

ONTARIO ELECTIONS.

The Liberal government of Ontario was sustained yesterday for the seventh or eighth time. Its majority is not very large, but will suffice. The result seems to be about the same as that produced at the general elections of four years ago, when the government's majority was about seven. The situation then was complicated by the defeat of two of the Ministers. Yesterday all the Ministers were victorious, winning by good majorities. The administration will gain in strength. There is no doubt whatever about its ability to carry on the business of the province, because in Ontario the lines of demarcation between the parties are clearly defined. There is never any doubt about the position of the members. There is no record in the Ontario Legislature of representatives abandoning the principles they had maintained with vehemence for the sake of an illusory local advantage, hoped-for personal gain, petty social ambition, the gratification of malignant personal dislike, or maintaining chaotic conditions in the belief that such will fill the public mind with disgust and clear a path for their own political advancement. To obtain good, honest government the political situation must be stable, as we know to our cost in British Columbia.

This new triumph of Liberalism in Canada cannot be properly estimated by the size of the majority. It was recognized from the beginning of the campaign that the contest was to be a very fierce one. The Conservatives had won by a considerable majority in the Dominion general elections. They did not stop to consider that their victory was brought about with the assistance of the no less infamous race campaign carried on by unscrupulous politicians who would not hesitate about precipitating a race war if it promised to place them in power. It was proclaimed exultingly from the Tory headquarters at Ottawa that the Dominion elections showed Ontario to be Liberal by at least two votes to one, therefore it was almost certain that this old provincial Liberal stronghold would become Conservative at the first opportunity. The hordes descended upon it with a blare of trumpets. Here was a chance for the hungry office-seekers who have been wandering so hopelessly in the wilderness, for what no doubt seems to them an unreasonable length of time, to find rest for the soles of their weary feet. It must be remembered that the Tories are now the only party of the Dominion voting with milk and honey for the Tory patriots who hunger and thirst to serve their country—for a consideration. All east of the prairies is Liberal. These fervent, hopeful hosts were joined by the prohibitionists, who were not satisfied with the Ross government's proposition to test the sentiments of the electors of the province in regard to prohibition by the referendum. They wanted prohibition without delay, regardless of the consequences. These aggressive reformers, by the liquor men who thought the temperance people should have been told to go about their business and leave well enough alone. No doubt there were also a considerable number of electors of the unreasoning kind who took no account of thirty years of the cleanest coupled with the most progressive government any portion of the British Empire has ever been blessed with, and joined in the opposition onslaught because they thought it was "time for a change."

Taking everything into consideration, we are not surprised that our Tory journalists brethren in the East sent out telegrams announcing that Whitney would sweep Ontario. To-day these men are suffering from the effects of a reaction. Their depression is no doubt very deep. They have shot their great bolt, and the government is practically as strong as it was four years ago. There will be no break in the line of Liberal succession in Ontario. Manitoba is still the only stronghold in possession of the Conservative forces. When the next Dominion general election is held, the chief province of the Dominion will not be used by the enemies of a government which has done more than all its predecessors to augment the material prosperity and add to the renown of Canada in the Mother Country as a centre from which to direct their attack. At the next session of the Dominion Parliament the noxious gerrymander act of the Macdonald government, the inequities of which were multiplied by the successors of that government, will be repealed. In no future elections in the province of Ontario will it be possible for counties containing a large Liberal majority to be divided so as to return two Conservatives by three votes to one. Henceforth the election returns will represent the true political sentiments of the voters.

It is tolerably safe to say that never since the Dominion general elections of 1896 have there been so many Conservatives in Canada arrayed in sackcloth and with the ashes of mourning upon their heads as in the case to-day. They were so sure of victory and they came so very near securing it.

THE EXHIBITION.

