An Appeal To Sir Wilfrid Laurier

Ontario has been build on the growth of the west. Toronto might as well be a western city. What will happen when the West ceases to look to Ontario and turns its eyes to Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and the cities of the Western States.? Nothing but a high national spirit and a tariff which makes the American frontier a reality, can keep trade flowing across the empty country from Ontario to Manitoba.

The West And The Tariff.

Oh, but the tariff on manufactured goods remains, it may be said. For the present it does. But there is no surer law of trade than that products must be paid for in products. No people will long buy from a market for its products. No people will long buy from a market to which they sell nothing. They never have done so in the history of commerce. Let the Western man find his market to the south of the border, and he will want to buy from his best customers. If the tariff stands in his way, then so much the worse for the tariff. He will climb it while he must; but the East will not long be able to say "must" to the West.

As for the West, the farmer may get more for his grain at first; but at what a price? The great railways which have opened up his land will die in the middle, and degenerate into merely local lines. The Canadian Pacific, the Grand Trunk Pacific, the Canadian Northern, will become "feeders" to the Hill system. They will no longer span a Continent; they will shrink to the category of branch roads The projected Hudosn Bay Railway will be condemned before it is born. What is the use of a road to Hudson Bay for men with their eyes on New York?

The Georgian Bay Canal will never be dug. Why widen the Welland when the Erie starts from Buffalo? Why bother about the Long Sault dam when nothing but pleasure craft will use the St. Lawrence route? The Canadian ports will be side-tracked and Canadian shipping will put itself under the Stars and Stripes.

British Columbia is already expressing its opinion. It sees ruin in the pact. Its great fruit orchards will be blighted; and its magnificient forests are in peril. It, too will be isolated from the rest of Canada; and the bargain by which the Fathers of Confederation brought it into the Dominion will have been wasted effort.

The Country Wakes Up.

Now all this hwas not realized when the Taft proposals first saw the light. Messrs. Fielding and Paterson—with their eyes on the "price"—may easily have missed the meaning hidden in the "gift." And if they could have missed it, how much more easily might Sir Wilfrid Laurier, busy at Ottawa, not have thought to weigh carefully that part of the bargain which was presumed by all concerned to be clear gain?

But from the day the agreement was laid on the table of the House of Commons, the astonished country has studied nothing else. It s surprise has turned to amazement; and its amazement to panic. Experts on all the matters affected have offered their considered opinions. Men with their ears to the ground in all the Provinces have reported what they hear. There is now a wealth of information touching the whole subject, available to every one, which was not in existence when the Prime Minister gave a tacit assent to what he doubtless regarded as a mere business bargain.

What Sir Wilfred Could Do.

Should his reasoned opinion be against ratification, the effect on the country and the Empire would be electric. His opponents would be deprived of an issue; and thousands of voters who have been thrown into alarm by the announcement of of the agreement, would rally to his support as a statesman whose "safety and samty" could be relied on. He would in one move replace the political conditions that existed prior to the fatal "journey to Washington," and restore confidence in the steadfast fidelity of Canada to her own destiny among our own people and in the money-markets of the world.

Financiers of every European capital are watching our behaviour in the face of this sudden crisis. Are we going to keep faith with the men who invested their money in Canadian enterprises on the understanding that the development of Canada along national lines was a permanent feature of our policy; or, are we about to destroy the value of millions of these investments by a wanton act of betrayal, and close every money-market in the world against us for years to come? We have been borrowing money for decades on the pledge that we would keep Canada commercially and politically independent; and to repudiate that pledge is equivalent to repudiating our debts.

Opinion in Great Britain, which was nervous to begin with, has fallen into dismay. They know perfectly well in the Mother Country that this fusing of our markets with the American, means the end of any policy of British Reciprocity. The Empire cannot—if it be carried—be united commerically. Our commerical affiliations will be with the United States; and where the treasure is, there will the heart be also. If the ties of commerce are no longer to bind the British peoples together, how long will the exceedingly splender political ligaments last? On this poiut, they have no delusions in the United Kinngdom.

Looking to Sir Wilfrid.

