has changed the laugh and it is now on the other workers in the department, because a month before Lawrence received his invitation to quit the island, he quietly slipped one of his cards into one of the lunch boxes which are sold to immigrants, and he advised the finder to communicate with him, if she wanted a "fine, bright, willing, American husband."

Lazy Jim now has a wife, a ranch, and some money to spend in Arizona. He has this information to Assistant Manager Frank Ainsworth, and really his letter laughed all over itself.

Lawrence applied to Harry Balfe, chief of the department on Ellis Island, about a year ago for a job selling lunch boxes to the immigrants. His appearance was good. His laziness did not show until he had been working about a month. He was changed from one position to another in an endeavor to find out if he had any special vocation in the feeding line.

The day before he left the island he confided to one of his friends that he had put his card in one of the boxes and, with a wink, he had received a reply that looked very good to him. He had at the time that the box with his card had been bought by a girl named Lena Keiger, who came here on the French line steamer Provence early in January. Lena left the island for St. Louis, where she had friends. From there she said she went to Winslow, Ariz., where she entered the employ of a widow named Mrs. Sarah Farnsworth. "Now you may think Lena Keiger wrote back to Lawrence, but she didn't. She couldn't read English, so having tucked the card away she showed it to Mrs. Farnsworth. What Mrs. Farnsworth said to the girl Lawrence did not relate, but Mrs. Farnsworth had written to him and pictures had been changed. His listener gave him the mer-

# GOURLAY TONE

Possesses that rare singing quality that appertains only to a piano possessing an accurately and scientifically drawn scale. The GOURLAY TONE has charmed thousands of pleased purchasers of these pianos in all sections of the country.

## Gourlay Case Designs

Are more than merely attractive. They are artistic creations of the highest order, and a GOURLAY Piano will grace a palace or an apartment, for they are made in a variety of styles.

## Gourlay Construction

Leaves nothing to be desired in the important matter of durability. The GOURLAY is built to last a lifetime, and will possess its musical qualities as long as it lasts.

May we send you our illustrated Piano Book? It is free for the asking.

# Gourlay, Winter & Leeming

## 66 King Street West - Hamilton

### ATTERCLIFFE

David Brown has bought a house and lot in the village. Stanley Miller has improved since last week, and is now considered out of danger.

Rev. Mr. Cole preached a fine educational sermon here last Sunday.

Mr. Anderson was first returned to the Legislature at the general election of 1902, and was re-elected in 1905. He was a Presbyterian in religion. Mr. Anderson was not a candidate for re-election to the Legislature.

Contractor James Parker has just completed putting a galvanized roof on Mr. Gies's Miller's drive house and shed.

Mr. Collier Cosby and family, of Castorville, and Mr. and Mrs. John Moore, of St. Catharines, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Souter, of East Buffalo, are making a two weeks' holiday visit with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Souter and other relatives here.

Victim of Hydrophobia a Native of Concession.

New York, May 21.—Dr. Ira Van Giesen, expert on hydrophobia for the New York Board of Health, was inoculated with hydrophobia to-day while making an autopsy on the body of Wm. H. Marsh, the Brooklyn manufacturer, who died of that disease yesterday.

Dr. Van Giesen said he had been inoculated before, and he expressed only annoyance at the accident. He went to the laboratory of the Board of Health for treatment, and will go to the Pasteur Institute later. The autopsy showed that Marsh died of hydrophobia.

The feeling of alarm in Brooklyn which followed the news of Mr. Marsh's death was intensified this afternoon when a mad dog dashed through the streets and bit three persons. The dog was finally shot and killed by a policeman, and the three men who had been bitten by the animal were rushed to a hospital. There their wounds were cauterized, after which they were taken to the Pasteur Institute.

Ramsey Marsh, the 21-year-old son, and Miss Edna Thompson, bookkeeper for Mr. Marsh, are taking the Pasteur treatment in an effort to ward off an attack of the rabies. The young man does not recall being bitten, but Miss Thompson was attacked by the dog the day after Mr. Marsh contracted the disease, and sustained a bad bite on her chin.

While the physicians attending the young man and Miss Thompson feel confident that all danger has passed, they will watch the two with great care for the next three weeks.

Brockville, May 21.—Mayor C. S. Cositt, of this town, received word this

morning of the death at New York of W. H. Marsh, a wealthy manufacturer there. He was a native of Concession, and married Miss Cositt, of Brockville. He went to New York 25 years ago, and became President of the Standard Water Meter Company, which he organized. He was a brother of Alvin Marsh, formerly Mayor of Denver, who died two years ago.

**EAST PETERBORO'S EX-MEMBER.**

Mr. William Anderson Passed Away After a Lingerings Illness.

Peterboro, May 21.—Mr. Wm. Anderson, ex-Liberal member of the Legislature for East Peterboro, died at Nichols Hospital at 7 o'clock this morning. He had been a long time ill from pernicious anaemia. He had been under treatment in the hospital here since April 21st. He leaves a widow, five sons and one daughter. The funeral will take place on Saturday at Keene.

Mr. Anderson was first returned to the Legislature at the general election of 1902, and was re-elected in 1905. He was a Presbyterian in religion. Mr. Anderson was not a candidate for re-election to the Legislature.

**NO GARLIC IN DETROIT.**

Aged Bruce County Couple Found Wandering in Street.

Detroit, May 21.—Mr. and Mrs. John McLean, aged ninety and eighty years, respectively, who left their home in Bruce county, Ontario, to visit their daughter in Mount Clemens, Mich., were found wandering aimlessly around the streets here this morning. The police turned them over to the poor commission, and the latter, who have for years dealt successfully with forgers of all tongues, never failing to secure an interpreter, are now baffled by the Gaelic of the aged couple, who can speak very little English.

They cannot explain how they reached Detroit instead of Mt. Clemens. They are being cared for by the Poor Commission until their relatives can be reached.

**A GOOD-SIZED STURGEON.**

Ottawa, May 21.—An eighty-five-pound sturgeon was caught in the Ottawa River between Aymer and Ottawa last night by Mr. Louis Durocher, of Hull. The fish measured five feet three inches in length. Mr. Durocher was fishing from a boom with, he says, but an ordinary hook and line. With great difficulty he succeeded in landing the fish after having stunned it with repeated blows from a hammer. The fish is now on exhibition in Hull.

Caught in the Ottawa River With Hook and Line.

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