

down when the United States were just about as old as the Canadian Dominion is now.

MR. JENISON'S HOPES.

But a statement so frank and full as it is hoped this Memorial has now grown to be would not be placed before the honorable legislators of the Province did it not seem to Mr. Jenison as almost certain that he need only state his case clearly in order to be assured of justice.

He has therefore petitioned the Legislature to pass an act repealing the Fort William Act of 1902, after Sec. 12 (Exhibit C); to re-enact Chapter 106, 60 Victoria (Exhibit A); and to re-enact Chapter 120, 62 Victoria (2) (Exhibit B), except as to the contracts therein scheduled, amending the last section so that he shall be clearly authorized to assign all of his rights; and so that his assignees, if such there should be, may develop at the falls to supply present demands for power without losing the right to carry the water across the country as soon as the greater demand may arise to justify it.

With such legislative relief he is satisfied that he can enlist the capital for immediate development, and this development would be a great public good.

Mr. Jenison's property, which has been taken away from him, was dearly purchased. To prove this, read Sec. 20 (Exhibit A). There the Legislature decreed that he should pay people for property they did not own. With that in mind, read Sec. 20 (Exhibit C), where the same law-making body decrees, *ex post facto*, that the town of Fort William shall not be liable to him; that he shall be paid for but a small part of his property; that the town may condemn more property than it needs; and that the new rights and privileges "shall supersede and have priority over those of the said Edward Spencer Jenison." Mr. Jenison had committed no crime; a false reason is alleged in the preamble of the act (Exhibit C); he had been guilty of no forfeiture; he could make none under the act in Exhibit A.

This is Mr. Jenison's case. Let any owner of property; let any explorer; let any engineer; let any financier—let any one put himself in Mr. Jenison's place, and has he received justice? And it is by no means his fault that the two towns had not long ago enjoyed the blessings of cheaper light, heat and power.

In Exhibit D, where contemptuous remarks are made, as if Mr. Jenison had expended no capital, the reader must not fail to understand that labor well done is capital, and besides Mr. Jenison's eight years of toil, he produced far more actual money and invested it more wisely and unselfishly in the needed water works than did the critics who, before the honorable members of the Committee, were so "wealthy" in their remarks. The parties in opposition to Mr. Jenison can by no means point to a good faith so clearly shown in performance as is disclosed in the career of Edward Spencer Jenison.

Therefore let it not be thought that Mr. Jenison acquired his lost rights and privileges without the exercise of all the qualities