

HON. MR. MACKAY SHOWS UP WHITNEY'S VILE GERRYMANDER.

Every Change Made to Help the Tories--Toronto Electors to Have Two Votes to Others One.

Toronto, April 7.—Never before during this session has the Liberal Opposition in the Legislature been seen to better advantage than yesterday afternoon and evening when the strongest of fights was made against the Whitney gerrymander bill. The debate was opened early in the afternoon by the Liberal leader, Hon. Mr. Mackay, whose address was replete with force and logical argument. He took up the principles laid down by the Premier, and showed clearly and unmistakably how Mr. Whitney had wandered away from them.

"The Opposition leader centred his attack on the failure of the Premier to set upon the principle that at least the population of constituencies should be equalized. Admitting even that it was not possible in every instance to follow county boundaries, he conclusively proved that on the more basic principle, that the population of constituencies should be equalized, Mr. Whitney had not acted upon what he had declared to be his policy. He quoted constituency after constituency which had not been touched where the differences in population ran into thousands. Only when political advantage was to be gained had the cry of equalization been raised for the obvious purpose of gerrymandering.

Particular emphasis was also placed upon the course pursued regarding Toronto, where electors were to be given two votes each, whereas the electors in the rural ridings would still continue to have only one. The time of redistribution was inopportune, claimed Mr. Mackay, coming as it did so long after a general census. The leader was followed by Mr. Sam Clarke (Northumberland), Colonel Atkinson (North Norfolk), Messrs. C. M. Bowman (Bruce), W. H. Hoyle (Ontario), W. K. McNaught (North Toronto), and A. C. Pratt (South Norfolk). The debate will be continued this morning by Mr. A. E. Hislop, subsequently Mr. T. H. Preston (Brant) will offer an amendment to Toronto representation, and a further amendment will be proposed by Mr. J. A. Auld (Essex) with regard to his county.

Taking Premier's Argument.

In continuing the debate on the redistribution bill Hon. Mr. Mackay said his reason for submitting the resolution to make no change in old Ontario ridings at the present time was endorsed by the Premier in his finding that owing to the age and inaccuracy of the existing census it was not safe to depend upon the figures. He stated that in 1894 the cities of Ontario had been dealt with, when Toronto had been given four members, Hamilton two and Ottawa two. In 1902 certain changes had been made in New Ontario, as it was called, whereby additional representation was given to that part of the Province. Even now he agreed that it was advisable to increase the representation in New Ontario.

Continuing Mr. Mackay went to Great Britain for precedents when a redistribution was brought into the House by a joint committee of both parties, and the leaders of both parties had adopted the principles laid down. The delimitation of the constituencies continued the speaker, had then been left to an independent committee. In 1885 the principle of one man one vote and one constituency one representative had been laid down in Great Britain.

"I thought, sir, we had arrived at that here long ago. The leaders in Great Britain arrived at it as far back as 1855," said Mr. Mackay.

Turning to the policy of the Conservative party, the speaker said that in 1874 their leaders had opposed the question of increased representation in the Province. In 1902 it was found that the Conservatives in the House had taken a distinct stand. A bill had been brought in by the member for South Grey limiting the number of representatives to sixty. Just six years ago Conservatives had placed themselves on record as favoring just sixty members.

"The proper time to make a redistribution is after a census has been taken, when the figures are fresh," added Mr. Mackay, before he again referred to the policy of the Conservatives in 1902. The bill of the member for South Grey had provided that three high court judges should do the delimitation of the constituencies. Even the present Premier had once favored such a manner of delimitation, and he had great confidence that perhaps the Premier would return to that stand.

"We observe that this Government is not following the English precedent; it is not even following its own precedent," he said, and added that the Government was now "in the hands of the fillet and the stuffing" from the land of promise, even turning away back on the promise of 1902."

Not an Honest Attempt.

"Let us see," said Mr. Mackay, "if this bill is an honest attempt to do what the Premier promised, whether an honest attempt has been made to carry out the professions here the Premier's statements with reference to the principles which were to be followed, quoted in The Globe, a paper, by the way, which he is fond of quoting from, and said that he is willing to accept its statement on March 18: 'It is proposed that county boundaries shall be followed so far as possible, and it is desired that there should be an equalization of the population of the different ridings.'"

