

DR. REAUME'S EXPLANATION.

Not Satisfactory as to Why He Published Jordan Report.

Judgment of Court of Appeal in Florence Mining Case.

Mr. Aylesworth Retains His Opinion of This Legislation.

Ottawa, May 18.—The "blazing indiscretions" of the Ontario Government figured prominently in the proceedings of the House of Commons to-day, and were the subject of stinging comment. Mr. Haughton Lennox, one of the most faithful of Sir James Whitney's "watch-dogs on the tower," delayed supply for a couple of hours in order to call attention to the judgment of the Court of Appeals in the Florence Mining Company's case. His object was two-fold: First, to have the judgment placed in Hansard, and, secondly, to make it the basis of an attack on the Minister of Justice, whose denunciation of the Provincial legislation, closing the doors of the courts to a test of the case on its merits has rankled in the minds of the Conservatives since it was uttered earlier in the session. Mr. Lennox sought to draw the comforting conclusion that the judgment completely disposed of the criticisms of the Minister of Justice and of the Liberal press, but he was quickly disillusioned, for far from modifying his opinion of the Ontario Government's action, Hon. A. B. Aylesworth was more scathing in his condemnation than before. "I can find no words in the English language too strong to denounce the iniquity of the legislation," was his final comment.

MR. LENNOX'S ATTACK.

Mr. Lennox called attention to the judgment of the Court of Appeal as to the Florence Mining Company case. He was proceeding to refer to the comments of the Minister of Justice on the action of the Ontario Government, when he was called to order and reminded that he could not refer to a past debate. He then spent half an hour in reading the judgment in order to get it on Hansard. He claimed that it justified in every respect the action of Ontario and refuted every statement that had been made by the Liberal press. The Minister of Justice had made an unwarranted attack upon the Government of Ontario, which he described as the "best and cleanest Government the Province of Ontario ever had."

COULD TAKE NOTHING BACK.

Hon. Mr. Aylesworth replied that he had very little to add to what he had already said, and nothing to take back. He had read the reasons given by the judges for their decision, and there was nothing said by any of the judges to cause him to modify in the least degree anything he had said with reference to the legislation of the Government of Ontario in a question upon which he, as the adviser of the Governor-General, had to decide in reporting on the legislation as to whether or not the Legislature of Ontario had constitutional power to pass on. Believing that the true working out of the constitution in the best interests of all parties was that Provincial Legislatures should within scope of their constitution be supreme, he reported that he had considered the legislative referred to was within the constitutional powers of the Province. Nothing had been said by the judges in any degree affecting that position. He took the view that the Legislatures of the Provinces had constitutional power to do wrong if they saw fit. As to the propriety of such legislation he had expressed his opinion as a citizen and taxpayer of Ontario. That legislation had been a bar to the courts entertaining the question on its merits. No court had been put in a position where, with untrammelled hands could pronounce upon the facts or decide the question on its merits.

"I can find no words in the English language strong enough," declared Mr. Aylesworth, "to denounce the iniquity of the legislation passed by the Ontario Government."

Mr. Borden maintained that every word uttered by the Minister of Justice rebounded against himself and his colleagues in connection with the Canada Life bill.

Mr. Clarke pointed out that in the case of the Canada Life bill Parliament alone could give relief. But if the two cases were alike, as was claimed by Mr. Borden, then the Opposition had themselves condemned the action of Sir James Whitney in the Florence Mining case by opposing the Canada Life bill.

Mr. Borden asked what action the Government intended to take on the resolution passed on March 29 relating to a scheme of defence, and whether there had been any communication with the Imperial Government on the subject.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said there had been some correspondence with the Imperial authorities, which he would bring down to-morrow, when he would state what action the Government proposed to take.

CRUISER FOR THE PACIFIC.

In Committee of Supply on the fisheries estimates, on an item of \$220,000 to provide for the construction of a fisheries protection cruiser for the Pacific coast, Mr. Crosby urged the Minister to give Canadian-made ships an opportunity to tender for the work.

Hon. Mr. Brodeur said it was the desire of the department to have the vessel built in Canada if at all possible, and advertisements inviting tenders had been published in the newspapers.

FISHERIES MODUS VIVENDI.

Mr. Jameson asked the Minister if he had considered whether the modus vivendi should be continued indefinitely.

Hon. Mr. Brodeur thought it should be continued.

Mr. Crosby protested against the modus vivendi, which he believed to be an injury to the Maritime Provinces.

Mr. A. K. Maclean did not think that any order in council which assisted United States people engaged in the fishing business and competing with Canadians, should be permitted to remain in force. He thought that the national dignity suffered by a continuance of the modus vivendi. He could never understand why it was inaugurated or why it had been continued so long. The Minister of Marine and Fisheries and the Government should, at an early date, take the matter into consideration, and they would find that there were a great number of people in the Maritime Provinces op-

posed to a continuance of the modus vivendi.

