The Making of the **Great Dominion**

deal with Confederation but to touc the heroes Wolfe and Montcaln

THE WAR OF 1812.

THE WAR OF 1812.

30 odd years our fathers struggled are and plow to make a worthy ye for their children. For 30 odd we were free from war, or ta of war, but our jealous neighbothe south had a desire to roothing British from this continent, at the first provocation poured roops across our borders. Our tion was small, our army was ously small, and our sons were to warlike weapons. But pasoon learn war, and in a very inne a large and determined army the field. Queenston Heights, as Lane, Chateauguay, were the When we read the history of us we are apt to think of it as an ed evil, for the building up of it might be considered almost dogod. If it be true that the of the martyr is the seed of the it is equally true that a people's y and union are, in a large meatity and union are, in a large mea due to their heroic past, to the yry of the men who fought and died fend their homes from foreign inva-The war of 1812 may have had a to defend their homes from foreign invasion. The war of 1812 may have had a
foolish beginning, and an even more foolish and unsatisfactory ending; but it has
had more to do with giving us a national spirit and keeping us true to the
ideals of the men and women who lost
all in the country to the south of us
that they might live under the laws
they loved than anything else in our history. It is men and not laws that make
a nation; and it takes war—war against
moral foes or physical foes—to call out
all that is best in a man. Our Canadian
youth are blessed in having such men as
Brock and De Salaberry to look back to,
if the winning of Quebec was the first
step in building up Canada, and the defence of it under Guy Carleton the second, the next and by far the most
important for us was the war of 1812,
for foreign troops and leaders played
but a small part in that war. We met
the enemy in the field ourselves and
hangth them that we could defend our
own hearths. It is true the war crippled
our resources, left our fields uncultivated for a time, but what of that? A
young people soon recovers all the
material wealth it has lost; but the
spirit, the life, the union, that such a
war as that of 1812 gives a people can
never be lost, and are worth more than
inettimable wealth.

But this war brought in its wake an

never be lost, and are worth more than inestimable wealth.

But this war brought in its wake an avil that was to affect the future of Canada. The leaders in it began to feel that having defended the country they owned it, and with them was associated a body of men who had lately come from England. Loyalist and Britisher, aided by their loyal and patriotic society, began to play a tyrannical part in the government of this country. To crush an oligarchy extreme measures are often necessary, and the next great step in our history, the patriot's war, was as needful for the building up of Canada as any previous step. If the wars of 1775 and 1812 protected our wars of 1775 and 1812 protected our step in our history, the patriot's war, was as needful for the building up of Ganada as any previous step. If the wars of 1775 and 1812 protected our shores from foreign invasion, the rebellion of 1837 taught the few that they could not ride roughshod over the many with impunity. Despite their faults and their mistakes, William Lyon Mackenzie and Papineau should be honored by all Canadians, as should the unfortunate Gourlay and Bidwell and Nelson. They may have caused eivil strife, but civil strife seemed to be the only thing that could awaken bhose who were in power to the true condition of affairs. It was war or slavery, and a large portion of the Canadians to right is proved by the speedy means taken to look into, to examine, and rediress existing evils. Let us be thankful that the struggle took place when our country was still in her childhood. Had these evils continued until we had become a populous country we no doubt would have had a war not unlike the great civil war in the United States. England, to be strong, free and united, had to pass through her time of civil strife; the United States, to get solidarity and unity, had to bathe her soil in the best blood of her sons; and we, too, were only repeating history when we took up arms against wrongs that could not be righted save by some such extreme means.

With the great heart of British North

could not be righted save by some such extreme means.

With the great heart of British North America unted from Lake Superior to the Atlantic, for the first time in our history, Canadians could begin to realize the possibilities of this fertile land. Lord Durham's report had himted at the advisability of union for all the colonies, but that matter had to rest for a time. There were sectional difficulties that had to be got rid of before a great Dominion could be formed. The clergy reserves in Upper Camada were soon no more, and the religious bitterness that must necessarily arise from the must necessarily arise from the ence of a pampered church passe. In Lower Canada there still exway. In Lower Canada chere sted that relie of barbarism, seignorial stenure. It is hard to realize that less that fendal system exwhile it existed we could not hope for a trong and united Canada. It, too, was bolished, and the unprogressive habi-tant had an equal chance, so far as the oil was concerned, of progressing with in fellow-countrymen in the Upper or the Maritime Provinces.

