

OFFICE FIVE CENTS

MAY 14, 1904]

EVENTS

PUBLISHED
WEEKLY

Proceedings in
Parliament

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Was it a
Massacre?

The Duty on
Lumber

Remarkable
Invention in
Printing

Eight Half-
tones and
Cartoons

MAJOR-GENERAL PFLUG
(Chief of the Russian general staff in the far East.)

The RIDEAU PRESS, Ottawa, Can.



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EVENTS

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ELGIN STREET, OTTAWA, CANADA.

EVENTS

Published Weekly.

12
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OTTAWA, MAY 14, 1904.

Whole No. 269.



THE Minister of Militia proposes to appoint a council, a chief of staff, and an Inspector-General to determine questions of military policy and expenditure. The council will consist of seven members, four military and three civilian. The civilians will consist of the Minister, the Deputy Minister and the Department Accountant, who would form, one might say, the financial advisers of the council. The Inspector-General and the chief of staff would be the chief military advisers. Sir Frederick Berden has evidently got his idea from the reorganization in Great Britain, and so long as we are under the English authorities it might perhaps be as well to conform somewhat to their system. Sir Frederick seems bound to maintain his reputation as the most progressive Minister of Militia Canada ever had.

Monday was a day devoted to a discussion of some railway grievances in the West, al-

though they had not been heard of for the first time this session. Mr. Davis, the member for Saskatchewan, insisted that the people of the West needed more railways. As an instance he stated that since January Prince Albert and other important towns and centres in Saskatchewan had been unable to get a pound of freight. He asked the government to endeavor to see that the Canadian Northern was put through to Prince Albert this year and further west towards Battleford. He said it was a matter of necessity. There were fifty or sixty thousand persons who have taken up homes in that district of country and invested everything they had, and the situation was so serious that something should be done at once. If the Canadian Northern could be put through in that district at once it would be looked upon by the settlers as a God send. It will be seen from these remarks that the people of the West, while perhaps favoring the

construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific, are alive to the fact that no relief can be given by that road for many years to come and they desire immediate relief. In the meantime it seems as if the case of the Re-

gina, Long Lake, and Saskatchewan Railway was more for the Railway Commission than for parliament, as the helplessness of parliament in the matter has already been demonstrated.

THE WAY IT LOOKS.



Joseph I. Tarte: "Ea Gar! Again, they know not Joseph."—Toronto News.

The Government of the City of Ottawa.

IT is said by those in a position to know that the growth of the city of Ottawa which has been almost phenomenal during the past fifteen years has been arrested. The real estate dealers, builders, financial men, and others seem to say that there is something the matter in the situation, in view of the expansion of business throughout the country generally, and in view of the many advantages enjoyed by the Capital of Canada both in natural facilities for commercial undertakings and a liberal arrangement with the government, and the work of the Improvement Commission.

From what can be gathered the fault is largely placed on the municipal institution. The city council is said to be mis-managing affairs and to be increasing the taxes beyond all reasonableness. There is no inducement to men occupying permanent positions to establish permanent homes. If a man builds a home for himself and family he is immediately pounced upon by the assessment department and the city tax collector and is made to pay in taxes more than he would pay in rent for the same property, and if he is rash enough to improve his property they come in and tax his improvements. If a man starts in business and buys a plant and employs artisans and pays out considerable sums weekly in wages the tax collector comes round and soaks him for all he is worth, and does anything possible to hinder him from getting a start and building up a business that would add to the prosperity of the city.

The outcry against exorbitant taxation was so great that all the prominent candidates asking the suffrages of the electors at the polls last January pledged themselves to reduce the taxes and the Mayor of the

city himself made it a prominent plank in his platform, with the result that every man of them is forsworn. The taxes instead of being decreased are from 25 to 30 per cent in excess of what they were the previous year.

Some effort is evidently being made by interested persons to persuade the public that the city is still growing by leaps and bounds, so much so that it is difficult for tenants to rent houses. They procured the publication in April in one or more of the local daily papers of the statement that houses were so scarce that landlords were putting up rents. As a matter of fact the statement was untrue to the knowledge of the persons responsible for it. People in the business state that never were things so dull in real estate and the renting of houses as they are at the present time in the city of Ottawa. Landlords were offering houses \$5 a month less than they were receiving and they were going begging at that. The list of unrented houses was never so large, and this in face of the fact that the city council and its administration make it almost impossible for men to build houses for themselves.