ONTARIO'S BREACH OF FAITH.

Discussing a vote of \$10,000 for the expenses of the International Fishery Commission, Mr. Jameson asked whether the fishery regulations, to which reference had been made in the House, had been signed by Prof. Prince.

Hon. Mr. Brodeur said the regulations had not been signed by Prof. Prince. Some time ago the department received the first draft of the regulations from Dr. Jordan. It was marked confidential and clearly set forth that it was for the purpose of the fisheries commission. That was the document which had been published with the imprint of the Ontario Government, and with the declaration that they were regulations adopted under the treaty of 1908. The document thus circulated had created a bad impression, but he could inform the House that the regulations contained therein were not likely to be those accepted by the commission. He regretted exceedingly that the Ontario Government had sent out to the public, as being the regulations, a document which was marked confidential. Some harm had been done by the Ontario Government's indiscretion, but he believed a satisfactory conclusion would be reached by the commission.

DR. REAUME'S TELEGRAM.

Hon. Mr. Brodeur explained that Dr. Reaume seemed to be under a wrong impression as to what was charged. He had sent the following telegram: "I regret that it seems necessary for me to repeat that no document or paper of any description received from you or any department of the Dominion Government relating to the proposed fisheries treaty was published by me or by my directions, or by or through any member of the Ontario Government or official thereof, and I ask you to read this denial to the House."

WHAT MR. BRODEUR COMPLAINS OF.

Mr. Brodeur said that what he complained of was not that the Ontario Government had published a document received from him, but that they had published and circulated as regulations adopted by the commission a document sent to the Dominion Government by Dr. Jordan, United States commissioner, which regulations were marked confidential and were not accepted by Prof. Prince or the Government.

Mr. Borden did not think that as the regulations had been published in the United States press the Ontario Government had committed any breach of faith.

Hon. Mr. Brodeur replied that even so they had no right to represent that regulations had been adopted by the commission.

Messrs. J. D. Taylor, Foster and Geo. Taylor also claimed that the publication of Dr. Jordan's proposed regulations in the United States newspapers was an excuse for the Ontario Government.

On the estimates for immigration, several Opposition members objected to the policy of paying bonuses to booking agents for all the immigrants coming within the specified classes of agriculturalists, railway navvies or female domestic servants.

Mr. Henderson moved to strike out the item for such bonuses, and Mr. Monk moved that they be restricted only to agriculturalists and domestic servants. After considerable debate both amendments were voted down.

Cures Children's Croupy Colds.

At this season of cold, searching winds and changeable weather, children will catch cold, will contract croup, bronchitis and sore throat. The experienced mother knows of nothing half so good as a vigorous rubbing of neck and chest with Nervilleine—rub it in well, and apply a Nervilleine Porous Plaster. If the case is obstinate, give twenty drops of Nervilleine in hot sweetened water every four hours.

This treatment is simply wonderful—swollen, inflamed tissues are soothed and healed, coughing is promptly allayed, hard, strong phlegm is loosened and every trace of cold and cough disappears.

Nervilleine is so safe to use, so powerful, so penetrating—makes such a good all round household remedy that for nearly fifty years thousands of bottles are used every day.

EASY TO SWINDLE.

Three Confidence Men Arrested in Montreal After Many Complaints.

Montreal, May 18.—Three confidence men, who are alleged to have swindled no less than twenty-five thousand dollars from more than five thousand dollars during the past four weeks, were arrested at the Bonaventure Station this morning by Detectives Cowan and Savard and Special Constable Clendenning, of the C. P. R. Windsor Station. The three accused—now in custody—are Charles Wilson, Victor Vice and Charles Birkes. When they appeared before Judge Lett at noon to-day they pleaded not guilty and were remanded till Tuesday next in order that the detectives might have time to bring some of the alleged victims to Montreal to give evidence against them.

The three men have been under the surveillance of the police for the past two weeks, as hardly a day passed that some person did not go to the detective office and report that they had been fleeced out of small sums of money. The heaviest loss is Mr. Fletcher, a cattle dealer, of Kempville, who was robbed of over \$1,300 yesterday by three men.

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DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
RHEUMATISM, BRONCHITIS, DIABETES, BACKACHE, GRAVEL, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE URINARY SYSTEM.

RHEUMATISM



I want every chronic rheumatic to throw away all medicines, all liniments, all plasters, and give MURPHY'S RHEUMATISM REMEDY. If it fails to give satisfaction, I will refund your money—MURPHY'S RHEUMATISM REMEDY is a simple, safe, and effective cure for rheumatism, whether it be of the joints, muscles, or nerves. It is put up under the guarantee of Pure Food and Drug Act.

For sale by all druggists. Price, 25c.

TORONTO REVIVAL.

