

**CHILD LABOR  
WAS DISCUSSED****Bill to Amend Shops and Factories  
Acts Before House.****T. H. Preston Criticizes Government  
For Marking Time.****Ontario Lags Behind in Dealing  
With Important Problems.**

Toronto, Feb. 29.—The amendments to the shops and factories acts were discussed yesterday afternoon. Mr. T. H. Preston, the member for Brant, was the chief critic of the Government, and as a member of the Child Labor Committee he expressed regret that the Government had not seen fit to adopt more of the committee's recommendations. He pointed out that Ontario in this most important matter lags behind not only the States of the Union, but also many European countries. Particularly he regretted that action had not been taken with regard to the engaging of children in dangerous employment. The Minister of Agriculture remarked that the matter was one which could be dealt with by order-in-council, but Premier Whitney agreed that the subject was one which should be handled by the House. Three bills were advanced as a stage as a result of the afternoon's work. The following bills were introduced: Respecting the township of Crowland, Mr. Fisher (North Brant); an act to amend the public libraries act, Mr. Reed (South Westwold).

Before the orders of the day the Provincial Treasurer said that he expected the public accounts to be brought down on Monday, but the printers had informed him that the estimates would not be ready before Thursday at the earliest.

Hon. Nelson Monteith, in moving the second reading of the bill to amend the shop act, explained that the chief change was to increase the minimum age of children engaged in shops to twelve years.

Mr. T. H. Preston said that the Government had not yet session been good enough to deal with this question, and that involved in the amendment of the factories act in a broad manner. He hoped that the Government would deal with the proposed amendment of the law in the same broad manner. The stages were involved in the question: the first to prove that child labor existed, and second, that it was an evil which caused regret. He thought that the House would admit that the existence of child labor had been proved by the report of the Department of Education, showing that the attendance at the public schools of the Province was only 52 per cent. of the numbers on the roll, while the reports of the inspectors of factories from year to year had commented on the existence of a very great deal of illiteracy and child labor in the shops and factories of the Province. With the large increase of the foreign population which was taking place in the Province it was desirable that the law as to child labor should be made firm and tight.

Mr. Preston urged that it was desirable that the powers of inspection of private houses where members of the family were employed in manufacture should be given. Often these private manufactories were in the basements of houses, and there was no evidence that such conditions exist in Ontario, but at the same time they had not the power to examine into the conditions. The speaker quoted from the Berlin conference, showing that the law in Europe in regard to this matter, and said the Ontario act was not so far advanced as any of the States to the south of the line. The Minister of Agriculture had proposed a limit of a ten-hour day and a week, but even that proposal was a long way behind what was being done elsewhere. He had to give credit to the Minister for the manner in which he had presided over the committee, and could only regret that he had not seen fit to go farther along the lines of the committee's recommendations. The committee had urged the raising of the age limit to fourteen years, and that the truancy law should be made more effective. If the Government had any intention of amending the truancy law, no intimidation had yet been given by the Minister of Education.

Continuing, Mr. Preston suggested that there should be some uniformity in the laws of the different provinces. He maintained that the shops act the age limit should be fourteen years. Twelve years was too tender an age to pass any child into an industrial field. There was another lack of uniformity. The shops act as proposed placed the age limit at twelve years, yet the truancy law said that children should be kept at school until fourteen years of age.

The Premier—They must be made uniform, that is all. It would seem absurd to say that the child should be at school up to fourteen years of age and also say he may be employed.

Proceeding, Mr. Preston expressed his pleasure at the Premier's stand. He thought that with the improved sanitary conditions in the factories the children were perhaps better in factories than in shops. He hoped that the Government would take some advanced steps before the legislation was finally passed.

Mr. Strohmeier did not think that the bill contained a crumb of advancement. Mr. Monteith, in answer to a question by Mr. Strohmeier, said that he would amend the bill making 10 p. m. the latest hour up to which children might be employed.

The bill was read a second time. Mr. Monteith moved the second reading of the bill to amend the factories act, and said that it was intended to make the conditions under which children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen were employed the same as those applicable to women. The minimum age of children working in canning factories was raised from twelve to fourteen for indoor work and to twelve for outdoor work.

Mr. Preston again made a plea for uniformity.