It is a pity some means cannot be devised of constituting a body to take charge of the Victoria exhibition and run it in somewhat the same manner as some of our other public institutions are conducted. A board which is yearly being fortified with new material, as our hospital boards are, might meet the case. We cannot afford to let the Victoria exhibition drop, and such a

good beginning as was made last year. But it must be made to pay its way as other institutions of a similar character do. The ratepayers' burdens are heavy enough at present, while the calls upon our business men have of late been very numerous. There are some who had an experience in connection with the exhibition grounds and buildings provided, and a fast growing farming community around us, there should be no question about the exhibition proving a financial success, provided those in charge are given to understand what is required of them. The trouble in connection with most institutions whose performance is guaranteed by the public is extravagance and recklessness in management. If any valid reason can be shown why the fall fair should not prove a success from every point of view it should be dropped. Vancouver thinks an exhibition is necessary to lend dignity to its position, and is talking about securing grounds and erecting buildings. We have everything necessary to the holding of a show, yet we are considering the propriety of withdrawing from this necessary enterprise. It will do us harm to even discuss such a proposal.

OBSTACLES TO FEDERATION.

Lord Salisbury advises those who are advocating the cause of Imperial Federation that they are treading on delicate ground, and should approach the subject cautiously. It is a reminder of the impression that a statesman in Canada issued the same warning some time ago and was accused by an over-enthusiastic but irresponsible scholar of being afraid of the Quebec vote. The Imperial preference of Canada was the first step in the direction of Imperial federation. One of the great political parties of Canada denounced it and contended that we should insist upon a quid pro quo. If that were not granted them our preference should be withdrawn. It is quite certain the cause we all favor and which is making progress would not be advanced by such action. There is no one in Canada who is not in favor of Great Britain granting a preference to Canadian goods. The British looks at the matter from a different standpoint. Most of the products we send to Great Britain are foodstuffs. A preference for Canada means a tax upon food. It has been argued to the contrary, but whether it be a superficial view or not, the impression produced upon the ordinary mind is that a tax upon food means dearer food. The electors of the one constituency in which an election has been held, proved that they took that position when they rejected a Conservative for a seat formerly held by a supporter of the government and returned a Liberal. Now a government is bound to consider such possibilities. It is not improbable that most of the members of the Salisbury administration value the possession of power more highly even than a step in the direction of Empire consolidation. They will all do the best that in them lies for the Empire as a whole, but the part in which all their personal interests are centred must always remain first with them. But the seed has been sown, and if it be carefully tended and nurtured there can be little doubt as to its growth. The one thing to guard against at the present time is a set-back—a reaction. We all hope that the tax on foreign grain may be maintained and that that of the colonies will be admitted free into the British markets. There is not the least doubt that the wave of population at present moving towards the Canadian Northwest will rise higher as it progresses. Our territories will soon produce enough wheat to make up the difference between production and consumption in Great Britain. The people of the old land do not know that. The fact must be demonstrated to them. They need to be convinced that if the Empire is to maintain its old-time relative position as a power in the face of national hostility and present-day industrial and commercial movements there must be cooperation between its different parts. Nor are the obstacles to be overcome all to be found in Great Britain. All parts of the Empire regard the matter with a more or less suspicion as yet. Australia stands farther off than Canada. She has taken no step in the direction in which so far only the eyes are directed. But she is young and has scarcely "found herself" as a confederation. After the Colonial Conference we shall all have a clearer understanding of the matter. The discussions promise to produce results which will affect the future of all the continents of the earth.

BETTER TERMS.

It is scarcely necessary for the Colonist to quote the remarks of Senator Templeman to prove that he was once in favor of "better terms" for this province. He always has been, and is yet, in favor of justice being done to British Columbia. He has repeatedly pointed out that there can be comparatively little progress unless the country be opened up by railways. He advocated an all-Canadian line to the North, which Col. Prior as good as opposed and his friends succeeded in defeating. That was a work distinctly for the benefit of British Columbia.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier declared emphatically at one time—and no doubt he spoke also for his government—that the Coast-Kootenay road should be built because he regarded it as an undertaking of urgent public importance. At the instigation of its friends the present provincial government blocked the construction of the Coast-Kootenay road. The same government is now offering higher terms

