



1900-3



A COMPILATION OF FACTS
AND FIGURES FOR THE
CONSIDERATION OF THE
ELECTORS OF CANADA. ..



The

People's

Almanac

Issued as a
supplement to

The Gazette

. Montreal.



WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE PUBLISHERS.

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... I N presenting the Tenth Edition of the
PEOPLE'S ALMANAC the publishers
feel that it will receive the same cordial welcome
given to its predecessors.

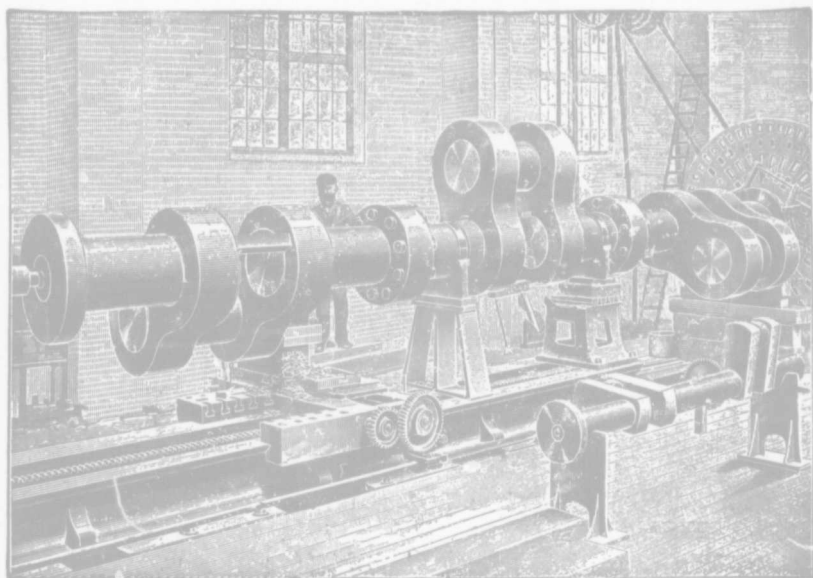
The records it gives deal with the principal
issues in the Canadian political field. They will be
found useful, both for present reference and as a
record for future use.

As usual, the readers of **THE GAZETTE**, and
all into whose hands our Almanac may come, are
wished a Happy New Year.

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ECLIPSES IN 1900.

There will be two Eclipses of the Sun and one of the Moon in 1900.

I.—A Total Eclipse of the Sun, May 28th. This Eclipse is generally visible in Western Europe, in Northern Africa, the North Atlantic and Arctic Oceans, Greenland, North America and the extreme northern part of South America. The path of total Eclipse begins in Egypt, and passing over the Mediterranean Sea, crosses Spain and Portugal; thence across the Atlantic it enters North America at Norfolk, Virginia, and bearing to the southwest, reaches the Gulf Coast near New Orleans; continuing its course across the Gulf of Mexico and Mexico, it encounters the Pacific Ocean at a point near Cape Corrientes; visible elsewhere in regions mentioned as a Partial Eclipse.

II.—A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, June 12th; visible in Canada.

III.—An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, November 21st. Visible to Sumatra, Borneo and other East India Islands, Australia, Southern Africa and portions of the South Atlantic and Indian Oceans.

THE PLANETS DURING 1900.

MERCURY will be morning star from the beginning of the year to February 9th, and from March 24th to May 30th, and from August 1st to September 13th, and from November 20th to end of the year.

VENUS will be morning star from July 8th to end of the year.

MERCURY will be evening star from February 9th to March 24th, and from May 30th to August 1st, and from September 13th to November 20th.

VENUS will be evening star from the beginning of the year to July 8th.

CHURCH FESTIVALS AND HOLIDAYS.

New Year's Day.....	Jan.	1	Queen's Birthday.....	May'	24
Epiphany.....	"	6	Pentecost—Whit Sunday.....	June	3
Septuagesima.....	Feb.	11	Trinity Sunday.....	"	10
Quinquagesima—Shrove Sunday.....	"	25	Corpus Christi.....	"	14
Ash Wednesday.....	"	28	Accession of Queen Victoria.....	"	20
St. David's Day.....	March	1	St. Jean Baptiste Day.....	"	24
Quadragesima.....	"	4	St. Peter and St. Paul's Day.....	"	29
St. Patrick's Day.....	"	17	Dominion Day.....	July	1
Annunciation—Lady Day.....	"	25	Labor Day.....	Sept.	3
Palm Sunday.....	April	8	Michaelmas.....	"	29
Good Friday.....	"	13	All Saints Day.....	Nov.	1
Easter Sunday.....	"	15	Prince of Wales Birthday.....	"	9
Easter Monday.....	"	16	St. Andrew's Day.....	"	30
Low Sunday.....	"	22	First Sunday in Advent.....	Dec.	2
St. George's Day.....	"	23	Conception.....	"	8
Rogation Sunday.....	May	20	St. Thomas' Day.....	"	21
Ascension Day—Holy Thursday.....	"	24	Christmas.....	"	25

LEGAL AND BANK HOLIDAYS.

For the Dominion—New Year's Day, January 1; Good Friday, April 13; Easter Monday, April 16; Queen's Birthday, May 24; Dominion Day, July 1; Labor Day, September 3; Christmas, December 25.

For the Province of Quebec—All the above, and Epiphany, January 6; Ascension, May 24; All Saints' Day, November 1; Conception, December 8.

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1st Month.

JANUARY, 1900.

31 Days.

Day Month.	Day. Week.	WEATHER FORECASTS.	For Montreal, Quebec and regions of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.			For Toronto and Prov- ince of Ontario, lying on and bet the Great Lakes.			Moon's Phases.
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	
1	MON.	Unsettled, clouds.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	h.m.	h.m.	h. m.	
2	TUES.	Foggy, damp, snow.	7 40	4 27	sets.	7 34	4 34	sets.	
3	WED.	Snow squalls.	7 40	4 28	6 03	7 34	4 35	6 07	
4	THUR.	Much colder, windy.	7 40	4 29	7 24	7 34	4 36	7 27	
5	FRI.	Blustery, raw cold day.	7 40	4 31	8 46	7 34	4 37	8 47	
6	SAT.	Stormy, cold.	7 40	4 32	10 05	7 34	4 39	10 05	
7	SUN.	Windy, cold winds.	7 40	4 33	morn.	7 34	4 40	morn.	
8	MON.	Low temperature.	7 39	4 34	0 34	7 34	4 41	0 32	
9	TUES.	Clouds, snow.	7 39	4 35	1 49	7 33	4 42	1 45	
10	WED.	Milder, cloudy.	7 39	4 36	2 59	7 33	4 43	2 55	
11	THUR.	Changeable.	7 38	4 37	4 06	7 33	4 44	4 01	
12	FRI.	Foggy, damp day.	7 38	4 38	5 06	7 33	4 45	5 01	
13	SAT.	Blustery, colder.	7 38	4 39	5 58	7 32	4 46	5 53	
14	SUN.	Disagreeable.	7 37	4 41	6 44	7 32	4 47	6 39	
15	MON.	Fair, changeable.	7 37	4 42	rises.	7 31	4 48	rises.	
16	TUES.	Snow.	7 36	4 43	5 55	7 31	4 49	5 57	
17	WED.	Clouds, dull.	7 35	4 45	6 57	7 30	4 51	6 59	
18	THUR.	Low temperature.	7 34	4 46	8 01	7 29	4 52	8 02	
19	FRI.	Heavy snows.	7 34	4 47	9 05	7 29	4 53	9 05	
20	SAT.	Clouds.	7 33	4 49	10 02	7 28	4 54	10 01	
21	SUN.	Windy, fair.	7 32	4 51	11 08	7 27	4 55	11 05	
22	MON.	Variable weather.	7 31	4 52	morn.	7 26	4 57	morn.	
23	TUES.	Snow storms general.	7 30	4 53	0 12	7 26	4 58	0 09	
24	WED.	Unsettled weather.	7 29	4 55	1 18	7 25	4 59	1 14	
25	THUR.	Threatening.	7 28	4 56	2 24	7 24	5 00	2 19	
26	FRI.	Changeable, fair.	7 27	4 58	3 30	7 23	5 02	3 24	
27	SAT.	Pleasant day.	7 26	4 59	4 32	7 22	5 04	4 26	
28	SUN.	Warmer, fine day.	7 25	5 00	5 25	7 21	5 05	5 21	
29	MON.	Change.	7 24	5 02	6 15	7 20	5 09	6 10	
30	TUES.	Cloudy, damp, rain, sleet.	7 23	5 03	6 56	7 19	5 08	6 52	
31	WED.	Colder, windy.	7 22	5 05	sets.	7 18	5 01	sets.	

NOT A LEAP YEAR.

The year 1900 is not a leap year on account of the device for maintain-
ing as nearly as can be, concordance between the civil or Gregorian calen-
dar and the solar or astronomical calendar. The time required for the
earth to make a revolution around the sun is the true solar year. The
length of the solar year, expressed precisely, is 365.242216 days,
or a little less than 365 and one-quarter days. It is ob-
vious that in the business affairs of life it would be very inconven-
ient to use a time division called a year containing so many days and a
fraction of a day. For ordinary purposes the year is counted as so many
days. The ordinary year is, therefore, 365 days, which is nearly a fourth
of a day shorter than the true year. Giving every fourth year an extra day
partially corrects this error, but necessitates the omission of one leap-year
at long intervals, 1900 being one of the omissions.

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2nd Month.

FEBRUARY, 1900.

28 Days

Day Month.	Day Week.	WEATHER FORECASTS.	For Montreal, Quebec and regions of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.			For Toronto and Province of Ontario, lying on and bet. the Great Lakes			MOON'S PHASES.	75TH MERIDIAN.	90TH MERIDIAN.	105TH MERIDIAN.
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.				
1	THUR.	Variable weather.	7 21	5 07	7 40	7 17	5 11	7 41	First Quarter... Full Moon... Last Quarter... 64 11h 25m m. 144 8h 50m m. 224 11h 44m m. 64 10h 23m m. 144 7h 50m m. 224 10h 44m m. 64 9h 32m m. 144 6h 50m m. 224 9h 44m m.	75TH MERIDIAN.	90TH MERIDIAN.	105TH MERIDIAN.
2	FRID.	Clouds, dull day.	7 20	5 08	8 57	7 16	5 12	7 56				
3	SAT.	Brilliant, clear.	7 19	5 09	10 17	7 15	5 14	10 15				
4	SUN.	Change.	7 18	5 11	11 35	7 14	5 15	11 32				
5	MON.	Rain or snow.	7 17	5 12	morn.	7 13	5 16	morn.				
6	TUE.	Soft, misty, slushy.	7 16	5 14	0 45	7 11	5 18	0 45				
7	WED.	Damp, dismal, cloudy.	7 14	5 15	1 58	7 09	5 19	1 53				
8	THUR.	Foggy, rainy.	7 13	5 17	3 01	7 08	5 20	2 55				
9	FRID.	Damp day.	7 12	5 18	3 57	7 08	5 22	3 51				
10	SAT.	Sleet and rain.	7 10	5 20	4 43	7 06	5 23	4 37				
11	SUN.	Dark, cloudy day.	7 09	5 21	5 22	7 05	5 24	5 17				
12	MON.	Heavy rains floods.	7 08	5 22	5 56	7 03	5 26	5 52				
13	TUE.	Clearing.	7 06	5 24	6 25	7 02	5 27	6 22				
14	WED.	Mild, soft weather.	7 05	5 25	rises.	7 00	5 29	rises.				
15	THUR.	Clouds, gloomy day.	7 03	5 27	6 54	6 59	5 30	6 55				
16	FRID.	Colder, clear.	7 01	5 28	7 52	6 58	5 31	7 51				
17	SAT.	Sharp, cold weather.	7 00	5 30	8 56	6 56	5 33	8 55				
18	SUN.	Variable.	6 58	5 31	10 00	6 55	5 34	9 58				
19	MON.	Fair day.	6 56	5 32	11 06	6 53	5 35	11 02				
20	TUE.	Change.	6 54	5 34	morn.	6 52	5 37	morn.				
21	WED.	Cloudy, snow.	6 52	5 35	0 10	6 50	5 38	0 06				
22	THUR.	Rough, cold day.	6 51	5 37	1 15	6 49	5 40	1 09				
23	FRID.	Changeable.	6 49	5 38	2 15	6 47	5 41	2 09				
24	SAT.	Rain, sleet, snow.	6 47	5 40	3 14	6 45	5 42	3 08				
25	SUN.	Raw, cold, windy day.	6 46	5 41	4 02	6 43	5 44	3 57				
26	MON.	Clouding.	6 44	5 42	4 45	6 42	5 45	4 43				
27	TUE.	Dull, damp, cloudy.	6 42	5 44	5 21	6 40	5 46	5 18				
28	WED.	Cloudy, threatening.	6 40	5 45	5 51	6 38	5 47	5 49				

OLD WEATHER SAWS.

Thunder on Sunday is considered by the weather-wise the sign of the death of a great man; on Monday, the death of a woman; on Tuesday, if in early summer, it foretells an abundance of grain; on Wednesday, warfare is threatened; on Thursday, an abundance of sheep and corn the farmer may reckon upon; on Friday, some great man will be murdered; on Saturday, a general pestilence and great mortality.

Friday's weather shows what may be expected on the following Sunday; that is, if it rains on Friday noon, then it will rain on Sunday, but if Friday be clear, then Sunday will be fine as well.

The twelve days immediately following Christmas denote the weather for the coming twelve months, one day for a month. The day of the month the first snow storm appears, indicates the number of snow storms the winter will bring. For example, the first snow storm comes on November 29—look out, then, for twenty-nine snow storms.

