

VETERANS OF CANADIAN POLITICS

Twenty-nine Members of the First Parliament Still Alive.

SENATOR WARK, OF FREDERICTON, OLDEST LIVING LEGISLATOR.

As far as a careful enquiry reveals, there are 29 men still alive of the number who entered the parliament of Canada at Confederation, 35 years ago. Thirteen of them are still in public life, as follows:

Senator David Wark, of Fredericton, N. B.

Senator T. E. Armand, of Montreal.
Senator R. B. Dickey, of Amherst, N. S.

Senator Wm. Miller, of Arichat, C. B.
Senator Sir Mackenzie Bowell, of Belleville.

Senator J. C. Aikens, of Toronto.
Senator James Carmichael, of New Glasgow, N. S.

Senator Lachlin McCallum, of Stronness, Ont.

Senator J. F. R. Masson, of Terrebonne.

Sir Richard Cartwright, M. P.

Hon. John Costigan, M. P.

Hon. William Ross, M. P., Cape Breton.

Ten therefore of this number are members of the Senate and three of the House of Commons.

But in addition to the foregoing there are 16 other survivors of the House that assembled in Ottawa on 7th of November, 1867. They are:

Sir Charles Tupper.

Hon. Wm. P. McDougall, of Ottawa.

Sir William Howland, of Toronto.

Sir Hector Langevin, of Quebec.

Sir Henry Joly de Lotbiniere, of Victoria, B. C.

Hon. Edward Blake, of London, Eng.

Hon. A. G. Jones, of Halifax.

Hon. A. R. McLellan, of Albert.

Sir James Grant, of Ottawa.

Hon. David Mills, of Ottawa.

Hon. Chas. Burpee, of Sanbury, N. B.

Hon. James Young, of Galt, Ont.

Peter Lawson, of Port Dover, Ont.

David Sturton, of Guelph, Ont.

George Caron, of St. Leon, P. Q.

Dr. Hugh Cameron, of Inverness.

Of the foregoing lists only five have had a continuous service in parliament since Confederation: Senators Wark, Armand, Dickey and Miller and Hon. John Costigan.

Mr. Costigan is the oldest member of parliament who has retained the unbroken confidence of an electoral district since the union. Mr. Costigan's record indeed in public life is without a single defeat for the space of 41 years. He sits for the united counties of Victoria and Madawaska, New Brunswick.

Sir Richard Cartwright comes next in the Commons in length of service. He sat in the legislative assembly of the old province of Canada from 1863 till 1867, but since Confederation he has been twice defeated, though on each occasion his services were preserved to the House by election in another constituency.

Hon. Wm. Ross of Cape Breton sat for his present county in the legislative assembly of Nova Scotia from 1857 down till the union and in the House of Commons from 1867 down till 1874, when he resigned portfolio of Militia and Defence in the Mackenzie cabinet to become collector of customs at the port of Halifax. He was out of the House from 1874 till 1900.

Hon. David Wark, the oldest legislator in this country, and for that matter, the oldest in any national assembly on earth, was born in Londonderry, Ireland, on Feb. 19th, 1804. He has been in public life since 1842. In that year he was elected for the county of Kent to the legislative assembly of New Brunswick and retained that seat till 1851 when he was raised to the legislative council. He belonged to the executive council from 1858 till 1862, and was receiver-general of the province in 1867, the year of confederation. This is a record of longevity and of public life which it will be hard to match in any quarter of the globe.

Hon. T. E. Armand has been in parliament 44 years in all without having run a single election. He sat for the Alma division in the legislative council of the old province of Canada from 1858 till

1867, and since then for the same division in the Senate.

Hon. R. B. Dickey was first appointed to the Nova Scotia legislative council in 1858 and like Senator Armand has not been called on to run a campaign in 42 years of public life. He was a delegate of the conference at Charlottetown and Quebec which worked out the scheme of Confederation.

Hon. W. Miller entered the Nova Scotia house of assembly in 1863 and was called to the Senate at Ottawa on the union. He was speaker of that body from 1883 to 1897.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell was elected to the House of Commons in 1867 for North Hastings and continued to sit for that constituency down till 1892, when he was appointed to the Senate.

Hon. Mr. John Carling was receiver-general in the Macdonald-Cartier administration of the old province of Canada away back in 1862 and had represented his native district in the Assembly as far back as 1857. He was defeated twice in 1874 and in 1891—in London but each time was raised to the Senate that his party might retain the benefit of his services.

