Justice Riddell on Canadian Constitutional History; Second Installment of Address to Canadian Clubs

Canadian Objections to Constitutional Act Overcome By Pitt-First Upper Canada Parliament-The Family Compact and the Insolence of Office—The ada and make a thorough investiga-Rebellion-Lord Durham's Mission and the Act and to suggest a remedy. Lord Durof Union-Fear of Responsible Government.

of the full text of Justice Riddell's review of Canadian constitutional his-

The numbers rapidly increased in this western land, now Optario, the til about 1790 there were there over 30,000 inhabitants. In Lower Canada. the disputes between the old and the new Canadians, the recent and the ancient subjects of the crown, had continued. Of the 22 members who formed the first legislative council, eight indeed were French and Catholic, the oath of supremacy having been graciously waived in their favor but the English persisted in their at tempt to show "the d---d French men the difference between the con-querors and the conquered"—they feared or pretended to fear their loy alty, charged them semi-officially with being "rank rebels": and in general acted as "patriots" (self-styled) are

The home authorities at length acceded to the request of the new colonists in the West; and the well-known constitutional act (31 George III., o 31) was passed by the British Parliament. The act was promoted by Pitt and naturally met with strong oppo Before the bar of the House of Commons there was heard a rep resentative of the English colonists in vigorously protested against any division of the province, and demanded instead the repeal of was helpless the Quebec act. In the House were heard the usual arguments against Roman Catholics being admitted to a share of the government and against the imposition upon free-born Britons of foreign law which determined rights by the agency of judges instead of juries, whose rules were those derived from the Roman law, and not from the semi-divine common law of The merchants in London having trade relations with Canada also petitioned against it. Fox attacked the bill as not liberal enoughconstitution consistent with the principles of freedom. He also criticised the provision for the setting aside of lands for the support of the Protestant clergy, and objected to the division of the colony into parts which one would necessarily be almost French, the other English.

Pitt Overcomes Opposition. All opposition, however, was overborne by Pitt. By this act, which brought in the fifth period, Canada all unallotted crown lands for the support of a Protestant clergy. Some seem But such is not the case: the vocates went to far as to say, "Lower agreement was to set aside one section for every seven sections granted reserved the right to levy duties for the regulation of navigation and com-

The object of this act is described by Lord Granville to be to "assimilate the constitution of Canada to that of Great Britain as nearly as the difference arising from the manners of the people and from the present situation but in vain. The English openly ex-

First Upper Canada Parliament. In Upper Canada the first Provincial Parijament met in a rough frame this elso was quickly quelled.

Following is the second installment Courts were established, the laws of with all efforts toward freedom, ulation and wealth in twenty years look all fitted him for his task.

good-will. French Canadians continued to quar-rel till the war of 1812 brought about As the at least an external peace. And everyoody knows how the French Canadians tought during the war of 1812not so many perhaps know how the

pper Canadians fought. But in both Canadas, the curse of an appointed and irresponsible executive became more apparent as' time went on, riches increased and affairs ecame more complex - benevolent despotism does not answer for any out the simplest communities.

uncil became an ougarchy, nominated by the governor public officers, judges, bishops, memers of the Legislative Council, etc. These were a privileged class, monoplized the offices, obtained large grants f land and generally acted as irresponsible favorites of royalty are

vont to act. The Legislative Assembly began to ight against this tyranny to which reemen could not and would not subnit; but the placemen long bid defiince to the popular body.

The nominated Legislative Council, oo, formed on the model of the House of Lords (but not hereditary) claimed and exercised the right to reject and even to amend money bills—and as the crown had a permanent civil list, the legislative, representative assembly

The Family Compact and the Rebellion Fierce conflicts arose, the representative body claiming that the ministers of the crown should be responsible to them-but the body of office-holders, who were connected by social ties, ommon interest, and sometimes famly relationship-and who were accordingly called the "Family Compact"esisted all attacks.