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" 10 to 20	10c.	50 to 60,	20c.		

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3rd Month.

MARCH, 1900.

31 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	WEATHER FORECASTS.	For Montreal, Quebec and regions of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.			For Toronto and Province of Ontario, lying on and bet. the Great Lakes			MOON'S PHASES.
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	
1	THUR.	Heavy snows.	h.m. 6 39	h.m. 5 47	h.m. 7 48	h.m. 6 37	h.m. 5 48	sets.	
2	FRID.	General snows.	6 37	5 48	7 48	6 35	5 49	7 47	
3	SAT.	Cloudy, dismal day.	6 35	5 50	9 09	6 33	5 50	8 07	
4	SUN.	Bustery, colder.	6 33	5 51	10 29	6 31	5 52	10 25	
5	MON.	Bright, clear day.	6 31	5 52	11 43	6 30	5 53	11 58	
6	TUES.	Change.	6 29	5 53	morn.	6 28	5 54	morn.	
7	WED.	Cloudy, damp.	6 27	5 55	0 50	6 26	5 56	0 44	
8	THUR.	Heavy fogs, snow.	6 26	5 59	1 49	6 24	5 57	1 43	
9	FRID.	Clearing.	6 24	5 57	2 42	6 22	5 58	2 36	
10	SAT.	Clearing.	6 22	5 59	3 23	6 21	5 59	3 18	
11	SUN.	Windy, cold.	6 20	6 00	3 57	6 19	6 01	3 53	
12	MON.	Cold, windy day.	6 18	6 02	4 28	6 17	6 02	4 24	
13	TUES.	Stormy, rough.	6 16	6 03	4 52	6 15	6 03	4 50	
14	WED.	High winds, cold.	6 14	6 04	5 13	6 14	6 04	5 12	
15	THUR.	Changeable.	6 12	6 06	5 32	6 12	6 05	5 32	
16	FRID.	Cloudy, dark and dull.	6 10	6 07	5 53	6 10	6 07	rises.	
17	SAT.	All day snowstorm.	6 09	6 08	7 53	6 08	6 08	7 50	
18	SUN.	Colder.	6 07	6 09	8 55	6 06	6 09	8 53	
19	MON.	Fair, clearing weather.	6 05	6 11	10 02	6 05	6 11	9 57	
20	TUES.	Milder, pleasant.	6 03	6 12	11 05	6 03	6 12	10 59	
21	WED.	Clouds, snow.	6 01	6 13	morn.	6 01	6 13	morn.	
22	THUR.	Rain and sleet.	5 59	6 15	0 06	5 59	6 14	0 01	
23	FRID.	Change.	5 57	6 16	1 03	5 57	6 16	0 58	
24	SAT.	Much snow, colder.	5 55	6 17	1 55	5 56	6 17	1 49	
25	SUN.	Dull day.	5 54	6 19	2 38	5 54	6 18	2 34	
26	MON.	Stormy day.	5 52	6 20	3 17	5 52	6 19	3 13	
27	TUES.	Rain or snow.	5 50	6 21	3 48	5 51	6 20	3 46	
28	WED.	Clear.	5 48	6 23	4 16	5 49	6 22	4 15	
29	THUR.	Change.	5 46	6 24	4 43	5 47	6 23	4 43	
30	FRID.	Windy, colder.	5 44	6 25	5 18	5 45	6 24	5 19	
31	SAT.	Moderating	5 42	6 27	sets.	5 44	6 25	sets	

MOON'S PHASES.	75TH MERIDIAN.	90TH MERIDIAN.	105TH MERIDIAN.
New Moon.....	14 06 57m m.	14 11 33m m.	14 16 09m m.
First Quarter.....	15 04 00m m.	15 08 30m m.	15 05 00m m.
Full Moon.....	16 01 30m m.	16 00 00m m.	15 56 30m m.
New Moon.....	16 59 00m m.	16 54 30m m.	16 50 00m m.

SIGNS OF RAIN.

There is an old saying—which originated, perhaps, for the benefit of school children—that there is only one Saturday in the year without sun during some portion of the day,

A gale, moderating at sunset, will increase before midnight, but if it moderates after midnight the weather will improve.

No weather is ill,

If the wind is still.

If the full moon shall rise red, expect wind.

The sharper the blast the sooner it is past.

A light yellow sky at sunset presages wind.

When you see northern lights you may expect cold weather.

Hazy weather is thought to prognosticate frost in winter, snow in spring, fair weather in summer and rain in autumn.

Storms that clear in the night will be followed by a rain storm.

Three foggy mornings will surely be followed by a rain storm.

If the ice on the tree melts and runs off rain will come next; while if the wind cracks off the ice snow will follow.

When the leaves of trees show their under side there will be rain.

When the perfume of flowers or the odor of fruits is unusually noticed rain may be expected.

When the sky is full of stars expect rain.

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PAPER IN THIS ALMANAC MADE BY CANADA PAPER CO.

4th Month.

APRIL, 1900.

30 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	WEATHER FORECASTS.	For Montreal, Quebec and regions of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.			For Toronto and Prov- ince of Ontario, lying on and bet. the Great Lakes.			Moon's Phases.	70th MERIDIAN.	80th MERIDIAN.	105th MERIDIAN.
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.				
1	SUN.	Variable.	5 41	6 27	9 18	5 42	6 27	9 14	First Quarter....			
2	MON.	Cloudy, dull day.	5 39	6 29	10 30	5 40	6 28	10 25	Full Moon.....	64 3h 55m ev.		
3	TUES.	Windy, cold.	5 37	6 30	11 37	5 38	6 29	11 31	Last Quarter....	144 8h 22m ev.		
4	WED.	Stormy, cloudy.	5 35	6 31	morn.	5 37	6 30	morn.	New Moon.....	224 9h 53m m.		
5	THUR.	Fair day.	5 33	6 32	0 33	5 35	6 31	0 27		264 0h 25m m.		
6	FRID.	Milder, spring-like.	5 31	6 34	1 18	5 33	6 32	1 13				
7	SAT.	Clouds, threatening.	5 29	6 35	2 57	5 31	6 34	1 53				
8	SUN.	Showery.	5 27	6 36	2 29	5 29	6 35	2 25				
9	MON.	Rain or snow.	5 25	6 38	2 55	5 28	6 36	2 52				
10	TUES.	Unsettled, cloudy, colder.	5 24	6 39	3 18	5 26	6 37	3 16				
11	WED.	Snow squalls.	5 22	6 40	3 37	5 24	6 38	3 36				
12	THUR.	Windy day.	5 20	6 41	4 00	5 23	6 40	4 01				
13	FRID.	Foggy, change.	5 18	6 43	4 22	5 21	6 41	4 23				
14	SAT.	Colder, frosty.	5 16	6 44	rises.	5 19	6 42	rises.				
15	SUN.	Windy day.	5 14	6 45	7 53	5 17	6 43	7 49				
16	MON.	Clearing, fair.	5 12	6 46	8 58	5 16	6 44	8 53				
17	TUES.	Cloudy, dull.	5 11	6 48	10 09	5 14	6 45	9 55				
18	WED.	Colder, stormy.	5 09	6 49	10 55	5 12	6 46	10 52				
19	THUR.	Sharp, cold, frosty day.	5 07	6 50	11 50	5 10	6 48	11 45				
20	FRID.	Cloudy, threatening.	5 05	6 52	morn.	5 08	6 49	morn.				
21	SAT.	Rainy day.	5 04	6 53	0 35	5 07	6 50	0 30				
22	SUN.	Dismal, wet.	5 02	6 54	1 15	5 05	6 51	1 10				
23	MON.	Heavy rains, thunder.	5 00	6 56	1 47	5 04	6 53	1 44				
24	TUES.	Misty, cloudy.	4 59	6 57	2 16	5 02	6 54	2 14				
25	WED.	Gloomy, dark.	4 57	6 59	2 41	5 00	6 55	2 41				
26	THUR.	Thunder showers.	4 56	7 00	3 12	4 59	6 56	3 14				
27	FRID.	Changeable.	4 54	7 01	3 42	4 57	6 58	3 44				
28	SAT.	Clear, pleasant day.	4 53	7 03	4 11	4 56	6 59	4 14				
29	SUN.	Rain and sleet.	4 51	7 04	sets.	4 54	7 00	sets.				
30	MON.	Warmer, sultry.	4 50	7 05	9 16	4 53	7 02	9 10				

ANIMALS AND THE WEATHER.

If a cat washes herself calmly and smoothly the weather will be fair. If she washes "against the grain," take your mackintosh with you. If she lies with her back to the fire there will be a squall.

Cats with their tails up and hair apparently electrified indicate approaching wind.

If pigs are restless there will be windy weather. Pigs can see the wind.

The direction in which a loon flies in the morning will be the direction of the wind the next day.

Magpies flying three or four together and uttering harsh cries predict windy weather.

Flocks of crows signify a cold summer.

When the owl nests look out for a storm.

When the swallow flies low rain will come soon; when they fly high expect fine weather.

If the rooster crows at night he will "get up with a wet head."

Six weeks from the time the first katydid is heard there will be frost.

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Of all Grades and Standards.

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Very Superior Quality.

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Of all Grades, in brls. and hf-brls.

Sole Maker of High Class Syrups, in tins 2 lb. and 8 lb. each.

5th Month.

MAY, 1900.

31 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	WEATHER FORECASTS.	For Montreal, Quebec and regions of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.			For Toronto and Prov- inces of Ontario, lying on and bet. the Great Lakes.			MOON'S PHASES.
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	
1	TUES.	Windy day.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	
2	WED.	Clear, general frost.	4 48	7 07	10 18	4 51	7 03	10 12	
3	THUR.	Clouding, dull.	4 47	7 08	11 09	4 50	7 04	11 04	
4	FRID.	Unsettled.	4 46	7 09	11 52	4 48	7 06	11 47	
5	SAT.	Showery.	4 44	7 11	morn.	4 47	7 07	morn.	
6	SUN.	Thunder showers.	4 42	7 12	0 28	4 46	7 08	0 24	
7	MON.	Changeable.	4 41	7 14	0 57	4 45	7 09	0 54	
8	TUES.	Very warm, threatening.	4 40	7 15	1 21	4 44	7 10	1 19	
9	WED.	Rain and sunshine.	4 38	7 16	1 42	4 42	7 11	1 41	
10	THUR.	Foggy, unsettled.	4 37	7 17	2 03	4 41	7 12	2 03	
11	FRID.	Changeable.	4 36	7 18	2 25	4 40	7 14	2 27	
12	SAT.	Pleasant day.	4 34	7 20	2 47	4 39	7 15	2 49	
13	SUN.	Sultry, close, thunder.	4 33	7 21	3 11	4 38	7 16	3 13	
14	MON.	Thunder showers.	4 32	7 22	3 38	4 37	7 17	3 42	
15	TUES.	Clouds, cooler.	4 31	7 23	rises.	4 36	7 18	rises.	
16	WED.	Light frosts, fair.	4 29	7 25	8 52	4 35	7 19	8 46	
17	THUR.	Variable weather.	4 28	7 26	9 47	4 34	7 20	9 41	
18	FRID.	Change.	4 27	7 27	10 35	4 33	7 21	10 30	
19	SAT.	Showers.	4 26	7 28	11 15	4 32	7 22	11 11	
20	SUN.	Rainy day.	4 25	7 29	11 51	4 31	7 23	11 48	
21	MON.	Sultry, thunder.	4 24	7 30	morn.	4 30	7 24	morn.	
22	TUES.	Warm day.	4 23	7 31	0 19	4 29	7 25	0 17	
23	WED.	Hot, sultry weather.	4 22	7 32	0 46	4 28	7 26	0 45	
24	THUR.	Change, clouds.	4 21	7 33	1 16	4 27	7 27	1 16	
25	FRID.	Heavy rains, hail.	4 20	7 34	1 42	4 27	7 28	1 43	
26	SAT.	Cloudy, rain.	4 19	7 35	2 09	4 26	7 29	2 12	
27	SUN.	Heavy thunder storms.	4 18	7 36	2 42	4 25	7 30	2 46	
28	MON.	Dark, showery, hail storms	4 17	7 37	3 21	4 25	7 30	3 26	
29	TUES.	Foggy, damp.	4 17	7 38	sets.	4 24	7 31	sets.	
30	WED.	Pleasant, genial.	4 16	7 39	8 57	4 23	7 32	8 51	
31	THUR.	Fine day.	4 15	7 40	9 45	4 22	7 33	9 40	
			4 15	7 41	10 24	4 22	7 34	10 20	

THE MOON AND THE WEATHER.

The belief that the weather is affected by the changes of the moon, is almost everywhere held to. Even such eminent astronomers as Lord Herschel have given it at least a partial endorsement. That it has a basis in fact is not indicated by the observations at Greenwich, which, extending over fifty years, when examined, went to prove that weather prognostications according to the rules of the moon failed as often as they were fulfilled. This would indicate that the popular belief is a delusion, and owes its strength to credulity and not to correct knowledge. The chances of a change of weather occurring in the time occupied by the moon's changes are naturally great, and people remember when what they are looking for occurs, and forget when it does not. This is the basis of the belief in the moon's influence on the weather.

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103 State Street, BOSTON.

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,

General Agents, MONTREAL.

6th Month.

JUNE, 1900.