TE QUESTION OF CONFEDERATION we that the two wealthy and popu-Provinces of British North Am-were united, and now that the ing sectional difficulties were re-ed, the minds of Canadian statesthe minds of Canadian states-were free to consider the broader tion of a union of all the Pro-es. The question of Confederation has all-important one in considering history of the Dominion. We na-lly ask, Who was the father of this t movement? In dealing with this tion we have really to consider but names, the Hon. George Brown and John Macdonald, and that we are ay a strong and united people is first of all, to the foresight and uniasm of the Hon. George Brown, from the moment Confederation and on him, followed it with ar-

in all probability, have worked itself out. But they hastened the movement. The time was ripe for it. Lord Durham's report had suggested it. In Nova Scotia, our greatest Canadian orator, Joe Howe, although he afterwards opposed it, saw what might be done by such a union. But it was left for George Brown to save Canada by sacrificing himself and his party prejudices that Confederation might be a fact. "But Confederation was not brought about in a day. It required the utmost energy of George Brown and his followers to educate Parliament and the country towards it. There was one grave difficulty in the way, a difficulty that has ever been in the way of adequate legislation in Canada, and which at the present moment we are feeling as keenly as ever before—I mean the race difficulty. Lord Durham, although in this country but six months, saw it as clearly as we must all see it, and in his report declared that "he was brought to the conviction that the contest which had been represented as a contest of classes was, in fact, a contest of races." This jeadousy, this antagonism of races caused some of our politicians to advocate the absurd "double majority" principle, and confusion worse confounded seemed about to enter Canadian affairs. It was fortunate for Canadian affairs. It was fortunate for Canadian this juncture that she had in her borders such a man as George Brown, a man of sterling principle, of enormous energy, of dogged determination, and, it may be, of unbounded egotism. He certainly was very opinionative; but to convince others he had to be sure he was in the right; and the history of Canada has proved that in the majority of cases he was in the right. It may be doubted whether he had the ability to lead a Government, but no better man ever headed an Opposition. He delighted in detecting evils and in rooting them out, and if he could not reign himself he caused more changes of government and helped to eradicate more abuses than any other man who had battled for the rights of the Canadian legislation, that i

motions which were seconded by Mr. Mowat, the one laying down the food that the union as at present existing was a failure, and could not be one, maintained; the other that the best remedy for the racial and legislative difficulties was the formation of several Local Governments, with some "joint authority charged with such matters as are necessarily common to both sections of the Province." This was in 1860. In seven years Confederation was an established fact, and yet when these motions were laid before the House, when they were presented with the telling force of an orator speaking from conviction, they were laughed to scorn. Both motions were defeated by large majorities, the one dealing with the failure of the union by a vote of sixty-six, to twenty-seven; the other, advising the adoption of a joint authority—which to the student of Canadian history must appear identical with Confederation—by seventy four, to thirts. tory must appear identical with Confederation—by seventy-four to thirty two. As Dent says, "The joint author As Dent says, The joint authority scheme gave occasion to some specially facetious remarks, and one speaker declared that the bee in MF Brown's bonnet must be of more portentous dimensions than the bonnet it-

THE DEADLOCK.

They could laugh such motions down, but an evil existed and a remedy was required for it. The evil grew, and before long we find a deadlock in Canadian politics. The legislation of the country was at a standstill. At this moment George Brown had it in his power to save his adopted country, and with manly generosity he stepped from the ranks of Opposition—or rather took the Opposition with him—and helped Canada over the greatest difficulty she has ever had to face. It has been argued by friends and foes of Brown that he should never have joined the coalition of 1864. A sincere man could hardly have done otherwise. He changed his principles in no way by taking the step. He had been battling for a cause, and so well had he fought that the enemy were making an almost unconditional surrender.

render.

Three seats in the Cabinet were allotted to the Reform wing of the Government. George Brown became President of the Council, William Macdougall, Provincial Secretary, and Oliver Mowat, Postmaster-General. "Thus," as McMullen says, "a strong coalition Government was formed to carry out as McMullen says, "a strong coalition Government was formed to earry out the newly-accepted policy of Confederation, and although extreme parties here and there grumbled at these arrangements, the great body of the people of all shades of opinion, thankful that the dangerous crisis had been safely passed, gladly accepted the situation, and calmly and confidently awaited the progress of events. Never before had a coalition been more opportune. It rendered the Government of the country again respectable, elevated the country again respectable, elevated it above the accidents of faction, and enabled it to wield the administrative

ALL KIDNEY R23 THE PF o requisite during the trying and criti-al period which speedily ensued." SIR JOHN MACDONALD'S WORK.

cal period which speedily ensued."