A rebellion, largely due to the obstinate folly—or worse—of the gover-nor, broke out at length in 1837, but it he thought that Canada should have was quickly quelled. Canadians were too foyal to permit of the success of a rebellion against the crown.

In Lower Canada matters, had taken even a worse course—the minority who were English in blood and spirit had force until repealed or amended; and grown not only in numbers but in in- courts continued, etc. duence-most of the legislative and lal and other hereditary revenues of executive councillors were selected by the crown were surrendered for a fixed he governors from their ranks. The sum-and it may be said in general French-Canadians, loyal as they were, that the new constitution was as exwere looked upon still as a conquered people and were "kept in their place" was divided into two parts, Canada with true British arrogance. The as-East or Lower Canada, and Canada sembly was naturally almost wholly West or Upper Canada (now Quebec French and Catholic-while the counils were English and Protestant. The government on those principles which Legislative Assembly to be elected Anglo-Saxon never forgot his dearly- have been found perfectly efficacion by the people and an upper house prized superiority—his race and lan-called the Legislative Council, whose guage continued to be the very best. not "impair a single prerogative of the members were nominated for life by When a governor replied to an ad- crown," and he believed "that the in-The crown also appointed dress from the assembly in French terests of the people of these provall the public officers, including the before speaking in English, he was inces require the protection of premembers of the executive council for roundly denounced by the English rogatives which have not hitherto been the origin and establishment of the Y. date Y. W. C. A. building, with all exercised." still "the crown must subthe Roman Catholic religion was once language but his own was denied, and more guaranteed; and the crown the precedence given to the French agreed to set aside one-eighth part of language was "a base betrayal of British sovereignty" and "would lead to the degradation of the mother counto think it was one-seventh, not one-try." One of the ablest of their ad-

pense, if necessary, of not being Britto others. The home authorities, also, ish"-language as significant as in-Most of the troubles, however, were financial. The assembly made same claims as its sister assembly in Upper Canada and with the like suc-

Canada must be English at the ex-

cess-or want of success. Petitions were sent to the Home Sovernment by the outraged majority,

those in the other.

Lord Durham's Mission.

At this stage, the Government Lambton, Lord Durham, to go to Cantion into the causes of the troubles ham's report is still an inexhaustible well of fact from which all future historians, constitutional and otherwise must draw. His profound sympathy England introduced, new laws made, knowledge of the constitution of the The colony rapidly increased in pop- motherland and his broad human out- dians. It is the population of Upper Canada was not too much to say, that all Cana-ducted on the principle that the estimated to have risen to 77,000—and dians and all lovers of constitu- French were inferior; but this idea there was reasonable harmony and tional and representative government speedily vanished, and before long, In Lower Canada, the English and George Lambton an eternal debt of not only members, but in large meas-

As the result of his efforts, the Queen's message in 1839 recommended the union of Upper and Lower Canada; but the Government got into difference of opinion in Parliament. Finally, however, the broad imperial lylews of Lord Durham-because Lord Durham was an imperialist in the sense in which we now use the term -made their impression upon Lord John Russell, the prime minister, and in 1840 the union bill drafted by Sir In the upper province the executive James Stuart was introduced into the House of Commons by Lord John. It from among was passed without much change opposition, receiving the royal assent July 23, 1840, and came into force in February 1841 (3 and 4 Vict., c. 35): and thus began the sixth period.