The Hon. A. G. MacKay suggested that in order that manufacturers might be prepared for the change, a clause should be inserted that the minimum age would be increased from twelve to fourteen in two years' time.

Preston Whitney said that in the borders of Ontario there could not be found similar conditions to those which existed in the crowded cities of Europe and the United States. He thought that the average newspaper boy might be let alone and he would get along in the world. He commented in this connection on the fact that so many prominent citizens of Canada and the United States had risen from similarly humble conditions. He considered that the question of children being engaged in dangerous employments should be dealt with by legislation passed by the House, and not by Order-in-Council.

The bill was read a second time, as was the bill to amend the horticultural societies act.

Mr. A. H. H. P. P. for South Huron, will move an amendment to the election act to prohibit political canvassing and compel the holding of public meetings for the discussion of public questions.

Mr. W. K. McNaught, M. P. P., desires that joint stock companies should be given the same right to vote on money by-laws as other property-owners.

Twins Born Without Medical Assistance and Man's Wife Died—Warrant for Arrest—A Sad Case.

Peterboro, Feb. 28.—Mrs. R. Lindsay died under peculiar circumstances at her home near Tweed this week. It appears that Lindsay was sent for a doctor on Saturday morning, as Mrs. Lindsay was in a very critical condition, but he decided that he would combine business with his trip, and drove a cow to Bridge-water to sell. He succeeded in selling the cow, but got drunk and went to Tweed and continued his spree without notifying a doctor of his wife's illness.

On Monday Mrs. Lindsay, who was left alone with a young son, gave birth to twins and was without aid until the boy died. The jury was summoned for Wednesday and adjourned for a week in order to consult with County Crown Attorney Anderson. They decided the circumstances warranted the holding of Lindsay and a warrant has been issued for his arrest.

**ODE TO HAMILTON.****Poem of Seventy Pages Dedicated  
to This City in the Long Ago.**

(Toronto Saturday Night.)

Among other claims to distinction Hamilton can boast of being the title subject of the first volume of original poetry published in Upper Canada. The author was W. A. Stephens, who died a few years ago at a very advanced age in Owen Sound, where he was long collector of customs. His first edition was published in 1840, and covered one hundred and eighty pages; subsequently, in 1871 he issued an enlarged volume of four hundred and ten pages. Stephens, in his preface to the latter edition, says that in publishing his first volume he visited many towns between Montreal and London, and received encouragement in his enterprise wherever he went, but that it would appear that the appearance of a volume of Canadian poetry was a more momentous event in those days than it is to-day. Vice-Chancellor Jameson, of Toronto, gave his great encouragement, but his admiration must have been inspired, for he said: "When you publish another edition I will revise it for you." There were at that time comparatively few journals in Canada, but, with the exception of one, they gave Stephens encouragement. One alone indulged in caustic criticism, and it is obvious that the poet would have no sympathy with the modern philosophic tenet: "The majority is always wrong." His first volume met with a better fate than most of the small tomes of verse which first edition was exhausted in a very moment.

It is interesting to note the list of papers to which he was a contributor, since all have passed out of existence. They include the Niagara Gleaner, the Palladium, the Examiner and the Leader, of Toronto; the Casket and the Garland, of Hamilton; the Review, of Streetsville; and the Lever, of Owen Sound.

The poem on Hamilton is seventy pages long, and characteristically enough, begins with the creation of "the mountain," with allusions to the creation of Adam and Paradise lost and regained. The second book tells of the deluge and of the ark. The third section jumps to the invention of the steamboat describing one as seen from the mountain, and winds up, as the argument puts it, when the author "descended half-way down the mountain of Hamilton, and saw the town to more advantage."

The fourth, and concluding section describes the town and court house with a discourse on the jury system, the market, the churches, Dundurn, with a criticism on Sir Allan MacNab, and "other buildings too numerous to mention." Nearby townships also receive some notice, and the poem closes with the poem, "Stephen was obviously a good man, spoiled by reading Milton, who has stirred more bad poets to emulation than any man who ever wrote. But he was not a spirit or inglorious Milton, for there is evidence that the presence in their midst of a man who could rhyme was highly esteemed by the early Canadians."

Appointments

To one line commands success. We apply ourselves to the wants of the worker. Our method, the lowest possible margin of profit, and satisfaction guaranteed. Try us.—M. Kennedy, 240 James street north.