SIR JOHN MACDONALD'S WORK.

From the union of these parties the name that will ever stand first as the maker of the great Dominion will be that of John A. Macdonald. He had been a bitter opponent of reforms—not that he was opposed to progress, but from a feeling that the country was not prepared for the reforms of such men as Brown. But from the beginning of his career till his death he was a striking example of an "opportunist," and now that it was an opportune moment for introducing Confederation his bygone prejudices, his sneers at Brown's "joint authority," vanished like smoke, and he became the sturdiest, most persevering adherent of the new political panacea. As Dent says of him in the "Canadian Portrait Gallery," "No man can say that on any given question his finality of to-day may not be his starting point at some future time."

As in every other matter that he undertook, the moment he began to work for canfederation it was an assured success.

A Maritime union was at this time under consideration; Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Nova. Scotia had arranged for a convention to consider the question, to be held in harlottetown in September, 1864. Machald with characteristic extractions the consider one question, to be held in Charlottetown in September, 1864. Macdonald, with characteristic astuteness, determined to have delegates sent to this convention to advance the interests of the broader question of a union of all British North America. Delegates were quickly chosen, and J. A. Macdonald, George Brown, Cartier, Galt, D'Arcy McGee, Langevin, Macdongall and Campbell started on their journey for the scene of the convention. As we read these names we cannot help feeling that there were giants in those days, and that it would be hard to find in the present Parliament a galaxy of such illustrious and able men. They were in earnest, the people they visited were in earnest, and it was not long before the Maritime Provinces were anxious to consider Confederation. The Charlottetown meeting adjourned to rebefore the Maritime Provinces were onxious to consider Confederation. The Charlottetown meeting adjourned to reassemble at Quebec on the 20th October in the same year. In the meantime the people of Halifax and St. John had an opportunity of getting to know the men with whom they were about to cast in their lot. The delegates visited these cities, and the question was thoroughly considered in the banquet halls—for they were banqueted wherever they went—and in the press. It was no easy matter to captivate by oratory audiences used to the silver-tongued efforts of the Nova Scotian Demosthenes, Joe Howe, but George Brown seems to have done it. To him, as the recognized father of the movement, was assigned the bulk of the presentation of it. He knew that the Maritime public must wender at his sitting side by side with his bitter foes, and in perhaps his ablest speech on Confederation clearly stated the reasons for this anomaly. "I," he says, "and two political friends injured the Administration cal friends joined the Administration, and the existing coalition was formed, expressly for the purpose of settling justly and permanently the constitutional relations between Upper and Lower Canadas." The union of the Canadas had been agreed on. For fear the Maritime Province people should think that their agreement was the sine qua non he sadd: "We have not come here to seek relief for our troubles, for the remedy of our grievances is already agreed upon; and, come what may of the larger schemes now before us, our smaller scheme will certainly be accomplished. Our sole object in coming here is to say to you;

to be embraced under one political system."

All the Provinces, including Newfoundland, had a strong representation at the conference which afterwards met at Quebec. The minds of all were pretty well made up, and it took them but a short time to decide to accept a Federal union rather than a legislative union. At this conference the shrewd common sense of Macdonald went a long way towards framing a set of resolutions that would find acceptance with both the people and the home Government. With the feeling that their Provinces would approve of their course, the delegates rapidly drew up the 72 resolutions, opening with: "The best interests and present and future prosperity of British North Amorica, will be premoted by a Federal future prosperity of British North Am rica will be promoted by a Federal union under the Crown of Great Brit-ain, provided such union can be effect-ed on principles just to the several Provinces."

rovinces."

Never was there a more opportune
time for dealing with a radical change
the country's life. The difficulties
that had occasioned the deadlock urtime for dealing with a radical change in the country's life. The difficulties that had occasioned the deadlock urgently called for a remedy. The people, too, were alarmed by troubles altogether external. The civil war in the United States was raging with bitter intenseness just at this time, and complications had arisen from our contiguity with the neighboring Republic that made us fear that we would once more have to take up arms against a foreign foe. If such a calamity as war should overtake us it could only be by union that we could hope to make a successful resistance. The civil war likewise aided our statesmen in another way. The weaknesses in the American Government had led to this great war, and with their mistakes before them our statesmen were able to construct, if not a perfect federation, at least one that would avoid the rock on which the American Government had come to grief. With carnest, enthusiastic, convinced men to plead for it, with internal evils calling for it as a remedy, with external dangers demanding its speedy completion, Confederation was assured. The discussion of the details continued until October 28, when the conference adjourned to Montreal, where, on the 31st October, the members agreed on the report to be made to their respective Governments.