Thus every British subject looks to Sir Wilfred to save the Empire. Every money-market in Europe, every Canadian enterprise that needs capital, every public body which must borrow, all look to Sir Wilfrid to save the credit of Canada. Every railway man looks to him to save the souls of our railways, and so preserve the value of the money invested and keep the jobs of our railway men at their present number and wage. Every manufacturer—though comparatively untouched by this first blow looks to Sir Wilfrid to save the home market; every merchant, every professional man, every workman dependent on the welfare of our industries, looks to him with the same hope. Can we not say that every farmer, when the farce shall have been p ayed out, will realize that in imperilling his home market, this agreement threatened him with a disaster in comparison with which a few cents on grain was not to be considered?

When it comes to our political future, the appalling magnitude of the issue makes it difficult to speak calmly. Here we enter a phase of the matter where the business interests of the moment become mere dust on the glass through which we gaze into the long future. We are talkinng now as Canadians, and thinking only of Canada. Let us put aside for the moment any gratitude we may owe the Mother Country, and take the most selfish view of the subject possible. Surely we know that on the day British Connection fails us, Canadian independence is lost. Withdraw from our heads the shield of a powerful British Empire, and how long will our loving friends to the South leave us with both our self -governemnt and our self-respect.

What Annexation Means.

Now what does Annexation imply? First, it implies absolute free trade between Canada and the United States. Down come our tall chimneys! Useless are our railways for the East-and West haul! Abandoned are our ports! Empty are our canals!

Next, it implies the opening of our natural resources to the American exploiter. Our forests will soon fall before the American lumberman and papermaker, as have their own. Our mines will be bled into the pockets of New York stock gamblers. We will be stripped as bare as their own forests lands.

Next, it implies pouring our commercial and financial capitals into the big American cities. Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, St. John, Halifax, Vancouver, will become suburbs of New York, Chicago, Boston and San Francisco. Our urban growth will be stopped; and any development we get will be as the farm and miining camp and timber limit of the proud United States.

Next, it will destroy all our national institutions. Parliament will be replaced by Congress responsible government by a four-year oligarchy; an unstain-judiciary by the product of a political machine. For our fellow citizens of the French languarge and the Roman Catholic religion, it means the closing of their religious schools and the turning of their language out of the courts and legislatures. Their guarantees rest on British pledges, and would disappear with the flag of Great Britain.

But why pile up the agony? This country has no shadow of a notion of submitting to Annexation. It can only be tricked into it. But we should not forget that nations have lost their independence before to-day by entering upon courses whose first steps were innocence itself. Soldiers hidden in Trojan Horses have captured more citadels than have been stormed by frontal attack.

Sir Wilfrid's Opportunity.

To-day Sir Wilfrid has the ball at his feet. He is the one man to save the situation. The Canadian people ever watched him so eagerly, so anxiously, as they are doing at this moment. Thousands of his best friends hope that he will see the true bearing of the tremendous issue which lies in his hands; and that they can add another jewel to his crown as a patriot-statesman who loves his country so well that he would not think twice of risking ner life to put profits in the pockets of a few clamorous people.

This is not a business matter he is considering; but the political fate of Canada. In the seat of the late Sir John A. Macdonald, with the eyes of the Empire-builders of history on him, with all the future waiting to award its judgment, he is deciding for or against the Annexation of Canada to the American Union.

BERLIN CLUB.

their first and foremost consideration was the freedom and independence of their country. At this time the Canadians turned to the confederation of the provinces, and in spite of great financial difficulties stood true to their ideals.

Canada Duped.

In 1871 a treaty was made with the United States, but Canada was duped. This country was to have free trade in fish, and the United States was to have the use of our canals in return for the use of theirs. Free trade in fish was granted but the barrels and cans in which they were shipped were taxed so heavily that there was no actual benefit. By other tricks the use of the United States canals had been made impossible for Canadians.

In 1878 Canada was in a state of financial depression, factories were closed soup kitchens were started to feed the starving men, and a million Canadians had gone to the United States. The prosperity in the United States drew like a magnet and Canadians were pretty well disheartened. At this time the National Policy was taken up; reciprocity was still talked about, however, and the progress of the movement was slow.