The immense amount of untaxable property in the city, and it is continually growing, belonging or leased to the Crown, is the excuse given by municipal legislators for the position of affairs, but while this may be arguable we believe there is nothing in it. The advantage to the city of the presence here of parliament and the public service is vastly greater than anything in the shape of taxes that could be levied on government property.

The government has, however, practically taken hold of municipal matters in the appointment of the Improvement Com-

mission. We believe that it would be in the interest of everybody if the government of the city was placed entirely in the hands of the Commission, if all business taxes were remitted, and assessment made only for the actual expenses of an economical administration of the district. We have the famous promise of the Prime Minister to make this the Washington of the North. We know that Washington is a government District administered by a government commission. It is the only logical thing to do. Nothing can happen to the city of Ottawa or any great moment in which the government is not chiefly interested. The government is bound to see that the city is not invaded, that its sanitary condition is not a menace to the health of the officials of the Crown who are

compelled by law to reside here. They compel the city to furnish police protection, fire protection and drainage and many other things to the employees of the Crown free of any charge or tax. If the subject was discussed we believe that the citizens would breathe a sigh of relief at the prospect of getting rid of a municipal council which has failed to distinguish itself for good, and replacing it by a Commission under federal government which would be bound to administer affairs in the general interest and be enjoined to assess only for the bare running expenses, which would, necessarily and inevitably, be a mere bagatelle compared with the present two minute gait at which the city is travelling.



The Pressing Need.

IN its issue of May 6 the Toronto World has the following:—

Mr. Porter's letters from the west have emphasized the fact that more railway facilities are required for the west; that traffic is congested, and that trade which ought to go to Canadian merchants and manufacturers is being diverted to the United States. These facts do not support but rather condemn the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme, as it is laid before parliament and as it is to be assisted by an immense expenditure of public money is not a scheme for the immediate relief of the west, and for connection between the western farmer and the eastern merchant and manufacturer. For these purposes it was necessary for the Grand Trunk to get a connection from Winnipeg to the lakes for summer traffic and from Winnipeg to North Bay for winter traffic. Feeders from the prairie regions to Winnipeg would have been built as occasion might require. For the purpose of getting this immediate relief, whether through the Grand Trunk or in any other way, the premier might very well say, "We cannot wait."

The World is quite right, that no adequate provision has been made for immediate or even early relief. The government probably realizes this and we are in hopes that some steps will yet be taken during this present session to afford such relief. It can be done.

But it can't be done in the way the World suggests by building a government line between the head of Lake Superior and Winnipeg. As was stated in the House of Commons during the debate a single government line is not of much utility and it is too late in this country now to talk of government-owned and operated railways.

We have apparently been willing to pay through the nose for the only one we have because it was a part of the confederation bargain. We have been soaked, however, in regard to many branches and additions to the Intercolonial system for which confederation is not responsible. Take the St. Charles' branch as an example. It was constructed in 1883 or 1884. It was to be fourteen miles long and the estimated cost was \$500,000, land and all. About eleven and a half miles ran through farm lands and the rest through Levis and Lauzon and St. Joseph de Levis. This little bit of government constructed line estimated to cost half a million dollars, land and all, will be found by the public accounts to have cost considerably in excess of \$2,000,000 and part of this money was applied to the campaign of 1887. Most of the money was stolen by way of specifications and by means of valuation of land. There are many persons not over scrupulous in selling land to the government. Contractors always expect a little more from the government than from private corporations and as a rule government requirements are more strict. There are other reasons, but without citing them, no one will deny that government construction of railways is very costly and if the traffic was made to pay all running expenses and fixed charges there would perhaps be an increase in the rates of freight and the government would be overturned by a popular outcry, unless it chose the alternative of adding the deficit to the public debt as in the case of the Intercolonial.

EVENTS

Published Weekly.

ARNOTT J. MAGURN, Editor.