The main characteristic of the constitution given by this act is that reponsible government was now at ength granted-her majesty's Government in Canada were responsible to he people of Canada and not to the ome authorities. Before this, while egislative powers were given to the provinces, responsible government was withheld-and the only remedy the eople had when their grievances grew cute, was to refuse supply

The Act of Union. By the union act, however, as to be changed. The two provinces ecame the Province of Canada, for which a Legislative Assembly was to e elected with 42 members from each section. A Legislative Council was to be nominated by the governor, not ess in number than twenty, increased rom time to time as should be thought fit, the councillors to hold ofice for life. The council was to resided over by a speaker appointed by the Government, the assembly elected their own speaker. All written and printed documents referring to the election of members, summoning and proroguing of the Legislature, and proceedings of either House, were to be in English alone. The force in either section of Canada were

act a copy of that of the United Kingdom as circumstances would allow Lord Durham wrote that it was not 'possible to secure harmony in any other way than by administering the mit to the necessary consequences of

epresentative institutions." The Race Difficulties Again. The population of Lower Canada may be had of the work, was at this time about 630,000, while In the changes that us that of Upper Canada was about 470 an English colony-and in Lower Can- on such terms as that the English ada also a rebellion broke out - and would be given the domination. (That The sounds very modern, does it not?) He house at Newark (now Niagara) in two movements were largely inde- said, "without effecting the change so 1792: and from that time onward the pendent of each other, although the rapidly or so roughly as to shock the flood of legislation has never failed. "Patriots," alias "Rebels," in each feelings or to trample on the welfare

enceforth be the first and steady purince, and to trust its government to mine, but I cannot conceal from my- and it has also been found with more none but a decidedly English legisla- self a conviction that at no very dis-

This object wholly failed of fulfilment-and I venture to think it increased. They had been ostracised the latter case we shall go on, through French-Canadian at its head by his ment." uccessor struck the High Tory of Wellington with horror and dismay. his The first Legislative Council of 24 into the corporations. members contained 8 French-Cana-

At first the Government was French were inferior; but this idea throughout the British world owe John prominent French-Canadians, became ure masters of the Administration.

The Fear of Liberty. The home Administration had retrouble, and moreover there was much governor, an imperial officer; and it bill passed he prophesied the results: seemed as time went by almost impossible for those in the colonial office (or indeed in any of the offices of the colors, the Irish Church will be parliamentary government meant the heart and great numbers will emi-same thing in Canada as in England, grate, flying while they can from the standing and deciding what was direct consequence of parliamentary proper for their country than any Islander in London could be. The intense conservatism-I am not using 'conservatism" in the political sense at all-of the average home minister He was disposed to pray that "The strange when we see even Gibbon, the lighter plague than that which we learned historian, using such language as this:

> tution you may be driven step by step "Nothing then remains for us but the from the disfranchisement of Old awalt the course of revolution. Is half Sarum to the King in Newgate, the not live to see what sort of edifice wil Lords voted useless, the bishops abolshed, and a House of Commons sans shall go to rest in the sure confidence nember, a field, which had sent members to the House of Commons in early he writes: "I am not without strong ned to do so when there were no perof Lords has, indeed, been in our own forth. Robert Southey had not a day at length, next thing to voted useless, and as for the House of Comnons, there is no member there now in knee breeches, they are all found with Legislatures who claimed all the rights long trousers, and so are "sans of the British Parliament: but, on the

ulottes" in very fact. for we may notice the predictions of representatives was fully admitted. Robert Southey. He was a poet and a man of great capacity. They were collected long ago by Mr. Phillips of the that much of the legislation was for Times. In 1803 Southey proclaimed one only of the Canadas—and gradu-that "the Protestant Dissenters will ally the theory arose that a ministry kill them." But it was the overthrow members from each part. This proof monarchy which was always in duced endless difficulties; and it was view. "The more I see, the more I the cause of much intrigue and "logread, and the more I reflect," he write rolling." n 1813, "the more reason there ap-!