At this point Col. Denison gave a history of the commercial union movement, which had been engineered by the capitalists of the United States. The speaker told of how the leading papers of Canada had been offered immense sums of money to assist in selling their country to the United States, and of how in practically every case, the offers had been indignantly refused.

British Preference.

In 1898 Sir Wilfred Laurier went to Washington to endeavor to come to terms on a number of questions. He remained there for some time, but found that the United States representatives behaved in such a shrewd, even shifty manner, that he abruptly broke off all negotiations and turned his back on Washington, saying that he would go there no more.

What had happened after this. The Canadian people turned their attention to Great Britain and a British preference was established, and also a preference to the West Indies, and for the first time Canada was presented to the world as a united country. Confidence was established, and during the past dozen years the prosperity of Canada had been unparalleled. Capitalists all over the world thought we had got on our feet and were a united people, and money poured in; emigration mounted up, and up to a month ago our prosperity was phenomenal. No country was ever more prosperous.

Although this reciprocity agreement in itself may not be so bad, said Col. Denison, yet it shows that we are wobbling; confidence will be shaken and the result will be very dangerous. He appealed to his audience to write to their friends in the House and plead with them to ask both parties to agree and urge the Govenrment to make it an open question. Mr. Taft had agreed only to ask Congress to pass the agreement It was no fault of his if Congress refused and he did not have to resign. If Sir Wilfrid Laurier made it an open question and the House refused to pass it, President Taft would have no right to complain. There was no reason why Sir Wilfrid Laurier should risk the fate of his government in order to force an unwilling House to entangle Canada in unnecessary arrangements.

Not Now Dependent.

Canada was not now poor or dependent, and as a result the proposals for reciprocity had to come from the other side. We in this country did not have to care for money. Let the United Statess put up or lower her tariff as she pleased. The proposed agreement if carried through would mean the loss of fiscal independence, and also that Canada would be forced into a position where she could not make any trade arrangements without the consent of the United States. Our farmers had stood true before when they were poor, and they could well afford to stand true now. The political parties should unite and decide upon some course to save the independence of Canada.

The United States politicians had to lower the tariff anyway, and they are trading with us with something they had to throw away anyway. If these duties were taken off without bargaining they would stay off. If the proposed agreement went through the position of affairs would become intolerable.

Col. Denison referred to the heroism of the Canadian soldiers in the Boer war, and asked if the people of Canada who could furnish from among them men of such calibre would consent to give up their national freedom and fiscal independence for the sake of a few cents on a few articles.

The Case of France.

In 1783-86 France was a prosperous country, was doing well, and making great progress. In 1786 Pitt sent Eden over to France to make a reciprocity treatment with that country in which free trade ideas had been preached. Such a treaty was arranged. The English manufacturers had a distinct advantage, and they flooded the markets of France with their goods. In a short time the French factories went on short time, they they were closed entirely. The people of France felt so badly about the condition of affairs that they wanted to go to war about it. Pitt, however, would not listen to the war talk. No matter what happened, he was determined to keep peace, saying that no war could punish France more than it was being punished by the reciprocity agreement. The roads to Paris were filled with starving men, and in 1789 a rebellion broke out which led to a twenty-year war which devastated Europe.

"Taft, said Col. Denison, "is playing the game of Pitt on us."

A Strong Appeal.

Col. Denison closed with a strong appeal to all Canadians to stand true to their country, and to fight in every possible way the carrying out of the reciprocity arrangement which threatened the national freedom and fiscal independence of the country.

A Splendid Program.

The musical program during the evening was very brief, but of the best possible quality. Two songs by Dr. A. E. Ruddell found much favor with the gathering. They were "Three for Jack" and for an encore "The Young Loyalist." The doctor's splendid bass voice was heard to great advantage and he rendered his selections in a faultless manner.

The feature of the musical program, however, was the cello solos by Mr. Hutton, of the Bank of Hamilton, recently transferred to Berlin from the Ambitious City, where he has a wide reputation as a musician. He rendered Mozart's "Minuet" and Schuman's "Traumerei." A master of the cello Mr. Hutton delighted the guests with his perfect rendition of these classical selections. He is indeed a valuable addition to the musical circles of Berlin.