Hon. J. C. Aikens of Toronto represented Peel in the Legislative Assembly of Canada from 1854 to 1861 and the Home division in the Legislative Council from 1862 down till the union. He was secretary of state in Sir John Macdonald's government from 1869 down till 1873 and filled that post again from 1878 till 1882. He was minister of Inland Revenue for a short time and then became Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba. 1896 he was reappointed to the Senate by the government of Sir Mackenzie Bowell.

Hon. Lachlin McCallum sat through the first parliament after Confederation but was defeated in 1872. From 1875 till 1887 he was in the House again and was called to the Senate in the last named year.

Hon. James Carmichael represented Pictou in the Commons from 1867 till 1878 and was called to the Senate in 1893.

Hon. L. F. R. Masson was member for Terrebonne in the House of Commons from 1867 till 1882 when he entered the Senate. He was Minister of Militia from 1878 till 1880 and Lieutenant Governor of Quebec from 1884 till 1887. He re-entered the Senate in 1890, but by absence from that body for two consecutive sessions will next year be declared to have forfeited his seat.

Sir Charles Tupper began his public career in 1855 when he was chosen member for Cumberland in the Nova Scotia House of Assembly. He was Provincial Treasurer from 1857 till 1860 and from 1863 till 1867. From 1864 till 1867 he was Prime Minister of that province and took an important part in the deliberations leading up to Confederation. He entered the cabinet of Sir John A. Macdonald in 1870 and has held the portfolios of Inland Revenue, Secretary of State, Customs, Railways, Finance, Public Works, and President of the Council. From the resignation of Sir Mackenzie Bowell in 1896 till the general election he was premier in the last parliament but met defeat in Cape Breton. County at the last election upon which he withdrew from the party leadership and from politics. He represented his country for years as High Commissioner in London.

Hon. A. G. Jones is the present Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia. For several terms he represented Halifax in the Commons and was minister of militia in the McKenzie government.

Sir Henry Joly de Lotbiniere entered public life in 1861 as member for Lotbiniere in the Canadian Assembly. He was a member of both House of Commons at Ottawa and of the Assembly at Quebec from 1867 down till 1874. He became Prime Minister of Quebec in 1878 for one year, and afterwards led the Liberals in opposition to the Riel agitation in 1885 of which he disapproved. He returned to federal politics in 1896 and was Minister of Inland Revenue down till 1900, when he was appointed to his present post of Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia.

Sir William P. Howland of Toronto entered the Legislature of the old province of Canada in 1857 and was finance minister on two different occasions, receiver-general and postmaster-general between that year and the accomplishment of Confederation. He was Sir John A.

Macdonald's first minister of Inland Revenue after the union and after one year in the cabinet became Lieutenant Governor of Ontario.

Hon. William McDougall of Ottawa belonged to the Legislative Assembly of the old province of Canada from 1858 till 1863. From 1862 till 1864 he was Commissioner of Crown Lands in the Sandfield Macdonald-Durion government, provincial secretary in the Macdonald-Tache administration from 1864 till Confederation and for a time acting minister of marine. In 1867 he became first minister of Public Works of the Dominion, accepting the governorship of Rupert's Land in 1869. He took a prominent part in the negotiations in Charlottetown, Quebec and London which resulted in the union of the provinces of British North America. Mr. McDougall sat in the Ontario Legislature from 1875 till 1878, in the House of Commons from 1878 till 1882. His was one of the best known names in Canadian politics a quarter of a century back. Of late years he has lived in Ottawa. He gained for himself the name of "Wandering Willie" from the number of electoral districts in which he sought support. These include North West, Waterloo, Perth, East York, South Simcoe, Halton, South Grenville, North Oxford, North Ontario and North Lanark.

Sir Hector Langevin, now living in Quebec, played an important role in the early history of the young Dominion. He was Solicitor-General of Canada from 1855 till 1866 and Postmaster General from 1866 till 1867. He entered the Canadian assembly in 1856. At Confederation he became Secretary of State in Sir John A. Macdonald's cabinet, succeeding Hon. Wm. McDougall as minister of public works in 1869. This post he retained until the defeat of the Conservative party in 1872. In 1878 he was again made minister of public works retaining that portfolio till 1891. He is another of the surviving fathers of Confederation having taken part in the debates both at Charlottetown and at Quebec.