30 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	WEATHER FORECASTS.	For Montreal, Quebec and regions of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.			For Toronto and Prov- ince of Ontario, lying on and bet. the Great Lakes.			New Moon	First Quarter	Full Moon	Last Quarter	Moon's Phases, 70th MERIDIAN.
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.					
1	FRID.	Thunder.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.					
2	SAT.	Warm day.	4 14	7 41	10 57	4 21	7 34	10 53					
3	SUN.	Fine, clear weather.	4 13	7 42	11 23	4 20	7 35	11 21					
4	MON.	Warmer.	4 12	7 43	11 45	4 20	7 36	11 44					
5	TUES.	Clouds.	4 12	7 44	0 05	4 19	7 37	morn.					
6	WED.	Unsettled, rainy.	4 12	7 45	0 30	4 18	7 38	0 31	5d 1h 59m m.	124 10h 38m ev.	194 7h 57m ev.	264 8h 27m ev.	
7	THUR.	Threatening.	4 11	7 46	0 50	4 18	7 39	0 52					
8	FRID.	Thunder showers.	4 11	7 47	1 13	4 17	7 39	1 15					
9	SAT.	Hot day, thunder.	4 11	7 47	1 39	4 17	7 40	1 42					
10	SUN.	Showery.	4 10	7 48	2 10	4 17	7 41	2 14					
11	MON.	Thunder.	4 10	7 48	2 47	4 16	7 41	2 52					
12	TUES.	Heavy rains, floods.	4 10	7 49	rises.	4 16	7 42	rises.					
13	WED.	Cooler.	4 10	7 49	8 31	4 16	7 43	8 25					
14	THUR.	Fine seasonable weather.	4 10	7 50	9 15	4 16	7 43	9 10	5d 6h 59m m.	124 9h 38m ev.	194 6h 57m ev.	264 7h 27m ev.	
15	FRID.	Dull day, cooler.	4 10	7 50	9 52	4 16	7 44	9 48					
16	SAT.	Cloudy.	4 10	7 51	10 23	4 16	7 44	10 20					
17	SUN.	Threatening.	4 10	7 51	10 50	4 16	7 44	10 49					
18	MON.	Foggy, drizzly, wet day.	4 10	7 52	11 13	4 17	7 45	11 13					
19	TUES.	Change.	4 10	7 52	11 47	4 17	7 45	11 48					
20	WED.	Thunder showers.	4 10	7 53	morn.	4 17	7 45	morn.					
21	THUR.	Windy day.	4 11	7 53	0 11	4 18	7 46	0 13					
22	FRID.	Rain.	4 11	7 53	0 43	4 18	7 46	0 46					
23	SAT.	Warmer.	4 11	7 53	1 18	4 18	7 46	1 23					
24	SUN.	Sultry.	4 11	7 53	2 00	4 19	7 46	2 05					
25	MON.	Foggy, damp.	4 12	7 53	2 49	4 19	7 46	2 55					
26	TUES.	Thunder.	4 12	7 53	3 45	4 19	7 46	3 51					
27	WED.	Great heat.	4 12	7 53	sets.	4 20	7 46	sets.					
28	THUR.	Clouds, showers.	4 13	7 53	8 57	4 20	7 46	8 53					
29	FRI.	Unsettled.	4 13	7 53	9 25	4 21	7 45	9 22					
30	SAT.	Rain.	4 13	7 52	9 49	4 21	7 45	9 47					

MODERN WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

The establishment on this continent of an observation service, in which the Canadian and United States Governments co-operate, has resulted in the formulation of rules which, in a general way, the weather conditions over large areas may be predicted from 24 to 72 hours ahead. The weather comes from the west, very often. If the telegrams received at Toronto and Washington at a stated hour each day indicate that the barometer is high throughout the whole of this part of the country, good weather is promised. Should the next morning or two, barometers begin to fall in the West, and easterly winds begin to blow in the north Atlantic states and provinces, and a southeast wind over the southern Atlantic states, then since the winds blow a little to the right of the lowest barometer, a storm is looked for; and if, after this the barometer in the West fall rapidly, the storm signals are ordered up. There are exceptions to this general rule, but following it gives remarkably accurate forecasts.

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7th Month.

JULY, 1900.

31 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	WEATHER FORECASTS.	For Montreal, Quebec and regions of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.			For Toronto and Prov- ince of Ontario, lying on and bet. the Great Lakes.		
			Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.
1	SUN.	Foggy, cloudy.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.
2	MON.	Thunder showers.	4 15	7 52	10 10	4 22	7 45	10 09
3	TUES.	Fine season.	4 16	7 52	10 36	4 23	7 45	10 36
4	WED.	Local storms.	4 16	7 52	10 55	4 23	7 45	10 56
5	THUR.	Warm day.	4 17	7 51	11 16	4 24	7 44	11 18
6	FRID.	Threatening.	4 17	7 51	11 40	4 25	7 44	11 43
7	SAT.	Thunder.	4 18	7 51	morn.	4 25	7 44	morn.
8	SUN.	Clear, warm day.	4 19	7 50	0 07	4 26	7 43	0 11
9	MON.	Fine weather.	4 20	7 49	0 43	4 27	7 43	0 48
10	TUES.	Pleasant nights, cool.	4 21	7 49	2 14	4 28	7 42	1 30
11	WED.	Warmer weather.	4 22	7 48	3 16	4 28	7 42	2 20
12	THUR.	Change.	4 23	7 48	rises.	4 29	7 41	3 21
13	FRID.	Clouding, dull.	4 24	7 47	8 25	4 30	7 40	8 22
14	SAT.	Unsettled.	4 25	7 46	8 54	4 31	7 40	8 52
15	SUN.	Sultry day.	4 26	7 45	9 20	4 32	7 39	9 19
16	MON.	Cloudy, warm day.	4 27	7 44	9 51	4 33	7 38	9 52
17	TUES.	Fine genial weather.	4 28	7 44	10 17	4 34	7 37	10 19
18	WED.	Pleasant day.	4 29	7 43	10 46	4 34	7 37	10 49
19	THUR.	Overcast sky.	4 30	7 42	11 20	4 35	7 36	11 24
20	FRID.	Warm, sultry day.	4 31	7 41	11 59	4 36	7 35	morn.
21	SAT.	Wind and clouds.	4 32	7 40	morn.	4 37	7 35	0 04
22	SUN.	Changeable.	4 33	7 39	0 45	4 38	7 34	0 50
23	MON.	Clear and warm.	4 34	7 38	1 36	4 39	7 33	1 44
24	TUES.	Breezy, clear.	4 35	7 37	2 35	4 40	7 32	2 41
25	WED.	Change.	4 36	7 36	3 37	4 41	7 31	3 42
26	THUR.	Clouds rain.	4 37	7 35	sets.	4 42	7 30	sets.
27	FRID.	Genial, pleasant.	4 38	7 34	7 53	4 43	7 29	7 51
28	SAT.	Warmer.	4 39	7 33	8 14	4 44	7 28	8 13
29	SUN.	Cloudy, rainy weather.	4 40	7 32	8 34	4 45	7 27	8 34
30	MON.	Thunder showers.	4 41	7 31	9 01	4 46	7 26	9 02
31	TUES.	Warm day	4 42	7 30	9 21	4 48	7 25	9 25

MOON'S PHASES.	75th MERIDIAN.	90th MERIDIAN.	105th MERIDIAN.
First Quarter.....	12th 5h 29m a.m.	14th 6h 14m a.m.	17th 7h 01m a.m.
Full Moon.....	19th 8h 51m m.	21st 9h 36m m.	24th 10h 23m m.
New Moon.....	26th 8h 33m m.	28th 9h 18m m.	30th 10h 05m m.

POLITICAL FORECASTS.

Observation of the political barometer has produced results as remarkable as the meteorological sharps have achieved. It has been developed, however, that to avoid disappointment political signs, under a Liberal Government, must usually be followed by reversed interpretations to make sure the result. This, in March, 1894, Sir Richard Cartwright, who then expected to be finance minister in the coming Laurier Cabinet declared:—

"It is a monstrous thing, properly understood and wholly apart from the amount of real taxation paid by us that an expenditure of thirty-six or thirty-seven millions should be saddled on five millions of people in the position of the people of Canada."

This, as subsequent events showed, was a sign that five years later, in 1899, the Liberal Government, of which Sir Richard Cartwright was to be a member, should spend \$50,891,113.

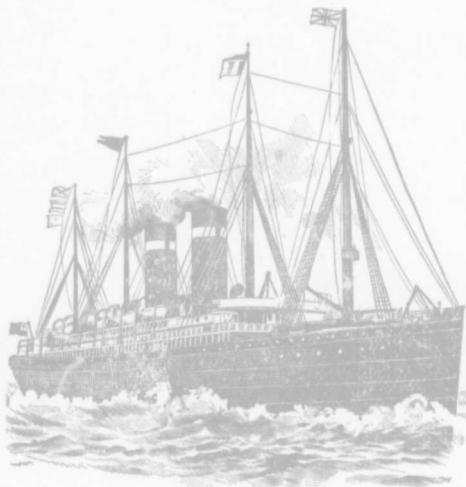
It is noted, however, that when Mr. Tarte says "wait till you see us next year," the sign is positive, not negative.

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W. P. E. CUMMINGS, Winnipeg.

or H. & A. ALLAN, Montreal.

8th Month.

AUGUST, 1900.

31 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	WEATHER FORECASTS.	For Montreal, Quebec and regions of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.			For Toronto and Prov- ince of Ontario, lying on and bet. the Great Lakes.		
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.
1	WED.	Showery.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.
2	THUR.	Damp, cloudy day.	4 43	7 28	9 45	4 49	7 28	9 45
3	FRI.	Gloomy, wet.	4 44	7 27	10 08	4 50	7 25	10 12
4	SAT.	Unsettled.	4 45	7 26	10 40	4 51	7 21	10 45
5	SUN.	Thunder.	4 46	7 25	11 18	4 52	7 20	11 23
6	MON.	Very warm.	4 47	7 23	morn.	4 53	7 18	morn.
7	TUES.	Cooler.	4 49	7 22	0 03	4 54	7 17	0 09
8	WED.	Local storms, hail, cool.	4 50	7 20	0 58	4 55	7 16	1 04
9	THUR.	Rainy day.	4 51	7 19	2 02	4 56	7 14	2 07
10	FRI.	Cloudy.	4 52	7 18	3 33	4 57	7 13	3 18
11	SAT.	Growing weather.	4 54	7 16	rises.	4 59	7 11	rises.
12	SUN.	Clearing weather.	4 55	7 15	7 22	5 00	7 10	7 21
13	MON.	Clear and fine.	4 56	7 13	7 53	5 01	7 08	7 53
14	TUES.	Variable.	4 58	7 11	8 22	5 02	7 07	8 23
15	WED.	Seasonable weather.	4 59	7 10	8 50	5 03	7 05	8 53
16	THUR.	Change.	5 00	7 08	9 22	5 04	7 03	9 26
17	FRI.	Cloudy, dull.	5 01	7 06	10 01	5 05	7 02	10 05
18	SAT.	Rainy day.	5 02	7 05	10 44	5 06	7 00	10 49
19	SUN.	Rain and sunshine.	5 03	7 03	11 33	5 07	6 59	11 41
20	MON.	Unsettled.	5 05	7 01	morn.	5 08	6 57	morn.
21	TUES.	Variable.	5 06	6 59	0 30	5 09	6 55	0 35
22	WED.	Local clouds.	5 07	6 58	1 30	5 10	6 54	1 35
23	THUR.	Change.	5 08	6 56	2 33	5 11	6 52	2 37
24	FRI.	Fine and warm.	5 10	6 54	3 36	5 12	6 50	3 39
25	SAT.	Fair day.	5 11	6 52	4 40	5 14	6 49	4 42
26	SUN.	Threatening.	5 12	6 50	sets.	5 15	6 47	sets.
27	MON.	Pleasant weather.	5 13	6 49	7 07	5 16	6 46	7 07
28	TUES.	Clear, cooler.	5 14	6 47	7 27	5 17	6 44	7 28
29	WED.	Changeable.	5 16	6 45	7 48	5 18	6 42	7 51
30	THUR.	Warmer.	5 17	6 43	8 13	5 20	6 41	8 16
31	FRI.	Thunder showers.	5 18	6 41	8 41	5 21	6 39	8 46
			5 20	6 40	9 16	5 23	6 38	9 21

MOON'S PHASES.

72th MERIDIAN.
 First Quarter..... 3d 11h 49m m.
 Full Moon..... 10d 4h 59m ev.
 Last Moon..... 17d 6h 46m m.
 New Moon..... 24d 10h 53m ev.

50th MERIDIAN.
 3d 10h 49m m.
 10d 3h 59m ev.
 17d 5h 46m m.
 24d 9h 53m ev.

16th MERIDIAN.
 3d 9h 49m m.
 10d 4h 59m ev.
 17d 4h 46m m.
 24d 8h 53m ev.

A PREDICTION REVERSED.

A remarkable case of reversed prediction is credited to Mr. Mulock, the postmaster-general. In the session of Parliament of 1896 he introduced a bill, which his party supported in the House of Commons, and in the press, providing that no member of Parliament could accept a public office in the gift of the Dominion Government till the lapse of a fixed period after he had ceased to hold his seat. Mr. Lister, M.P., said: "The evil aimed at is a decided evil, and, if it is possible to get at it, this House should cure it."

This was a sign that in three years the Liberal Government would appoint thirteen members to office, straight from their seats in Parliament, to wit:

- Mr. Bechard, St. Johns, a senatorship.
- Mr. King, Sunbury and Queens, a senatorship.
- Mr. Forbes, Shelburne and Queens, a judgeship.
- Mr. Devlin, Wright, an immigration agency.
- Mr. Laverne, Drummond and Arthabaska, a judgeship.
- Mr. Langelier, Quebec Centre, a judgeship.
- Mr. Fiset, Rimouski, a senatorship.
- Mr. M. C. Cameron, West Huron, a lieutenant-governorship.
- Mr. Lister, West Lambton, a judgeship.
- Mr. Choquette, Montmagny, a judgeship.
- Mr. Yeo, East Prince, a senatorship.
- Mr. Rinfret, Lotbiniere, a revenue inspectorship.
- Mr. Beausoliel, Berthier, a postmastership.