for that work than would have been accepted by a perfectly responsible company capable of operating the line after its completion and whose position would have been a guarantee of permanent competition. In works of that character we understand the Dominion government to be not only ready but anxious to co-operate with the province, because it recognizes that there can be no satisfactory development without proper means of communication. As soon as the Canadian Northern is ready to begin the work of extending its line to the Coast there is no doubt whatever it will receive reasonable assistance from the Dominion, as will every company that can put in a just claim and is in a position to prove that it is a bona fide concern, means business, and that its scheme is one which will be conducive to the interest of the people generally. There is no doubt that the Dominion is equally interested with the province in the work of raising British Columbia as soon as possible to the position her wealth and her geographical location have destined for her. It is perfectly legitimate to urge the claims of the province in a reasonable way, but to whine about our rightful revenues being taken from us by a grasping federal administration and to be continually firing at the Dominion authorities because the progress of the province increases the revenues of the country is simply childish. It is not necessary to smash confederation in order to provide British Columbia with a revenue. To advance such a proposition is to make ridiculous our claims to the possession of the richest province in the Dominion. Let our government be economical, practical and progressive and the revenue will soon justify a liberal expenditure.

PREMATURE REJOICING.

The Colonist and the Mail and Empire, the two leading Tory papers of Canada, have "figured out" that the parties in Ontario have come out of the elections even. The natural conclusion should be that Ross would lose no time in handing in his resignation. Instead he is going to the coronation as Premier. These Grits are dreadfully perverse. Ross has not doubt "figured out" a majority for himself which will prove more enduring than the works of optimistic Tory journalists at Ottawa. Several constituencies at first reported to have returned Conservatives have actually elected Liberals. We sympathize sincerely with the chagrin of the people who alone possess the instinct of government. After the example they set for eighteen years and more no one will deny that they possess in an eminent degree an instinctive knowledge of the art of possessing to the fullest extent by the possession of power. If they had carried Ontario reminiscences of the good times now passed away and visions of a golden, dreamy, blissful future, with the crib full to overflowing as a result of a decade of progressive government, would have appeared before their eyes. Yet, if Ontario had gone Tory there would have been a time. The sounds of revelry and rejoicing would have penetrated to the Pacific Coast. If a Tory out of office is more ravenous and ill-tempered than "a she bear deprived of her cubs," no crowd that was ever assembled in capable of providing such a howl of anticipatory triumph as a gang of Tories, weary of wandering in the wilderness of opposition, with hooped up and overflowing treasury apparently almost within their reach. Such a sum is insignificant, of course, in the eyes of a party so many of whose members had been feeding at the public crib for a goodly number of years and had been brought up to look upon themselves as hereditary rulers of the people; but it would do for the few years that must elapse ere the great final rush should be made upon the Dominion stronghold, although tantalizing beyond measure to the poor fellows who once were privileged to help themselves freely thereto. We sincerely hope that will not yield themselves up to Giant Despair. There is yet hope for them. Besides, a strong, active, vigorous opposition may be of great service to a province, as we have learned by experience in British Columbia. It is better for the country and better for Conservatives that the present governments of the Eastern provinces and of the Dominion should be maintained in power for another decade or so. Quebec was rescued from bankruptcy by Liberals, Ontario never knew what prosperity was until the government passed into Liberal hands. When the old guard of Conservatism, with its perverted views of the functions of government and its vicious principles as exemplified in such iniquitous measures as the gerrymander, has dropped by the wayside, the opportunity of the grand old party may come again.

THE VOLCANO'S WORK.

The accounts of the disaster which befel St. Pierre are becoming more coherent and intelligible under the cooling down process through which nature and the observers of her operations are passing. According to the statements of correspondents who saw the destruction of St. Pierre or who have since visited the scene of the disaster it is evident enough that no description, either scientific or accurate, has yet been given of just what happened. The various accounts, while all showing every mark of good faith, and agreeing as to consequences, in each instance present

details derived, not from observation, but from common knowledge as to what may be called the normal action of volcanoes. Thus, there has been frequent reference to "lava," and yet it is practically certain that even if the mountain has been discharging that material, none of it has reached St. Pierre or its harbor. What fell there was volcanic dust, which could hardly have been any hotter than the air through which it descended. Mixed with the dust, apparently, were a few scoriae sufficiently large to have retained a portion of their original heat. All the indications point to the theory that the whirlwind of fire of which there has been so much talk came, not from the summit of the mountain, but from low down on the side directly facing the city, and that the inhabitants were killed and their buildings set on fire by the gaseous products of a violent explosion. The motion was nearly horizontal, not first up and then down, and it was as though the city had stood in front of an enormous cannon, just far enough away not to be wholly destroyed, but near enough to be frightfully scorched. The rain of ashes and stones was from the summit crater and came afterward. Alone, it would have done comparatively little harm. There is no definite evidence of real lava either in Martinique or St. Vincent, though some of torrents of boiling mud, moving with terrible swiftness down the mountain sides. Scientific observers will soon reach the islands, and then, no doubt, the mysteries, discrepancies, and impossibilities of the first accounts will be cleared up.