Proceeding, Mr. Mackay said that some of the boundary lines remained as they were in 1885, and the reason for the alteration which was now proposed was obvious. Let the constituencies of Peel and Cardwell be considered. They were constituencies where the county boundaries were not considered. In the 1890 census Cardwell had a population of 18,528. Take off Allandale, which had gone out of virtue of a special act and been added to Simcoe, leaving 17,478. The population of Cardwell, from which the townships of Albion and Bolton had been removed, and by the bill placed in their own county. County boundaries were observed there, but not in other cases. What was the reason? With 772, from Cardwell, and Bolton, with 471, from Cardwell, and a constituency was left with a population of only 14,400, while Peel had 21,475.

An Obvious Reason.

"I want to ask any honest man," said Mackay, "any man who pretends to be honest, if that is equalizing the

constituencies? Why are two municipalities taken from the small and given to the greater? How can that be honestly defined as honestly endeavoring to equalize the population? Peel was 3 per cent. more than Cardwell, and now under these proposals it will be 50 per cent. From that which hath not, in as far as population is concerned, is taken about half that it hath. The reason is obvious. Right in the front row on this side of the House sits Mr. John Smith, the only man, it is supposed, who can hold Peel. This change turns over 150 Conservative votes, the battle-axe will fall on him, and that is the reason of the alteration.

"I would like," proceeded Mr. Mackay, "the people of Ontario to perceive exactly by what means I am willing that the people of the Province should judge of the boast which comes so often from the Premier: 'Honest enough to be bold and bold enough to be honest.'"

Not Backing Out.

Dealing with Brockville, Mr. Mackay said that the riding had not been touched since 1885. "I hold no brief for the old Government."

Premier Whitney—You are prepared to back out.

Mr. Mackay—I am not backing out. I am prepared to show my opinion when any question of yesterday is wrong. In order to change the Premier that his opinion is wrong I want to say that of what he lately called a scarified remembrance of what a decent riding should be, if the opinion of a sane, intelligent man were asked, he would say that the present riding is more compact than the proposed one.

The present riding of Brockville, Mr. Mackay said, had a population of 18,322 and Leeds 19,334, a difference of only 952. With such a small difference some good reason should be given why the proposed unshapely riding should be produced.

"It looks," said Mr. Mackay, holding up a plan, "like two elevators placed one on the top of the other, and a side walk of each. I take the old riding, and I know nothing in practical politics which is more compact, while the new riding is this jumbled, zigzag affair."

Hon. A. J. Matheson—That is up-side-down.

Mr. Mackay—It doesn't matter which way you hold it, it is not shapely.

Equalizing Population.

Proceeding, he said that the Legislature had been told that the redistribution was necessary in order to equalize the populations of constituencies. He stated in reference to Peel and Cardwell that there was only a difference of 559, and between Brockville and Leeds something like a thousand. Now let them take the other side of the picture. Lambton West had a population of 34,808, Lambton East 22,479, a difference of about 12,000.

"And," said the Opposition leader, "they are left as they are by this measure, which I am not using too strong language in calling hollow and hypocritical." Proceeding, Mr. Mackay pointed out that in the population of the Kents there was a difference of 10,296 between East and West Edin 7,827, and yet no change made. "It is the population of the Kents, a difference of 500 or a thousand that change is necessary. Now we all know how hollow this talk about it being necessary. Take North Oxford, with 26,644, South Oxford with 22,760, a difference of 3,884, and there is no change; take North Perth with 29,253, and South Perth with 20,620, a difference of 8,633, and there is no change; but get John Smith's constituency, where the Tory party was defeated, and it is necessary to make a change. We might as well have the old plain facts and the truth. North Lanark has a population of 18,908, South Lanark 15,428, a difference of 3,480, but no change is made. The Provincial Treasurer has a higher ideal, and when he is asked to give a township stands up and says, 'What we have we'll hold.'"

Hon. A. J. Matheson—The hon. gentleman is only 6,000 out in his figures.

Mr. Mackay—I give the figures as they were given me from the census of 1901.

Mr. Matheson explained that Smith's Falls had been placed in South Lanark for Dominion purposes since the last census.

Making Safe Seats.

Mr. Mackay, proceeding, pointed out that North Hastings had a population of 24,088, West Hastings 17,772, a difference of 6,316, Wellington South 21,162, East Wellington 17,192, a difference of 3,970, but no change had been made. Let them take the case of the Middlesex, all within county boundaries; and where equalization of population could have been the only reasonable excuse for a change. East Middlesex, according to the census of 1901, had a population of 21,625; West, 18,060, and North, 16,412.