The Canadian Legislature met in February, '65, and there was no lukewarm man in the Cabinet. Each member determined to have his name go down to posterity as one of the builders up of this great united country. They may have caught something of George Brown's spirit on the subject, for, consciously or unconsciously, they all felt as he did. In writing to his wife at this time he could not refrain from a piece of egotism that we can readily forgive, "Would you not like," he

of its component parts, and contributing to the strength and stability of the empire, or whether the several Provinces of which it is constituted shall remain in their present fragmentary and isolated condition, comparatively powerless for mutual aid and incapable of undertaking their proper share of Imperial responsibility."

THE VOTE ON THE UNION RESOLUTIONS.

The work on the Union Resolutions.

The members were not slow in acting on this advice; the debate on the question was indeed calm and earnest; but from the first it was evident that the resolutions as agreed on at Quebec would be carried almost unanimously, and when they were put to the vote it etood 91 to 33 in their favor. In April Macdonald, Cartier, Brown and Galt went as a deputation to England, to confer with the Imperial Government on Confederation and other important matters. They met in conference the Duke of Somerset, Earl de Grey, Mr. Gludstone and Mr. Cardwell, the Colonial Secretary, and were assured that the Imperial authorities were at one with them in their proposed federation scheme. On their return they found that the political outlook was somewhat less favorable than when they left. An agitation had been started in the Maritime Provinces adverse to the movement. New Brumswick took a stand against it, but afterwards decided in its favor. The people of Nova Scotia, too, lifted up their voices in opposition, but

against it, but afterwards decided in its favor. The people of Nova Scotia, too, lifted up their voices in opposition, but the Government stood manfully by the Quebec resolutions. As for little Prince Edward Island, she even went so far as to pass resolutions against Confederation, and to repudiate the action of her delegates at Quebec. But this cloud interfered but little with the movement, and matters were now hurried to a close.

ment, and matters were now nurned to a close.

In December, 1865, George Brown withdrew from the Cabinet. He has been censured for this, but we must remember that he was only human. He had repeatedly declared, and his opponents had repeatedly acknowledged, that he had joined the coalition for but one purpose—the making of a united Canada; and now that Confederation was assured it is not to be wondered at that he should have been anxious to withdraw from a body of men with whom he was in touch on only this one question; a body of men to whom his character was an incomprehensible enigma. The best thing, the wisest among them, their leader, John A. Macdonald, was able to say of him ten years afterwards. she to say of him ten years afterwards was that his readiness to coalesce with the Government was the only patriotic thing he ever did in his life, and that he did it through a momentary feeling of patriotism which he soon repented. Is it to be wondered at, then, that he should have withdrawn from men who so little understood his nature and his motives, and who, on the reciprocity question then before the country, had

who so little understood his nature and his motives, and who, on the reciprocity question then before the country, had deliberately slighted him. * * The Mnovement wes not affected in the least by his withdrawal, and on the 4th of December, 1866, ropresentatives from Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick met in London and agreed to certain changes in the resolutions adopted by the Canadian Parliament. A bill based on these resolutions was introduced into the Imperial Parliament, and on the 29th of March, 1867, became law. The union act was at an end, and on the 1st of July, 1867, the new constitution, the British North America Act, went into effect; and Canada, from a number of isolated Provinces, fighting out their individual destinies, became the great Dominion that worthily lifts up its head among the countries of the world. Lord Monek, who had acted as a stimulating force to bring about Confederation, became its first Governor-General, and John A. Macdonald, who, from the moment he put his mind to the scheme, had worked night and day to make it a fact, was called on to form the first Administration. In forming his Cabinet he showed a wisdom that has gone a long way in making us the unit we are. It was a coallition Cabinet, and in it will classes were represented. The Confederation, he said, "is the work of the people of these Provinces, irrespecive of old-time opinion. I do not want it to be felt by any section of the country that they

section of the country that they
no representative in the Cabinet,
no influence in the Government. in me who have the confidence of

no join me who have the confidence of and represent the majority in the various sections which were in favor of the adoption of Confederation, and who wish to see it carried out."

