FIERCE FIGHT OVER BRIBERY CHARGES.

Continued From Page 1.

party in Toronto. There had been 113 charges filed against the speaker, some of which were dropped, but he wished they had all been proceeded with, as there would have been more sensational revelations.

As to the character of Jackson, the Liberal lawyer in the protest proceedings, it was only a few years ago that he had been charged with perjury. There had been fourteen witnesses against him, but in some mysterious manner the papers in the case disappeared. Why do they keep in their employ men known to be scoundrels? the speaker enquired.

Liberal Organizer Vance.

James Vance was in the employ of the Liberal party. Vance was brought up in the town of Ingersoll, where he practised law, and was for a time treasurer of the High School Board. He had embezzled $3000 of the moneys of the board, and $500 placed in his hands by a client was misappropriated by him. Vance lost his gown, but was taken up by the Liberal party. Yet the government says these things must not be referred to. "Is that the kind of a clerk you would keep in your employ?" Mr. Sutherland asked. It was well-known in Ingersoll that Vance, in his younger days, was an expert in manipulating ballots in municipal elections. Then Mr. Sutherland traced the connection between Vance and the government, and showed that Gamey could not get to see Stratton until Vance had gone in first. The ballot manipulators could be traced to Toronto in almost every case. The Liberals of South Oxford—many of them who are honest men—demanded an investigation to clear them of the things that had been brought against them. There never would have been a protest in South Oxford had it been left to the Liberals of South Oxford.

Witnesses Offered Bribes.

Mr. Sutherland read a number of affidavits from men who declared that they had been offered bribes to testify against him in the election courts, and enquired: "Is there no machinery in this province to see that justice is done in this matter?"

"The people want to know," declared the member for South Oxford, "where the money comes from that is used for these corrupt purposes."

It was expected that the government would set up someone to reply to the member for South Oxford, and there was considerable uneasy shuffling in the galleries in expectation of this event. For a time not a word was said, and it began to dawn on the spectators that there would be nothing doing on the government side of the House. Then all eyes were turned to the other side of the Speaker.

Another Member Approached.

Dr. Reaume, the member for North Essex, was applauded by the opposition on rising to make his maiden speech. Dr. Reaume is a Frenchman, and claimed from the House a similar indulgence in regard to his English as was asked by the member for South Perth a day or two previously. Speaking of the proposal of the Premier to refer the matter of the Gamey charges to the judiciary, the member for North Essex paid a high tribute to the judges of the province. In supporting the views of his leader, J. P. Whitney, as to a commission of enquiry, he instanced the charges brought against one of the ministers of the Crown in the Department of Public Works. In that case the minister was implicated in the deal, and was judged by his peers.

"In reading over the political history of this province," said Dr. Reaume, "and after listening to the able speech of the member for South Oxford (Mr. Sutherland), the amount of corruption is amazing. The member for South Oxford has told the House of the means used by the Liberal party to disqualify him. The present government is maintained on a system of bribery, ballot stuffing and corrupt practices.

Offered the Speakership.

"The declarations of Mr. Sutherland and the charges brought by Mr. Gamey against the Provincial Secretary," said Dr. Reaume, "were dragging the name of the fair province of Ontario in the mud. It was astonishing to what lengths the government would go to maintain their position." The speaker gave a little bit of history concerning the approaching of himself by a prominent Liberal. "It was pointed out to me," said Dr. Reaume, "what a good thing it would be for me personally if I joined the Liberal ranks and how it would be a comparatively easy matter for me to get the Speakership. When I indignantly refused the offer and frowned upon the insinuation, it was carefully explained by the party that made the offer that it was intended merely as a joke!"

Dr. Reaume's narrative was greeted with loud applause by the opposition, who hugely enjoyed the telling of the attempted kidnapping of the member for North Essex into the Liberal ranks.

Sparring for Wind.

The speaker took up the question of the proposed adjournment of the House for three weeks, and pronounced the opinion that the government was "sparring for wind" and that "they merely wanted to wait a little until the clouds had rolled over, so that they could again put on their clean white raiment of innocence."