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Cornwall, "	" Seigneurs St. Br.	Sydney, N.S.
Deseronto, "	" Point St. Chas.	Toronto, Ont.
Fredericton, N.B.	Nelson, B.C.	" Yonge St. Br.
Fort William, Ont.	New Denver, B.C.	Wallaceburg, Ont.
Goderich, "	New Westminster, B.C.	Winnipeg, Man.
Greenwood, B.C.	Ottawa, Ont.	Vancouver, B.C.
Guelph, Ont.	Perth, "	Vernon, B.C.
Hamilton, Ont.	Peterboro, Ont.	Victoria, B.C.

In Newfoundland.

St. John's, Nfld.—Bank of Montreal.

In Great Britain.

London—Bank of Montreal, 22 Abchurch Lane, E.C., Alex. Lang, Manager.

In The United States.

New York—R. Y. Hebden and J. M. Greata, agents, 59 Wall Street.

Chicago—Bank of Montreal.

BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

London—The Bank of England. The Union Bank of London. The London and Westminster Bank. The National Provincial Bank of England.

Liverpool—The Bank of Liverpool Ltd.

Scotland—The British Linen Company Bank, and Branches.

BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

New York—The National City Bank.

" The Bk. of New York, N.B.A.

Boston—The Merchants National Bank.

J. B. Moors & Co.

Buffalo—The Marine Bank, Buffalo.

San Francisco—The First National Bk.

" Bk. of Brit. Columbia.

" Anglo-Californian Bk.

Portland, Oregon—The Bank of British Columbia.

9th Month.

SEPTEMBER, 1910.

30 Days.

Day Month	Day Week	WEATHER FORECASTS.	For Montreal, Quebec and regions of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.			For Toronto and Pro- vince of Ontario, lying on and bet. the Great Lakes.			First Quarter.....	Full Moon.....	Last Quarter.....	New Moon.....	Moon's Phases.
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.					
1	SAT.	Warm day.	5 21	6 38	9 57	5 24	6 35	10 02					
2	SUN.	Fine and clear.	5 22	6 36	10 46	5 25	6 34	10 52					
3	MON.	Windy day, cool.	5 23	6 34	11 44	5 26	6 32	11 49					
4	TUE.	Light frosts, cool.	5 24	6 32	morn.	5 27	6 30	morn.					
5	WED.	Fine, clear weather.	5 26	6 30	0 50	5 28	6 28	0 55					
6	THUR.	Changeable.	5 27	6 28	2 03	5 29	6 26	2 07					
7	FRID.	Threatening.	5 28	6 26	3 21	5 30	6 24	3 24					
8	SAT.	Warmer.	5 29	6 24	4 42	5 31	6 22	4 43					
9	SUN.	Showers.	5 30	6 22	rises.	5 32	6 20	rises.					
10	MON.	Cloudy, heavy rains.	5 31	6 20	6 52	5 33	6 19	6 54					
11	TUES.	Foggy, damp, gloomy.	5 33	6 18	7 22	5 34	6 17	7 25					
12	WED.	Damp, dull day.	5 34	6 16	8 00	5 35	6 15	8 04					
13	THUR.	Threatening.	5 35	6 15	8 43	5 36	6 14	8 48					
14	FRID.	Showers.	5 36	6 13	9 31	5 37	6 11	9 36					
15	SAT.	Damp, cool.	5 38	6 11	10 26	5 39	6 09	10 31					
16	SUN.	Cool day.	5 39	6 09	11 25	5 40	6 08	11 30					
17	MON.	Clouds.	5 40	6 07	morn.	5 41	6 06	morn.					
18	TUES.	Gloomy weather.	5 42	6 07	0 27	5 42	6 05	0 32					
19	WED.	Change.	5 43	6 03	1 28	5 43	6 03	1 32					
20	THUR.	Clearing weather.	5 44	6 01	2 32	5 44	6 01	2 34					
21	FRID.	Pleasant Autumn weather	5 45	5 59	3 35	5 46	5 59	3 36					
22	SAT.	Cloudy, dismal.	5 47	5 57	4 39	5 47	5 57	4 40					
23	SUN.	Equinoctial storm.	5 48	5 56	5 37	5 48	5 56	5 36					
24	MON.	Unsettled, cooler.	5 49	5 54	sets.	5 50	5 54	sets.					
25	TUES.	Cloudy, dull day.	5 50	5 52	6 18	5 51	5 52	6 21					
26	WED.	Changeable.	5 52	5 50	6 44	5 52	5 50	6 48.					
27	THUR.	Threatening.	5 53	5 48	7 18	5 53	5 48	7 23					
28	FRID.	Fair, breezy.	5 54	5 46	7 56	5 55	5 47	8 01					
29	SAT.	Cool general frosts.	5 56	5 44	8 42	5 56	5 45	8 47					
30	SUN.	Pleasant day.	5 57	5 42	9 35	5 57	5 43	9 40					

A WAR SIGN.

On October 4 Sir Wilfrid Laurier gave the Toronto Globe an interview in which he said:

"As I understand the Militia Act, and I may say that I have given it some study of late, our volunteers are enrolled to be used in the defence of the Dominion. They are Canadian troops to be used to fight for Canada's defence. * * * * The case of the South African Republic is not analogous. There is no menace to Canada, and, although we may be willing to contribute troops, I do not see how we can do so. Then, again, how could we do so without Parliament's granting us the money? We simply could not do anything. * * * * In this present case our limitations are very clearly defined. And so it is that we have not offered a Canadian contingent to the home authorities.

This was a sign that, without summoning Parliament, the Government would, on October 30, send a contingent of a thousand men to South Africa to take part in the Boer war and later offer to send another.

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THE MOLSONS BANK

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1855.

HEAD OFFICE,

MONTREAL.

Paid Up Capital. \$2,000,000. Rest Fund. \$1,625,000. Reserve for
rebate on Current Discounts. \$80,000. Profit and Loss Account,
\$15,909.47,—\$1,720,909.47.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Wm Molson Macpherson, *President.* S. H. Ewing, *Vice-President.* W. M. Ramsay,
Henry Archbald, Samuel Finley, J. P. Cleghorn, H. Markland Molson,
F. Wolferstan Thomas, *Gen. Manager.* A. D. Durnford, *Inspector,*
H. Lockwood and W. W. L. Chipman, *Asst. Inspectors.*

BRANCHES.

Alvinston, O.	Hamilton, O.	Montreal, P.Q.	Ridgetown, O.	Valleyfield, P.Q.
Aylmer, O.	Hensall, O.	Morrisburg, O.	Simcoe, O.	Vancouver, B.C.
Broadville, O.	Kingsville, O.	Norwich, O.	Smiths Falls, O.	Victoria, B.C.
Calgary, Alberta.	Knowlton, Q.	Ottawa, O.	Sorel, P.Q.	Victoriaville, P.Q.
Chesterville, O.	London, O.	Owen Sound, O.	St. Thomas, O.	Waterloo, O.
Clinton, O.	Meaford, O.	Fort Arthur, O.	Toronto, O.	Winnipeg, Man.
Exeter, O.	Montreal, Q.	Quebec, P. Q.	Toronto, Jct., O.	Woodstock, O.
Fraserville, Que.	"	St. Cath. St. Revelstoke Station, B.C.	Trenton, O.	

AGENTS.

British Columbia, Bank of British Columbia.
Manitoba and Northwest, Imperial Bank of Canada.
New Brunswick, Bank of New Brunswick.
Newfoundland, Bank of Nova Scotia.
Nova Scotia, Halifax Banking Company, Bank of Yarmouth.
Ontario, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Dominion Bank, Imperial Bank of Canada.
Prince Edward Island, Merchants Bank of P. E. I., Summerside Bank.
Quebec, Eastern Townships Bank.
Yukon Territory, Dawson City, Bank of British North America.

IN EUROPE.

London—Farr's Bank, Limited, Morton, Chaplin & Co.
Liverpool—The Bank of Liverpool, Limited.
Cork—Munster & Leinster Bank, Limited.
France, Paris—Société Générale, Crédit Lyonnais.
Germany, Berlin—Deut-che Bank.
" Hamburg—Hesse, Newman & Co.
Belgium, Antwerp—La Banque d'Anvers.

IN UNITED STATES.

New York—Mechanics' National Bank.	Detroit—State Savings Bank.
National City Bank.	Buffalo—The City National Bank.
Hanover National Bank.	Milwaukee—Wisconsin National Bank of Milwaukee.
The Morton Trust Co.	Minneapolis—First National Bank.
Boston—State National Bank.	North-Western National Bk.
Suffolk National Bank.	Toledo—Second National Bank.
Kidder, Peabody & Co.	Butte—Montana—First National Bank.
Portland—Casco National Bank.	San Francisco and Pacific Coast—Bank of British Columbia.
Chicago—First National Bank.	
Cleveland—Commercial National Bank.	

Collections made in all parts of the Dominion, and returns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange. Commercial Letters of Credit and Travellers' Circular Letters issued, available in all parts of the world. Also "Bank Money Orders" payable at all Banking Points in the Dominion outside of the Yukon Territory.

10th Month.

OCTOBER, 1900.

31 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	WEATHER FORECASTS.	For Montreal, Quebec and regions of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.			For Toronto and Province of Ontario, lying on and bethe Great Lakes.		
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.
1	MON.	Cloudy, dull day.	5 58	5 40	10 36	5 57	5 40	10 41
2	TUES.	Warmer, clearing.	6 00	5 39	11 43	5 59	5 39	11 47
3	WED.	Windy, clear.	6 01	5 37	morn.	6 00	5 38	morn.
4	THUR.	Genial, pleasant.	6 02	5 35	0 56	6 01	5 36	0 59
5	FRID.	Cloudy.	6 03	5 33	2 12	6 02	5 34	2 14
6	SAT.	Rain.	6 05	5 31	3 32	6 04	5 33	3 33
7	SUN.	Strong winds.	6 06	5 29	4 48	6 05	5 31	4 47
8	MON.	Cloudy, threatening.	6 07	5 27	rises.	6 06	5 29	rises.
9	TUES.	Breezy, pleasant.	6 09	5 25	5 53	6 07	5 28	5 57
10	WED.	Fine, genial weather.	6 10	5 23	6 35	6 08	5 26	6 40
11	THUR.	Warmer.	6 11	5 22	7 24	6 09	5 24	7 29
12	FRID.	Clearing.	6 13	5 20	8 17	6 10	5 23	8 22
13	SAT.	Variable.	6 14	5 18	9 17	6 12	5 21	9 22
14	SUN.	Rain much needed.	6 15	5 17	10 18	6 13	5 19	10 23
15	MON.	Brilliant Autumn weather.	6 16	5 15	11 20	6 14	5 18	11 24
16	TUES.	Frosty, cold weather.	6 18	5 13	morn.	6 15	5 16	morn.
17	WED.	Days clear, nights cool.	6 19	5 11	0 25	6 16	5 14	0 28
18	THUR.	Warm day.	6 21	5 10	1 28	6 18	5 13	1 30
19	FRID.	Dry, warm and smoky.	6 22	5 08	2 30	6 19	5 11	2 31
20	SAT.	Smoky, murky weather.	6 23	5 07	3 31	6 20	5 09	3 31
21	SUN.	Continued dry weather.	6 25	5 05	4 31	6 22	5 08	4 30
22	MON.	Clouds, but no rain.	6 26	5 03	5 35	6 23	5 06	5 33
23	TUES.	Smoky, cloudy, light rain.	6 27	5 02	6 38	6 24	5 05	6 35
24	WED.	Cloudy, smoky.	6 29	5 00	sets.	6 25	5 03	sets.
25	THUR.	Change to clear.	6 30	4 58	5 57	6 27	5 01	6 02
26	FRID.	Cool day.	6 31	4 57	6 39	6 28	5 00	6 45
27	SAT.	Clouds, signs for rain.	6 32	4 55	7 30	6 29	4 58	7 35
28	SUN.	Threatening weather.	6 34	4 54	8 29	6 31	4 56	8 34
29	MON.	Rain.	6 35	4 53	9 33	6 32	4 55	9 38
30	TUES.	Cloudy, dismal day.	6 36	4 50	10 41	6 33	4 53	10 44
31	WED.	Damp, chilly, wet.	6 38	4 49	11 53	6 34	4 51	11 55

MOON'S PHASES. 75TH MERIDIAN. 76TH MERIDIAN. 77TH MERIDIAN.

First Quarter.....	Full Moon.....	Last Quarter.....	New Moon.....	First Quarter.....	Full Moon.....	Last Quarter.....	New Moon.....
1d 4h 11m 09"	8d 4h 18m m.	15d 4h 51m m.	23d 8h 29m m.	1d 3h 11m 09"	8d 3h 18m m.	15d 3h 51m m.	23d 7h 27m m.
1d 4h 11m 09"	8d 4h 18m m.	15d 4h 51m m.	23d 8h 29m m.	1d 3h 11m 09"	8d 3h 18m m.	15d 3h 51m m.	23d 7h 27m m.

A BAD SIGN.

In the campaign of 1896 the Liberal party cheered its members for the work of putting down the Conservatives with a song, the idea of which was set out in the first line:

"Ring the knell of boodling, boys."

This was a sign that "the machine" was going into operation, to lie, bribe, perjure, "switch" and spoil Conservative ballots, falsify returns, bring about the humiliation of their "boys," force Premier Hardy to resign, and have this said about its operators in open court by judges of the province's highest tribunal:—

"The control and management of the campaign of the respondent was taken out of local hands by the witness Smith, representing the Reform Association. He and those associated with him took in hand the work of registration of voters, arranged for the respondent's meetings and public speakers, and, indeed, the whole work of management and organization, using the local officers' names when desired, and having the assistance of local organizations, but being the controlling and guiding head throughout." This was "the machine."