VOL. 5. MAY 14, 1904. No. 20

TO be cut off in the midst of a career, to be taken away, the central figure of a bereft family circle, to be severed suddenly from a reunion with your fellow men, is a fate so sad, so shocking, so tragic that one does not care even to think about it. The death of W. F. McCreary a week ago was perhaps the greatest shock that the members of the Parliament of Canada ever experienced. Engaged in controversial debate the night before, full of life and vigor, discussing with ministers of the Crown the interests of his constituents and of his country, the next day his voice forever stilled. In personal popularity, in the respect of his colleagues and his friends, W. F. McCreary stood second to none in the Parliament of Canada. The more you knew of him the better you liked him. The closer you got to him the greater your respect for him, and now that he has been called by a mysterious Providence it is a privilege to lay a modest wreath upon his tomb.

LORD ROSEBERY speaking at Newcastle-on-Tyne declared that the government "had done as much to retard the real union of the empire as could have been done by its bitterest enemies." He added: "They had raised questions with regard to it which were considered as settled questions. By the mouth of a powerful Minister the various parts of the Empire had been given to understand that the people of this country were willing to make sacrifice of the food and comforts on which they lived in order to obtain what he believed to be the illusory union of the Empire, because founded on transient principles." These significant words are uttered, it will be noticed, by one of the strongest and most respected upholders of

the real union of the British empire at present in public life.

THE Prime Minister of Australia, speaking from his place in parliament, said that if the truth had been told about the Transvaal the appeal for military aid in the war would have been received in a different spirit by Australia.

THE Kingston Board of Trade has protested against the penitentiary near there being known as the Kingston Penitentiary. It is so officially designated in the Blue Book, but a little knowledge of the geography of the province on the part of the Department of Justice would make the officials wise to the fact that the penitentiary is situated in a place called Portsmouth. It is true that Kingston and Portsmouth are situated within the same county of Frontenac, and it is also true that Frontenac is in the same province as Glengarry, but it would be absurd to call the penitentiary the Glengarry penitentiary when it is really the Portsmouth penitentiary. Kingston is a university town and an important shipping port, but it is not the seat of any old penitentiary. Now that the matter has been publicly discussed perhaps the Minister of Justice will be good enough to give it his attention.

ARIVAL telephone company has been endeavoring to secure the sanction of the city council in Ottawa. The proposal was strongly opposed by the Bell Telephone people and successfully resisted. The remarkable statement is made that the new company which offered better terms were unable to get a fair statement of their case into any one of the three daily English-speaking papers. The charge is made publicly that money was corruptly expended on behalf of the Bell Telephone Co. among members of the city council.

THE Brockville Times is an ardent advocate of what it terms "the Chamberlain imperial policy of preferential trade." Will the Times deny that it is in favor of largely increasing the present tariff duties levied in Canada on British goods coming into the Dominion? and will it at the same

time assert that Mr. Chamberlain is in favor of a higher tax in the colonies on British manufactures than exists at present? If the Times will devote its massive intellect to these few questions and answer them satisfactorily it will render a service to a lot of people who are wondering just what the correct answers are.

THE imperial government in pursuance of imperial policy has been moving the Canadian federal government to disallow bills restricting the immigration of Japanese into the province of British Columbia. These bills have been passed by the British Columbia legislature and each time that they have been disallowed have been re-enacted, and Premier McBride now makes the statement that the Act recently disallowed at Ottawa "will be re-enacted at the earliest opportunity." Thus it will be seen how entirely in agreement an imperial council would be. Both Houses of the parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia have passed resolutions deploring the introduction by the British government of Chinese into the Transvaal. The Canadian government refused to interfere with the domestic policy of Great Britain by expressing an opinion. This is another instance of how unanimous the empire would be if called into a common council.

THE Censor of Plays in England has raised a tremendous storm in the stage world by issuing a ukase to the effect that all "gags" must be solemnly submitted in writing to his judgment. Impromptu or improvised gags carefully laid before the censor the previous day and marked O. K. will probably produce as much spontaneous laughter as if they were a footlight inspiration.

ENGLISH cabinet ministers are so high class now that Mr. Lyttelton, the Colonial Secretary, spends a large part of his time writing recriminatory letters to the press.