The member for North Essex made a splendid speech for a maiden effort. His denunciation of the Liberal tricksters and the besmirching of the fair fame of the province by the wholesale corruption as evidenced by the Gamey and Sutherland disclosures, was keen and scathing. He laid particular stress upon the sensation these charges must cause thruout the province, and the feeling of honest people in regard thereto.

Mr. Pettypiece Replies.

Mr. Pettypiece (East Lambton) arose amid the applause of the government side and his first remark expressed regret that the debate had not been kept free from party bias and prejudice. He proceeded to criticize the remarks of Mr. Whitney on the misrepresentation of his position, and was about to quote from another newspaper report of the Conservative leader's speech when Mr. Whitney took the floor and declared emphatically that he refused to allow any member to convict him out of the columns of a newspaper when he had stated his position in the matter referred to.

Mr. Ross came to the rescue of his supporter by urging that there could be no objection to the statement being read, and the Speaker finally disposed of the question by giving the member for East Lambton his way. Mr. Pettypiece, however, did not read the extract, which had been the cause of the contention, but switched off on a general denunciation of the tactics of the opposition in ascribing corrupt acts to the government and its supporters. He objected to charges of a general character being made, and said the government's accusers should come out in a courageous way like Mr. Gamey had done and name the circumstances of which they complain, and they would be taken up and investigated. There should be no insinuations. The fair name of the province had been besmirched by insinuations rather than by proofs of wrong-doing. These charges of corruption had been repeated to such an extent that the people were beginning to believe them.

"Hear! hear!" from opposition members.

Will Deserve Well of the People.

If the member for Manitoulin succeeds in substantiating his charges he will deserve well of the people—(opposition applause)—but if he fails he will be no worse that his leader, who has been making charges against the government for years.

Mr. Pettypiece proceeded to explain that Sir Richard Cartwright had objected to in a reference of such questions to commission of judges was that the judges were the creatures of the House appointing them. In the present case the judges would not be the creatures of the House appointing them.

If the charges were referred to a Committee of the House the gentlemen of the opposition would be anxious to convict the accused members for party advantage, and the government members on the committee would be equally anxious to acquit the accused for party advantage. The whole attitude of the gentlemen opposite showed that they were anxious to gain a party advantage rather than to clear the name of the province.

Speaking of the charge of the member for South Oxford that money had been placed in the hands of organizers of the Liberal party for currupt purposes Mr. Pettypiece said both political parties required organizers, and those organizers required money for legitimate purposes.

St. John Has the Floor.

J. W. St. John (West York) then moved the adjournment of the debate, and will have the floor when the House resumes on Monday.

The Speaker administered a rebuke to some members of the House and the spectators in the galleries for their indecent haste in leaving their seats before the Speaker leaves the chair on the adjournment of the House.

Mr. Whitney Wants to Know.

Mr. Whitney has given notice of enquiries on Monday next: Has the Attorney-General any information as to when judgment may be expected in the East Middlesex election case? What was the date of the trial of the East Middlesex election case? What was the date of the trial in the Sault Ste. Marie election case? and what was the date of the judgment in Sault Ste. Marie election case?

STRONG APPEAL FOR JUSTICE.

Striking Editorial Reference in Telegram to Ominous Situation.

The Evening Telegram treats the bribery charges editorially thus: There is no sincerity in the craven partisan habit of speaking of the Ontario judiciary as if it were composed of demigods.

Both sides play the game of calling down the vengeance of outraged heaven upon the head of the daring legislator who breathes the impious hint of a doubt as to the supreme fitness of the Ontario judiciary for any and every duty to which it may be assigned by the necessities of a panic-stricken government.

Hon. G. W. Ross and Hon. J. M. Gibson rolled out those blessed words "the judiciary" as if they desired nothing more than justice at the hands of any judge of the High Court of Ontario.

It is utter hypocrisy for Hon. J. M. Gibson and Hon. G. W. Ross to talk as if their one desire was for a judicial investigation.

The High Court of Ontario was not good enough for Sir Oliver Mowat when he was constituting the judicial tribunal to finish up the enquiry into the bribery plot. His Royal Commission was made up of one High Court judge, Chancellor Proudfoot, a former Liberal, and two County Court judges, Judge Senkler, a former Liberal, and Judge Scott, a former Conservative.

