

WINSTON CHURCHILL HAS GONE FAR IN THIRTY YEARS

One of the Most Interesting Figures in British House of Commons—His Remarkable Gifts May Yet Land Him the Premiership.

Winston Churchill is thirty. Few men ever achieved so much at his age. He is one of the most talked about men in England. If his object in life, as his political opponents suggest, were to get himself talked about he might retire and live on his reputation. But the good people who look at Churchill as a forward young man who wants to teach his elders, forget that youth, even extreme youth, has accomplished some of the most notable achievements of history. Pitt was twenty-four when he became prime minister at one of the most critical times of our history. Innocent III held all Christendom in awe when he was only a few years older than Churchill is. In fact, the history of heroes is not less the history of youth in parliament than in the world outside. Mr. Churchill appeals to the imagination of the country because he promises to add another name to the list of young men who, starting their parliamentary careers on a bench below the gangway, have finally guided the destinies of the country. There are of course particular reasons why he should appeal to the imagination of the house of commons and the country. The young man who enters the house of commons with a great parliamentary name behind him is always listened to with great eagerness. Mr. Churchill had not only the name of Lord Randolph Churchill, his father's name, but also, by his own achievements, won a right to a respectful hearing.

When he entered parliament in 1896 as the member for Oldham, there were few men in the house who had done so much in fifty or sixty years as the young stripling had in twenty-six. There were few soldiers in the house with so many medals and clasps. Mr. Churchill can boast of having been in at least five campaigns, in Cuba, on the frontier of India, in the Sudan and in South Africa. There were certainly no parliamentarians who had written five books, four of which were a brilliant success. His first book, the story of the Malakand Field Force, was a really remarkable production for a boy of three-and-twenty, while his "River War," an account of the taking of Khartoum, was a description of the battle of Omdurman that is exceedingly well done. His claim to be considered as a writer lies in his descriptions of the South African war, in which Mr. Churchill made two volumes out of his articles, and they were among the most successful books written about the war.

His experiences in South Africa read, indeed, like a romance, and the story of his capture and escape from Pretoria is quite a breath-taking narrative. In his escape from prison he revealed the resource and daring which he has shown in his good good stead in the house of commons. Indeed, it is hard to believe that this is only a veneer on the surface, and that his instincts have always been democratic.

Mr. Churchill is ambitious; no one would deny that he is pushful, but his ambition is of that high order described by Lord Beaconsfield in "Coningsby." Coningsby's ambition, said Lord Beaconsfield, was that he should be the noblest and the best, that must be born in the heart and organized in the brain, which will not let a

man be content unless his intellectual power is recognized by his race, and desires that it should contribute to their welfare. It is the heroic feeling that in the old days possessed demigods; without which no state is safe; without which political institutions are like meat without salt, the crown a bauble, the church an establishment, parliaments, debating clubs, and civilization itself but a fitful and transient dream.

His career in the house is a great tribute to his courage and perseverance. He had been trained to take an interest in politics from a young boy, following closely his father's career. He was a born demagogue, and even in Harrow, as a young boy of fifteen or sixteen, he would make eloquent speeches to his school-fellows from a chair in the back shop, or any place where he could command an audience. He took a very high rank as a debater, but it cannot be said that our speaker or rather his ways of expressing them, made him altogether popular. Even in those days he showed his independence of spirit by fiercely assailing any one who differed from him on questions of policy, especially on the point of finance. He was willing to swallow the ordinary school boy patriotism, but he would not let that our speaker must be limited by our means, and that we did not need a large army.

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OTTAWA LETTER.

ATTITUDE OF THE LIBERAL PARTY.

OTTAWA, Jan. 31.—On the first division taken in parliament, where the government has a nominal majority of nearly seventy, a motion made by a cabinet minister was carried, by only forty, and had the conservatives showed the same dog-like servility to the opinions of the greater number on their side of the house as did the occupants of the liberal seats, the majority would have been only thirty-two. The result was a distinct jolt to the complacency of the liberal whips who were caught napping and who, at the beginning of their failure to pile up an imposing plurality for their party on the first vote since the general election was laughably apparent.

While the measure under consideration was introduced by a private member, the speaker called for the "aye," and the assistant clerk called out his name. It is creditable to that official's memory that though about 75 of those who voted were new members, he only hesitated once and only made one mistake, and that was laughably in advertent, the calling of Dr. Sproule's name when the voter was Chief Whip Taylor.

Every liberal member voted solidly for the amendment, which also numbered among its supporters Messrs. Haggart, Baker, and Lafleur. The poll of the yeas in the negative naturally occupied a shorter time, but was made livelier by the hearty applause which greeted each member as he rose to vote. The result showed that the amendment carried by a majority of forty-two; the yeas stood 85 to 43. Every minority vote was a conservative vote, as were those of the larger number, so that had the division been a straight party one, the government's majority would have been only 82.

During the last two sessions the country was given a humiliating exhibition of the servility of the liberal members of the house to the crack of the party whip. They were seen, during the first of the session of 1903, voting unanimously in favor of a proposition that an expert commission be appointed to investigate the railway commission, which had full power in matters of this kind.

Several other speeches in similar vein were made before the afternoon session closed. The speaker called for the yeas, and the assistant clerk called out his name. It is creditable to that official's memory that though about 75 of those who voted were new members, he only hesitated once and only made one mistake, and that was laughably in advertent, the calling of Dr. Sproule's name when the voter was Chief Whip Taylor.

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FERROVIM

IT MAKES NEW BLOOD

It makes new blood. It invigorates. It strengthens. It builds. BONE AND MUSCLE. Used with the greatest advantage by all weak people in this medicine makes pallid cheeks into rosy ones. Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., Montreal.

OTTAWA, Feb. 1.—The Honorable Sydney Fisher, minister of agriculture, is hardly what you would call a popular man in the house. He sits there with such an air of condescending, high-bred superiority, he is so superciliously cock-sure in all his opinions, and he patronizes any practical farmer, who has the temerity to hold ideas of his own, in such a sneeringly, irritating way that the average agriculturalist, who has a profound contempt for the dilittante, gentleman farmer class, is never so thoroughly happy and contented as when he is given a chance to express his candid opinion of that class and its distinguished representative in the government.

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CHILD'S PLAY

WASH DAY

Means: To make the dirt drop out, not be rubbed in, use a little Surprise Soap. Surprise is all Soap; a pure Soap which makes a quick lather. Read the directions on the wrapper.

BOSTON LETTER.

P. E. I. Association Held Annual Meeting.

Recent Deaths of Provincials—

Royal Bank Has Engaged \$1,000,000 in Gold.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—At the annual meeting of the Prince Edward Island Association the following officers for 1905 were elected: Chas. J. McLean, pres.; Charles W. Connor, vice pres.; Michael Walsh, treas.; Aeneas J. McLean, fin. sec.; Miss Margaret Campbell, cor. sec.; Miss Mary Fitzsimmons, cor. sec.; Edward McAuley, sergeant-at-arms; Miss Elizabeth Dean, secretary.

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THE DOUKHOBORS.

Interesting Facts in Aymer Maude's New Book—He Arranged For Their Immigration to Canada.

Aymer Maude's new book, "A Peculiar People," gives some interesting facts about the Doukhobors and their leader, Mr. Maude was one of the agents who made the arrangements for the immigration of these people to Canada and is himself very well known in this country. The following are among his statements:

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BORDEN IN MONTREAL.

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