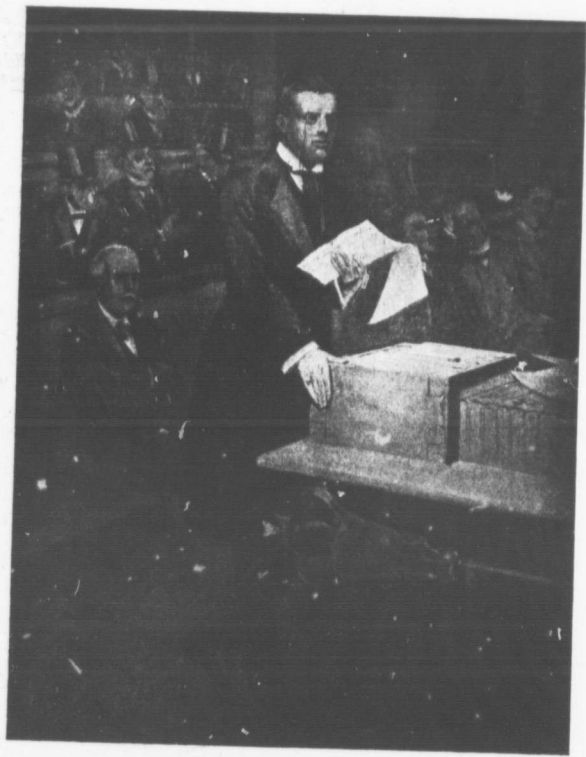
THE License Bill introduced by the government in the British parliament is described by the hostile press as not a measure of reform but one of reaction, and it is declared that it will not promote reduction in the number but will prevent it. This is the measure which Mr. Arthur Chamberlain, brother of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, is denouncing in unmeasured terms.

THE name of Mr. Hewitt Bostock is mentioned as a possible nomination for the vacant British Columbia seat in the Senate of Canada. Mr. Bostock, when a member of the House of Commons showed a keen appreciation of his duty as a public man and would fill the position now vacant with credit. He has business interests in different parts of the Province, and if he would accept the appointment would certainly make a representative in every sense of the word.



As the Russian mines do not bother the Japs, they might be fixed this way to insure safety for Russian warships.

—Rehse in the St. Paul Pioneer Press.



Mr. Austen Chamberlain introducing his first budget.

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Was it a Massacre?

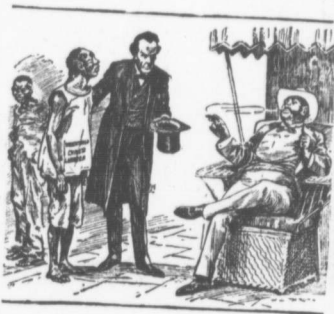
THAT peaceful British mission to Tibet has turned into a series of free fights with the natives and a determination to march on the Capital. It was stated in the British House of Commons that this mission went for commercial purposes. We suppose this is an illustration of the kind of thing which led Sir Hibbert Tupper to say on one occasion that Great Britain had to seek new markets at the point of the bayonet. The affair at Guru is described by the special correspondent of the London Times. Two hundred of the Tibetans were disarmed and taken prisoners before anything happened. Then followed the attempt to carry out the disarmament of the main body. This produced an ugly growl of protest. Then came the general melee, begun by the throwing of stones by the Tibetans and their sudden onslaught with drawn swords. But these warriors, with their "gay-yellow and green-yellow coats" their purple and blue robes, their strange forked gun embossed with turquoise and coral, their richly-worked sword hilts, were soon vanquished. To quote the correspondent:—

"From three sides at once," says the correspondent, "a hail of bullets rained into the mob of cutting and thrusting Tibetans. Their plan had failed, and under the appalling storm of lead they staggered, failed and ran. But it was such a target as is offered not twice in a lifetime. Straight down the line of fire lay their only path of escape. With their own weapons, safety lay 200 yards away. Two hundred yards on was a sharply squared rock behind which a certain refuge was, they thought, to be found. But the Gurkhas had stopped this bolt-hole from above, and the flying mob moved away along the high road defenceless. . . . As soon as their first and almost critical assault had failed

there was nothing for the Mission Escort to fear except perhaps, the crossing bullets of their own companions. Shrapnel pursued the luckless remnants of the slowly retreating force—for at an altitude of 15,000 feet running is impossible. On either side the mounted infantry rode down the stragglers into the mountains or across the plains, and only a scanty number came unscathed out of the ordeal."