Dr. Ruddell and Mr. Hutton were accompanied by Mr. Fred. Krug, whose musical abilities are so well known, that no comment is required.

The finishing touch of the program was contributed by Mr. A. B. McBride who delivered two recitations in his inimitable manner.

Mr. Nordheimer Present.

A distinguished guest at the banquet was Mr. Nordheimer of Toronto, a great personal friend of Col. Denison, and who was personally invited by President Lochead to attend the dinner. Mr. Nordheimer is in his 88th year, but nevertheless took a keen interest in the program, but more particularly in the address of the evening. Mrs. Nordheimer is President of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire.

Mr. Nordheimer referred in glowing terms to the Colonel's address, and paid a high tribute to that gentleman. Mr. Nordheimer despite his advanced age, is an eloquent and convincing speaker, and his presence last night was indeed a mark of honor conferred on the Berlin Club.

Vote of Thanks.

The vote of thanks to Col. Denison was moved by Mr. L. J. Breithaupt, and seconded by Mr. J. A. Scellen, each of the gentlemen delivering brief but appropriate addresses.

Congratulations.

The members of the different committees of the Berlin Club are to be congratulated upon the magnificent success of the dinner. Not even the slightest detail was neglected, and as a result the dinner will go down into history as the most successful in the history of the Club. Particular credit is due Chairman A. J. Roos, of the House Committee, and Chairman Oscar Rumpel of the Entertainment Committee.

BORN.

ALETTER. In Toronto on Feb. 13, to Mr. and Mrs. Aldolph Aletter, a son.

DEATH OF MR. WILLIAM PRESSING.

After an illness extending over three weeks, William Pressing passed away at an early hour this morning at his home at 151 Wilmot St. The deceased was born in Germany and was 53 years, 10 months and 4 days of age. For the past six years he has been an esteemed resident of Berlin and was highly respected. A widow and four children survive. They are: William of Buffalo, George Mrs. Fred Bier of Berlin and Miss Annie, at home.

The funeral will be held on Thursday afternoon at two o'clock to St. Peter's Lutheran Church and Mount Hope cemetery.

Much sympathy is extended to the family in their sad bereavement.

DIED FROM PNEUMONIA.

From later information received concerning the beath of Perlous Shantz it is learned that his demise was due to pneumonia. The funeral took place in Didsbury, Alta., to-day.

SHIRT AND COLLAR MERGER.

Montreal, Feb. 13. Messrs. Charles R. Whitehead of Three Rivers, president of the Wabasse Cotton Company of that place and J. N. Greenshields, K. C. have purchased the Tooke Bros., Ltd., shirt and collar plant, paying $700,000 cash for the same.

It is understood that this will from a nucleus of a merger in that line of business.

DIED IN CHICAGO.

The funeral took place this afternoon of Mr. Otto Schmidt who died in Chicago on Saturday last. The deceased was a son of the late Bruno Schmidt, one of Berlin's pioneer residents. The late Otto Schmidt was well known in Berlin and many friends will regret to learn of his demise. He was the father of Mrs. Viola Schmidt Seip. The funeral took place from the residence of Mr. August May, Ellen Street, to Mount Hope Cemetery. The services were conducted by Rev. F. E. Oberlander, assisted by Candidate Royman.

Miss Clara Reiko of Grand Rapids Mich., who came over to attend the funeral of her mother, the late Mrs. Maas, returned to her home to-day.

Miss M. Hurd of Niagara Falls, N. Y. is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Ahrens, Frederick St.

The smallest crowd that has ever witnessed a pro. hockey match at the auditorium saw the Brantford pros. leave the ice last night with the score 9—3 against them. It was a tame affair both the game and the enthusiasm of the little band of supporters.

At half time the Williams and Witt septette led by a 4—1 score. The result indicates the contest. At all stages the play was in favor of the locals and at that they did not exert themselves. The tail-enders played hockey that was a signification of the position they hold in the league.

The referee W. Dennis of Galt was in keeping with the match so far as loosness is concerned. In the first half he was away off. At times the spectators would help him out by shouting "off-side". He was an incompetent official.