FAST SERVICE TO BE INAUGURATED FIVE HOURS FROM VICTORIA TO NANAIMO

Delightful Trip Over Victoria Terminal System Touching at the Smelter Town.

A new era will shortly be opened in transportation between this city and Nanaimo, and a very short time will witness the inauguration of a daily service which is bound to afford the greatest satisfaction to the public at large. The Sidney & Nanaimo Transportation Company has recently been incorporated and will control the service between Sidney and Nanaimo in connection with the Victoria Terminal railway system. The first meeting of the board of directors will be held this afternoon.

The company takes over the steamers Liquois and Strathcona, the latter of which will soon be playing daily between Sidney and Nanaimo. She is now on the ways at Port Simpson, and a number of men were sent up by the Hudson's Bay Company last night to bring her up. She will be towed here by the tug Albion, which leaves about Monday next. She will arrive here about Monday week. The Caledonia is also on the ways at Port Simpson, and it will be necessary to launch her first before the company can get at the Strathcona. The Strathcona will give a daily service between Sidney and Nanaimo, stopping at Crofton and Chemainus en route. She will leave Nanaimo at 7 a. m. and passengers leaving on her will arrive at Victoria by noon. The Victoria to Nanaimo during the summer months will undoubtedly prove one of the greatest attractions for tourists in this part of the country.

BACKACHE

WHEAT IT MEANS AND HOW TO CURE IT PERMANENTLY.

A Most Common Complaint and One Which is Often Misdiagnosed. It Has but One Cause and There is but One Cure.

Matane, Que., May 30—(Special).—For a long time Mr. O. Dionne, of this place, suffered the most excruciating pains in the back and loins. Nothing that he could get seemed to do him any good, until he was led to use Dodd's Kidney Pills.

This remedy has completely restored Mr. Dionne to good health, and he has no longer the slightest symptom of pain in the back, or any other trouble.

It is a most remarkable cure, and one which has done much to confirm the already splendid reputation of Dodd's Kidney Pills in this neighborhood.

Backache is Kidney-ache. Pain in the Back should not be neglected, for if it cry for help from the Kidneys is not heeded, and something done to correct the trouble, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy or Rheumatism is almost sure to follow.

Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure Backache. They are a specific, made expressly for the cure of Kidney Trouble.

Backache is but a symptom of Kidney Trouble, and therefore Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure it.

Lame Back has often grown into Bright's Disease, the most serious form in which Kidney Trouble manifests itself.

Dodd's Kidney Pills have cured Bright's Disease after the most eminent physicians have given up.

They have cured, and are curing, thousands of the most aggravated cases of Rheumatism, Diabetes and Dropsy.

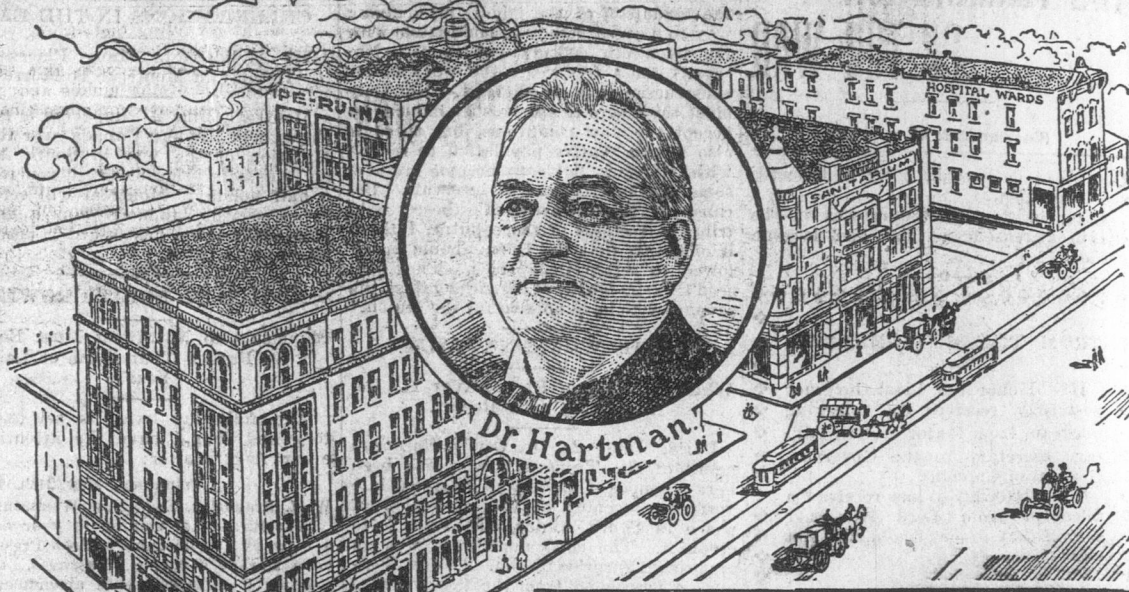
But do not wait for any of these more serious forms.