So the correspondent describes what Lord George Hamilton spoke of as a massacre.

The British Empire Review of London, discussing this subject, says: "We need scarcely say that we fully share the dismay felt by every humane person at the slaughter of Tibetans at Guru."



THE RANDLORD'S AGENT.

The Colon'al Secretary presents Ah Sin.
—From the Daily Chronicle (London).

The Duty on Lumber.

THE Toronto Mail and Empire in an article entitled "Another Tariff Quarrel" speaks of British Columbia Liberals in the House of Commons advocating duty on rough lumber as an unseemly tariff quarrel among the western Liberals. If British Columbia members are included in that term there was just one who suggested the placing of a duty upon lumber, which would have the effect of raising the price to the consumer. The Mail and Empire, however, works itself up to a sort of frenzy on this old question of protection and concludes by saying:

For years Canadian industry has been treated by the ruling politicians as a tolerated evil, and as a thing that ought to be held down. It is time to stop crawling to the enemy, and to commence voting for one's own principles.

An answer to this is furnished, singularly enough, by another Conservative paper, the Victoria B. C. Colonist, which in its issue of April 30 has a leading article on the necessity of encouraging agricultural settlers to come into British Columbia. It is only, says the Colonist, by the extension of the area of cultivated land within the province that we can hope to stop the large importation of many articles of food, which causes a continual drain upon our resources. And, the article goes on to say, a very large proportion of these importations would be stopped if our agricultural resources developed a little more. According to this leading Conservative paper in British Columbia, therefore, national development is very greatly promoted by encouraging settlers. In a discussion about the duty on lumber every western Liberal representing the settlers of every district in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories strongly opposed any imposition of duty on rough lumber, on the ground that it would hurt the settlers. According to the very best and most constitutional interpretation, therefore, of the

interests of the settlers, the policy of the Toronto Mail would not be in the interests of the country for it would be against the interests of those settlers which the Victoria Colonist says are so desirable. One thing more suggests itself in this connection and that is why our farm products are imported from the United States into British Columbia when the adjacent provinces of the Northwest raise and are capable of raising all these farm products which British Columbia consumes. This leads to a further inquiry. If the people of British Columbia do not care to encourage the farmers of the western plains by purchasing their products to the exclusion of foreign food products how can they object to the farmers of the Western provinces and of Manitoba purchasing their lumber in the nearest and cheapest market? In fact, in this little episode, all the principles of political economy appear to be demonstrated and the weakness of the protective system in Canada illustrated.



BRITISH LION, CHINESE STYLE
Colonial Secretary: "You'll find it very becoming to you, sir."

—From the Westminster Gazette (London)



The boy King of Spain at hurdle practice. Alfonso is about to visit Paris, Berlin and Vienna and get his first taste of life. He will be 18 years of age on the 17th of this month.

Remarkable Invention in Printing

WITHIN the last ten years a new element has been introduced into the printing industry of the world which is destined to be productive in the near future of material changes not only in the methods, but in the appliances now employed. Its application thus far has been confined to lithographic work, in which it has to a great extent superseded the lithographic stone. While the stone met all the requirements of the most artistic designs in chromo-lithography, the process was, on account of the great weight of the printing medium and the fact that it could be employed only on a flat-bed press so slow and expensive that its use in this particular branch of the art was necessarily, under such circumstances, very limited. For this reason, and to supply the constantly increasing demand for multi-color prints, which could only be met by the use of relief plates, the inventive faculty of the trade was directed to the discovery of a printing medium which, while it preserved all the finer features of lithographic printing would so reduce the cost of work as to materially lessen the difference between surface and relief printing.

In fact, Senefelder himself, the discoverer of the properties of the fine grained limestone used in the art of surface printing and the inventor of lithography, was so impressed with the many disadvantages of the stone that he spent several years in the search for a metallic substitute, and expended a large amount of money in oft-repeated but futile efforts to secure the desired equivalent. His successors in the art prosecuted the search all through the last century, with little, if any, better success.