There are still several questions to be considered before we can leave this subject. Manitoba, Rupert's Isand, and the Northwest Territories became a part of the Dominion in 1870, British Columbia in 1871, and little Prince Edward Island, on whose shores the matter was first fully discussed, came into the fold in 1873, and the Dominion, as we have it to-day, stretching from occan to occan, fronted the world.

THE DEATH WARRANT DELIVERED.

No defence can be offere, when you apply Putnam's to a sore corn—the offender has to die. Nothing so certain to quickly cure corns as Putnam's Corn and Wart Extractor; try Putnam's, it's free from acids, and painless.

NINETY MILLIONS BEHIND.

United States Disbursements Exceed

Receipts by That Amount. Washington, June 29.—The end Government disbursements over ceipts for the fiscal year to date is \$893,173,000. This sum is likely to be reduced by to-morrow's transactions to approximately \$892,500,000. The customs receipts for the year will fall but little short of \$390,000,000, and the internal revenue receipts will be about \$245,000,000. The gain in customs receipts over last year will be about \$15,000,000 with a loss of about \$3,000,000 in internal revenue.



COURT SITTINGS

Division Court, Civil and Criminal

the High Court of Justice during the coming autumn and winter for trials have been arranged according to the fol-

ellor Boyd- Walkerton (jury), September 27; Milton (jury and non-jury), October 4; Berlin (non-jury), October 8; Picton (jury and non-jury), October 19; Toronto (civil jury, sixth

October 19; Toronto (civil jury, sixth week), October 25; Cayuga (jury and non-jury), November 2; Toronto (non-jury, ninth week), November 15; Hamilton (non-jury), November 29.
Chief Justice Meredith — Hamilton (jury), September 27; Sarnia (jury), October 11; Toronto (civil jury, fourth week), October 18; Welland (jury), November 1; Brockville (non-jury), November 8; Cobourg (non-jury), November 8; Cobourg (non-jury), November 15; Toronto (non-jury, eleventh week), November 29; St. Thomas (non-jury), December 6; London Winter Assizes, January 10.

ember 29; St. Thomas (non-jury), December 6; London Winter Assizes, January 10.

Chief Justice Falconbridge —North
Bay (jury), October 11; St. Thomas
(jury), October 26; Whitby (jury and
non-jury), November 8; Toronto (nonjury, tenth week), November 22; Berlin (jury), December 13; Welland (nonjury), December 13; Welland (nonjury), December 20; Toronto (Winter
Assizes, fifth week), February 7.

Chief Justice Mulock—Port Arthur
(non-jury), September 20; Toronto (civil
jury, second week), October 4; Toronto
(non-jury, sixth week), October 25;
Barrie (jury), November 1; Ottawa
(jury), November 8; Napanee (nonjury), November 29; Sarnia (non-jury),
November 29; Sudbury (non-jury),
November 6: Cornwall (Winter Assizes),
January 11.

Mr. Justice, MacMahon — Linday

November 29; Sudbury (non-jury), December 6: Cornwall (Winter Assizes), January 11.

Mr. Justice MacMahon — Lindsay (jury), September 27; Brampton (jury and non-jury), October 15: Bracebridge (jury and non-jury), October 12: Toronto (non-jury, seventh week), November 1; Kingston (jury), November 8: Barrie (non-jury), December 6: Cornwall, (non-jury), December 14; Toronto (Winter Assizes, fourth week), January 31.

Mr. Justice Britton—Toronto (non-jury, first week), September 20; Toronto (eivil jury, third week), October 11; Brantford (jury), October 18; Perth (jury and non-jury), November 15: Toronto (non-jury, twelfth week), December 6; Fort Frances (jury and non-jury), December 13: Sault Ste Marie (jury and non-jury), December 13: Sault Ste Marie (jury and non-jury), October 12; Chatham (jury), October 18: Toronto (civil jury, sixth week), November 1; Toronto (non-jury, eighth week), November 8: Stratford (jury), November 13: Walkerton (non-jury), December 29; Owen Sound (non-jury), December 13.