Hon. Edward Blake was in 1867 a member of both the House of Commons at Ottawa and of the Ontario assembly. He was premier of Ontario from 1871 till 1872 and president of the council. Resigning from the local legislature in that year he entered the cabinet of Hon. Alexander Mackenzie and was minister without portfolio from 1873 till 1874. Later on he was minister of justice and president of the council from 1867 till 1887 he was leader of the Liberal Opposition in parliament and retired from Canadian public life in 1891 to enter the imperial parliament in London.

Hon. David Mills now a member of the supreme court bench at Ottawa, was a prominent figure in federal politics from Confederation down till one year ago. He represented the district of Bothwell from 1867 till 1892 when improperly deprived of his seat for one session. Being confirmed in his election by the supreme court he continued to sit for the same district down till 1896. In that year he suffered but a year later entered the Senate. The other survivors of the 1867 parliament are not much known outside their own provinces.

Nervous Sleepless and Exhausted.
Not sick enough to lay up, but you are out of sorts, blood is weak, nerves unstrung, kidneys deranged, vitality is low. You should take Ferrozone at once it will enrich strengthen and purify the blood, invigorate and pacify the nerves, and increase your energy, vitality and power. Ferrozone will renew your appetite and digestion, make you sleep soundly—in fact will make you well. Try Ferrozone. Price 50c. per box, or six boxes for \$2.50; at druggists, or N. C. Polson & Co. Kingston Ont. Sold by C. A. Burchill.

80,000 men of the British army have left South Africa for their homes since June 6, embarkations having begun five days after the declaration of peace on the first of the month. Arrangements have been made for the return of 37,000 more before September 17, sailings of this batch having begun August 2.

Speedy Cure for Cramps and Colic.
The most reliable cure for Cramps Colic, Dysentery, and Summer Complaint is ten drops of Polson's Nerviline in a little sweetened water. Nerviline removes the pain and distress at once, insures prompt relief and a speedy cure in every case. Nerviline is an excellent remedy for all pain, whether internal or external, and should be in every household. All Druggists, sell and recommend Nerviline. Price 25c.

"WHITE WINGS" IN SKIRTS

Exasperated Paterson Women Form Street-Cleaning Brigade.

PUT ONE BLOCK IN GOOD CONDITION AS OBJECT LESSON TO CITY FATHERS.

Fate of Careless Youth.

Paterson, N. J., Aug. 25.—Water Street, from Arch to Clinton, is as clean as if it was a street in New York after a painstaking "white wings" had gone over it. This statement may not be readily credited by those residing in other parts of the city who have not visited the block in question; but hundreds have gone far out of their way to verify the fact, and find out what a clean street looks like. Its condition was a surprise to all who saw it, but no credit is due the Street-Cleaning Department.

The street, like most others here, had long been an eyesore to the residents in it. The men for weeks had been trying to induce the aldermen to induce the Street-Cleaning Department to do some real work, but without avail, and the pavement was almost wholly hidden by the dirt and rubbish.

On Wednesday Mrs. David P. Forshay of 202 Water Street called a meeting of all the women on the block at her house. It was held in the evening.

A general discussion of the condition of the street and the neglect of the city was held, during which the city officials were called "mean things," and were set down as being "horrid." Then Mrs. Forshay sprung her idea. It was to organize a home street-cleaning brigade, composed of women only, to get out and clean the street. The suggestion was approved by all, and all enlisted at once. Mrs. Forshay was made Captain, Foreman, Inspector or something; the name did not matter.

When the meeting broke up it was decided that in the morning at 7 o'clock all should appear on the street armed with brooms, shovels, hoes, picks and rakes. Mrs. Forshay constituted herself a committee to provide receptacles for the dirt. Each woman present engaged to commandeer a wagon from her butcher or grocer in the afternoon to cart the dirt away.

Thursday morning, when 7 o'clock blew on the factory whistles, every woman on the block sallied forth and, armed with suitable implements, congregated at the Arch Street end of the block. They worked hard and well and in an hour they had a good portion of the street in a fairly presentable condition and were still working. Then a shower washed what they had cleaned still cleaner. When the shower had passed all hands turned out again, and by 9.30 the block was clean. Men gathered in groups and watched the work, and some even jeered the women, but all kept on. When the work was done the sides of the street were lined with boxes and barrels filled with dirt gathered up. Later in the day the grocers and the butchers of the neighborhood who have customers on the block sent their wagons, and the boxes and barrels were carted away.