The aluminum plate has proved to be more than an equivalent for its unwieldy and costly rival, for it not only possesses,

in a higher degree, the qualities which had given the stone its pre-eminence in the finest illustrative and artistic branches of the art, but it has inherent qualities that give it a marked pre-eminence and superiority over the rigid, fragile, costly, slow-moving and massive printing blocks.

In the first experiments to which the plate was subjected its merits were at once revealed. Besides its lightness, its weight being less than one-third that of zinc of equal bulk, its porosity and flexibility give it a value that places it far ahead of the stone, as it opens up possibilities which are certain to be realized in the future development of the new industry. After the most careful tests the plate revealed more valuable properties than was anticipated, for it is not only one-hundredth part the weight of the stone in proportion to the area of its printing surface of 44 x 64 inches, but one-fifteenth of the cost, while its flexibility adapts it to the curved surface of the cylinder and the greatly higher speed of the rotary, as compared with the flat-bed press.

These rare and valuable qualities in the metal are due to the fact that it is not affected either in size or weight or quality by the acid solution employed in the removal of the various transfers from the pores in which they are retained with undiminished strength through the hundreds of thousands of printed sheets delivered from the fast revolving rotaries. In fact, anomalous as it may seem to those who are acquainted only with the ordinary type, or lithographic presses, it is nevertheless absolutely true that every time the design is inked the pores in which it is held are reinforced with a fresh supply of the greasy ingredient imparted to it by the "rolling up" of the transfer or the original design. And the aluminum plate

through which such effects are produced, while it weighs only twelve pounds, is but the thirtieth of an inch thick, its flexibility readily adapting it to the cylinder on which it is held firmly in position by a simple clamping device. It is so thin that it occupies at the utmost not more than one-fiftieth of the space required for the storage of the stone.

The ultimate possibilities of the aluminum plate involved a new departure in printing methods and new devices for their perfect realization. To introduce the system of surface printing into the typographic field it was imperatively necessary that a machine should be devised and constructed on entirely different lines from the one which the various type composing and type casting mechanisms were built.

In the accomplishment of this purpose the United States Aluminum Printing Plate Company, of which Mr. Mullaly is president, and which controls the use of aluminum plates and all the patents pertaining thereto had for several years the advantage of the experience in lithographic printing of the long established firm known as Sackett & Wilhelm Lithographic and Printing Company. By co-operation with that firm the art of printing lithographically with aluminum reached a state of perfection where it now surpasses in quality the results obtainable from stone.

The fact that in every great improvement in the industrial arts the sphere of operations has been thereby widely extended, and the products proportionately multiplied, has been demonstrated in a singular manner by the success of the aluminum printing plate. It has been found by practical tests, that it is not only available for and perfectly adapted to work heretofore done by the lithographic stone, but that it offers by far less expensive methods, a new way for the printing now executed by type and relief plates.

The lithotype consists of a keyboard similar to the typewriter, one of whose keys, on being touched, perforates a hole in a ribbon of the desired width, each hole representing a letter corresponding to the key touched. This perforated ribbon is then run into another part of the ma-

chine, which prints the type characters on transfer paper. If any corrections are necessary they are made by resetting the word or the line, as the case may be, and sticking or pasting the corrected word over the error in the original. The transfer is then made, placed on a rotary press and is ready for printing.

It would seem at first that an ordinary typewriter would be used for setting up the composition on the transfer paper in ink, but a glance at ordinary typewriting will show much to be desired to bring it up to the requirements of printing. The lines must all end evenly, and the spacing of the characters and the alignment must be perfect.

The lithotype takes care of these important considerations automatically. By a very ingenious device, working independently of the operator, the spacing between the words is performed for him.

As each character is selected by depressing a key, the proper combination of punches, which are operated electrically, is set to work to punch holes in the paper strip. During the selection of the characters a counting device operates independently to count the aggregate width of the selected characters. When enough are selected to compose a line of the length desired the machine automatically selects and perforates in the paper record a combination of holes, which makes every line come out even, or justify, to use the technical term. As previously stated the perforated ribbon in turn operates a printing machine to print the black transfers on white paper. The combination of holes in the ribbon brings to a printing position any one of a series of raised letters which are inverted in a small cylinder. When brought to position the cylinder is locked, the letter inked and an impression taken from it instantaneously. The paper is then moved the correct distance and the operation repeated until the end of a line is reached, when the paper carriage returns for a new line.