Mr. Justice Magee —Toronto (civil jury, first week), September 27; Cobourg (jury), October 4; Toronto (civil jury, first week), October 18; L'Original (jury and non-jury), November 15: Parry Sound (jury and non-jury), November 15: Pombroke (jury and non-jury), November 29: Brantford (non-jury), December 13: Toronto (Winter Assizes, Sixth week), February 14.

Mr. Justice Clute —Goderich (jury), September 27: Belleville (jury), October 4: Toronto (non-jury, November 29: Ottawa (non-jury), November 29: Ottawa (non-jury), December 20: Hamilton (Winter Assizes), January 10.

Mr. Justice Riddell—Brockville (jury), September 20: Guelph (jury), October 4: St. Catharines (jury), December 25: Toronto (winter Assizes, second week), October 18; Toronto (criminal, second week), October 18: Toronto (crimi

er Assizes, second week), January 17. Mr. Justice Latchford — Napane Mr. Justice Latchford Napane (jury), September 20; Toronto (non-jury, second week), September 27; London (jury), October 4; Peterboro (jury) October 18; Kenora (jury and non-jury) October 25; Bellewille (non-jury), Novem ember 15; Guelph (non-jury) er 22; Toronto (non-jury, t

week), October 4; Simcoe (jury), October 11; Woodstock (jury), October 25; London (non-jury), November 8; Port Arthur (jury), November 22; North Bay (non-jury), November 29; Kingston (non-jury), December 6; Toronto (non-jury, fourteenth week), December 20. DIVISIONAL COURTS.

The sittings of the Divisional Court will be as follows:

Monday, September, 20, Exchequer-Meredith, C. J.; MacMahon, J.; Clute, Meredith, C. J.; MacMahon, J.; Clute, J.
Monday, September 27, Common Pleas
—Mulock, C. J.; Riddell, J.; —, J.
Monday, October 4, King's Bench—Falconbridge, C. J.; Britton, J.; Teetzel, J.
Monday, October 11, Chancery—The
Chancellor; Magee, J.; Latchford, J.
Monday, October 18, Exchequer—Mulock, C. J.; Clute, J.;
Monday, October 25, Common Pleas—
Meredith, C. J.; MacMahon, J.; Teetzel,
J.

J.

Monday, November 8, Chancery—The
Chancellor; Magee, J.; Latehford, J.
Monday, November 15, Exchequer—
Mulock, C. J.; Clute, J.; ——, J.
Monday, November 22, Common Pleas
—Meredith, C. J.; MacMahon, J.; Teet-

Monday, November 29, King's Bench— Falconbridge, C. J.; Britton, J.; Riddell,

J.

Monday, December 6, Chancery—The
Chancellor; Magee, J.; Latchford, J.
Monday, December 13, Exchequer—
Mulock, C. J.; Clute, J.; —, J.
Monday, December 20, Common Pleas
—Meredith, C. J.; MacMahon, J.; Teet-

WINTER ASSIZES

WINTER ASSIZES.

The Winter Assizes are to be held as follows: Toronto—January 10, Magee, J.; January 17, Riddell, J.; January 24, Latchford, J.; January 31, MacMahon, J.; February 7, Falconbridge, C. J., February 14, Magee, J. Hamilton—January 10, Meredith, C. J. Loudon—January 10, Meredith, C. J. Ottawa—January 10, Britton, J. Cornwall—January 11, Mulock, C. J. He will get a salary and a present of The Toronto Civil Jury sittings will be half a million dollars.

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held as follows: September 27, Magee, J.; October 4, Mulock, C. J.; October 11, Britton, J.; October 18, Meredith, C. J.; October 25, the Chancellor; November 1, Teetzel, J.;

The Toronto non-jury sittings will be held as follows: September 20, Britton, J.; September 27, Latchford, J.; October 4, ..., J.; October 11, Clute, J.; October 18, Riddell, J.; October 25, Mulock, C. J.; November 1, MacMahon, J.; November 8, Teetzel, J.; November 15, the Chancellor; November 22, Falconbridge, C. J.; November 29, Meredith, C. J.; December 6, Britton, J.; December 13, Latchford, J.; December 20, ..., J.

Toronto Criminal Assizes—October 18, Magee, J.; October 25, Riddell, J.

MAD DOG SCARE. Animals Develop Rabies on Farm

Near Stratford. Stratford, Ont., June 29 .- A remarkible and somewhat alarming story comes with a number of animals owned by Mr. with an number of animate Sound of the late Aris Mary Feake, the victim of Frank Kouga-mond, who yesterday paid the penanty with his life in the county jan yard. The details of the strange story are vouched tor by neighbors, and there can be no doubt of their authenticity. About the

mad dog of the neighborhood.