Having cleaned the street the women met again and decided it should be kept clean, and three times a week they will gather to do the work. An hour or so will suffice hereafter, as the dirt removed on Thursday morning was the accumulation of months. Receptacles have been provided for passers by to throw things into, so as to reduce the litter of the street. Yesterday a boy threw an old can into the street and was pounced upon by three of the women before the can had ceased to roll. He was made to pick it up and put it into a receptacle and then allowed to depart, marvelling much.

LASSED HIS PRISONER.

Washington, Aug. 25.—This morning there was a weird chase in the grounds surrounding the Department of Agriculture. The participants were Policeman Charlton, the pursuer, and William Walker, colored, the pursued. There were suspicions abroad that Walker had been guilty of appropriating to his own use two empty crates belonging to a citizen of Anacostia, and it was in order that

the suspicions might be verified or disproved that Charlton was chasing Walker. In the department grounds there is a lake and close to the borders of this lake the pursuing policeman chased the fleeing suspect.

As the minion of the law was on a bicycle the odds were uneven, and Walker, seeing that capture was otherwise inevitable, dashed into the lake. When the policeman arrived at the shore of the lake he found Walker standing up in deep water to his neck. Charlton ordered him to come ashore, but Walker simply threw back his head and laughed a merry, resonant roar.

Charlton walked around the lake a few times, but the problem was too much for him. He could not swim, and was afraid of having something undignified happen if he walked into the water. Finally he got a brilliant idea. Summoning one of the growing and enthusiastic audience he sent this person after a rope, out of which he fashioned a lariat. The laugh disappeared from Walker's face at the policeman's first throw, although it was unsuccessful and clumsy. Charlton is not much of a cowboy, and it was his first attempt at throwing the lariat. The third attempt, however, caught Walker by the head in a bungling fashion, and in a moment the alleged malefactor was being towed through the water.

Walker spent the day in his dampened garb. The police say they were unable to find any garments that fitted him, but but every time Charlton was questioned about this his face assumed an expression of suspicious glee.

SHOT AND NOTT.

A London newspaper professes to have found the following in an American newspaper:—

"A duel was fought in Texas recently by Alexander Shott and John S. Nott. Nott was shot, and Shott was not. In this case it is better to be Shott than Nott."

"There was a rumor that Nott was not shot, and Shott avows that he shot Nott, which proves either that the shot shot at Nott was not shot, or that Nott was shot notwithstanding circumstantial evidence is not always good."

"It may be made to appear on trial that the shot Shott shot shot Nott, or, as accidents with firearms are frequent, it may be possible that the shot Shott shot shot Shott, when the whole affair would resolve itself into its original elements, and Shott would be shot and Nott would be not."

"We think, however, that the shot Shott shot shot not Shott but Nott; anyway it is hard to tell who was shot and who was not."

Unmistakable Signs of Catarrh

If you have a ringing in the ears, dropping in the throat, bad breath, headache, morning weakness, bad taste in the mouth—then it's catarrh. Use Catarrhzone Inhaler four times daily and eradicate this awful disease from your system. Catarrhzone kills the germs, heals the inflamed membranes, clears the nose, throat and air passages by one application. Catarrhzone quickly remedies the head noises and deafness, prevents dropping, and is warranted to absolutely cure all forms of Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma and Lung Troubles. Two months' treatment costs \$1.00; trial size 25c. Druggists, or, N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont. Dr. Hamilton's Pills Cure Headache.

Miss Kulcher—You can always tell a woman who has enjoyed the benefits of higher education.

Mr. Crabbe—Not much! You can't tell her anything; she thinks she knows it all.

Corns Between the Toes.

Are removed without pain in 24 hours by Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor. Insist on your druggist supplying only "Putnam's" for it's the best and safest.

Do you see that plank? said the minister, pointing to the church floor. Well dozens of couples have been married standing there.

H'm! chuckled the carpenter, I guess that is why there are so many knots in it.—Philadelphia Record.

Mrs. Thomas Clarke, of Toronto, died from a dose of carbolic acid.

The Boer Generals will return to England and lecture in the larger towns.

Monkey Brand Soap cleans kitchen utensils, steel, iron and tinware, knives and forks, and all kinds of cutlery.