To change from one font to another it is only necessary to change the little cylinder, which can be done in less than two

minutes. The same strip of paper can be used for any type without change.

The whole machine is little larger than two standard typewriters, and the entire mechanical plant, including a press large enough to produce an eight page newspaper, could be located comfortably in a room twenty feet square.

Not the least remarkable feature of this

process is the perforated roll. Once this record is made it can be preserved for all time. Twenty years after the printing of a book, if a new edition is desired, the same little roll will do the work, and the product of a printing establishment for many years may be stored in a very small space.

Rumor About Canada Atlantic.

THE visit to Ottawa of the Vice-President and some other officials of the Delaware and Hudson Railway this week and a conference with the general manager of the Canada Atlantic Railway, has given rise in the daily press to the statement that the Delaware and Hudson are perhaps contemplating the purchase of the Canada Atlantic. The government of Canada has now taken such a position towards the railways of the country that it cannot afford to allow the Canada Atlantic to pass

under the control of a foreign corporation. It should see that this road remains in Canadian hands, under a Canadian corporation, and with Canadian management. The public, we are sure, would view with alarm the encroachment by a foreign corporation on so important a link in our railway system, and a link upon which largely depends the giving of immediate relief to the congested grain markets of Western Canada. In such a matter government must intervene if necessary.



A Proposal.

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What the Country Says.

R. E. Verne, in "Black and White."

("Instead of submitting tamely to Opposition jibes, Ministers ought to place before the country some idea of the many benefits they have conferred during their administration. Testimonials to their success cannot be wanting."—Daily Paper. We suggest a few testimonials, and trust Ministers will adopt the method.)

Letter from a Brother Across the Sea Aged 46.

Mr. Ascher Moses lives in Johannesburg, Transvaal, and is much respected there. For many years he suffered miserably from depression, but now he is as bright as a cricket, and hopes to remain so. The following is the letter he has written us:—

"Shentlemen,—It is mooch pleasure to inform you of ye goot your Chinese Labour Pill haf done me. For many years I had had ze deepest gloom. My gold mine cannot work himself; he pay me only hundred an' dirty per cent. I am in despair. I say to my wife, soon we are in ze work house. In March, 1904 I hear of ze Chinese Labour Pill and in two weeks my mine had gone up fifty per cent. When I had ze Chinamen to work he go up three hundred more. Ver soon I com over to England and buy country house and becume myself and lord. Shentlemen I tank you, and I sell you this testimonial for life pounds. Yours faithfully, ASCHER MOSES"

Three days later Mr. Moses wrote to us to say that he was expecti.g 700 p r cent. on his gold mine, and would accept a dukedom.

Forty Years in the Army

Lieutenant-General Johnson Biggs has already seen forty years' service and trusts under the new scheme to see forty more. We regret being unable to answer the gallant officer's question as to who the next Secretary for War will be, but we can assure him that as soon as the present re-

forms have been sufficiently discredited, Mr. Arnold-Forster will receive his promotion in the ordinary course. The General says: "Have seen some fairly active service in my time, but nothing to compare with what's been going on since Lansdowne moved up. I was a Major then, you know, and despaired of getting anyhigher; but during the Army Corps business I suddenly found that I'd become a full Colonel. Thought I'd have to stop at that, but luckily the new man you put on to work the machine didn't know me, so I jumped up two. The country ought to be grateful to you. There can't be too many changes in the Army as far as I'm concerned, and if you'll let me know who's to be the next Secretary, I'll give him some tips. Change uniforms if you can't change anything else and sack the men with brains. They're only a nuisance in the long run. Worry through is my motto, and I can recommend you for putting it into practice."

We need hardly add that Lieutenant-General Biggs' opinion is warmly upheld by all military men.

Straight Talk from an Archbishop

The Archbishop of A. is well-known in many parts of the country as a bulwark of the Church. It is a melancholy sign of the times that not all his Bishops agree with him, but we are in hopes that his simple and unmistakable words will have more than a diocesan influence. The Archbishop says: "With regard to this South African question, I may be pardoned for remarking that the multifarious nature of my daily round has prevented me from acquainting myself with all its details. Most of them, I confess, appear to me to point towards slavery—a condition or state of being which I for one should be loth to encourage even among the benighted Chinese. But I may be mistaken. So many upright and

honourable men think just the opposite that I am bound in charity to believe them. Onward, then, with your ever-liberalising work, which will, I trust, meet with the approbation of all right-minded men."