Both sevens presented their regular line-ups. For the locals the game proved only a fair work out McGregor played his usual stellar game, as did Edmonds and Dumart on the forward line. Frood did some tricky shooting. Gaul was not in the pink of condition, but the strength of the defence was not lacking. Lehman was called on to block numerous shots, especially in the second period when the visitors were allowed to get away.

For the Telephane City aggregation Dusome was the best man. Our old friend Peter Charlton provided several amusing stunts for the benefit of the spectators who know him only too well and realize that he has seen his best days in hockey circles.

The game was lively in spots. Brantford notched the first after six minutes going, Gilloraine making the count on a wing shot. Frood found the nets first for the locals in thirteen minutes. Dumart come back a few minutes later, passing four men by shoving the puck neatly past them. McGregor got Berlin's third on a lone rush.

Five minutes before the half-time gong Anderson and Dumart broke away with a pretty rush, the former getting the pass and scoring, ending the half 4—1.

In the second period the locals made it seven before Brantford got their second. Gaul got the fifth on a lone rush, Edmonds the sixth and seventh. Dusome got Brantford's second. Berlin's eighth resulted on Frood's lone rush. Edmonds got the last and McDonald beat out Lehman for their third.

The teams lined up as follows:

Berlin		Brantford.
Lehman	goal.	Cross
McGregor	point	Stalker
Gaul	cover	Sanford
Edmonds	rover	Charlton
Dumart	centre	Dusome
Anderson	right	Galloraine
Frood	left	McDonald.

WATERLOO LOST AT GALT IN OVERTIME.

Score Was 6 Goals to 5.

The Waterloo professionals lost at Galt last night in what proved the greatest game ever played in that town by a score of 6 goals to 5.

When the teams reached full time the score was a tie at 5 all. For 25 minutes the teams battled for supremacy when Serviss notched the winning goal for the home team. The first half ended 3 to 1 in favor of Galt but in the second half Waterloo had much the best and scored four goals to their opponents two tieing up the game and necessitating the playing of overtime with the result as stated above.

Referee Clark was delayed and Wray of Waterloo and Kilgour of Galt had charge of the game and their work was not at all satisfactory. Clark however arrived in time to referee the overtime. While Watcrloo lost it was not unexpected but the locals will now have to buckle up to stay in the running. The locals go to Brantford to-morrow night and Galt playes the return game here Friday night.

ANOTHER YEAR.

Another year has passed away
But, like an endless line of kings,
Another year is born to-day.

Though we cry out in dismay,
The Ball, unheeding, onward swings
Another year has passed away.

Its smile, a vanished summer's day,
Its voice, a migrant bird that sings
Another year is born to-day.

Life's lovely blossoms, fair in May,
Must wither as the season swings,
Another year has passed away.

Friend, through whatever paths we stray
Forever beat Time's tireless wings—
Another year is born to-day.

Some pluck whatever blooms you may
While Life, the lover, plenty brings—
Another year as passed away,
Another year is born to-day.

—James P. Haverson in The Canadian Magazine for January.

Mrs. I. Chohan and sons Sheldon and Harold of Kingston are visiting with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Steinburg, Waterloo St.

A Gigantic Kitchen.

The Bon Marche, the great department store in Paris, has the largest kitchen in the world, employing 60 cooks and 100 kitchen boys to serve the food for 4,000 employes. The smallest kettle in the place holds 75, and the largest 375, quarts. There are 50 frying pans, each of which can hold 300 cutlets at a time. If the breakfast is to be of omelets, 7,800 eggs are used. The coffee-machines make 750 quarts of that drink each day.

Don't think a child can have brightness of eyes, clearness, softness and smoothness of skin without good food.

FREEPORT.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hilborn, of Lisbon, New York, are spending their honeymoon tour at the home of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hilborn, and other relatives in this vicinity.

Mr. Loyd Lewis has recovered from his recent severe attack of mumps and expects to resume his duties in Berlin, ere long.

The merry tinkle of the wedding bells are again resounding in our midst this week. More anon.

Mr. David Gimble, Sr., of Breslau, visited his brother, Mr. Hy. Gimbel, of River Lodge, and also his sister, Mrs. Hy. Lutz, last Wednesday.