North and Centre Simcoe Liberals held a banquet at Harris.

**SOLOISTS AND CHOIR  
OF ST. JOHN CHURCH.****An Efficient Singing Organization Under the Leadership of  
Mr. Bert Webster.**

MR. BERT WEBSTER,  
Organist and Choirmaster.

Among the singing organizations of the churches of Hamilton the choir of St. John Presbyterian Church holds a proud position. This choir has always occupied a worthy place in the musical circles of the city, and to-day it stands as one of the most enthusiastic bodies to be found in this music-loving city. It is under the direction of Mr. Bert Webster, who is choirmaster and organist, and has attained a high state of efficiency under his careful guidance.

Mr. Webster joined the choir of St. Matthew's Church before the present building was erected, the congregation worshipping in a brick house on Birge street. Shortly after entering the new church, Mr. Webster began taking les-

sions on the organ from L. I. Smith, who was then curate of the parish. On leaving that church Mr. Webster continued his studies with Miss Ambrose, of Christ's Church Cathedral. At the age of 13 he was appointed organist at St. Matthew's, and held that position for seven years. He left there to go to the Church of the Ascension, as assistant organist to Mr. C. J. Dixon. Later he was appointed organist and choirmaster of St. John the Evangelist in November, 1899. He resigned in 1902, and accepted the position of organist at All Saints', where he remained until 1905. In the same year he was appointed organist and choirmaster of St. John Presbyterian Church, where he is at the present. Mr. Webster is an enthusiastic worker, and always has the interests of the choir at heart. He has worked hard to bring St. John choir up to its present state, and is to be congratulated on the success that has attended him.

Miss Bessie Vallance, the soprano soloist, is one of the sweetest singers in the city to-day. Her voice is of excellent range, and combined with that is a beautiful quality and a wealth of expression that charms her hearers. She has a charming presence, and her articulation is splendid. Miss Vallance has been connected with the choir of Gore Street Methodist, MacNab Street Presbyterian, First Methodist and St. John's churches since October, 1905, and her work has delighted the congregation. Miss Vallance has studied with Mrs. Bruce Wickstrom, W. Francis Firth, R. Thomas Steele and Miss Ethel Shepherd, of Toronto. Miss Vallance is the possessor of a splendid voice, and as the leading contralto has plenty of work to do, which she does with success. She is a favorite with the congregation, with which she has been connected since 1902.

Mr. Alfred C. Weight, the tenor soloist, received his musical education in England, studying with R. R. Pritchard, late organist of Gloucester Cathedral, for the piano, and also under A. J. Piper for singing. Mr. Weight made his first appearance as a professional at the famous Steinway Hall concerts in London. His forte is belted singing. These words were said of him by William Barron, an English composer of note: "I myself was surprised at such a volume of tone, and further consider Mr. Weight has a future before him as an artist. Mr. Weight has the happy faculty of giving his 'audiences suitable selections.' His voice is of a high baritone quality."

Mr. George H. Richmond is one of the mainstays of the choir, besides being one of its best liked members. He is the bass soloist, and as such has a strong hold on the congregation of St. John. He has a splendid range, and his articulation is a delight to his hearers. He sings with a great deal of expression. He is a pupil of Mr. Frederick, of Toronto, and has also studied under George Clark and the late Mrs. Papps. Mr. Richmond has been connected with the choir of Victoria Avenue Baptist, James Street Baptist, All Saints' and



ALFRED C. WEIGHT,  
Tenor.



MISS BESSIE VALLANCE,  
Soprano.

St. John Presbyterian. He is also an earnest worker in the bass section of Elgar Choir.

The personnel of the choir is as follows:

Sopranos—Miss B. Vallance, Miss J. Spalding, Miss E. Gray, Miss B. Henderson, Miss D. Schultz, Miss A. Mitchell, Miss A. Mitchell, Miss Shaw, Miss L. Wilson, Miss S. Hyslop, Miss E. Graham, Miss L. Salvisburg, Miss E. Lavenheim, Miss F. McAndrew, Miss M. Johnston.

Altos—Miss B. Hooper, Miss L. Stuart, Miss D. Whyte, Miss L. Barron, Miss B. Dingley, Miss Q. Lavenheim, Miss D. Peace, Miss V. Schultz.