of the existing generation, it must pears to me to fear that our turn of been no systematic mining or quarry eforth be the first and steady pur-of the British Government to es-he writes: "The foundations of gov-though the Maoris have obtained it ablish an English population, with ernment are undermined. The props from the beds of streams, using it for English law and language in this prov- may last during your lifetime and axe heads and for personal adornment, tant day the whole fabric must fall." in sluicing for gold. In 1816 he writes: "The only remedy greenstone jewelry is very popular (if even that be not too late) is to with tourists in this country, though continue to fail of fulfilment, so long check the press." In 1820: "There is not all of it is real greenstone. It is as the French-Canadian mother con-tinues to do her part as she has been it must be. The question is whether cuff links, waistcoat buttons, etc. -the French remained French and it will be cut short in its course or their influence in Parliament steadily suffered to spend itself like a fever. In politically by the first governor, and a bloodier revolution than that of queen of greenstones," has been found. the acceptance of a government with a France to an iron military Govern-In 1823: "The repeal of the test act will be demanded, and must be granted. The Dissenters will get the time it was suggested that a man greenstone is almost opaque and who did not happen to belong to the translucent only in very thin slices. Church of England might possibly not idea that a Baptist, a Unitarian, or an in a landslide somewhere on the slopes Anything-arian, should be allowed to bay stock in a joint stock company, discovery corresponds accurately with these days). Church property will be native stories. Many samples of the attacked in Parliament. Reform in stone taken from the new lode have Parliament will be carried; and thentained the power of veto upon all acts farewell, a long farewell, to all our Maoris declare it to be the real "queen of the Legislature by means of the greatness." When the Catholic relief of greenstones," valued before all The Protestant flag will be struck, the enemy will march in with flying Imperial Government) to learn that spoiled, the Irish Protestants will lose and that Canadians, French or English, wrath to come." In 1832, it was prowere much more capable of under- posed, to pass the reform bill-"The

reform must be a new disposal church property, and an equitable ad justment with the fund-holders-terms which in both cases mean spoliation. r official may not be considered cholera morbus may be sent us as have chosen for ourselves." King threatens to make peers! This "If you begin to improve the consti- also was suggested but the other day. "Nothing then remains for us but t be constructed out of the ruins, but culottes." Old Sarum was, you re- that God will provide as is best for His church and people." Later on, in 1838 imes when it was a city, and contin- apprehensions that before this year passes away London will have ons living there at all. The House Three Davs." And so forth, and so

keen sense of humor. The governors in Canada came conflict from time to time with the whole, the new constitution Even greater men (perhaps) were well-and at length the responsibility abject to the same horrifying fears, of the Administration to the people's

The two parts of the province were of such different laws, manners, etc. away. Destroy the test and you must command a majority of the

[To Be Concluded Next Saturday

A SECOND PAPER ON THE Y. W. C. A. IN LONDON

[By S. E. G. Allen.] Recently we gave a full account of the Y. But the association feels that the time is ripe for erecting an up-to-date Y. W. C. A. building, with all ceed to give some details of its status ment. In addition to other pressing

with time, during the last twenty-three cities, among which are Montreal, To-100-the Lower Canadians felt that it years since organization, the associa- ronto, Brantford and Guelph, aimed at was an injustice that they should have no more members than the upper but that the work has always been and in every case exceeded it by some province—those in the upper province prompted by true and loving hearts, thousands of dollars, and as the workthought that three English-speaking faithful to the duties involved, is a ters say, "Why should London be left Canadians were worth at least four fact that all who know anything of its behind." No one will question that French Canadians—this grievance, as course will bear witness to, and its there is more than enough idle money we shall see, changed face before many years. The French-Canadians also felt aggrieved by the proscription of their language. Their complaints were not ship of some competent worker, until the response will bear witness to, and its there is more than enough idle money here waiting for just such work as this, and the Christian workers are waiting to use it. If the need and the additional strength, under the leader-ship of some competent worker, until the response will be prompt and abundant. language. Their complaints were not ship of some competent worker, until the response will be prompt and abundof arose from Lord Durham's view that that worker's circumstances made a ant, but in vain. The English openly ex- of arose from Lord Durham's view that change imperative. With the divine pressed their purpose to make Quebec it was necessary to unite the two races blessing, under the guidance of such presidents as Miss Trebilcock, who succeeded the writer, Mrs. S. E. G. Al-len; next Miss M. Fraser, sister of M. which has doubtless during these