Miss E. Lutz spent Sunday with the Misses Hilborn, of Sundale.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wiegand attended the funeral of the latter's cousin, Mrs. Ben Snyder, of Bloomingdale, last Saturday, the 28th Jan.

Mr. and Mrs. John Tait and their niece, Miss Edith Dillon, were visitors in Berlin one day last week.

Mrs. Norman Hertle visited her uncle Mr. John C. Erb, of Preston, last Thursday.

Mr. David Hilborn, Sr., has returned to his home in Grand Rapids, Michigan, after a month's sojourn with his brother, Samuel, of Limeric, and other numerous relatives and friends in this vicinity.

Miss Louise Biehn, a former resident of this vicinity, but now of Guernsey, Saskatchewan, is renewing old acquaances here this winter.

We regret to learn that the seven-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Leander Snyder, of German Mills, is critically ill with pneumonia, and only the slightest of hopes of its recovery are now entertained.

Old Mother Earth is once again arrayed in her beautiful fleecy mantle o snow, which rejoiceth alike the heart of the farmer and the small boy.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred K. Krempiene, of Didsbury, Alberta, who are visiting their numerous relatives and friends in this vicinity, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Hilborn, of Preston Road, on Saturday afternoon.

His many friends will be pleased to learn that Mr. John C. Erb is gradually recovering from his recent attack of illness and that he fully expects to be able to visit his old friends and acquaintances here in the near future, where he is always sure of a hearty welcome.

WINTERBOURNE.

Mrs. Jackson and little son of Saskatchewan are visiting at the home of Dr. Nairn at present.

A number of relatives of Mr. and Mrs. James Hamilton spent a very pleasant evening at their home last Friday, Feb. 3, it being the thirtieth anniversary of their wedding day.

Quite a number of Winterbourne boys went to Elmira Saturday evening to witness the game between our boys and the Elmira enthusiastI. Although Winterbourne was beaten they still entertain bright hopes of a conquest in the near future.

Miss J. Veitch of Berlin is spending several weeks at her home here. BORN. On Jan. 29, to Mr. and Mrs. John Pirie, jr., a daughter.

A number of our young people attended the carnival in Elmira Friday evening last.

Mrs James Hamilton, Sr. of Hespeler spent several days of last week among relatives here.

Mr J. Barron of Carberry, Manitoba, is visiting with his sister, Mrs. John Pirie, sen.

Miss N. Zuelsdorf and Miss Jean Veitch paid a short visit to Berlin Wednesday afternoon.

Grand News from New Ontario

MR. G. W. TODD TELLS HOW HE GOT RID OF HIS RHEUMATISM.

Two boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills brought him the long-looked-for relief—How Rheumatism is cured once and for all.

Wah-Tay-Beg, New Ontario, Feb. 10. (Special.)—Every person who suffers from Rheumatism wants quick relief and a sure cure. That's the reason they will be all interested in the statement of G. W. Todd of this place. Listen to it:

"After suffering with Backache and Rheumatism for twelve months and trying several so-called remedies and getting no relief, I decided to give Dodd's Kidney Pills a trial. Two boxes brought me the relief I had looked for so long."

Are you looking for relief from your Rheumatism? Are you also looking for a cure that will banish its aches and pains so that they will never return?

You will find both in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Rheumatism is caused by uric acid in the blood. That uric acid is in the blood, simply because disordered Kidneys are not doing their work. With healthy Kidneys, all the uric acid will be strained out of the blood and there cannot possibly be any Rheumatism. Dodd's Kidney Pills never fail to make the Kidneys healthy. Ask your neighbors about them.

RESTRICTED FARMERS

W. H. Hoyle Withdraws Bill at Whitney's Request.

Premier Said Line Fence Bill Curtailed the Liberties of the Farmer—Bill Regarding the Inspection of Scaffolding Is Wide In Its Scope—Windsor Cemetery Bill Is Reported Against by Commission.

Toronto, Feb. 14.—Two Opposition, 23 Government private members and eight Cabinet Ministers worked like beavers at the Ontario Legislature yesterday afternoon. The ladies' gallery was empty, while the Speaker's gallery was graced by one lady visitor and an usher. Twenty-five attentive male auditors in the visitors' gallery essayed the task of following the proceedings. This was one of perplexity and difficulty, as the House largely worked in committee on statutory revision.