And if to-day a judicial investigation is all that the Ontario government wants, why not appoint Chief Justice Meredith and Hon. Justice Osler to weigh the evidence in the Stratton case? If the Ontario government objects to these judges on account of their previous affiliations with the Conservative party, why should not the Ontario opposition object to other judges on account of their receipt of favors from the Ontario government or their close personal identification with Liberal leaders at Ottawa or Toronto?

The Ontario government boasts that "it will not load the dice," but it wants to play its cards so as to escape investigation at the hands of judges of Conservative antecedents, who should be as free from prejudice as judges of Liberal antecedents.

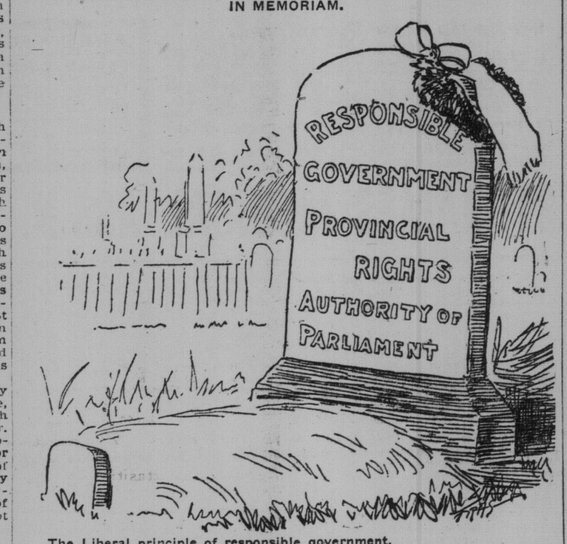
The Ontario government might fairly claim to be acting in good faith if it had named one of its judges and offered the opposition the right to name the other.

The Liberals at Ottawa in the great scandal session of 1891 did not echo Hon. J. M. Gibson's yearning for a calm judicial atmosphere, or The Globe's lament over the "exhibition of a temper far from judicial." With the late J. F. Lister at their head the Liberals nobly exposed the sins of their enemies by their skilful use of the committee forms of parliamentary life. The agencies which the Liberals now declare to be ill-adapted to the investigation of charges against themselves were remarkably well adapted to the investigation of charges against their enemies. Committees were good enough for the Liberals when they wanted to bring out the damning facts of Tory corruption at Ottawa. Committees were good enough for the Liberals until Sir Oliver Mowat had brought out all the important facts as to the bribery plot of 1884.

The political history of Canada shows that whatever has been done—and very little has been done—to bring out the facts as to political corruption in Canada has been done by committees. When the Liberal party had damning facts to reveal it always clamored for a committee, and the Ontario government must have damning facts to conceal or why would it depart from the traditional party policy of using the forms of parliamentary enquiry to bring out the facts and the processes of the criminal law to follow up the felonies disclosed by these facts.

Public opinion is the court of last resort in this case, and the Committee on Privileges and Elections can bring the facts before the tribunal of public opinion more effectually and speedily than a hair-splitting legal tribunal that may pay more attention to the quibbling law points than to the great facts of the case.

IN MEMORIAM.



The Liberal principle of responsible government.
The Liberal principle of provincial rights.
The Liberal principle that a parliament is the guardian of its own honor, and must not surrender its rights to judicial commissions.

WHAT GAMEY'S STORY REVEALS WHEN CAREFULLY ANALYZED

An analytical view of the incidents related by Member Gamey, which form the well-defined plot, reveals an amazing state of affairs. Aside from what method may be relied upon to probe the case and the reputations tarnished by the gradual unfolding of the facts before the constituted body, there are features in the tale that appeal to the imagination in a curiously interesting way. Clearly the scandal has only been examined in the most cursory way. At what stage did the daring member from Manitoulin realize that a deliberate effort was being made to corrupt him? Who is the "prominent Liberal" lawyer who went to the Walker House per an engagement made with Mr. Gamey and explained that "by a stock speculation" the Conservative representative could make $3000 at once and $2000 more as soon as the House convened, and aided in the organization? On this occasion he relates a conversation with D. A. Jones of Beeton, who was apparently "authorized to deal with me." Whence came Jones' authority to handle so much money? Whence came the $5000 involved in the transaction? These pertinent queries must be answered when the investigation commences. A strong motive necessarily inspired such a reckless disbursement of cash, and the go-betweens were evidently in the confidence of persons higher in authority.