"If," he said, "any honest attempt were being made to equalize the population of the constituencies, would you not reduce the largest? I find, however, notwithstanding the boast that this bill is for the equalization of population, that East Middlesex, with 26,925, or more than 4,000 more than the next, is left alone, and a little thimble rigging done with the two smaller constituencies to bring about certain results and make them safe Conservative seats." (Opposition cheers.)

Panning on Mr. Mackay said that in reference to the Hurons the remark had been made that there was "nothing like them in the heavens above, the earth beneath, or the waters under the earth"; but the proposal in regard to Toronto was the most indefensible in the bill.

The Case of Toronto.

"If it is logical," he said, "to give Toronto eight members, give the city eight constituencies. I want to know what the men of the towns and townships will say to this. They will have one vote and one representative, while the Toronto elector will have two votes and two representatives."

The object of "this wonderful piece of political thimble-rigging" was plain. Nobody who was not certified by the good old Conservative party was to have a chance. There was to be no opportunity for minority representation; and he would like to know what the Labor member thought of that.

The Labor men were getting out a

candidate; that was an independent movement in the Conservative party, and so a club had to be used, and it struck Labor on the head," he added.

If it were desirable, he contended, that Toronto should have eight members, it would be easy to divide the city into eight constituencies, although he contended no change was necessary. Situated as Toronto was, the people had no difficulty in making their wishes known to the Government. He dared to say that no deputations had been received from the City Council or Board of Trade asking for increased representation, but that the application came from the party, and that even in its ranks would be found many who objected to "this fair faking and peanut-and-shell rigging."

In conclusion, Mr. Mackay said that everything under this bill had been done to make the fight an unfair one and to make it lop-sided. At present the Conservatives had a majority of 44, but according to the massed vote there was only a majority of ten.

Defence of Toronto.

Mr. McNaught, though it would be conceded, every fair-minded man that it was the intention of the Government to give the Province a square deal. The city of Toronto at the present time had a population of over 300,000, and he reminded the House that the Liberal party was "representation according to population." There was no reason, he claimed, why Toronto should not be represented in both Federal and Provincial Houses according to population. If Toronto were given six members, the Premier of the Liberal leader had favored, said Mr. McNaught, every man would only be giving about one-third of a vote according to representation by population. He believed that for the last twenty years the dice had been loaded against the Conservative side of the House.

The Honest Habit.

Mr. Sam. Clarke (Northumberland) was rather surprised that the member for North Toronto could not give more reasons why the Premier and the Government were right.

"I love an honest man," he said. "I think he is the noblest work of God. A thing I don't like is a man who is honest two-thirds of the time, but one-third of the time goes wrong, and then swears he is honest. This is one of the weaknesses of the Premier of this House and this Province. I say this in all seriousness, because he is in the habit of saying he is honest."

Continuing, he drew attention to the sitting members for Toronto. The member for West Toronto was Speaker, the member for Toronto was Attorney-General, the member for North Toronto was a Hydro-Electric Commissioner, and the member for East Toronto was Minister of Education.

"Imagine four Toronto members having the finest positions and the greatest honors," he said. "What is the balance of the Province getting? Surely the balance of this Province is entitled to something as well as the city of Toronto."

"Taking what does not belong to you, that is stealing in plain English," was another applauded observation of Mr. Clarke.

Proceeding, he referred to the special Redistribution Committee, of which he was a member, and he said that the fair to change a riding in Ontario Government had culled to suit their purposes. The Ross Administration and that of Premier Hardy always had to fight for their majorities, which were small. "They never were cowards enough to change a riding in any other country," he added.

The Premier had said that the Liberal members of the committee had not said anything during the first two meetings, but Mr. Clarke intimated to the House that there was perfect unanimity on the Government side of the House. In the committee Mr. Clarke said the Premier was "boss of the job." The Liberal members of the committee, he said, should have had from a week to two weeks to consider these changes, while the Government had perhaps a year to think over them.

"The Premier cannot show me," said Mr. Clarke, "one single gain to the Liberal party of Ontario in all the changes that he has made in this Province. I wish to say, on the other hand, that he has secured and made safe for himself two ridings in his own behalf, when we had possessed them, or had a better chance than he had of carrying them."

The Independent Stand.