It is unnecessary for us to point out the Archbishop's innendo (too charitably concealed), namely, that our opponents in this burning matter are neither honourable nor upright.

A Veteran's Unsought Tribute

Thomas Archibald Tibbs, of Park End Road, Upper Tooting, has been a Radical for 80 years. During this period he has suffered considerably in the head, as well as in the pocket; and though he has tried every kind of remedy he has found nothing to ease him. His letter to us is characteristic of many we receive, and shows how experience teaches. He writes: "Mr. Balfour and Gentlemen,—The doctors tell me I'm not the man I was, and never shan't be again, which I quite believe. This being so, and nothing being likely to come from the Liberal Party to one who has served them long and the baker dunning—I write to ask if you'd like to appoint me Tariff Commission agent for this district. You say the word whether its to be Retaliation or Protection, which with my poor head I can't rightly understand whether it's the same or not—and I'll go round straight. Upper Tooting will be with you to a man—next general election. Yours respectfully, THOMAS A. TIBBS.

We must see what can be done for Mr. Tibbs. England has need of men like him.

A True English Nobleman

Lord Lamm is too well known in his country to need description here. We print his testimonial, which bears some resemblance to that of Mr. Tibbs, as showing the unanimity with which all classes of

society look to us for what they want. Lord Lamm says: "Why not appoint a Committee of Three for the Navy and make me Civil member? I know no more about the Navy than the man in the street, so you could trust me to see any reform through quicker than most. Details won't worry me, and I shan't be hampered by traditions. Of course you won't have to accept my recommendations unless you want to. Everybody's talking of your Army Committee."

If every peer showed the same public spirit as Lord Lamm, England could defy the world. Alas, there are many who prefer to insist upon special knowledge as a pre-requisite of those who sit on committees. Yet these same men clamour for reforms. They wouldn't know what to do if they got them.

The Open-minded Educationalist

Mr. George Minkins is a schoolmaster himself and knows what he is talking about! He tells us that he is a favourite with everybody of any standing in his neighbourhood (Bucks), and we can well believe it. He says: "Congratulations on your Education Act, which is working splendidly. All the Nonconformists round here are in the blues, and say it'll have to be altered. 'Confound their politics' is what I say, and let 'em learn the catechism. All the children like the Act immensely."

Mr. George Minkins' letter needs no comment. It bears upon its face the stamp of truth. We shall continue to make our English education a national boast.

(A Free Sample of Balfour's Bills, together with a pamphlet on "Insular Free Trade" may be had by all who still suffer from a recollection of Liberal Misgovernment. Send a penny stamp (for postage) to—Downing Street.

The ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

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The Commandant and military instructors are all officers on the active list of the Imperial army, lent for the purpose, and in addition there is a complete staff of professors for the civil subjects which form such a large proportion of the College course.

Whilst the college is organized on a strictly military basis the cadets receive in addition to their military studies a thoroughly practical, scientific and sound training in all subjects that are essential to a high and general modern education.

The course in mathematics is very complete and a thorough grounding is given in the subjects of Civil Engineering, Civil and Hydrographic Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English.

The object of the College course is thus to give the cadets a training which shall thoroughly equip them for either a military or civil career.

The strict discipline maintained at the College is one of the most valuable features of the system. As a result of it young men acquire habits of obedience and self-control and consequently of self-reliance and command, as well as experience in controlling and handling their fellows.

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The total cost of the three years' course, including board, uniforms, instructional material, and all extras, is from \$750 to \$800.

The annual competitive examination for admission to the College will take place at the headquarters of the several military districts in which candidates reside, in May of each year.

For full particulars of this examination or for any other information application should be made as soon as possible, to the Adjutant General of Militia, at Ottawa, Ont.

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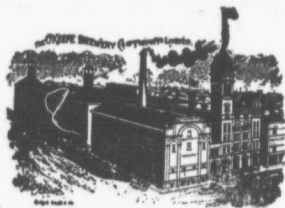
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