If your Back aches, your Kidneys are diseased.

If your Kidneys are diseased, Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure you.

Use them at once, and your Backache will quickly disappear.

The Home of Peruna



The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

As is well known, Dr. Hartman is the president of the Hartman Sanitarium, an institution which has a department devoted exclusively to the treatment of female diseases. He is thus brought to see thousands of such cases every year, the most of whom return to their homes to be treated by correspondence.

The principal remedy he relies upon in such cases is Peruna, which every woman should have, who has any affection of this kind.

In view of the great multitude of women suffering from some kind of female disease, and yet unable to find any cure, Dr. Hartman, the renowned gynecologist, has announced his willingness to direct the treatment of as many cases as may make application to him during the summer months without charge.

The treatment will be conducted by correspondence. The doctor will prescribe all medicines, applications, hygienic and dietary regulations necessary to complete a cure. The medicines prescribed can be obtained at all drug stores. This offer will prevail during the summer months. Any woman can become a regular patient by sending a written statement of her age, condition of life, history and symptoms of her derangement.

All cases of female diseases, including menstrual irregularities, displacements, uterine inflammations, discharges, irritation of the ovaries, tumors and drooping of the abdomen, should apply at once and become registered as regular patients. All correspondence will be held strictly confidential. No testimonials of cures will be given to the public except by the express wish of the patient.

No one knows better than Dr. Hartman how much the women suffer with diseases peculiar to their sex. No one knows better than he does how many of them suffer with such diseases. Patiently, hopefully, wearily, and often silently, they eke out a miserable existence year after year.

A woman confined to the house several years with a chronic female derangement, had finally given up all hope of being cured. She had tried physician after physician, and remedy after remedy, without any permanent improvement. Her treatment had cost her husband, who was a poor man, hundreds of dollars. They had been obliged to deny themselves many comforts of life in order to get money enough to pay the physicians.

Picking up the paper one day she happened to read an item which contained the news that Dr. Hartman would treat such cases free of charge by letter. She immediately wrote the doctor, describing her case, and giving him all her symptoms. She soon received a letter telling her exactly what to do and what medicines and appliances to get. She began the treatment (the principal remedy being Peruna) at once, and in a few weeks was well and strong again and able to do her own work.

Another woman who used Peruna without becoming one of Dr. Hartman's regular patients had the following experience: "I had pains in my back and side and falling of the womb, with bearing down pains. "One day while reading my newspaper, I came across an ad. read the book for women entitled, "Health and Beauty," and sent for it. Then I began to use Peruna. After using several bottles I am now thoroughly cured." MISS IDA GREEN.

Mrs. Theresa Keller, of Fremont, Wash., writes: "Peruna not only cured me of female trouble but prevents me catching any cold, and as long as I have a bottle in the house my family needs no doctor." Mrs. Theresa Keller.

Send five red cents, entitled, "Health and Beauty," Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

THE GREATEST OF AMERICA'S SANITARIUMS.

THE WRECKAGE ON TRIANGLE ISLAND DESCRIBED BY THAT SEEN BY PROSPECTORS

Pilot House From Small Vessel was Painted White—Bones of a Human Being.