WHERE THE SHOE RUBS.

Neither Captain Sullivan, his son Frank nor D. A. Jones, has money to squander in such a cause. They explained that Provincial Secretary Stratton was behind them. It was Mr. Stratton's organization which was to profit by the bribery. That there was an organized effort directing the management of Mr. Gamey cannot be disputed. The plot unfolds too readily to have developed by mere chance. He defeated the Liberal, Mr. Fraser, and Mr. McMillan (Socialist) by 340 and 100 respectively in May, last year. The returns were held back until the middle of the following month. Apparently this constitutes the first chapter in the plan to deprive the Manitoulin riding of its Conservative choice. If it was intended to juggle the returns, the plan was abandoned later as less practicable than outright bribing of the successful candidate.

It was Aug. 7, three weeks after the returns were published, that Captain Sullivan "happened" to meet him in the lunch-room at Allandale. The inference is inevitable, that it was by design, for the warning is instantly conveyed that "they have strong evidence against you up there."

PAVING THE WAY.

Thus is the way being paved for bribe to be offered. The deal would be easier to consummate if the intended victim imagined that he was to be put to the expense of a contest coupled with the vague intimation that the opposition possessed evidence to warrant his overthrow. Captain Sullivan grew confidential and said the new member would be disqualified, "and if I were you I should resign." The mission of Mr. Sullivan is no longer concealed, but Mr. Gamey says at this stage of the proceedings he did not suspect the real import of the meeting—thought, perhaps, it was an accident. Coming on to Toronto from Allandale, he met Frank Sullivan at the Walker House, who, like his father the day before, had just "happened" to meet him. Frank was less guarded, and evidently reassured by his father's suggestion as to what had previously passed as a "feeler," boldly approached the cash consideration. This was the third act in the neat little real life drama which was destined to reach such a startling climax in the House eight months later.

WORKED WITH CAUTION.

That so much time was consumed, as well as money, indicates the ramifications of the carefully concealed plot. As propositions were made by the men with the boodle, their success had to be reported along up the line until it reached those in control of the scheme. Frank Sullivan, at this interview, named $5000 as the amount Gamey could certainly have for selling out, and there "are lots of chances for more, as the government must have more support." Then it began to dawn upon the man that he was being drawn into a net, the ultimate purpose of which was the reinforcing of the Liberal side of the House at the expense of the Conservative. "I admit it was something of a shock to me when I realized the full meaning of the proposition," explained the gentlemen in discussing the case. "Then it occurred to me that the Sullivans would not be acting without an understanding with those higher up, and I instantly concluded to draw them out and secure tangible evidence of the conspiracy."

On Aug. 12 Frank Sullivan again arranged a meeting with a "prominent Liberal" lawyer at the Walker and Mr. Gamey, and then it is that he begins to get in touch with bigger game.

LAWYERS KNOWN.

This lawyer's name will be supplied to the public as soon as the investigation begins. It is not a secret among a considerable class already. He is a man of considerable prominence. It was this man's appearance in the plot that caused the member for Manitoulin to at once conclude to himself discuss the case with learned counsel. It can be stated that Mr. Gamey shortly afterwards called upon two of the most eminent lawyers in Toronto and told them everything. While he acted independently, and took every chance necessary to expose the plotters, he received advice from this source at different times during the tedious negotiations with the bribers.

Much speculation has been indulged in as to the hand that framed the story given to the public by Mr. Gamey. It was generally understood that he did not write the entertaining recital. One of the two eminent Toronto lawyers wrote the story, and it was revised several times by Mr. Gamey before it was finally submitted for publication. All the more important documents were kept in the safes of these two lawyers from the time Gamey received them until they were displayed on the floor of the House.

PURPOSE LAWYER SERVED.