ESTABLISHED 1821

GUARDIAN . . .

**FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,
OF ENGLAND. LIMITED,**

FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED \$23,000,000.

**Head Office in Canada, - Guardian Assurance Building,
181 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.**

E. P. HEATON, - Manager.

Montreal City Agents: David Denne, Capt. Lawrence, G. Ross
Robertson & Sons, C. F. Duranceau, Walter C. Hager.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

The Mercantile Agency.

**R. G. DUNN & CO.
A. C. MATTHEWS, MANAGER.**

150 Branches, 11 of which are in Canada.

Reports carefully prepared by an army of travelling reporters.
Reference books issued every quarter, and

OUR BULLETIN

containing thousands of items of direct interest to business men.
COLLECTION DEPARTMENT stands without a rival. All in any need of
a Mercantile Agency are requested to test our ability to serve them.

11th Month.

NOVEMBER, 1906.

30 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	WEATHER FORECASTS.	For Montreal, Quebec and regions of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.			For Toronto and Prov. ence of Ontario, lying on and bet. the Great Lakes			Moons' Phases.
			Su ⁿ Rise ^s .	Sun Sets.	h. m. Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	
1	THUR.	Fine, clear weather.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
2	FRID.	Pleasant, windy.	6 39	4 47	morn.	6 36	4 50	morn.	
3	SAT.	Foggy, damp.	6 41	4 45	1 10	6 37	4 49	1 12	
4	SUN.	Cloudy, rainy day.	6 42	4 44	2 24	6 39	4 48	2 24	
5	MON.	Blustery, cold.	6 43	4 42	3 41	6 40	4 46	3 40	
6	TUES.	Blustery, cold.	6 45	4 41	5 01	6 41	4 45	4 59	
7	WED.	Rain or snow.	6 46	4 40	6 22	6 43	4 44	6 18	
8	THUR.	Snow storms.	6 48	4 38	rises.	6 44	4 43	rises.	
9	FRID.	Frosty, cold.	6 49	4 37	6 02	6 46	4 41	6 07	
10	SAT.	Brilliant, clear weather.	6 51	4 36	7 01	6 47	4 40	7 06	
11	SUN.	Pleasant day.	6 52	4 35	8 04	6 48	4 39	8 09	
12	MON.	Clouds.	6 53	4 34	9 06	6 50	4 38	9 12	
13	TUES.	Sleet and snow.	6 55	4 33	10 13	6 51	4 37	10 17	
14	WED.	Clearing weather.	6 56	4 32	11 19	6 52	4 36	11 19	
15	THUR.	Clear and cold.	6 57	4 31	morn.	6 54	4 35	morn.	
16	FRID.	Frosty night.	6 59	4 30	0 21	6 55	4 34	0 24	
17	SAT.	Dull, threatening.	7 00	4 29	1 24	6 56	4 33	1 24	
18	SUN.	Clouds, dismal, damp.	7 01	4 28	2 22	6 58	4 32	2 21	
19	MON.	Dark, cloudy day.	7 03	4 27	3 26	6 59	4 31	3 24	
20	TUES.	Drizzly.	7 04	4 26	4 28	7 00	4 30	4 25	
21	WED.	Rain and snow.	7 05	4 25	5 31	7 01	4 30	5 27	
22	THUR.	Gloomy, foggy.	7 07	4 24	6 31	7 02	4 29	6 27	
23	FRID.	Cloudy, rainy.	7 08	4 24	sets.	7 03	4 28	sets.	
24	SAT.	Damp day.	7 09	4 2	5 26	7 04	4 28	5 41	
25	SUN.	Clearing, cold.	7 11	4 23	6 23	7 06	4 27	6 28	
26	MON.	Blustery, cold day.	7 12	4 21	7 27	7 07	4 27	7 31	
27	TUES.	Raw weather.	7 13	4 21	8 32	7 08	4 26	8 36	
28	WED.	High winds.	7 14	4 20	9 44	7 09	4 26	9 47	
29	THUR.	Blustery, equally.	7 16	4 20	11 56	7 10	4 25	10 58	
30	FRID.	Clouds, dull.	7 17	4 19	morn.	7 11	4 25	morn.	
		Unsettled.	7 18	4 18	0 12	7 12	4 24	0 13	

75th Meridian.	90th Meridian.	105th Meridian.
Full Moon.....	9d 6h 0m ev.	6d 4h 0m ev.
First Quarter.....	13d 9h 37m ev.	13d 8h 37m ev.
New Moon.....	23d 1h 17m m.	23d 1h 17m m.
First Quarter.....	29d 0h 55m ev.	29d 11h 35m m.

A BUSINESS SIGN.

When the Laurier Cabinet was formed it was called by the Toronto Globe "the strongest business government Canada ever saw." This was a sign:—

That it would blunder in its tariff legislation and shut Canadian grain out of the growing German market.

That it would blunder in regard to the fast-Atlantic mail contract, and put off the time for the inauguration of a rapid service to Great Britain from 1898 till no one knows when.

That it would buy the Drummond County Railway from its political friends at a price three times as great as they had offered to sell it at.

That it would pay \$3,030,000 in subsidies for constructing a line of railway through the Crow's Nest Pass country, which the Conservative Government had arranged to have built for \$1,650,000.

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Before You Write...

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your signature to an application for Life Assurance, don't fail to see the BEST policies issued by the BEST Company—the policies issued by the EQUITABLE, which has the greatest strength of any Life Assurance Company in the world, its surplus amounting to over - - -

\$60,000,000.



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OF THE UNITED STATES,

JAS. W. ALEXANDER, President,

JAS. H. HYDE, Vice.-Pres.

SEARGENT P. STEARNS. - Manager.

157 St. James Street, Montreal.



Assets, \$270,000,000

Liabilities, \$210,000,000.

12th Month.

DECEMBER, 1900.

31 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	WEATHER FORECASTS.	For Montreal, Quebec and regions of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.			For Toronto and Prov- ince of Ontario, lying on and bet. the Great Lakes.			MOON'S PHASES.	75TH MERIDIAN.	90TH MERIDIAN.	105TH MERIDIAN.
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.				
1	SAT.	Heavy snows.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.				
2	SUN.	Dark, cloudy day.	7 21	4 17	1 23	7 14	4 24	1 22				
3	MON.	Foggy.	7 22	4 17	3 57	7 16	4 24	3 57				
4	TUES.	Windy day.	7 23	4 17	5 13	7 17	4 23	5 09				
5	WED.	Colder, blustery.	7 24	4 17	6 25	7 18	4 23	6 20				
6	THUR.	Cloudy, threatening.	7 25	4 16	rises.	7 19	4 23	rises.				
7	FRID.	Sleet and snow.	7 26	4 16	5 43	7 20	4 23	5 49				
8	SAT.	Windy, rough day.	7 27	4 16	6 49	7 21	4 23	6 54				
9	SUN.	Variable.	7 28	4 16	7 56	7 22	4 23	8 00				
10	MON.	Colder.	7 29	4 16	9 01	7 23	4 23	9 04				
11	TUES.	Clouds.	7 30	4 16	10 07	7 24	4 23	10 09				
12	WED.	Gloomy, threatening.	7 31	4 16	11 10	7 25	4 23	11 11				
13	THUR.	Cloudy, windy.	7 32	4 16	morn.	7 25	4 23	morn.				
14	FRID.	Unsettled.	7 33	4 17	0 30	7 26	4 24	0 09				
15	SAT.	Variable weather.	7 33	4 17	1 12	7 27	4 24	1 10				
16	SUN.	Raw, cold day.	7 34	4 17	2 15	7 28	4 24	2 12				
17	MON.	Strong winds	7 35	4 18	3 18	7 28	4 25	3 15				
18	TUES.	Cold, windy weather.	7 36	4 18	4 20	7 29	4 25	4 15				
19	WED.	Clouding.	7 36	4 19	5 21	7 29	4 25	5 16				
20	THUR.	General snows.	7 37	4 19	6 20	7 30	4 26	6 15				
21	FRID.	Cloudy, snow.	7 37	4 19	7 15	7 31	4 26	7 10				
22	SAT.	Dark, cloudy day.	7 38	4 20	sets.	7 31	4 27	sets.				
23	SUN.	Unsettled, cold.	7 38	4 20	6 22	7 32	4 27	6 26				
24	MON.	Thra ening.	7 39	4 21	7 34	7 32	4 28	7 37				
25	TUES.	Cloudy, snow.	7 39	4 22	8 47	7 32	4 28	8 49				
26	WED.	Heavy snows.	7 40	4 22	10 01	7 33	4 29	10 02				
27	THUR.	Clearing.	7 40	4 23	11 13	7 33	4 30	11 13				
28	FRID.	Clouds.	7 40	4 24	morn.	7 34	4 30	morn.				
29	SAT.	More snow.	7 41	4 24	0 26	7 34	4 31	0 25				
30	SUN.	Unsettled, cold.	7 41	4 25	1 42	7 34	4 32	1 39				
31	MON	Dark, cloudy day.	7 41	4 26	2 58	7 34	4 33	2 54				

MOON'S PHASES.	75TH MERIDIAN.	90TH MERIDIAN.	105TH MERIDIAN.
Full Moon.....	13d 5h 38m m.	6d 4h 38m m.	6d 3h 35m m.
Last Quarter.....	13d 5h 43m ev.	13d 4h 42m m.	13d 5h 43m ev.
New Moon.....	21d 7h 1m ev.	21d 6h 1m ev.	21d 5h 1m ev.
First Quarter.....	28d 8h 45m ev.	28d 7h 45m ev.	28d 6h 45m ev.

AN INTERNATIONAL SIGN.

When disputes arose with the United States previous to 1893 Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his party associates ascribe the failure to settle them to the lack of tact and offensively British attitude of the then Conservative ministers, and predicted that when the Liberals were put in power the causes of trouble would be removed, and a reciprocity treaty secured.

This was a sign that Sir Wilfrid Laurier would make big speeches at the opening of a conference with United States delegates at Quebec; and, after months of talk, there and at Washington, would end in settling nothing, and leaving reciprocity as far off as ever.

It was also a sign that Sir Louis Davies would go to London and assent to a modus vivendi in regard to the Alaska boundary that would leave the United States in possession of practically all its claims.

COMMERCIAL UNION

ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

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FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE

CAPITAL AND ASSETS EXCEED \$32,000,000

Head Office: Canadian Branch, Montreal.

JAMES MCGREGOR, - - - MANAGER.

Agencies in all the principal Cities and Towns in Canada.

ESTABLISHED 1720.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

TOTAL FUNDS, - - - \$21,000,000.

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Insurance Against Loss by Fire at Current Rates.

E. A. LILLY, General Agent.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

HER MAJESTY VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India (in India, Kaiser-i-Hind), born at Kensington Palace, 24th May, 1819; succeeded to the Throne 20th June, 1837, on the death of her uncle, King William IV.; crowned 28th June, 1838; and married 10th February, 1840, to his late Royal Highness Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emmanuel, PRINCE CONBORT, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, who was born 30th August, 1819, and died 14th December, 1861. Her Majesty has had issue—

1. H. I. M. VICTORIA, Empress Frederick of Germany, Princess Royal, b. Nov. 21st, 1840; m. Jan. 25, 1858, to Frederick, Crown Prince of Prussia, afterwards German Emperor (b. Oct. 13, 1831, died June 15, 1888), and has had issue—William, reigning German Emperor, b. Jan. 27, 1859, m. Feb. 27, 1881, to Princess Augusta of Schleswig-Holstein, and has six sons and a daughter; Charlotte, b. July 24, 1860, m. Feb. 18, 1878, to Hered. Prince of Saxe-Meiningen; Henry, born Aug. 14, 1862, m. May 24, 1888, to his cousin, Princess Irene of Hesse; Sigismund, b. Sept. 15, 1864, d. June 18, 1866; Victoria, b. April 12, 1866, m. Nov. 19, 1890, to H. S. M. Prince Adolphe of Schaumburg-Lippe; Waldemar, b. Feb. 10, 1868, d. March 27, 1879; Sophia Dorothea, b. June 14, 1870, m. Oct. 27, 1889, to the Duke of Sparta; and Margaret, b. April 22, 1872, m. Jan. 25, 1893, to Prince Fredk. of Hesse-Cassel.

2. H. R. H. ALBERT EDWARD, Prince of Wales, b. Nov. 9, 1841; m. March 10, 1853, to the Princess Alexandra (b. Dec. 1, 1844), eldest daughter of the King of Denmark, and has had issue—Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence, b. Jan. 8, 1864, d. Jan. 14, 1892; George Frederick, Duke of York, Captain R. N., b. June 3, 1865, m. July 6, 1893, Princess Victoria Mary ("May") of Teck (b. May 26, 1867), and has had issue—Edward, b. June 23, 1894, and Albert, b. Dec. 14, 1895; Louise, b. Feb. 20, 1867, m. July 27, 1889, to the Duke of Fife—issue Alexandra, b. May 17, 1891, and Maud, b. April 3, 1893; Victoria, b. July 6, 1868; Maud, b. Nov. 26, 1869, m. 22 July, 1896, to Charles, 2nd son of the Crown Prince of Denmark; and Alexander, b. April 6, d. April 7, 1871.