Tenors—Mr. A. Wright, Mr. W. Finningham, Mr. W. Warren, Mr. R. Young.

Basses—Mr. G. Richmond, Mr. G. Riach, Mr. J. Smuck, Mr. W. Nicoll, Mr. Adam, Mr. W. Prosser, Mr. H. Lavenheim.



Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria.

**THE CANADA LIFE.****Sixty-First Annual Statement of  
Popular Company.**

The keynote of the report of this the largest and oldest life company is the following statement from the President's address: "The one consideration of paramount importance in the affairs of a life company is the absolute safety of every contract." The report points out that on all the business written since 1900 reserves are held by the stringent 3 per cent. basis, and this includes no less than \$55,775,063.33 of the policies in force. The remaining older assurances, amounting to \$61,725,763.67, are valued by the firm 3 1/2 per cent. table. This standard of valuation, it is stated, enables the company to take rank, as to relative strength, among the leading life offices of the British Empire. The total policies on the company's books now aggregate \$117,500,827.02, having been increased in 1907 by \$4,928,708.63.

The assets of the company were also increased during the year by \$1,714,860.80 and now amount to \$73,995,411.25. It is pointed out that the intrinsic values of securities owned by the company are materially greater than the values shown, but as the company is under no necessity to sell them at unfavorable prices, policyholders will later on enjoy the increase in value to which their worth entitles them. In the meantime their interest-earning power is in no way affected, and the company having during the past year purchased securities bearing a higher rate of interest than those formerly held, the return yield by investments shows an improvement.

Perhaps the most striking statement of the report is that since its inception the company has paid or created policyholders and their representatives with \$8,089,822.17 more than they have paid to it. Such a record is claimed to be unique in the history of life assurance in this country, and it is certainly substantial evidence of a long period of successful management.

The income of the company was in 1907 \$5,030,794.54, an increase over 1906 of \$140,363.94. At the same time the expense and lapse ratios were reduced.

The President's address makes reference to the recent enactment of the insurance legislation, but that has in great part subsided, and doubtless in the year just entered the business of this great company will show still further gains over those of the year just closed.

**ROYAL WEDDING.****Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria Weds  
Princess Eleanore.**

Coburg, Germany, Feb. 28.—Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria was today united in marriage to Princess Eleanore Caroline Gasparine Louise, Princess of Reuss. At the conclusion of the religious and civil ceremonies, which followed the wedding party left for Germany, the seat of the younger branch of the Reuss family.

Prince Ferdinand proceeded to the Catholic church, where the religious ceremony was held, some time in advance of the civil ceremony, and remained alone in silent prayer until the princess and her escort entered. She was accompanied by Prince Henry XXIV. of Reuss-Kostritz, and other relatives. After the exchange of rings, mass was celebrated, and then the civil ceremony took place.

Ferdinand Maximilian Charles Leopold Hardie, better known as Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, is a member of the house of Saxe-Coburg-Et-Gotha. He was born in 1861 and in 1887 was elected Prince of Bulgaria. In April, 1893, he was married to Marie Louise, Princess de Bourbon-Parme, who died in 1899. The prince has two sons and two daughters.

Princess Eleanore is a daughter of Prince Henry IV. of Reuss-Kostritz. She was born near Zwickau, Prussia, in 1880. She is a member of the younger branch of the Reuss family.

**POLISH BILL.****Emperor's Closest Friends Voted  
Against Appropriation.**

Berlin, Feb. 28.—Few legislative measures of recent years have excited such deep interest among the people as the Polish expropriation bill, the principle of which was ratified in the Prussian House of Lords yesterday. Nor has any measure produced such sharp antagonism in the highest circles of German society. A number of persons having the closest relations with Emperor William voted against the Government. These included Duke Ernest Gunther Schleswig-Holstein, the Emperor's brother-in-law, and Prince Zu Furstenberg, who holds one of the highest positions in the Emperor's household.

The measure now returns to the Chamber, which is expected to accept the slight changes made by the House of Lords without encountering serious difficulty.

**CARKINS TRAGEDY.****Paul Roy's Family Think He Can  
Clear Himself.**

Paris, Feb. 28.—The French authorities are still without official notification of the Newington, N. H., tragedy, in which Paul Roy, a Frenchman now here, is charged by his American wife, Glacia Calla, with the murder of her brother, on Jan. 2.