He admits that he never saw the Liberal lawyer during the affair after the meeting at the Walker House. This prominent Liberal was evidently there for a purpose other than merely talking casually about the "stock exchange transaction with Frank Sullivan." Undoubtedly this man's experience was relied upon to penetrate any design the intended victim might contemplate. In other words those higher in authority, having brought the case to that stage where a large amount of cash was about to be passed and where a hitch in the proceedings would be fraught with dire disaster to those behind the scenes, it was highly necessary that a person of consummate astuteness be called in to give his opinion upon the sincerity of Gamey. About the only thing this lawyer probably did was to report to those higher still his estimate of the man who was being bribed. That his report was favorable is evidenced by the further progress of the plot.

CEASED TALKING CONTEST.

It is peculiarly significant that about the time the negotiations reached this stage all discussion on the part of the government concerning the contest of Gamey's seat ceased. Had the men he had been talking with about turning over to the government made their report higher up? If this was not the cause of the change in that direction what was? These are queries that recur at every step in the long journey over which the member from Manitoulin carried the conspirators.

After meeting the "prominent Liberal lawyer," the same night Frank Sullivan "happened" around again and confidentially announced that they would go half on all they could get—in the language of the grafter, Frank was "cutting the money both ways." At this point D. A. Jones of Beeton approached Gamey and openly declared that the government was anxious to secure evidence for the trial of Smyth and Miscampbell. Apparently the conspirators imagined by this time that the Conservative member fully belonged to them, and that he could be trusted with state secrets. From this time the plot thickened rapidly. The game played itself, only requiring the steady nerve of the chief factor.

SULLIVAN'S MIDNIGHT WORK.

At midnight Aug. 21 Captain Sullivan appeared at the farm residence of Mr. Gamey. He was anxious to secure documents which he might present to the government officials showing conclusively that the member would act with the Liberals. It apparently dawned upon someone in authority at this time that in spite of the promises of Mr. Gamey they had no positive evidence that he would support the government. Hence the haste with which Captain Sullivan is sent to him at midnight. **"I want the documents to show to the Ministers,"** Sullivan said. Five days later he went to the Walker House and met Captain Sullivan and Frank, and on this occasion the document that is destined to play quite a part in the aftermath was drawn up and signed by Frank Sullivan. **It provided for the payment of three thousand cash to Mr. Gamey at once and two thousand after the session of the House. This document is in the hands of the two lawyers who advised Gamey at different times during the game.**

Gamey and Frank Sullivan were in the office of Provincial Secretary Stratton Sept. 9 discussing the terms of the surrender. Mr. Stratton was present, and while no money was mentioned the word "consideration" was used by the Hon. Secretary. The first cash payment on the bargain was to have been made the very day he talked with Mr. Stratton.

CONNECTS HIGH OFFICIALS.

This is one of the most significant features, and tending to connect higher officials with the bribery of the member. The same afternoon Frank Sullivan accompanied his man to another "prominent lawyer's" office, where a letter was drawn up and signed, in which Mr. Gamey pledged that he was not receiving any value for supporting the government. Clearly the higher officials were prepared to take as few chances as possible. Every precaution possible was taken. It was 12 o'clock the next day when Mr. Gamey and Frank Sullivan delivered the letter to Secretary Stratton at his office. Mr. Stratton said everything was ready, advised Mr. Gamey to go down to the smoking room and a party would bring a parcel and lay it on the table. Here again appears the extreme caution of the heavy factors in the drama. **"I saw Mr. Stratton take from his inside pocket a well-filled envelope," declared Gamey, "and a moment later Mr. Chase walked into the smoking room with the same package, laid the parcel on the table as Mr. Stratton had said it would be placed and walked out without speaking. Sullivan opened the package; it contained three thousand dollars in new bills."**

These are some of the vivid pictures of the remarkable case which stamp the story either as true or as put together with marvelous ingenuity—a chain forged with few weak links. Which it is will doubtless soon appear.

CHARGE AGAINST VANCE.

Liberal Organizer Will Not Reply in Interview to Grave Accusation.

James Vance, the Liberal organizer, who was denounced on the floor of the House by Donald Sutherland, the member for South Oxford, was seen by The World. Mr. Sutherland charged Mr. Vance with embezzling $3000 of the High School Board's money of the Town of Ingersoll, and also misappropriating $500 placed in his hands by a client, for which latter offence he lost his gown."