3. H. R. H. Alice Maud Mary, b. April 25, 1843; m. July 1, 1862, to H. R. H. Louis IV., Grand Duke of Hesse (b. Sept. 12, 1837, d. March 13, 1892) d. Dec. 14, 1878, her issue being—Victoria Alberta, b. April 5, 1863, m. April 30, 1884, to Prince Louis of Battenberg, R. N.; Elizabeth, b. Nov. 1, 1864, m. June 15, 1884, to the Grand Duke Serge of Russia; Irene, b. July 11, 1866, m. May 24, 1888, to her cousin, Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the German Emperor; Ernest Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse, b. Nov. 25, 1868, m. April 19, 1894, to H. R. H. Princess Victoria Melita of Saxe-Coburg; Frederick, b. Oct. 7, 1870, d. June 27, 1873; Alix Victoria, b. June 6, 1872, m. Nov. 26, 1894, to H. I. M. the Czar of Russia, and has issue, Olga, b. Nov. 15, 1895; and Mary, b. May 24, 1874, d. Nov. 15, 1879.

4. H. R. H. ALFRED Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh and Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, b. August 6, 1844; Admiral of the Fleet; m. Jan. 23, 1874, to the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia (b. Oct. 17, 1853), and has issue—Alfred, b. Oct. 15, 1874; Marie, b. Oct. 29, 1875, m. Jan. 10, 1893, to Ferdinand, Crown Prince of Roumania, and has issue—Carol, b. Oct. 15, 1893, and a daughter; Victoria Melita, b. Nov. 25, 1876, m. April 19, 1894, to Ernest Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse, and has issue—Alexander, b. Sept. 1, 1878, m. 1896, to Ernest, Hereditary Prince of Hohelohe-Langenberg; and Beatrice, b. April 13, 1884.

5. H. R. H. HELENA Augusta Victoria, b. May 25, 1846; m. July 5, 1866, to Prince Frederick Christian C. A., of Schleswig-Holstein (b. Jan. 22, 1831), and has had issue—Christian V., King's Royal Highness, b. April 14, 1867; Albert J., b. Feb. 26, 1869; Victoria L., b. May 3, 1870; Louise A., b. Aug. 12, 1872, m. July 6, 1891, to Pr. Aribert of Anhalt; and Harold, b. May 12, d. May 20, 1876.

6. H. R. H. LOUISE Caroline Alberta, b. March 18, 1848; m. March 21, 1871, to John, Marquess of Lorne (b. August 6, 1845).

7. H. R. H. ARTHUR, W. P. A., Duke of Connaught, b. May 1, 1850; General in command at Aldershot; m. March 17, 1879, Princess Louise Margaret (b. July 25, 1860), daughter of the late Prince Frederick Chas. of Prussia, and has issue—Margaret, b. Jan. 15, 1882; Arthur, b. Jan. 13, 1883; Victoria Patricia, b. March 17, 1886.

8. H. R. H. LEOPOLD G. D. A., Duke of Albany, b. April 7, 1853; m. April 27, 1882, to Princess Helen (b. Feb. 17, 1861), daughter of the late Prince George of Waldeck, d. March 28, 1884, his issue being—Alice Mary, b. Feb. 25, 1882; Leopold Charles Edward G. A., Duke of Albany, b. July 19, 1884.

9. H. R. H. BEATRICE Mary Victoria Feodora, b. April 14, 1857; m. July 23, 1885, to Prince Henry Maurice of Battenberg (b. Oct. 5, 1858; d. Jan. 20, 1896), and has issue—Alexander Albert, b. Nov. 23, 1886; Victoria Eugénie Julia Ena, b. Oct. 24, 1887; Leopold Arthur Louis, b. May 21, 1889; and Maurice Victor Dono d., b. Oct. 3, 1891.

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Duke of Devonshire—Lord President of Council.

Viscount Cross—Lord Privy Seal.

Sir Michael E. Hicks Beach—Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Sir Matthew White Ridley—Secretary of Home Department.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain—Secretary of the Colonial Department.

Marquis of Lansdowne—Secretary of War Department.

Lord George Francis Hamilton—Secretary of Indian Department.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh—Secretary for Scotland.

Mr. George J. Goschen—First Lord of the Admiralty.

Mr. Arthur J. Balfour—First Lord of the Treasury.

Earl of Cadogan—Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Lord Ashbourne—Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

Mr. Charles T. Ritchie—President of Board of Trade.

Lord James of Hereford—Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster.

Mr. Henry Chaplin—President Local Government Board.

Mr. Walter H. Long—President Board of Agriculture.

Mr. Aretas Akers Douglas—First Commissioner of Works and Public Buildings.

THE ABOVE FORM THE CABINET.

Mr. Gerald Wm. Balfour—Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Duke of Norfolk—Postmaster General.

Sir John E. Gorst—Vice-President Committee of Council on Education.

Henry Torrens Anstruther

William Hayes Fisher.

Lord Stanley, M.P.

} Junior Lords of the Treasury.

Mr. Robert Wm. Hanbury—Financial-Secretary of Treasury.

Sir William H. Walond, Bart., M.P.—Patronage Secretary of Treasury.

Duke of Marlborough—Paymaster-General.

Sir Francis Hy. Jeune—Judge Advocate-General.

Admiral Sir Fred. Wm. Richards

Rear-Admiral A. K. Wilson, C.B.

Captain A. W. Moore,

Mr. J. Austen Chamberlain, M.P.

Mr. William G. E. Macartney—Parliamentary Secretary to Admiralty.

Mr. Jesse Collings—Parliamentary Secretary to Home Office.

Mr. William St. John F. Broderick—Parliamentary Secretary to Foreign Office.

Earl of Selborne—Parliamentary Secretary to Colonial Office.

Mr. George Wyndham—Parliamentary Secretary to War Office.

Mr. Thos. W. Russell—Parliamentary Secretary to Local Government

Board.

Earl of Dudley—Parliamentary Secretary to Board of Trade.

George Wyndham, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to War Office.

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THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Right Honorable Gilbert John Elliot-Murray-Kynynmond, B.A., Earl of Minto, Viscount Melgund; born July 9th, 1845; married, 1883, Mary Caroline, daughter of General the Hon. Charles Grey; served as lieutenant in the Scots Guards; has been brigadier-general commanding South of Scotland infantry volunteers; was a lieutenant-colonel of the Canadian militia during the Saskatchewan campaign of 1885; served with the Turkish army in the war of 1877, and in the Afghan war of 1879, was secretary to Field Marshal Lord Roberts at Cape of Good Hope, 1881; volunteer in the Egyptian campaign, 1882; military secretary to Governor-General the Marquis of Lansdowne, 1883-85; chief of staff to Major-General Middleton, 1885; Governor-General of Canada November, 1898. Salary £10,000 and residence.

The Governor-General's staff consists of Major L. G. Drummond, Scots Guards, military secretary; Lieut. W. F. Lascelles, Scots Guards, and Lieut. J. H. C. Graham, Coldstream Guards, aides-de-camp; Arthur Guise, Esq., comptroller of the household.

THE CABINET.

(Formed July 13th 1896.)

Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G.C.M.G.—Premier and President of the Council.

Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright, G.C.M.G.—Minister of Commerce.

Hon. Richard Wm. Scott—Secretary of State.

Hon. David Mills—Minister of Justice.

Hon. Sir Louis H. Davies, K.C.M.G.—Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Hon. Frederick W. Borden—Minister of Militia and Defence.

Hon. Wm. Mulock—Postmaster-General.

Hon. Sydney A. Fisher—Minister of Agriculture.

Hon. Joseph Israel Tarte—Minister of Public Works.

Hon. Andrew G. Blair—Minister of Railways and Canals.

Hon. Wm. S. Fielding—Minister of Finance.

Hon. Clifford Sifton—Minister of Interior.

Hon. Sir Henry Gustave Joly de Lotbiniere—Minister of Inland Revenue.

Hon. Wm. Paterson—Minister of Customs.

Hon. R. R. Dobell—Without portfolio.

Hon. James Somerville—Without portfolio.

Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick—Solicitor-General.

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GOVERNMENT OF ONTARIO.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat, G.C.M.G.; born at Kingston, July 22, 1820; married June, 1846, Jane, daughter of John Ewart, of Toronto; called to the Bar in 1841; appointed Q.C. in 1856; made K.C.M.G., 1892, and G.C.M.G., 1897; was a member of the Confederation Conference at Quebec, 1864; Postmaster-General of province of Canada, 1863 to March 1864, and from June to November, 1864; Vice-Chancellor of Upper Canada, 1864 to 1872; Premier of Ontario, 1872 till 1896; Senator and Minister of Justice of Canada, July, 1896, till October, 1897, when appointed Lieutenant-Governor. Salary \$10,000 a year and residence.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(Formed October 21, 1899.)

Hon. George Wm. Ross, premier and treasurer.
 Hon. John M. Rison Gibson, Attorney-General.
 Hon. Richard Harcourt, Minister of Education.
 Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture.
 Hon. Elihu James Davis, Commissioner of Crown Lands.
 Hon. James Robert Stratton, Secretary and Registrar.
 Hon. Francis Robert Latchford, Commissioner of Public Works.

GOVERNMENT OF QUEBEC.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Hon. Louis Amable Jette, Q.C., LL.D.; born at L'Assomption, Jan. 15, 1836; called to the Bar, 1862; elected to House of Commons for Montreal East 1872; appointed judge Superior Court, 1878, and Lieutenant-Governor Jan. 20, 1898. Married, 1862, Berthe, daughter of Touissant Lafamme. Salary \$10,000 and residence.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(Formed May 1897.)

Hon. F. G. Marchand—Premier and Treasurer.
 Hon. Horace Archambault—Attorney-General.
 Hon. H. T. Duffy—Commissioner of Public Works.
 Hon. S. M. Parent—Commissioner of Lands, Forests and Fisheries.
 Hon. F. G. M. Dechene—Commissioner of Agriculture.
 Hon. Adelard Turgeon—Commissioner of Colonization and Mines.
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Hon. Malachy Bowes Daly; born at Marchmount, Quebec, 6th February, 1836; married, 1859, Joanna, daughter of Sir Edward Kenny; M.P. for Halifax, 1878 to 1882; appointed Lieutenant-Governor 15th July, 1890, and re-appointed 29th July, 1895. Salary \$9,000 and residence.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. G. H. Murray—Premier, President of the Council and Provincial Secretary.

Hon. J. W. Longley—Attorney-General and Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Hon. Charles E. Church—Commissioner of Works and Mines.

Thomas Johnson, A. H. Comeau, Angus McGillvray, D. McPherson, Thomas R. Black and W. T. Pipes, without portfolio.

GOVERNMENT OF NEW BRUNSWICK.**LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.**

Hon. Abner Reid McClelan, born at Hopewell, N. B., 4th January, 1831; married Anna, daughter of W. J. Reed, of Port Harvey; was Chief Commissioner of Public Works for New Brunswick 1866 till Confederation, when called to the Senate; appointed Lieutenant-Governor, January, 1897. Salary \$9,000.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. Henry R. Emmerson—Premier and Chief Commissioner of Public Works.

Hon. Lemuel J. Tweedie—Provincial Secretary.

Hon. A. S. White—Attorney-General.

Hon. A. T. Dunn—Surveyor-General.

Hon. Charles A. Labilloy—Commissioner of Agriculture.

Hon. L. P. Farris and Ambrose D. Richard, without Portfolio.

GOVERNMENT OF MANITOBA.**LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.**

Hon. James Colebrook Patterson, born at Armagh, Ireland, 1839; married Miss Elliott of Windsor, Ont.; sat for North Essex in Ontario Legislature 1875 to 1878, and for House of Commons from 1878 till 1891, when he was returned for West Huron; Secretary of State of Canada and Minister of Militia, 1892 till September 2, 1895, when appointed lieutenant-governor of Manitoba. Salary \$10,000.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. Thomas Greenway—Premier, President of the Council, and Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration and Railway Commissioner.

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Hon. John D. Cameron—Attorney-General and Lands Commissioner.

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LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Hon. Thomas Robert McInnes, M.D., born at Lake Ainslie, N.S., November 5th, 1840; educated at Truro, N.S., normal school and Harvard; married Mrs. Webster, widow of George M. Webster, of Dresden, Ont.; was mayor of New Westminster, 1876-1878; M.P. for New Westminster 1878 till 1881, when appointed to Senate; named Lieutenant-Governor November 6, 1897. Salary \$9,000 and residence.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. C. A. Semlin—Premier and Commissioner of Public Works and Agriculture.

Hon. Alexander Henderson—Attorney-General and Commissioner of Education.

Hon. F. C. Cotton—Commissioner of Finance, Agriculture and Lands and Works.

Hon. Fred. J. Hume—Provincial Secretary and Commissioner of Mines.

Hon. R. McKechnie—President of the Executive Council.

GOVERNMENT OF P. E. ISLAND.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Hon. Peter Adolphus McIntyre, born at Peterville, P.E.I., 1840; educated at St. Dunstons, Quebec Seminary, and Laval; M.D. of McGill, 1867; married February 15, 1871, Agnes M., daughter of Angus McDonald, of Scuris; elected to Parliament 1874 and 1882; appointed May 22, 1899. Salary \$7,000 and residence.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. Donald Farquharson—Premier.

Hon. D. A. McKinnon—Attorney-General.

Hon. Angus McMillan—Provincial Secretary, Treasurer and Commissioner of Public Lands.

Hon. James R. McLean—Commissioner of Public Works.

Hons. J. W. Richards, Benj. Rogers, Peter McNutt, Anthony McLaughlin and Peter Sinclair—Without portfolio.

GOVERNMENT N. W. TERRITORIES.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Amedee Emmanuel Forget, born at Marieville, Que., November 12, 1847; appointed clerk N. W. Council 1876, Assistant Indian Commissioner 1888, and Indian Commissioner 1895; married Miss Henriette Drolet; appointed Lieutenant-Governor November 4, 1898. Salary \$7,000 and residence.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

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THE POLITICAL HISTORY OF 1899.