> Ross, followed by Miss S. J. Moore. Mrs. Edwards in Charge. devotion to the work always demanded wives and mothers of many happy of those in such positions, labored for homes, and as young women were never the association, helping to enlarge its more accessible than at present, and borders and add to its success, until are crowding our city as never before. the year 1909, when Mrs. A. T. Edwards the increasing demand urges increased was secured for the position of presi- attention, therefore the management is

still in charge. duly incorporated, and is now in affili- in more competent hands. Mrs. Edation with other Y. W. C. A.'s in nearly wards is indefatigable in her efforts ation with other 1. W. C. A. S. In Italy, every part of the world, Europe, Aisa and unsparing in the time she devotes and Africa, as well as in all parts of to these duties. The same may be said of Miss S. J. Moore, who, with possibly fifty different countries, and in many others, has kept with the work since parts of them the association is doing organization, part of the time as presi-England. A missionary secretary of interests of our young women and Tunisian......April 6th the association is sent out to foreign merits special attention.

Needs Only the Funds. dian association, with national head-

ary workers in Japan. cured for young girls, who are strang- be lasting as eternity. ers coming to the city. Here are also held educational classes, which include and treasurer, recently appointed, but first that most impartant branch, do- is proving herself equal to the work, mestic science, then plain sewing, fancy and will be pleased to meet anyone inwork of all kinds, stenography, type- terested at the rooms, opposite writing and, indeed, all public school work, all of which are taken advantage gladly given. of to some extent. On Sunday afternoons the rooms are open from 4 to 6:30 for the benefit of those not able to get out before that hour. A Bible class is held, and tea served at 5:30, so that all may remain until church time.

Quarters for Forty Girls. accommodate about forty boarders, and

is aiways full to overflowing. branch of the association at Port nir jewelry, but will be used for Stanley, called "Summerholme," under mantelpieces, table tops, monuments, competent direction, which affords a etc. According to Consular and Trade quiet resting place for many a weary Reports, it will also be exported to July and August at a moderate ex- of jade, is regarded with peculiar ven-pense. It affords accommodation for eration. about twent-two at one time, and two Up to the present time there has

But the association teels that the at present that a fuller understanding gymnasium, and a "plunge," therefore, the breath of a "campaign" is in the In the changes that usually come air—as the president puts it. Other

weeks are the limit of stay.

To Broaden the Work. Every citizen who takes any interest

in the active life of our city should be which has doubtless during D Fraser; then Mrs. (Rev.) J. J. twenty-three years of work proved such an inestimable boon to so many otherwise unprotected young girls, These have, with the self-denial and many of whom may now be the happy dent, and, as her work has proved a more than anxious to broaden the success, I am happy to add that she is work, and look to the citizens for the necessary aid. This aid can be con-Some years ago the association was fidently given, for the work was never excellent work, and with central head- dent. This fact in itself is proof of quarters in Hanover Square, London, her devotion, and her fidelity to the Victorian Mar. 29th

dian association, with national head-quarters in Toronto, has two mission-way only by lack of sufficient funds to meet the overwhelming demand, The central rooms of the London Christian workers are eager to give branch of the Y. W. C. A. are at 326-still more of their time and talents, 328 Dundas street. The membership as their hearts are in the work. That fee is \$1.00 per annum, affording all the citizens will meet this need with privileges. No extras. Here is a generous hearts and open hands and lunch-room for girls that will accom- make happy these consecrated workmodate any number, and where transient rooms, with board, may be sedesired, for the return is sure, and will

> Miss Darch is the present secretary Armories, and any information will be

RARE MINERAL DISCOVERED.