Gipsy Smith's Condemnation of Inactive Christianity.

Many Came a Hundred Miles to Attend Mission.

One Result Has Justified Work, Says Evangelist.

Toronto, May 19.—Gipsy Smith once sold clothespins for a living. He says that he used to talk to the women till they bought. He must have been a great salesman. Now, as he says himself, he is willing to talk to his present goods, "Christ for sinners." Last night he told how only at the close of the afternoon mission he had come to him and confessed that as a result of the mission he and his family had been led to a change of life. "If nothing else has been done, that is enough," was his triumphant declaration, ringing with sincerity.

"You must be born again," the evangelist took for the text of his evening address. Christ's message to Nicodemus. It was, he pointed out, not given to one who was an outcast, but to a man who was an officer in the Church of his day. It was also a message to the whole world. The old, grey-headed sinner had the path still open to him, but the new-born child had to turn to God. The majority of conversions, he said, took place before the age of 25. Particularly did he plead for the young people. In his own picturesque phraseology, "A fence at the edge of the precipice is better than a hospital at the bottom."

"Gipsy" professed to be a religious man. Practically this was the text from which Gipsy Smith preached his sermon yesterday afternoon to an attendance which was augmented by the presence of several hundred excursionists from London and Woodstock. Before commencing his address, the evangelist announced that on the afternoon of Empire Day, next Friday, he would hold a special service for young people at 4.30 o'clock. Only those between the ages of ten and twenty will be admitted. "This," he said, "is an honest attempt to reach the young life of the city. I promise not to hurt your boys and girls, but only to lead them to God as a father and a friend to lead them to God."

Proceeding with his discourse, he said: "Anything will not do for God. There is a popular theory that the Lord is very merciful. He is represented by some people as sitting somewhere in the heavens looking like a great big nursing mother, with His arms open ready to receive anybody and everybody, no matter how they come. 'You don't read that sort of nonsense in the Bible. You must remember that God says, 'My thoughts are not your thoughts. My ways are not your ways, for as the heavens are higher than the earth, so are My ways higher than your ways, and My thoughts higher than your thoughts.' Will you let me say it—and I say it with shame—if you go to the saloon and ask the man who has not been to church for ten years as to the Christian life he will give you a very lofty standard. It's because he puts the standard so high that he does not go to church. The lowest ideals exist because of the power of low living."

"We are taught by the lives of Cain and Abel that there is a worship that is acceptable and one which is not." "Is your religion God's way or your own?" was the next question he addressed to his hearers. They must get rid of selfishness if they were to follow God, for "Cain stands for self, and the difference between God's way and Cain's is the difference between self and God. Is the self-life dead in you?"

"My wife's husband has been my greatest difficulty," he added to illustrate his point. "Don't you put up an umbrella and call it the firmament. Don't light a lucifer match and call it the sun. I am tired of hearing poor little simple souls saying, 'Our church.' I have had two letters to-day asking me if I thought I belonged to the right church. Poor little things!"

He had read of a scientist who said that to all the animal and vegetable life is a pool, with no stream flowing in and out, the universe was a mud hole. "Some of you have built a mud hole and called it the church. Why don't you get up stream and get into touch with a bit more of God's universe?"

INVESTING IN CANADA.

Mr. Obed Smith Tells English Capitalists of the Field.

London, May 18.—Mr. Obed Smith addressed the Royal Society of Arts on "Canada as a Field for Investment," laying stress on the tendency of the British investor to seek only official issues, whilst United States capitalists had a clear field in industries. The excellent analytic paper was listened to by an influential audience, Lord Hindlip presiding.

The Montreal Board of Trade by a large majority has rescinded the McGehe-McFee resolution in favor of free trade within the Empire.

BY-LAW NO.

For the issue of debentures for \$30,000.00 for the purchase of a site and for hospital purposes.

Whereas, it has become necessary to purchase a site, or sites, for a Hospital, or Hos-pitals, for fever and other patients, and it is deemed expedient to issue debentures for \$30,000.00 for that purpose, payable at the end of twenty years with interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly:

And whereas, it will require the sum of \$1,212.00 to be raised annually for a period of twenty years, the current of the debentures to be issued under and by virtue of this by-law, to pay the interest of the said debt, and the sum of \$1,007.45 to be raised annually during the same period for the forming of a sinking fund for the payment of the debt, and the sum of \$1,007.45 to be raised annually, as follows:

And whereas, the whole ratable property of the said municipality, according to the last revised assessment roll, is \$2,377,025.32:

And whereas, the existing debenture debt of the municipality amounts to \$4,397,081.32, exclusive of local improvements secured by special rates of assessment, and no principal or interest is in arrears:

Therefore, the Council of the City of Hamilton enacts as follows:

1. That the Council of the Corporation of the said City, for the purposes aforesaid, to issue debentures of the said municipality, sealed with the seal of the Corporation and signed by the Mayor and countersigned by the Treasurer of the said City, to the amount of thirty thousand dollars, in sums of not less than \$100 each, which debentures shall be dated the 1st day of July, 1909, and payable on the 1st day of July, 1929, and bear interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the first days of January and July in each year, coupons therefor, signed by the City Treasurer, to be attached to such debentures.