Major Rathbun (Independent), East Hastings, did not think the people in the rural ridings would consider favorably the doubling up in Toronto. He was quite at a loss to know why his riding was considered at all in the redistribution. Though perhaps his riding had been made better from a geographical standpoint, there were regular ridings in the Province which were made irregular. He pointed out that East and West Hastings had each a population of about 17,000 people, while the North had 25,000 people. In the new arrangement the East had 20,000 people, the West 17,000 and the North 22,000, putting the entire county out of balance. He could not see why a township giving a majority of 162 Conservative should be thrown into a riding which last election gave the largest number of votes of any riding in the county. If the bill went through he claimed it would arrogate all the power of Hastings and Prince Edward to

the bosses, a small group of men living in Belleville.

Wants Riding Back.

At the evening session the debate on the redistribution bill was resumed by Mr. Duff (West Simcoe), who said that had the Government desired they could have created many safe seats for Conservatives. He hoped that before the massed its third reading Cardwell would be wiped out and the old riding of South Simcoe reappear.

Was Mutilated.

Col. Atkinson, North Norfolk, said that if Brockville riding was scarified before the change Huron county was mutilated. The member for West Middlesex (Mr. Ross), as well as the member for Peel (Mr. Smith), had not been gerrymandered. The Minister of Public Works had secured a Liberal municipality, which had been taken from Mr. Auld in South Essex, but he would have trouble in handling it. Regarding Toronto, the speaker said his "worst expectation" had been surpassed. How were the agriculturists going to be represented in the Legislature? he asked, and he added that he did not think they would have any representation at all. In a city of 300,000 people, 100,000 people, or more than 20,000 in the rural districts. He wanted to know what the agriculturists would say to the large representation of Toronto, where a member would represent one and three-quarter square miles, though in the rural districts a member represented hundreds of square miles.

"If you link up votes in Toronto, why did you take the linking away from Ottawa?" he asked. Continuing, Col. Atkinson said that the Premier must have listened too much to the political helters of the back concessions. The Premier had been weak enough to be led.

Mr. Pratt (South Norfolk) said the dual representation in Ottawa gave the best reason for such a course in Toronto. Before the redistribution bill had come down the member for East Huron had taken "good care to get under." The only reason for such a course of action was because the count was "Whitney's wards." Notwithstanding the "lip-lip-loyalty" of Liberals, he noticed Opposition members were dropping out. Mr. Bowman (North Bruce) said the Opposition claimed that the Premier had not only recognized the conditions which should govern a matter of this kind. Had the Liberals at Ottawa adopted the methods of Mr. Whitney they would immediately have taken steps to undo the iniquitous gerrymandering of 1882, but they had waited until a census was taken in Ontario at present the Government were dealing with a census eight years old. There was absolutely no sound excuse for the Government dealing with the question in old Ontario at the present time.

"The special committee business, Mr. Bowman said, was a farce.

"We attended those meetings day after day, but even had we had any suggestions to make they would not have been considered for a moment. The whole thing was cut and dried before the minority representation was thought of."

The debate was adjourned by Mr. Hislop (East Huron).

MANIAC SHOT THREE POLICEMEN.

PLAIN JOHN SMITH, OF MONTREAL, THE SHOOTER.

He Defied Arrest for Five Hours—Police- man Shea Killed With a Bullet Through the Heart—Chief Carpenter Badly Wounded, and Constable Focault Also Wounded.

Montreal, April 6.—One policeman dead with a bullet through his heart, two more policemen badly wounded, and a desperate assassin dying, in brief, the story of the most awful tragedy ever enacted in this city.

The affair took place to-night, when for five hours a desperado held an entire city at bay and defied many scores of policemen. The trouble started at 5:30, when two policemen went to serve a warrant on John Smith, who lived at 34 Manoe street. Smith, who boarded at this place with Mrs. Pritchard, got behind with his board, and his landlady requested a settlement. He refused, and after a wordy war she went down and issued a writ for his arrest. Two policemen went to serve the warrant, accompanied by Mrs. Pritchard. The first policeman requested Mrs. Pritchard to lead the way into the house, but she refused, saying she was afraid of Smith. Constable Focault then said he would go in, and made an effort to open the door, which was held on a chain.

He had no sooner put his hand to open the door than a revolver cracked, and the bullet hit him on the temple and glanced off, fell back into the arms of Constable Jack Shea, and was laid on the sidewalk. Shea, undaunted, started in after Smith, but a bullet through the heart finished Shea. The report of the shooting quickly spread, and scores of policemen and thousands of citizens surrounded the house. Efforts were made to smoke the man out by means of formalin, but they were of no avail. Every little while he would appear at the window with a double-barrelled shotgun over his arm and laugh at the people on the street. The police were ordered to take him alive and did not shoot. Although both the front and back of the house, the roof and neighboring houses were alive with policemen, none dared venture into the house, defended as it was by a madman with a gun. All the windows were closely shut and the doors bolted.