Mr. Vance told The World that that was the first he had heard of the afternoon's proceedings, and that it was evident that Mr. Sutherland had some ulterior motive in making such a charge. He was not in a position just then to comment upon the matter, but in the proper place and at the proper time he would be prepared to meet the charge of Mr. Sutherland. He had no knowledge as to why the charge was made. He was not personally acquainted with the member for South Oxford, and was not in a position to give any statement concerning the charge at the present time.

Papers Which Failed to Comment.

The Brantford Expositor, owned and edited by T. H. Preston, Liberal M.L.A. for South Brant, made no comment on the Gamey disclosures, but simply published The Globe's editorial, giving the credit. E. D. B. Pense is editor of The Kingston Whig, and Liberal member for Kingston. The Whig refrains from any editorial reference to the incident.

ARISTOCRATS.

Should be Allowed Good Things as Well as Other People.

A Chicago lady, visiting friends in Leon, N.Y., heard her hostess say one morning: "All of the aristocrats of Allen Hill have discarded coffee and are using Postum Food Coffee in its place." It seems the doctor had advised the change as a remedy for different stomach and other disorders caused by coffee drinking.

"But when I first made it I was careless. It was only half boiled and drowned in water, so husband, after sipping it, pushed it back and said 'no more of that stuff for me.' I concluded it was not properly made and examined the package carefully, finding that it must be boiled 15 or 20 minutes after the real boiling begins.

"Next morning husband said, 'You don't mean to tell me this is the same coffee you gave me yesterday, why this is fine.' He drank two cups, and since that time we have used no other coffee, and both of us have made a decided improvement in health.

"I had suffered for a long time from dyspepsia, nervous prostration, poor appetite and the usual disorders of stomach and bowels, not knowing that coffee was the cause of the trouble. Not getting any coffee from my hostess, except the Postum, I not only found it delicious, but my appetite improved, the flatulence and stomach distress left me and I quickly began to gain in flesh. Now I am enjoying a degree of health that I never expected to attain.

"After I left home my brother who has been an invalid for some time broke down entirely. He was a coffee drinker, and had distress in his stomach always after meals. Finally his stomach refused to retain any food at all, then the doctor insisted on his leaving off coffee and using Postum. He drank Postum four times a day with rich cream and some sugar and absolutely no other food for several days, then he carefully added other food in small quantities and gradually began to feel well. He now eats all kinds of nourishing foods and is again working at his trade." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Do You Wake Up in the Morning Feeling Tired and Miserable?

Paine's Celery Compound

Will Restore Lost Energy and Give You That Vim, Snap and Strength That You Should Possess in Springtime.

If you wake up in the morning feeling tired and miserable, let us assure you that nature is warning you of dangers; you have commenced to drift on the rocks and shoals of disease. Overwork, worry, harassing cares, or it may be excesses, are producing their dire effects. Your nerves feel the shock and strain first. You should thank Heaven that you have nerves to warn you of approaching dangers.

Thousands in the glorious springtime who rise up each morning tired, wearied and miserable, stand in need of Paine's Celery Compound, the marvellous medicine that frees the body from acid blood and morbid waste material. Paine's Celery Compound at the same time strengthens the three great organs, the stomach, the liver and kidneys. When this good work is accomplished, the nerve fibres are made strong and vigorous and the whole system reinforced.

A few bottles of Paine's Celery Compound used this month will save you much suffering and anxiety later on. The results given by Paine's Celery Compound are assuring and happy. Your reward will be a perfect and unhampered action of a clear and healthful brain and nervous system, pure blood will course through the body, you will have sweet and refreshing sleep and permanent good health.

PERSONNEL OF POSSIBLE COURT

About Jurists Whom Government Would Have Investigate.

These are the gentlemen, two of whom the government suggest as a commission to hear the Gamey charges.