The said debentures shall be payable at the office of the Treasurer of the City of Hamilton.

There shall be raised annually during the period of twenty years, from the 1st day of July, 1909, the sum of \$1,212.45 by special rate on all the ratable property in the said municipality, for payment of said principal and interest.

The money realized upon and from the said debentures shall be used for the purpose of purchasing a site, or sites, for a hospital, or hospitals, for fever and other patients, and the balance (if any) shall be applied towards the interest on the said debentures, or towards the purchase of land, or towards the erection of buildings to be used for hospital purposes, and such moneys shall be deposited by the City Treasurer in the name of this corporation to the credit of a special account to be called "The Hospital Site Fund," and shall be paid out only on the certificate of the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the City Council, that such moneys are necessary and proper for the purposes of this by-law.

The votes of the qualified electors of the said municipality shall be taken on this by-law by the Deputy Returning Officers, hereinafter mentioned, on Monday, the 7th day of June, 1909, commencing at the hour of 9 o'clock in the morning and continuing until after the close of the polls, at the places mentioned in the schedule of the several wards of the said City:

Ward No. 1. Place. Deputy Returning Officer.

1. 588 Main St. E. John H. Land

2. 666 King St. E. C. V. Lange

3. 777 Dundas St. E. Robert Rodgers

4. 1111 Main St. School. J. P. Dougherty

5. 155 Main St. School. J. P. Dougherty

6. 151 Ferguson Ave. S. W. P. Smith

7. 156 Jackson St. E. Wm. Allan

8. 176 John St. S. Thos. Meade

9. 89 John St. S. W. H. Wilson

10. 101 Main St. S. J. P. Dougherty

11. 106 James St. S. E. G. Payne

12. 76 Park St. S. C. H. Bamphrey

13. 100 Church St. S. H. H. Ripley

14. 121 Carlton Ave. W. Richard Jose

15. 117 Hunter St. W. M. A. P. Nichol

16. 127 Carlton Ave. W. M. A. P. Nichol

17. 337 Main St. W. F. L. Hooper

18. 86 Pearl St. S. Wm. A. C. Best

19. 400 Queen St. W. Wm. Stewart

20. 327 Queen St. S. Wm. McLennan

21. 246 York St. S. H. H. Ripley

22. 44 York St. S. R. P. Leask

23. 48 Sophia St. School, Peter McCullough, Jr.

24. 145 Dundas St. S. Wm. F. Tribute

25. 49 Market St. S. A. L. Richardson

26. City Hall. Byron Richardson

27. 18 Rebecca St. S. H. E. Thornhill

28. 363 James St. S. H. E. Thornhill

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BY-LAW NO.

To provide for a Board of Control.

Whereas, it is provided by the Consolidated Municipal Act, 1903, as amended by Statutes of Ontario, 2, Edward VII., that the Council of any city having a population of less than 100,000, but more than 45,000, may by by-law provide that the Municipal Council of the city shall thereafter consist of a Mayor and four controllers to be elected by the city at large, and the aldermen to be elected from the wards of the city under Section 70 of the said Act, and the four controllers so elected, together with the Mayor, shall be the Board of Control for the said city, and it is further provided that no such by-law shall be passed until it shall have been submitted to the electors and shall have received the assent of a majority of the electors voting thereon.

Therefore, the Council of the Corporation of the City of Hamilton enacts as follows:

1. The Council of the City of Hamilton shall hereafter consist of a Mayor and four Controllers, to be elected by the City at large, according to the provisions of the Municipal Act, which may from time to time be in force authorizing the election of a Board of Control for the said city, and it is further provided that no such by-law shall be passed until it shall have been submitted to the electors and shall have received the assent of a majority of the electors voting thereon.

2. The Council may, by by-law, fix the salaries to be paid to the members of the Board of Control, but the same shall not exceed for each member the sum of \$1,600 per annum.

3. The votes of the electors of this municipality shall be taken on this by-law by the Deputy Returning Officers hereinafter mentioned, on Monday, the seventh day of June, 1909, commencing at the hour of nine o'clock in the morning and continuing until five o'clock in the afternoon, at the undermentioned places, being the polling places fixed for portions of the several wards in the said City:

Place. Deputy Returning Officer.

1. 588 Main St. E. John H. Land

2. 666 King St. E. C. V. Lange

3. 777 Dundas St. E. Robert Rodgers

4. 1111 Main St. School. J. P. Dougherty

5. 155 Main St. School. J. P. Dougherty

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