An important discovery is reported of a large outcrop of greenstone in a hi merto unexplored mountainous district on the west coast of the South Island of New Zealand, which is thought to be the original mother reef The boarding home of the association is at 510 Wellington street, and is governed by a competent superintend-that island is derived. A syndicate ent, Miss Budd. It will comfortably has been formed for its exploitation. It is anticipated that it will here

always full to overflowing.

For a summer outing there is a no longer be confined to local souveyoung woman during the hot months of China, where greenstone, in the form

or less frequency in the South Island In another section of the same

island a unique deposit of transparent bowenite, known as "tangiwai," Tangiwai is different from the ordin ary kind of greenstone, as it is translucent, even in moderately thick pieces and permeated in some cases with ir-(That was at regular cloudy waves. The ordinary

Old Maori legends tell of the loss of pe a bad member of Parliament. The the original tangiwal supply by burial of Anita Bay. The site of the present was thought to be a terrible thing in the references made to it in the old brought to Auckland, and the others for its beauty and quality.

A 2,000 Mile Ocean Voyage

12 days including berth and meals on ship, for

Choice of rail lines from London to New York or New Orleans, thence in palatial 10,600 ton

Southern Pacific **Steamships**

TO NEW ORLEANS OF NEW YORK

Stop overs at New York, New Orleans and other points. Send for interesting literature to GEO. W. VAUX, Canadian Pass. Agent. c. 6 King Street, W. Toronto, Canada No. 6 King Street, W.

California, Arizona, Mexico, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Washington and British Columbia.

Tickets will be on sale via all direct outes. The Wabash is the short and true route to the above points. For rates and time tables see your nearest Wabash agent, or address J. A. Richardson, district passenger agent, 63 Yonge street, Toronto, and St.

THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMSHIP

the holder of a speed record that no liner affect has ever equalled, first cabin throughout with gorgeous rooms and private baths, the finest promenade deck in the world, the best cuisine on the Atlantic and carrying no cattle or freight, is far the

Bermuda

while the world-famed Bermuda flowers are in blossom. In this Fairyland you can enjoy driving, cycling. Fairyland you can enjoy driving, cycling, golf, tennis, bosting, ocean bathing, fishing and every outdoor recreation.
Salling every Thursday, from New York, Most Attractive Hates Ever Offered.
Oct beautiful booklet maps, chart, etc., from Bermuda-Atlantic Line, 230 B'way, N. X.

F. B. CLARKE, 416 Richmond street. **GO TO BERMUDA**

BY FASTEST STEAMER. Record Trip, 39 Hours 20 Minutes. By NEWEST STEAMER (built 1904) By only steamer landing passengers and baggage directly on the dock in Hamilton without transfer. Salling from New York 11 a.m. every

S.S. BERMUDIAN

Twin-Screw, 10,518 tons displacement, Bilge keels, Double bottom. Wireless Telegraph, Sultes de Luxe, with Private Bath, Orchestra. Secure Staterooms now for March and April Sallings.

For illustrated pamphlets and tickets apply to Ed. De La Hooke, W. Fulton, or R. E. Ruse, ticket agents, London, or Quebec Steamship Company, Quebec. ALLAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

WINTER SERVICE St. John-Hallfax-Liverpool. St. John. Halifax. . Mar. 15thMar. 16th Steamer. Virginian..... Corsican..... .Mar. 23rd Mar. 30th Boston-Portland-Glasgow.

Rates of Passage. First-Class—\$62 50, \$72 50, and \$82 50. Second-Class—\$47 50, \$50 00 and \$52 50.

Third-Class-\$31 25 and \$32 50. (According to Steamer and Service.) For full particulars of summer sailings and rates, apply to:
E. DE LA HOOKE, R. E. RUSE, W. FULTON, F. B. CLARKE, or The Allan ine, Toronto.

Length, 370 feet Breadth, 65 % feet Tournage, 14,300 Wireless and Submarine Stgnals HOLD ALL RECORDS BETWEEN CANADA AND LIVERPOOL From St. John, N. B., to Liverpool.