The publication on January 7, of the official record of the plebiscite vote taken on September 29, 1898, re-started the discussion as to what the Laurier Government would do about the verdict it had invited. The official record did not vary greatly from the unofficial compilations that had been made. It showed the total number of accepted ballots to have been 543,073, out of a total of 1,236,429 votes on the lists. The vote by provinces was declared to be:—

PROVINCES.	Total Number of Affirmative Answers.	Total Number of Negative Answers.	MAJORITY OF		Total Number of Votes polled.	Total Number of Voters on Lists.	Percentage of Voters polled to number of Voters on Lists.
			Affirmative Answers.	Negative Answers.			
Ontario	154,498	115,284	55,081	15,867	260,782	576,784	46.77
Quebec	28,436	122,760	3,918	98,242	151,196	335,678	45.04
Nova Scotia	34,678	5,370	29,308	.....	40,048	101,502	39.46
New Brunswick	26,919	9,575	18,179	835	36,494	90,003	40.55
Manitoba	12,419	2,978	9,441	.....	15,397	49,262	31.26
British Columbia	5,731	4,756	1,357	382	10,487	35,537	29.51
Prince Edward Island	9,461	1,146	8,315	.....	10,607	23,388	45.35
Territories, (three Provisional Districts)	6,238	2,824	3,414	.....	9,062	24,275	37.33
Totals, Canada	278,380	264,693	129,013	115,326	543,073	1,236,429	43.92
Majority in favor of Prohibition . . . . .	.....	.....	13,687	.....	.....	.....	.....

There was a good deal of discussion in prohibition circles over the figures, and charges were made, and supported by internal evidence of the returns themselves, that in the Province of Quebec frauds had been committed in the voting which rendered the return non-effective as an evidence of what the popular sentiment was. This matter as all others connected with the immediate effect of the plebiscite was set at rest by the letter of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who with a number of his colleagues had listened to an argument on behalf of the Dominion Alliance in favor of making the vote the ground for legislative action for the prohibition of the "importation, manufacture or sale of spirits, wine, ale, beer, cider, and

all other alcoholic liquors for use as beverages." The Premier's reply was addressed to Mr. F. S. Spence, secretary of the Alliance, and bore date March 4. It read:—

"Dear Mr. Spence,—When the delegation of the Dominion Alliance waited upon the Government last fall to ask, as a consequence of the plebiscite, the introduction of prohibitory legislation, they based their demand upon the fact that on the total of the vote cast there was a majority in favor of the principle of prohibition. The exact figures of the votes recorded were not at that time accurately known, but the official figures, which we have now, show that on the question put to the electors, 278,487 voted yea, and 264,571 voted nay.

"After the official figures had been made public, it was contended that the margin and difference between the majority and minority was so slight, that it practically constituted a tie, and there was therefore no occasion for the Government to pronounce either one way, or the other. The Government does not share that view. We are of the opinion that the fairest way of approaching the question is by the consideration of the total vote cast in favor of prohibition, leaving aside altogether the vote recorded against it.

"In that view of the question, the record shows that the electorate of Canada, to which the question was submitted, comprised 1,233,849 voters, and of that number less than 23 per cent., or a trifle over one-fifth, affirmed their conviction in the principle of prohibition.

"If we remember that the object of the plebiscite was to give an opportunity to those who have at heart the cause of prohibition, who believed that the people were with them and that if the question were voted upon by itself without any other issue which might detract from its consideration, a majority of the electorate would respond and thus show the Canadian people prepared and ready for its adoption, it must be admitted that the expectation was not justified by the event. On the other hand, it was argued before us by yourself and others, that as the plebiscite campaign was carried out by the friends of prohibition, without any expenditure of money, and without the usual excitement of political agitation, the vote recorded in favor of it was comparatively a large one. This statement I did not then controvert, nor do I controvert it here and now. I simply remark that the honesty of the vote did not suffer from the absence of those causes of excitement, and that even if the totality of the vote might have been somewhat increased by such cause, its moral force would not have been made any stronger.

"I venture to submit for your consideration, and the consideration of the members of the Dominion Alliance, who believe in prohibition as the most efficient means of suppressing the evils of intemperance, that no good purpose would be served by forcing upon the people a measure which is shown by the vote to have the support of less than 23 per cent. of the electorate. Neither would it serve any good purpose to enter here into further controversy on the many incidental points discussed before us. My object is simply to convey to you the conclusion that in our judgment, the expression of public opinion recorded at the polls in favor of prohibition did not represent such a proportion of the electorate as would justify the introduction by the Government of a prohibitory measure."

Prohibition organizations did not take kindly to the stand the Government had assumed, and more or less denunciatory resolutions were adopt-

ed as the various bodies met. Some New Brunswick organizations got up a petition asking the Governor-General to dismiss the ministers and give the people an opportunity to decide in a general election on their conduct in ignoring their pledges.

In the House of Commons Mr. Flint (Yarmouth) moved a resolution declaring in favor of an act to prohibit the liquor traffic in Canada, but only to come into force in each province when a majority of the electors therein, voting at an election, declared in favor of such act.

An amendment to Mr. Flint's resolution, moved by Mr. McClure (Colchester) declared that in the opinion of this House the time has arrived when it is expedient to prohibit the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes.

To this Mr. Parmalee (Shefford) moved a sub-amendment affirming that "the result of the plebiscite on the question of the prohibition of the liquor traffic in Canada, shows that there is not an active prohibition sentiment sufficiently pronounced to justify the expectation that a prohibitory law could be successfully enforced and therefore, in the opinion of this House, such a prohibitory law should not, at present, be enacted." This was understood to represent the Government's view, but it was not voted on, owing to other business being given precedence, and the plebiscite lapsed into the realm of dead issues.

THE QUEBEC COMMISSION.

The practical failure of the commission to consider the relations between Canada and the United States was the next incident of political note. The commission had met in Quebec on August 23, 1898, and after prolonged sittings had adjourned to Washington. No great success seemed to attend its work there, and on February 20 the following announcement was made on the authority of Senator Fairbanks and Sir Wilfrid Laurier as representing the two sections of the body:—

"The commission adjourned to meet at Quebec August 2, unless the chairmen of the respective commissions shall agree upon another date.

"The commission has made very substantial progress in the settlement and adjustment of many of the questions upon which it has been earnestly engaged. But it has been unable to agree upon the settlement of the Alaskan boundary. This problem has been a complicated and difficult one, but the commissioners, acting in the utmost friendliness and cordiality, have been unable to agree upon a satisfactory adjustment. The difficulties, apart from the immediate delimitation of this boundary by the commission itself, arise from the condition under which it might be referred to arbitration.

"The British commissioners desired that the whole question should be referred on terms similar to those provided in the reference of the Venezuelan boundary line, and which, by providing an umpire, would ensure certainty and finality.

"The United States commissioners, on the other hand, thought the local conditions in Alaska so different that some modification of the Venezuelan boundary reference should be introduced. They thought the reference should be made to six eminent jurists, three chosen by each of the high contracting parties without providing for an umpire, they believing that finality would be secured by a majority vote of the parties chosen. They did not see any present prospect of agreeing to a European umpire to be selected in the manner proposed by the British commissioners, while the British commissioners were unwilling to agree to the selection of an American umpire in the manner suggested by the United States commissioners.

"The United States commissioners further contended that special stipulations should be made in any reference to arbitration that the existing settlements on the tidewaters of the coast should in any event continue to belong to the United States. To this contention the British commissioners refused to agree.

"It was, therefore, deemed advisable to adjourn to a convenient date, in order to enable the respective governments to consider the subject with respect to which no conclusion yet has been reached."

This was generally accepted as an indication that the commission would not meet again. It did not meet on August 2. On the other hand Sir Louis H. Davies, one of the Canadian commissioners, went to England, where the Alaska boundary matter had been referred to Mr. Choate, the United States ambassador, and the Foreign Office. The result was that on October 24 it was announced that a modus vivendi had been arranged, the text of which was given out at Washington as follows:—

"It is hereby agreed between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain that the boundary line between Canada and the territory of Alaska in the region about the head of Lynn Canal shall be provisionally fixed, without prejudice to the claim of either party in the permanent adjustment of the international boundary, as follows:—

"In the region of the Dalton trail, a line beginning at the peak west of Porcupine Creek, marked on the map No. 10 of the United States commission, December 31, 1895, and on sheet No. 18 of the British commission, December 31, 1895, with the number 6,500, thence running to the Klehini (or Klahela) river in the direction of the peak north of that river, marked 5,020 on the aforesaid United States map, and 5,025 on the aforesaid British map, thence following the high or right bank of the said Klehini river to junction thereof with the Chilkat river, a mile and a half, more or less, north of Klukwan; provided that persons proceeding to or from Porcupine Creek shall be freely permitted to follow the trail between the said creek and the said junction of the rivers, into and across the territory in the Canadian side of the temporary line wherever the trail crosses to such side, and, subject to such reasonable regulations for the protection of the revenue as the Canadian Government may prescribe, to carry with them over such part or parts of the trail between the said points as may lie on the Canadian side of the temporary line, such goods and articles as they desire, without being required to pay any customs duties on such goods and articles, and from said junction to the summit of the peak east of the Chilkat river, marked on the aforesaid map No. 10 of the United States commission, the No. 5410 and on the map No.

17 of the aforesaid British commission, with the No. 5490, the Dyea and Skagway trails, the summits of the ChilKoot and White passes.

"It is understood, as formerly set forth in communications of the Department of State of the United States, that the citizens who are subjects of either power, found by this arrangement within the temporary jurisdiction of the other, shall suffer no diminution of the rights and privileges which they now enjoy.

"The Government of the United States will at once appoint an officer of officers in conjunction with the officer or officers to be named by the Government of Her Britannic Majesty to mark the temporary line agreed upon by the erection of posts, stakes, or other appropriate temporary marks."

Sir Louis Davies also delivered to Mr. Choate, the United States ambassador at London, a proposition for the final settlement of the matter, given out from Washington as follows:—

"That the boundary line be arbitrated upon terms similar to those imposed by the United States and Great Britain over Venezuela, particularly those provisions making fifty years occupancy by either side conclusive evidence of title, occupancy of less than that period to be taken as equity allows under international law.

"That, as a condition, precedent to and absolutely preliminary to arbitration, Skagway and Dyea would be conceded to the United States without further claim, if Canada received Pyramid Harbor.

"In other words, Canada gives up much of the disputed gold country in return for a seaport, but stipulates that she must get the latter before she agrees to arbitrate the boundary line."

THE SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.

Parliament assembled on March 16, and sat for five months, the session being one of the least satisfactory in the history of the country. There was not much in the speech from the throne to provoke controversy, but it was not till April 18 that the debate on it ended, and when it was ended it was hard to say what it was all about. The Government did not control the House of Commons, and things drifted. A feature of the debate was the discussion provoked by the reference in the Governor-General's speech to the Yukon country, and some more than usually angry passages occurred. So strong was the feeling outside that the Opposition resolved to test the sentiment of the House of Commons by an amendment to the address (moved by Mr. Clarke, Toronto) as follows:—

"That this House deems it expedient to inform His Excellency that in view of the widespread charges of incapacity, misconduct and corruption in the administration of public affairs connected with the Yukon, it is the duty of the Government to appoint, without delay, an independent judicial commission to make a thorough investigation into that subject and report the result."

The Government did not care to meet this directly, and proposed an amendment to the amendment, declaring that the House of Commons had "observed with pleasure that on receipt of complaints against some of the officials in the Yukon District, His Excellency's Government took prompt action to enquire into the matter of such complaints by appointing Mr. William Ogilvie as a commissioner for that purpose," and having entire confidence in the integrity and ability of Mr. Ogilvie, was satisfied that his inquiry would be impartial and thorough, and that it would place His Excellency's advisers in possession of all information necessary to enable them to do justice to all parties concerned."

This sub-amendment was carried by a vote of 101 to 48; but it did not end the matter.

DIRECT YUKON CHARGES.

Sir Hibbert Tupper on June 28 renewed the attack in a spirited speech. He alleged that the scandals in the Yukon began with Mr. Sifton's administration of the Department of the Interior. He also made a series of charges, supporting his position by documentary proof from the records laid before Parliament, in which, among other things, he alleged, on his responsibility as a member of the Privy Council and of Parliament:—

That Hon. Clifford Sifton, minister of the Interior, had been guilty of scandalous neglect, delay and mismanagement in the administration of his department in the Yukon district, in delaying to act on the reports of 1896 made by Mr. Wm. Ogilvie, which announced the finding of gold and indicated the probability of an early increase in the population, necessitating the taking of steps to regulate the liquor traffic, to try cases of contract, collection of debt, etc. And, though Mr. Ogilvie's recommendations were seconded by the reports of the deputy minister of the interior, by Mr. Fawcett, the gold commissioner, and by the surveyor-general, Parliament was allowed to adjourn on the 29th of June, 1897, without making any provision for supplies or passing the needed legislation.

That the telegram of Mr. Sifton, of August 12, 1897, announcing the appointment of Major Walsh as commissioner, was misleading and calculated to add to the confusion already existing, and that, through Mr. Sifton's blundering the appointment of Major Walsh was irregular if not illegal, and that ministers had made misleading statements in Parliament in regard to Major Walsh's functions and duties.

That there were irregularities and delays in the appointment of Mr. Thomas Fawcett as gold commissioner, surveyor and land agent and in regard to other nominations in the Yukon.

That H. H. Norwood, one of the inspectors of mining locations and supplies, was an uncertificated master of a whaling vessel, and a naturaliz-

ed citizen of the United States, and that J. D. McGregor, the other, was a livery stable keeper, and that both were incompetent for the proper discharge of their duties.