About 8 o'clock firemen came and four streams of water were turned on the front and rear. As soon as the first stream hit the front window Smith fired and brought down Chief Carpenter, who was directing the attack. The chief was shot through the hand and groin, and fell without a groan. The rage of the crowd became terrific. Cries of "Kill him; kill him!" rose from thousands of throats. Men rushed at the house, threw ice and stones at the windows and implored the police to let them shoot the desperate murderer. The police now took the initiative and began a fierce attack on all sides of the house. For two hours the streams of water were kept up, and a perfect fusillade of bullets rattled against the windows and doors. Brave men ventured into the building under cover of the flood of water and the fire of their comrades, but only after five hours did they get their man.

Smith was shot in three places, but, strange to say, is still alive. One bullet shattered his jaw, another pierced his breast, and the third broke his wrist. After this he cried for quarters, and was seized and carried out. The crowd went mad with rage and again cried to kill him, but the police said he was dead in order to calm the frantic crowd. He was carried to the hospital, but will probably never recover.

John Smith, the crazy man, who did the shooting, was a well known figure around the streets of the city. He was a book agent and canvassed down town offices with his wares. He was a conspicuous figure. He wore a black hat, a frock coat, patent leather shoes, and with a military bearing, he was easily noticed in a crowd. He had lived here for a number of years, but it is thought that he was a Parisian Frenchman living under an assumed name. He was about 60 years of age and unmarried. Until recently he was looked upon by Mrs. Pritchard as her star boarder. Down town business men thought him rather odd, and the general impression is that he was suddenly crazy.

Certainly no one but a maniac would have done as he did to-night. For five hours he defied the entire police force of this city, and shot down three policemen. The crowd were frantic, and cried again and again for the police to shoot, until Chief Carpenter was laid low and they refrained from firing a shot. With his fall they began their deadly work, and an hour afterwards Smith was carried away in the ambulance with three bullet wounds.

The crowd was numbered by thousands and thousands, and added the police and firemen in every possible way. Every house-top, every tree and telegraph pole, was crowded with people, while the streets and lanes for blocks around were packed.

A plucky incident happened when Chief Carpenter fell. An old white-haired man hobbled into the fire zone and tried to lift the fallen chief. For a few seconds he stood alone, and then a score of men rushed into the danger zone and carried off the chief.

For sheer dare-devil work and cold-blooded murder this attack is without equal in the annals of this city. People are stunned and shocked at the awful toll of life this maniac was able to levy.

Shea, who was shot, was a young man only married a year ago. He was brave and very popular with his associates.

Great sympathy is felt for Chief Carpenter, and the people are loud in their praise of the splendid work he did before he fell. The only criticism made was that the police were too slow in beginning to shoot. The crowd felt that the man deserved no mercy, and that the police should have opened a fusillade at once, and not waited until he had shot Chief Carpenter.

Mr. W. H. Heary has been nominated for the Legislature by the Conservatives of Sault Ste. Marie.



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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST Homestead Regulations

ANY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Provinces, excepting 8 and 28, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person the sole head of a family, or male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

Application for homestead entry must be made in person by the applicant at a Dominion Lands Agency or sub-agency. Entry by proxy is not allowed. The agent at an Agency on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader.

An application for entry or cancellation made personally at any sub-agency's office may be wired to the Agent by the Sub-agent by proxy, provided the applicant has the land applied for in vacant receipt of the telegram such application is to have priority and the land will be held until the necessary papers to complete the transaction are received by mail.

In case of "pre-emption" or fraud the applicant will forfeit all priority of claim if entry has been granted it will be summarily cancelled.

An application for cancellation must be made personally at the Agency. It is eligible for homestead entry, and only one application for cancellation will be received from an individual until such application has been disposed of.

Where an entry is cancelled subsequent to institution of proceedings, the applicant for cancellation will be entitled to prior right of entry.

Applicant for cancellation must state in what particular the homesteader is in default.

A homesteader whose entry is not the subject of cancellation proceedings, may, subject to the approval of the Department, relinquish it in favour of father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister if eligible, but to one use only, on filing declaration of abandonment.