No new features of the case were unearthed to-day. The family of Paul Roy appear confident that he will be able to prove that he shot George A. Carkins, his wife's brother, in self defence, in case the matter comes to trial.

According to those who knew Glacia Calla when she was in Paris, she did not have entrance to exclusive society. Although she was not considered rich, she lived in a handsome apartment and was chaperoned by the so-called Baroness Von Olfendorf, whom she called aunt. She had many admirers, among whom was Paul Roy, and toward the end of her stay he was recognized as her favorite suitor.

**CONTRACT TO  
HAMILTON MEN****But Its Bulk Tender Was Lowest  
by \$224.****Sewers Committee Will Require  
\$7,000 For Year****And \$19,000 for the Sewage Disposal Works.**

The employees of the Toronto & Hamilton Sewer Pipe Company, fifty strong, attended the meeting of the Sewers committee last night to urge that the contract for supplying the city with pipe during the year be awarded that firm. The Dominion Sewer Pipe Company, represented by Sackville Hill, did not have a deputation, but it presented a petition, signed by twenty-five prominent Hamilton contractors and builders, urging that its tender be accepted.

The bulk tender of the local concern was \$224 lower than its competitor. The Dominion Company bid lowest on large sewer pipe and taking this into consideration Mr. Hill claimed his tender was \$28 lower than the Hamilton company.

Henry New declared that the local company in the last twenty years or so had saved the city \$50,000 on sewer pipe. Nearly a hundred men were employed there the year around and he urged the aldermen on this ground to give the Hamilton concern the contract. The Dominion company's tender for 18-inch pipe was 51 cents, as compared with 63 cents quoted by the local company.

Mr. Hill stated that a petition with the name of practically every contractor in the city attached to it should carry considerable weight. As compared with 1906, he declared that the city on joints and twelve-inch sewer pipe would make a saving of \$2,047.94. "I would not be spoken of this had not the employees of the company been here," said Mr. Hill, "but when Mr. New went to Toronto for the brick to build his factory he did not consider Hamilton."

He urged that the committee at least split the tender and give him the contract for the larger pipe.

Mr. New pointed out that there was no assurance that this larger pipe would be used. The city last year used only 800 feet, to about 20,000 feet of 12-inch, on which his tender was lowest. In defence of his action in buying brick in Toronto he declared he had only done this after permitting the work to stand for two weeks and then being unable to secure brick here.

On motion of Ald. Peregrine, seconded by Ald. McLaren, the Hamilton company was awarded the contract.

Mr. Hill said that Hamilton was probably the only city in Canada that supplied the pipe for the contractors.

The committee's appropriation, with \$4,200 out of the sewers department proper, since the committee recommended the estimate to the council was discussed. The aldermen agreed that there were some things badly needed, but which they would have to go without this year.

The estimates as revised follow:

Sewers:		
Gen. sewers repairs	.....	\$1,000
Flushing sewers and hose	.....	1,000
Manholes, gullies and ventilators	.....	1,000
Mountain drain	.....	1,500
Sewers over 12 inches in diameter	.....	1,200
Salaries and engineer's office	.....	800
General expense account	.....	250
Advertising, printing and stationery	.....	150
Engineer's report, 1907	.....	100
		\$7,000

Sewage Disposal—		
Ferguson Avenue	.....	\$12,000
Wentworth Street	.....	10,000
Works	.....	7,000
		\$19,000

A sub-committee will look into the matter of buying a new trenching machine, which would cost about \$3,000. Secretary Brennan reported that Superintendent Fisher, of the T. H. & B., had changed his mind about accepting \$20 from the city on behalf of the company and repairing the sewers under the James and Hunter street crossing. The matter was placed in the hands of the engineer and city solicitor to report on.

**SUFFRAGETTES SCORE.****Women's Enfranchisement Bill Passes  
its First Reading.**

London, Feb. 28.—The Women's Enfranchisement Bill passed its first reading in the House of Commons this afternoon by a vote of 271 to 92, and as soon as the news reached Westminster Palace the waiting crowds of women suffragettes who had assembled there broke out in round after round of cheers.

The measure is identical with the bill defeated March, 1907. Herbert Gladstone, the Home Secretary, declared that personally he favored the principles of the bill, but he thought that public opinion would have to be moved before any effect could be given to it.