Walter Leek, of Vancouver, was one of the copper prospecting party who went north a month ago on the steamer Eagle to Triangle Island and other places along the coast. Describing the wreckage found on the bleak west shore of the island, Mr. Leek says he does not believe it came from any one large wreck, but rather accumulated from disasters at some time to a small fishing boat or boats. The wreckage consisted principally of a window sash of a cabin and a belaying pin. On one piece the word "Doll" was painted. A number of pine boards were painted white. There were also several broken pieces of oars, and the blades of which remained, and slabs which appeared as though they came from the side of a ship or fishing boat. There was part of a fisherman's net and what looked like the end board of a sloop. The wreckage looked as if it had been there several months and apparently accumulated.

The pilot house referred to in last evening's Times as having been found on the island was also evidently from a small vessel. It was painted white on the exterior and was finished on the inside in wood in appearance like varnished mahogany. Two bones were believed by members of the party to be none other than those of a human being, one being like that of a thigh bone of a man. The wreckage was pretty well examined by members of the party, but was so badly broken and worn by the action of the sea and rocks that no portion of it was recognizable, there being no vessel of the name "Doll" missing, so far as shipping men are aware.

There is a possibility, however, that the fishing boats referred to were those of some of the unfortunate ones endeavored to make their escape from one or other of the vessels known to have foundered off the coast during the past winter.

Immediately north of Triangle Island is Goose Island, and here also much wreckage has been deposited, but the work of the waves has so completely obliterated all marks of identification in either case that there is little to show from what the wreck originally came.

Triangle Island is a very hard place to

reach in rough weather, and the little tug Eagle, which carried the copper prospecting expedition thither, made three trips before being successful. The news of the discovery of the wreckage was learned in Victoria from an officer of the steamer Amur, which has been in port during the last few days.

TRANSFER TO VICTORIA.

James Phelan, of C. P. R., Will Reside Here in Future—A Testimonial.

Victorians will be pleased to learn that J. Phelan, who for some time past has filled the post of local freight agent of the C. P. R. at Vancouver, has been transferred to this city. On Thursday afternoon he was waited upon by a delegation of the commercial interests of Vancouver and presented him with a well-filled purse and a testimonial of the cordial feelings borne towards him by the merchants of that city.

W. H. Malkin, president of the board of trade, read the following address, and handed to Mr. Phelan a purse suitably inscribed and well-filled with bank notes. The address read:

Vancouver, B. C., May 29th, 1902.

John Phelan, Esq., Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Sir:—We, the undersigned merchants of Vancouver, desire to express to you upon the eve of your departure for Victoria, our keen regret that you are about to leave our position here. As business men we realize that your warm appreciation of the untiring effort and uniform courtesy and attention you have always displayed in the discharge of our onerous duties of your position here. As business men we realize that under ordinary circumstances unavoidable friction often arises between us and the department over which you have control, but we do unhesitatingly bear testimony to your wise and courteous treatment of all such cases, thereby doing away with much which would otherwise be unpleasant.

We take this opportunity of wishing you God-speed, and trust that you will find your new position and surroundings entirely congenial. It affords us great pleasure to ask your acceptance of the purse which we now hand you, accompanied by a sincere expression of our best wishes for your future success.

Mr. Phelan, although regretting that he was not gifted with the oratory of his nationality, expressed his gratification in the knowledge that the kind words in the address were the feelings entertained toward him by those with whom he had occasion to do business in the interests of the company. He bespoke for his successor the good-will of the merchants, while doing his duty by the C. P. R. He again thanked them heartily.

W. H. Ker, of Brackman & Ker; J. D. Roberts, of G. F. & J. Galt; P. McNaughton, of P. Burns & Company, and others of the delegation, also bore tribute to Mr. Phelan's unvarying courtesy while acting in the interests of his employers.

The purse was inscribed in gold, and Presented by the merchants of Vancouver, May 29th, 1902."

Mr. Helmeke moved on the motion of Mr. Highway Traffic Regulation Bill was read the second time. His bill provides that the act shall not apply to capitolies except with the consent of the Legislature.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

MR. CURTIS'S BILL

Important Alteration in the Bill to Amend the Act Respecting the Election of Members of the House of Commons.

Press Gossip.

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