Sir James Whitney's bill for the protection of persons employed in the construction of buildings empowers the Government to appoint as many inspectors of scaffolding as may be necessary in cases where the municipality does not appoint a sufficient number of inspectors.

A clause is printed strictly prohibiting the erection of scaffolding which is "unsafe, unsuitable or improper," in not affording "proper protection to the life and limb."

Swinging scaffolding more than 20 feet from the ground, must have a safety rail.

The maximum penalty for an infraction of the act is placed at $500.

A number of regulations in seven additional clauses prescribe the regulations to govern different classes of buildings.

An interim report was presented to the House from two commissioners, Chief Justice Sir Charles Moss and Mr. Justice Garrow, on the Windsor Cemetery incorporation bill.

The commissioners reported that the bill should not be allowed to pass, as it in effect was a forfeiture of the property of the Windsor Improvement Co. The report said that "the mere lack of organization for many years does not cause a extinction of corporate existence." The commissioners did not return the bill, and after those having interests in the Windsor Improvement Co. have been heard from, may present the bill in a changed form with additions.

W. H. Hoyle, Conservative, North Ontario, brought up his bill respecting line fences. The object of the bill was to make the restrictions in regard to line fences more rigid.

Sir Jams Whitney asked for the bill's withdrawal on the ground that it curtailed to too great an extent the liberty of the farmers. "This bill," he said, "is an interference with a man's control of his own property."

The bill was withdrawn.

P. H. Bowyer's (East Kent) bill to amend the Public Schools Act was given a second reading.

Another contest to abolish exemptions in lands used in connection with churches, schools, and cemeteries was inaugurated by C. R. McKeown, Dufferin, Conservative, who moved his bill to amend the assessment act by repealing a series of exemption clauses, including three new exemptions.

The buildings and grounds of and attached to or otherwise bona fide used in connection with and for the purpose of every university, high school, public or separate school. The buildings and grounds of every seminary of learning, maintained for philanthropic, religious or educational purposes.

Considerable progress was made in committee with the statutory revision.

Loses a Fortune.

Macon, Ga., Feb. 14.—Executors of the estate of the late H. J. Lamar of Macon are defending the suit of Lamar Washington for an eighth interest in a half million dollars on the ground that when young Washington wedded Miss Lucille Graves Osborne of New York several years ago, he did not obtain the consent of his aunt, as stipulated in the Lamar will. When a youth, he was adopted by his uncle, the late H. J. Lamar, and in consideration of the lad's "transfer," the uncle paid Lamar's father, Col. W. H. Washington of Nashville, $10,000.

A New System.

Ottawa, Feb. 14.—Mr. A. A. Dion, general superintendent of the Ottawa Electric Co., is out with a new suggestion for the revision of the electric light rates in the city.

It is to base a flat charge for light on the rent or assessment of a house or business premises. It has, he says, been used to advantage extensively in England, and found to work satisfactorily. Thus, if a man is a tenant, he would pay for his light on the basis of his rent, or if he is an owner he would pay on the assessment value.

Vagrant Swindled Ministers.

Rochester, N.Y., Feb. 14.—Eugene P. McPherson, aged 23 years, of Connecticut avenue, Buffalo, was sent to the penitentiary yesterday for six months on a charge of vagrancy. He managed to elude the officer, taking him from the detention room, and made his escape. McPherson was arrested on the complaint of a score of ministers, who said he swindled them out of money with a hard luck story.

A Banana War.

New Orleans, Feb. 14.—A banana war similar to that of two years ago, is waging in Eastern Nicaragua, according to advices received here. Within the last sixty days the price of bananas has jumped from 32 cents gold to 48 cents, and other advances are expected. New Orleans, New York, Mobile, Houston and Galveston are interested in the market.

Father of Twenty-Two.

London, Ont., Feb. 14.—D. H. Flanagan, a wholesale butcher, well-known in Toronto and Montreal, who died here Saturday, was the father of a family of twenty-two children, fourteen of whom survive him.

BORN.

McKELLAR.—In Berlin on Feb. 11, to Mr. and Mrs. H. D. McKellar, Frederick St. a son.