Empress of Britain Apl. Empress of Ireland Apl. . Manitoba (one-class) Mar. 28, Apl. Lake Champiain (one-class) ... Apl. 11 From Quebec to Liverpool. Emp. Britain... May 3, May 31, June 28 Emp. Ireland.. May 17, June 14, July 12

From Montreal to Liverpool. Champlain...May 9, June 6, July 4 Manitoba..May 23, June 20, July 18 Tickets and all information from any steamship agent, or W. I. C. P. A., C. P. R., London, Ont.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

SARNIA TUNNEL TO SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND TORONTO. Arrive from the East-*3:27 a.m. Arrive from the East—*3:27 a.m., 10:56 a.m., *11:12 a.m., *11:28 a.m., *6:30 p.m., *8:00 p.m., 10:20 p.m. Arrive from the West—*12:09 a.m., *3:43 a.m., 8:50 a.m., *11:55 a.m., 1:10 p.m., *4:10 p.m., 6:25 p.m. Depart for the East—*12:14 a.m., *3:48 a.m., 7:30 a.m., 9:00 a.m., *12:05 p.m., 2:05 p.m., *4:25 p.m., *6:53 p.m. Depart for the West—*3:32 a.m., 7:40 a.m., *11:18 a.m., *11:43 a.m., 1:40 p.m., .0 p.m.

LONION AND WINDSOR. . Arrive-10:23 a.m., *4:00 p.m., *6:50 m. 11:05 p.m. Depart-6:35 a.m., *11:35 a.m., 2:05

STRATFORD BRANCH. Arrive-11:15 a.m., 1:33 p.m., 6:45 Depart—6:00 a.m., 10:26 a.m., 12:35 p.m., 2:45 p.m., 4:55 p.m. LONDON, HURON AND BRIJCE.

Arrive—10:00 a.m., 6:10 p.m. Depart—8:30 a.m., 4:40 p.m. Trains marked * run dally. Those -ked, daily, except Sunday. CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. Arrive from the East-*11:28 a.m. :10 p.m., 7:40 p.m., *10:52 p.m. 6:10 p.m., 7:40 p.m., *10:52 p.m. Arrive from the West—*4:30 a.m., 12:36 p.m., *5:22 p.m., 8:25 p.m. Depart for the East—*4:38 a.m., 7:45 a.m., 12:45 p.m., *5:30 p.m. Depart for the West—8:00 a.m., *11:35 a.m., 7:48 p.m., *11:00 p.m. Trains marked * run daily. Those not marked, daily, except Sunday. MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY Arrive-7:04 a.m., 11:10 a.m., 5:16 p.m., 9:35 p.m. Depart—7:20 a.m., 2:20 p.m., 5:35 p.m., 10:11 p.m

PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY. Arrive—8:45 a.m., *12:00 noon, 1:50 4:38, *9:15 p.m. Depart—5:05, *7:10, 9:45 a.m., 2:30

*To and from Walkerville. †To St. Thomas only. All trains to and from Port Stanley, except trains marked with star and dagger.



HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS. O WESTERN CANADA, VIA CHICAGO pril 2, 16 and 30, and every second uesday thereafter until Sept. 17, inclu-

Ve. WINNIPEG AND RETURN.....\$34 WINNIPEG AND RETURN....\$42
EDMONTON AND RETURN....\$42
Tickets good for 60 days. Proportion
te rates to other points in Manitoba,
askatchewan and Alberta. Tickets will
lso be on sale on certain dates via
arnia and Northern Navigation Com-Low rates to Pacific coast. Tickets on

ale daily until April 15.
SETTLERS' ONE-WAY TICKETS to Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, on sale every Tuesday in Mar'h and April. Full particulars and tic'ts from any Grand Trunk agent or w/ A. E. Duff, district passenger agent, foronto, Ont.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL "The Niagara Falls Route." FOR New York,