DUTIES. A settler is required to perform the duties under one of the following plans:

- (1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land during the term of three years.
- (2) A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the duties under one of the following plans: (a) on farming land owned solely by him, not less than 100 acres in extent, in the vicinity of his homestead, or (b) on land which will not meet this requirement.
- (3) If the settler uses the land for other purposes (such as stock raising, etc.) he must reside on the land for a period of six months in each year in the vicinity of the homestead, or upon a homestead entered for by him in the vicinity of the homestead, or upon a homestead entered for by him in the vicinity of the homestead, or upon a homestead entered for by him in the vicinity of the homestead, or upon a homestead entered for by him in the vicinity of the homestead.
- (4) The term "vicinity" in the two preceding paragraphs is defined as meaning not more than five miles from the homestead, exclusive of road allowances crossed in the measurement.
- (5) A homesteader intending to perform his residence duties in accordance with the above while living with parents or on farming land owned by himself must notify the Agent for the district of such intention.

Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa, of his intention to do so.

MINING REGULATIONS.

COAL.—Coal mining rights may be leased for a period of twenty years at an annual rental of \$1 per acre. Not more than 2,000 acres shall be leased to one individual or company. A royalty at the rate of five cents per ton shall be collected on the merchantable coal mined.

QUARTZ.—A pre-emptive right of 180 days of age, or over, having discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim 1,000 x 1,500 feet. The fee for recording a claim is \$5.

At least 100 mcs. must be expended on the claim each year of paid to the mining recorder to keep the claim open. When \$500 has been expended or paid, the locator may, upon having a survey made, and upon complying with other requirements, purchase the claim at \$1 per acre.

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Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

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CAPE-TO-CAIRO RAILWAY.

Cecil Rhodes' Great Dream Near Realization.

London, April 6.—Cecil Rhodes' great dream of a Cape-to-Cairo railway is pushing on toward realization. Negotiations have just been completed for the extension of the road from its present terminus from Broken Hill to Mabaya, on the Congo frontier. It has been arranged with a Belgian group to further continue the line northwest through the great Congo belt to Ruanda. Rhodes' idea was, of course, impossible. It will be necessary to traverse a great wedge of foreign territory south of the equator, including the French Congo, the Congo Free State and German East Africa. The great question of the Congo and Khartoum is not yet arranged for, but it can scarcely be doubted that the great enterprise will be carried through in the not distant future.

Wife of Burglar Imprisoned in Guelph Jail Has Vanished.

Guelph, Ont., April 6.—Mrs. Cudney, wife of Alex. Cudney, the man who is confined in Guelph jail for committing numerous burglaries in the city and vicinity, has left the city and her whereabouts are unknown to the police, who are anxious to locate her. While Mrs. Cudney was in the Guelph jail for a crime, she was to have been the chief witness against George Johnson, the man implicated with her husband in the pork stealing cases.

KHEDIVE HAS NERVE.

Ruler of Egypt Showed It While Running a Locomotive.

London, April 6.—The Khedive of Egypt, whose great-fad is locomotive driving, had a narrow escape the other day while running an engine on the Siate Railway. He suddenly found his way blocked by a wagon loaded with pig iron. The great engineer showed wonderful presence of mind. He reversed and used his full brake power, and stopped just short of the obstruction. He then left the engine, walked back to a station and had an interview with his responsible official, during which that individual probably will never forget.

ENTITLED TO PARTICULARS

One ounce Fluid Extract Dandelion;
One ounce Compound Salts;
Four ounces Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla;
Mix, and take a teaspoonful after meals and at bedtime, drinking plenty of water.
The above prescription has been found invaluable in the treatment of kidney, bladder and urinary troubles, and diseases arising therefrom, such as rheumatism, sciatica, lame back and lumbago, and we feel that the public are entitled to particulars concerning it.

A prominent physician states that the excellent results that have been obtained from the use of the mixture are due to its direct action upon the kidneys, assisting them in their work of filtering all poisonous waste matter and acids from the blood and expelling same in the urine, and at the same time restoring the kidneys to a healthy condition.

He further states that anyone suffering from affections of this nature will find it to be very beneficial, and suggests that it be given a trial.

EMINENT PHYSICIANS

Have repeatedly stated that if constipation did not exist there would be no appendicitis. Laxa-Food will relieve constipation, and that worn-out feeling will vanish. Leading grocers sell it.—A. W. Maguire & Co.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c. CATARRH CURE

is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. It is a safe, reliable, and effective remedy for Catarrh of the Bladder, Prostate, Uterus, and Vagina. It is sold by all druggists, or by Dr. A. W. Chase, 100 St. George Street, Montreal, P. Q.

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