The opponents to the bill made no objection to the vote of the house being taken, and as its promoters consented to its reference to a committee of the whole house, the bill is effectively shelved for the present session.

Great crowds of women awaited the result near the House of Commons and strong detachments of police had been brought up to guard against possible disturbance, but beyond cheering there was little demonstration.

**Heiress to Five Millions.**

St. John, B. B., Feb. 28.—Mrs. Hezekiah Lindsay, wife of a Canadian Pacific clerk, has become heiress to fully five million dollars, being half of the fortune left by Thomas Wallis, sheep-raiser, of Melbourne, Australia.

Mrs. Lindsay's mother, Mrs. Noble, was a sister of the late millionaire, who lived here until 20 years of age. Another beneficiary is Mrs. Mary Hilton, of Lowell, Mass., and Miss E. Collins, of St. John, may also receive a share.

**MOCK MARRIAGES  
WERE LEGAL.****THIRTY GIRLS UNWITTINGLY WED-  
DED AT AFFINITY BALL.****Notary Performed Ceremony and Law-  
yers Say It Will Stand—Some of the  
Girls Married Several Times One  
Woman Secured Fourteen Husbands.**

New York, Feb. 28.—About thirty "joke" marriages conducted by Notary Philip Perry at the "Affinity" ball held at Staud's Pavilion, Coney Island, Wednesday night, have been taken out of the "joke" class. Two lawyers have given their opinions that the marriages are legal, although the notary is liable to a heavy penalty for marrying couples without licenses.

Consequently about thirty girls who participated as brides in the weddings are worried half to death. Many entering into the spirit of the thing were divorced and married half a dozen times or more during the evening. Now they don't know where they legally belong to.

One of the most disturbed is Mrs. Josephine McSweeney, who is the wife of a tenement house inspector, and the mother of two children. She was the champion "marrier" at the ball, being wedded and divorced fourteen times.

"I am fearfully worried," she said yesterday. "I have destroyed all the certificates I had both marriage and divorce. I have heard a lot of people say that the marriages were legal. My husband keeps telling me that I have committed bigamy, and I don't know what to do."

Agnes Burke, of Harway avenue, and her cousin and former chum, Gertrude Kealey, both of whom were married to Henry Kowski, of West Eight street, Coney Island, are at sword's points and have not spoken to each other since Wednesday night.

Yesterday Kowski went to Miss Burke's home and said that he considered that he was legally married to her. The family could not see it, how-

**JUDICIAL OUTRAGE.****TRIAL OF DINIZULU SO DESCRIBED  
BY COUNSEL.**

Mr. E. G. Jellicoe Claims That Natal Government is Seeking the Zulu King's Ruin—His Witnesses Imprisoned—Natives Shot by Martial Law.

Pietermaritzburg, Feb. 28.—Mr. E. G. Jellicoe, Dinizulu's English counsel, has suddenly thrown up his case and left the city. The excitement caused by his departure is increased by the publication of a letter from Mr. Jellicoe to the Governor, Sir M. Nathan, containing extraordinary and sensational charges.

Mr. Jellicoe alleges that the Government is making a political affair of Dinizulu's trial, that witnesses were forced under martial law to make statements against Dinizulu, and were refused an opportunity of withdrawing them, and that the proceedings were purposely arranged with the object of effecting Dinizulu's ruin.

Mr. Jellicoe declares that he possesses evidence that unresisting natives were shot under martial law, that hundreds of Dinizulu's witnesses were arrested and thrown into prison, and their whereabouts concealed, and that all facilities were refused Dinizulu for seeing his legal advisers.

He describes the proceedings as a "judicial outrage," and a "disgrace to a British colony," and declared that the Natal press is a "paladium of license," and the whole colony is exploiting the natives for the furtherance of barefaced schemes of political adventurers. In an interview, Mr. Jellicoe has declared that he will fight tooth and nail to get the Imperial Government to refuse to sanction the act of indemnity for trial of natives under martial law.

\$10 New York and Return

From Suspension Bridge, via Lehigh Valley R. R., Thursday, March 12th. Tickets good 15 days. Particulars 54 King street east, Toronto, Ontario.

South Grey Conservatives nominated Mr. D. Jamieson for the Legislature.