The rease dog soon developed all the symptoms of madness or rables, and died in agony about a month later.

Some ten days later one of the cows some ten days fater one of the cows went violently mad on the same farm and died on saturday, June 11. After a week of immunity from further outbreass a steer studently went mad yesterday. It is understood that Mr. Peake was shocked down and trainfied on by the maddened print peters are seen. the maddened brute before steps could

be taken to end its life. Young George Peake, the son, was bitten by the adg prior to its death, but as yet has experienced no fil circus, although he has been advised to go to the Pasteur Institute by the local physicians.

The neighborhood is naturally much alarmed at the remarkable series of outbreaks, and steps will be taken by the authorities to prevent any further

MUST SHOOT QUICKLY.

Speeding Up the Competitors at D. R. A. Matches.

R. A. Matches.

Ottawa, June 29.—A number of important changes in the conditions for the Dominion Rife Association competition at the Rockliffe Rifle Ranges from August 23 to 28 were announced to-day by Capt. Birdwhistle. A new time limit for shooting is provided. The time limit in which each competitor must fire a shot has been placed at 40 seconds instead of one minute as heretofore in order to provide more rapid firing. In some of the matches new targets, colored so as to represent natural surroundings, such as grass, are to be used.

There will be a match for school cadets for teams and for individuals. Teams of cadets must be 16 years of age or under, and the age limit for individual cadets is 18 years.

Former President Eliot, of Harvard,

HID IN TUNNEL

BANDIT TRACED BY. B. C. OF-FICERS TO RED GULCH

Constable Decker, of Ashcroft, and a Robber Shot Dead-Dead Bandit Was One of Those Engaged in Holdup at Ducks.

Vancouver, June 29. Shortly after Vancouver, June 29.—Shortly after 8 o'clock Monday night, Special Constable Isaac Decker, of Ashcroft, in attempting to arrest two bandits, who were coming down the Thompson River in a rowboat, was fatally shot, after killing one of the men. The remaining bandit fled, but was tracked to Red Gulch, six miles east of Ashcroft, where he is now hiding in a mining tunnel. The dead robber was identified as a man who ordered the C. P. R. engineer to stop his train at C. P. R. engineer to stop his train at Ducks over a week ago and burst the express car open under the mistaken idea that it was loaded with silver bul-

lion.

Decker had been advised that three men, belonging to the Ducks hold-up gang, had passed Pennys station, going down the river in a rowboat. When the boat reached Ashcroft there were only two men aboard. Covering them with his rifle Decker ordered them to pull into shore, and the bandits obeyed. As the bow grated on the sand, the foremost man stepped ashore carrying a light overcoat. Sudeduly he drew a revoiver from under his coat and fired. The constable's Win-chester rang out at the same instant and both men fell. The remaining robber, leaping over the prostrate bedashed away. Villagers along the

watched the occurrence, but were una-ble to avert the tragedy. The country was aroused at once, and posses set out from Asheroft, Stronac and Kamloops. Detective Draper, of Spokane, went along in charge of bloodhounds, and sent back this morning, from Red Gulch to Asheroft for assistance. The murdered constable was well known in Asheroft where he

morning, from Red Gulch to Ashcroft for assistance. The murdered constable was well known in Ashcroft, where he had been a resident for twenty years. He was married and leaves a family.

Mr. Busteed, General Superintendent of the western lines division of the C. P. R. said to-day that he was not prepared to state why Decker had attempted to effect the capture single-handed, probably he had thought to earn the entire reward himself. A bag of dynamite was found in the boat. entire reward himself. A bag of dyna-nite was found in the boat.



The Field Near Wiarton is to be Developed.

Wiarton, June 29.—A number of thiners who will stant development Wiarton, June 29.—A number of miners who will stant development work on the zine mine located on the Mar road, some four miles north of this town, arrived last night, and will at once begin operations on the property. The people in the district have not a great deal of faith in the prospect of finding zinc-in paying quantities, but ample money for prospecting has been obtained. If there is zinc in Bruce, and an eminent expert, Dr. Wolverton, who has reported on the property, says the prospect is one of the most promising he has seen in an experience extending over a long series of years, local capitalists will get the reward of their courage in exploiting the field.