Hon. Wm. Glenholme Falconbridge is the son of the late John Kennedy Falconbridge, J.P., a native of the north of Ireland, who came to Canada in 1837. He was born at Drummondville May 12, 1846, and received his preliminary training at the Barrie Grammar School and the Model Grammar School for Upper Canada. He matriculated with a general proficiency scholarship in Toronto University in 1862. His course at the University was one of rather universal distinction, inasmuch as there was hardly any department in the curriculum in which he did not at some period obtain first-class honors. After winning college prizes and university scholarships in each year, he graduated B.A. in 1866, with the gold medal for Modern Languages, and proceeded to the M.A. degree in 1871. On leaving university he filled for a year the chair of Modern Languages in Yarmouth, N.S., Seminary, and returned to Toronto on being appointed lecturer in Italian and Spanish in University College, which position he occupied for one year. In 1868 he commenced the study of law and was called to the bar in 1871. During the whole of his career at the bar Mr. Falconbridge was a member of one of the largest and most eminent legal firms in Canada, that originally known under the name of Harrison, Osler and Moss, and the experience gained by him therein was of so wide a character as to add greatly to his natural qualifications for a seat on the bench. He was an examiner in the University of Toronto for several years and became registrar of the University in 1872. He resigned that office in 1881 and was immediately elected as senator. He was re-elected in 1886 and resigned from the board in 1896, because he would not countenance the action of the Senate in conferring an honorary degree upon Prof. Goldwin Smith. He was elected a bencher of the Law Society in 1885 and was in the same year created a Q.C. by the Marquis of Lansdowne. He was appointed a judge of the Queen's Bench in 1887 and was named a commissioner for the revision of the Ontario statutes in 1896. He is a member of the Church of England.

Chief Justice Boyd.

Hon. John Alexander Boyd is the son of the late John Boyd, who was for many years the principal of Bay-street Academy, Toronto. He was born here on April 23, 1837. He was educated at Upper Canada College, where he obtained a scholarship and won the modern language gold medal when graduating in 1860. In the following year he proceeded to his M.A. degree and was subsequently for a number of years one of the University examiners. He adopted law as a profession and was called to the bar in 1863. After practising for a time with D. B. Read, Q.C., he entered the firm of Blake & Kerr, where he continued until appointed Master in Chancery. Later, in 1872, on the elevation of Hon. S. H. Blake to the bench as Vice-Chancellor, he resigned his office and resumed his place at the bar as a member of his old firm. Mr. Boyd was regarded as one of the ablest equity pleaders in the province and was made a Q.C. by patent of the Dominion in 1880. He was appointed Chancellor of Ontario in 1881, succeeding the late Hon. J. G. Spragge. In 1887 he became president of the High Court of Justice. In 1888-9 he acted as arbitrator for the Dominion government in the matter of certain claims preferred by the C.P.R. in connection with the Onderdonk section of the road in B.C. In 1893 he was appointed arbitrator for Ontario in the adjustment of public accounts between the Dominion and the Province of Old Canada, consequent upon Confederation.

In 1894 he was appointed chairman of the commission which reported upon the mode of remunerating and appointing provincial officials. In 1886, and again in 1896, he was appointed one of the commissioners for the revision of the Ontario statutes. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from his alma mater, of which he is a senator, in 1889. He never took an active part in politics, tho in sympathy generally with the Liberal party. He is a Baptist and a governor of McMaster University. He has been spoken of generally as a careful and accurate judge, and a man of clear judgment and firm purpose.

Chief Justice Moss.

Hon. Charles Moss was born at Cobourg, Ont., March 8, 1840. He became a law student in 1864, and was awarded a scholarship by the Law Society of Upper Canada in each of the years 1865-6-7-8, and was called to the bar in 1869. He joined the firm of Osler & Moss, and was subsequently associated in legal business with the late Chief Justice Harrison, the late James Bethune, Q.C., the present Justice Falconbridge and N. W. Hoyles, K.C., now principal of the Ontario Law School. He became one of the leaders of the bar and enjoyed a widely extended practice. He was elected a bencher of the Ontario Law Society in 1880, and has been continuously re-elected. He was created a Q.C. in 1881, and became senator of Toronto University in 1884. He is a Liberal in politics, and was defeated in South Toronto in 1894.

Chief Justice Meredith.