Boston and other eastern points this is the quickest route. New York connection leaves London 5:35 p.m. (daily except Sunday), leaves St. Thomas 7:25 p.m., on the Wolverine, arriving New York 9:00 a.m. Through Pullman, St. Thomas to Boston via this train, ar-

riving Boston 11:50 a.m. Tickets and full information at city ticket office, 405 Richmond street. Thomas Evans, C.T.A.; S. H. Palmer, D.P.A., St. Thomas; L. W. Landman, G.P.A, Chicago

CANADIAN ... PACIFIC HOMESEEKERS' **EXCURSIONS**

APRIL 2, 16 and 30 and every Second Tuesday until SEPT. 17 Inclusive

Winnipeg and Return, \$34.00 Edmonton and Return, \$42.00 Proportionate rates to other points.

Return limit 60 days.

THROUGH TOURIST SLEEPING CARS to Edmonton via Saskatoon also Winnipeg and Calgary via Mair Line. Ask nearest C. P. R. agent for Home-

seekers' Pamphlet. COLONIST RATES: Vancouver, B. C.... Victoria, B. C...... Seattle, Wash.....

Spokane, Wash..... Portland, Ore...... Nelson, B. C..... Above rates apply from London daily until April 15.

Proportionate rates from other ints in Ontario.

SETTLERS' TRAINS -TO-WESTERN CANADA WIII Leave TORONTO

10:20 p.m. EACH TUESDAY during March and April. W. FULTON, C. P. and T. A., London

Traction Company Hourly Service

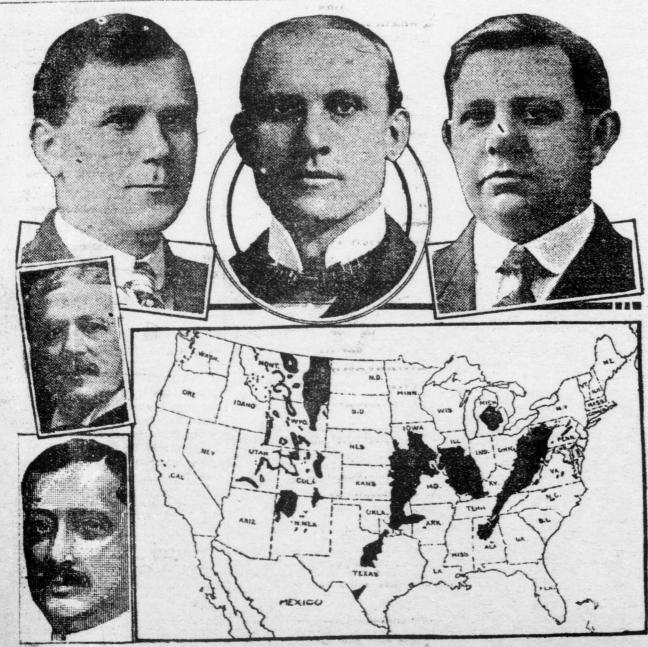
Between London and St. Thomas from a.m. to 11 p.m. on week days; from 9 i.m. to 9 p.m. on Sunday. Two-hourly service between St. Thomas and Port Stanley. Cars leaving London on the even hours go through to Port Stanley. The last car waits for the theatre.

WHEN YOU GO ABROAD New York,

Unsurpassed Steamers, Service, Cuisine, at Low Rates.

Boston, The American, Montreal to Atlantic England, Transport. Ireland, Red Star, White Star-Continent, Lines.

All Classes. Mediterranean For Rates and All Particulars Apply to E. DE LA HOOKE, W. FULTON, F. B. CLARKE or R. E. RUSE, Local Ages.



Map of the American coal fields, indicated by black: small field in Eastern Pennsylvania is anthracite district. At top, leaders for miners in Cleveland conference (from left to right): John H. Walker, William D. Vanhorn and John Moore: leaders for operators (at left): J. C. Kolsem, and below him, H. N. Taylor.