Sir William Ralph Meredith was born in Middlesex County March 31, 1840. He graduated LL.B. at Toronto University in 1872. He was called to the bar in 1861. He became City Solicitor and a bencher of the Law Society, and was made a Q.C. in 1875. In 1888 he was appointed honorary member of the law faculty of Toronto University. He received the degree of LL.D. at Toronto University in 1889. He was first elected to the Ontario legislature in 1872, representing London as a Conservative, and he immediately became a power in the house. In 1878 he was elected leader of the opposition, and displayed great ability. In the legislature he always displayed an intimacy with the smallest details of departmental expenditure, and at the same time a comprehensive grasp of the legislation before the house. His Lordship was raised to the bench as Chief Justice of the Common Pleas Division, High Court of Justice, Oct. 5, 1894. In 1895 he was elected to the senate of the University of Toronto. In 1896 he was appointed a member of the commission for the revision of the provincial statutes. As a young man he served for some years as an officer in the London Light Infantry. He was knighted in 1896. He is an Anglican.

His Clerq is a Great Big Dog.

"Gimme a good five-cent cigar," said a man rushing into a little shop on Amsterdam-avenue, near 147th-street, New York. "Hurry up!" he added. "I want to catch a car."

Then he looked up and saw a big Newfoundland dog standing erect back of the counter and resting his forepaws among the papers, over which he peered just like a clerk who was ready for business.

"Well, I'll be switched," ejaculated the man. "I've seen sea lions beat tomtoms and whirl burning sticks; I've heard donkeys sing solos on the stage, and I've seen monkeys smoke pipes, but this is the first time I ever saw a dog keep shop."

"Just help yourself to a cigar and put the nickel on the case," said a man who was busily engaged in the rear of the store. "I have no one to help me, so I have trained the dog to see that no one steals the papers. If you had taken something and tried to leave the store without paying for it he would have barked good and loud. Oh, yes, he watches things all right. He doesn't want a salary and he doesn't knock down."

A Brave Man's Defeat.

An interesting feature of the recent army debate in the House of Lords was the collapse of Lord Lovat, who on rising to make his maiden speech said: "My lords, I venture to think this army corps system, by producing a definite scheme"—and then sat down, unable to utter another word.

His failure in the House of Lords was such a contrast to Lord Lovat's gallant work in the South African war, during which he raised and commanded a corps of scouts and won the Distinguished Service Order, that it has produced much good-natured comment. His lordship's lost contribution to the debate is regretted, as his practical experience would, according to general opinion have illumined an otherwise useless discussion.

One writer points out that Lord Lovat can console himself with the reflection that only a short time ago the Duke of Devonshire rose from his seat in the House of Lords, looked slowly around, intending to speak, and then sat down without uttering a word.

The Queen and the Bishop.

From Leslie's Weekly.

Time has wrought many changes since English bishops were made by kings, and some bishoprics were sold for cash. But the relations between the British Crown and the Episcopal bench are still far from being remote. the new Primate, Dr. Davidson, is not likely to pass thru so anxious an ordeal as the bishop of long ago whose courage brought him face to face with Queen Elizabeth. Dr. Cox was Bishop of Ely when the Queen insisted on his handing over his garden in Holborn to her favorite, Hatton; and his refusal to do so brought the prelate this message from the offended Queen: "Proud Prelate,—You know what you were before I made you what you are; if you do not immediately comply with my request, by ——, I will unfrock you.—Elizabeth."

No Gentleman is Impolite.

It is a good thing to remember in these days of hurry and bustle, of competition and business excitement that politeness, which costs nothing, may often result in substantial benefits. It never pays to be rude, no matter whether the rudeness is to a man of influence or to a pauper. In the one case the rudeness may be followed by unpleasant material consequences; in the other one must feel a loss of self-respect, and self-respect is a valuable asset.

There are plenty of opportunities for politeness in this whirling city of affairs. In the street car, at the theatre in crowded office buildings, in the streets themselves, you demonstrate several times a day whether you are a gentleman or a boor. And it is quite beside the mark to say that one has no time to bow and scrape to do this little thing and that little thing. One always has time, or ought always to have time, for at least a pleasant look, a kindly word, a friendly action. No gentleman ever forgets his good manners.

Following a Prescription.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Larry: How did Murphy break his arm?

Denny: Following the doctor's prescription.

Larry: Phwat?

Denny: Yis; it blew out av th' window and Murphy wint after it.

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