That the Government of Canada appointed, on the recommendation of Mr. Sifton, certain officials who were incapable, incompetent, inefficient and corrupt, to positions requiring experience, technical knowledge and integrity of character.

That Mr. Sifton, as minister of the interior, had been guilty of favoritism and particularly in the administration of the laws and regulations applicable to the district of the Yukon.

That Mr. Sifton had given to A. E. Philp and A. D. Cameron, who were his partners in business, and members of the firm of Sifton, Philp & Cameron, of Brandon, leases for placer mining and gold dredging on Bonanza Creek, Stewart River, and Indian Creek, both in their own names and through others, W. J. Lindsay, P. C. Mitchell, and W. L. Parish, all of Brandon, but said to be of other places in the leases.

That the said Philp represented in writing that he was engaged in a dredging venture in the Yukon and endeavoring to induce others to join him, representing in writing that Mr. Sifton, the minister, and Major Walsh were also interested with him, but their names could not appear "for obvious reasons."

That Mr. Sifton gave to said Philp a permit or authority, signed contrary to law, which was offered for sale by the said Philp for a large sum of money.

That, contrary to the express provisions of the law, Mr. Sifton gave to Mr. F. C. Wade, who had been appointed Crown Prosecutor, clerk of the court, and registrar, and legal adviser to the Executive Council, permission to become financially interested in Dominion lands and mining claims, and that Mr. Wade, with the minister's sanction, did become so interested.

That unsanitary conditions had been allowed to unnecessarily prevail in the Dawson district, and that municipal works had been neglected, resulting in an outbreak of disease.

That there had been gross abuses connected with the issue and use of liquor permits.

That Major Walsh did not send regular reports to the Government of his doings, and adopted or countenanced a system in the Yukon territory tending to inspire a reasonable distrust of the justice and good faith of the Dominion of Canada.

That Major Walsh, in sundry instances, acted in a manner repugnant to the honor and policy of the Dominion of Canada, and contrary to the principles of constitutional and parliamentary government, and thereby brought the Canadian Government and the Queen's authority and name into contempt and caused injury to the Queen's subjects and others; that he was guilty of misbehavior in office, and of doing acts directly contrary to the design of his office.

That six Indians from Port William Mission, transported at the expense of the Government, and under the direction of Philip Walsh (brother of the Major) located and recorded mining claims for and on behalf of Major Walsh, these claims being later transferred to Lewis Walsh, another brother.

That Major Walsh broke the law in dealing with holders of N. W. T. liquor permits, and permitted the sale of spirituous liquors on Sundays, and also illegally assumed authority to permit spirituous liquors to be brought into the Yukon country.

That application to Mr. Sifton and political influence became and was necessary in order to secure respect for permits issued under the law, and a Liberal lawyer was enabled to charge a large sum to secure the good offices of the minister in consequence of irregular and illegal conduct under his administration.

That Major Walsh allowed the illegal staking of claims, and illegally exempted individuals from the law and regulations respecting the payment of royalties.

That the Crown Prosecutor, Mr. Wade, declined to act in the enforcement of the laws, ordinances and regulations of the Northwest Territories.

That Mr. Wade actively practiced his profession while holding an official position in the Yukon district, and appeared before the courts and the gold commissioner as the paid advocate of private parties having business transactions with the various departments of the Government.

That the gold commissioner's legal adviser accepted retainers and fees from persons contesting claims before the commissioner,

That the acting Dominion lands agent, registrar, clerk of the court, crown prosecutor, accepted retainers, fees or remuneration to procure or for procuring, or attempting or promising to procure, grants or title or possession of Dominion lands and mining claims.

That an officer of the Government was guilty of blackmailing persons engaged in the sale of spirituous liquors and keeping of gambling saloons.

That Mr. Wade, while holding the position of registrar of lands, clerk of the court and crown attorney, was financially and personally interested in the disposal of lands known as the Water Front.

That officials in the employment of the Government were guilty, directly and indirectly, of accepting and agreeing to accept offers, proposals, gifts, promises, compensation and consideration for their assistance and influence for and in the performance of work, and in the procuring of mining claims, mining interests, land interests and information from public offices and public records, contrary to the provisions of the Criminal Code.

That officials in the employment of the Government have been guilty of directly and indirectly accepting or receiving gifts, compensation and considerations for assisting or favoring certain individuals in the transaction

of business with the Government, contrary to the provisions of the Criminal Code.

That officials in the employment of the Government have been guilty of fraud and breaches of trust affecting the public, contrary to the provisions of the Criminal Code.

That the official records in the Government offices of the Yukon District were kept secret and inspection thereof was not allowed, which practice led to other consequences, what has come to be known as a system of "grafting," and to other abuses, so that, for instance, after application for a record of a mining claim, if the property were found by or through officials in the mining office to be of value it was staked and recorded in a name other than that of the first applicant, but in a name of some one who represented the interest of an official; and to a system known as the "side door," whereby officials were permitted to and did exact private fees for official work, and official information, and it became and was difficult to secure the performance of work during office hours.

That this "side door" system prevailed at the post office and involved abuse and wrong-doing on the part of officials and employees of the Government.

That a system of bribery among Government officials was rendered necessary by the inability otherwise to procure them to perform their duties.

That blackmailing by officials of persons applying to record claims has prevailed.

That unfair and fraudulent use has been made by officials of knowledge acquired in the discharge of their duties.

That timber inspectors or officials engaged in the inspection and protection of the Government timber lands and interests in the Yukon District have become interested financially in the said timber interests and have secured sums of money over and above their official fees in connection with the performance of their duties, contrary to the provisions of the statute in this behalf made and provided.

That Mr. Justice Dugas was appointed a judge for the Yukon District on the 7th October, 1898, and became a member of said Council by virtue of his office, and that he, while a judge for the Yukon Judicial District, and while a member of the Executive Council, became, was and is pecuniarily interested in mining claims in said district.

That confidential information has been illegally revealed by officials in the office of the gold commissioner.

That gross and scandalous abuses occurred in the Department of Customs in the district in regard to the registration of United States vessels, whereby the revenue suffered.

That the Minister of Marine and Fisheries appointed to the office of inspector of steamboats one Russell, who had been previously dismissed

from the public service for improper conduct; and that the laws respecting steamboats had not been properly enforced.

That the Postmaster-General was guilty of gross neglect in the administration of his department in regard to the postal service of the Yukon, and that the postmaster at Dawson City gave an improper privilege in connection with the delivery of letters to the Yukon Mail and Express Delivery Company.

Sir Hibbert Tupper concluded with a quotation from the special correspondence of the London Times, which said:—

"It is deplorable to have to admit, but it is idle to ignore the fact that the administration of the Klondike district and the relations which exist between the representatives of the Government and the public leave almost everything to be desired. The population remains, on the whole, orderly and law-abiding, but it is in an open and emphatically expressed anticipation of changes which, to give satisfaction, must include within their operation both the system and the personnel. To put the position as plainly as is daily and hourly stated on the mining fields and in the streets of Dawson, there is a widely prevalent conviction not only that the laws are bad, but that the officers through whom they are administered are corrupt. It is hard on innocent and upright individuals whose administrative duties may be performed with scrupulous integrity to be associated in the sweeping charge which is made against the whole official body, but there is no disguising the universal dissatisfaction, and innocent and guilty stand at present together. It is impossible to talk for five minutes on business with any one on the mines or in the streets without some allusion occurring to the subject, and it is a painful experience for Englishmen, proud of the purity of the British system of government, to be compelled to listen to the plain-spoken comments of Americans and foreigners.

"Apart from the graver charges, there is much dissatisfaction with imperfections of organization, which are ascribed to inaptitude and inattention to business on the part of the responsible officers. That there are, as yet, no roads, no trustworthy mail arrangements, no sanitary organization of any kind, and no clear distribution of streets and town lots in a town of nearly 20,000 inhabitants, are conditions which are held to be wholly unnecessary in view of the amount of the revenue derived from the mines and the fact that the town is now two years old. There can be no question that in these respects 'gold fever' has had the effect of diverting energy and attention from all but mining interests. The unsanitary condition of Dawson, situated as the town is upon a swamp, and devoid of the most elementary provisions for cleanliness and health, is a standing menace to the community. Typhoid is prementarily in the town; the death-rate is abnormally high; and there are as yet no signs of any measures to be taken to avert the danger of a serious outbreak of epidemic. That mining districts cannot be surveyed, that claims in many instances cannot be recorded, that necessary information with regard to districts already staked is not open to the public are facts which have come to be regarded by the public as so many purposely designed channels for individual bribery. A half or a quarter interest is frequently quoted as the price at which good claims can be recorded, and scarcely a day passes in which some fresh story does not become current of the number of dollars which it has cost to obtain letters from a nominally unsorted mail or to make good an entrance on business into one of the public offices."

The charges thus enunciated covered every feature almost of the Yukon administrative record. Some were of minor importance, but even these gave weight to the heavier indictment, as showing that the whole system was weak, wicked and corrupt. They were made, it is to be remembered, on the responsibility of a public man who had been for years in Parliament, who is a member of the Privy Council, and who was widely known, as the British agent before the Behring Sea Arbitration tribunal at Paris. They were supported by extensive quotations from public documents and reports, going to bear out their justification, and were made for the purpose of obtaining an enquiry by independent judges into the truth of what had been alleged. Sir Hibbert Tupper therefore moved:—

"That an humble address be presented to His Excellency to desire that His Excellency will be graciously pleased to give immediate orders to his Attorney-General that the most effectual means be taken for discovering the facts in any way relating to the above charges, and that His Excellency will also be graciously pleased to order the issue of a Royal Commission to two or more judges of the Supreme Court of Canada, or to any two judges of the Superior Courts of any province of Canada, granting and conferring the fullest possible powers for a complete, effectual and exhaustive inquiry with a view to the discovery of the truth of the statements and charges aforesaid, and to this end that His Excellency be advised that in the opinion of this House such a Commission should be clothed by a special act containing similar provisions, powers, jurisdiction, discretion and authority as are conferred by the Revised Statutes of Canada, Chapter 10, being 'An Act respecting inquiries as to corrupt practices at Elections of Members of the House of Commons.'"

The debate that followed was a very angry one. It ended in a division on June 29, in which the Government supporters numbered 82, and the Opposition 32, and on this the motion to enquire into the charges was rejected. Two Liberal members, Mr. Oliver, of Alberta, and Mr. Richardson, of Lisgar, voted with the Conservatives, and for the enquiry, while Hon. Jean Costigan stood by the Government, whose party he afterwards formally joined.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

Mr. Fielding delivered his budget speech on May 2. He surprised some who had been looking for tariff reductions, and some who had been seeking for increases, by announcing that no changes in the rates of customs duties would be made. Much of the speech was made up of tables prepared to show the increase in the commerce of the country since the

Liberal ministry's advent. He showed, for the year ending with June 30, 1898, a revenue of \$49,555,238; and an expenditure on ordinary administrative services of \$38,832,525, claiming a surplus of \$1,722,712. There had, however, been expenditures of \$4,156,696, on railways, canals, public works, Dominion lands, militia, etc., as well as a sum of \$1,414,934 on railway subsidies. These, coming out of capital, or borrowed money, totalled \$5,571,631. There had been a net increase in the debt during the twelve months of \$2,417,802, and a temporary loan of £500,000 had been made in London to provide for the pressing needs. For the year 1898-99 Mr. Fielding estimated the ordinary revenue at \$46,632,398, and the expenditure (outside of capital) at \$42,026,028. The result showed that he had somewhat underestimated the former and over estimated the latter, the unrevised returns showing a revenue of \$46,796,368, and an expenditure of \$41,760,342, to which is to be added an outlay on capital account of \$9,130,771. There was a net increase in the debt during the year of \$1,770,773.

Mr. Fielding caused some amusement by his remarks on the difficulty of enforcing economy, pointing out that many who publicly called for a lessening of the expenditure were the most clamorous for grants in localities where their personal interests lay.

The debate was not long. There were, indeed, few long debates during the session on matters of grave import. The formal resolution was voted on on May 6.

Mr. Foster, who made the reply to Mr. Fielding, was equally pleased with the evidences of prosperity which the Minister of Finance had produced. They were, he said, a tribute to the efficiency of the National Policy of the Conservative party. They were the outcome of the protection that, in spite of their theories, the Liberals had left in the tariff. Mr. Foster showed that between 1880 and 1887 the average customs rates on dutiable goods coming into Canada was 26¼ per cent. In 1896 it had been 29.94 per cent., and in 1897 29.96 per cent. In 1898, the first year in which the Liberal Government's tariff was in force, it was 29.22 per cent., and in the first eight months of 1899 it was 28.98 per cent. The general reduction in the tariff under the Liberals did not amount to three-quarters of one per cent. on the whole dutiable list.

Mr. Foster had something more to say on the finances. On August 11 he reviewed the general administration of the Government, concluding with a motion setting forth its general failure to fulfil its promises to secure (a) Reduction in taxation; (b) Decrease in expenditure; (c) Diminution of the public debt; (d) The extermination of the principle and practice of protection; (e) Independence of Parliament and purity of the electorate; (f) The abolition of railway bonuses or subsidies; (g) An honest, economical and business administration. The failure in the matter of the

promises as to the taxation, the expenditure, the debt, the extermination of the principle of protection were illustrated in the following:—

	Average 1892-96.	1896.	1898.	1899.
Customs Taxation	\$19,839,684	\$20,219,037	\$22,157,788	\$25,157,931
Rate per cent on dutiable goods for home consump- tion.	30·25	29·94	29·24	28·74
Rate per cent on dutiable and free.	17·47	18·28	16·95	16·57
Customs and excise taxation.	\$27,710,432	\$27,759,285	\$29,576,456	\$33,805,374 *700,000
				\$34,505,374
Rate per head	5·63	5·42	5·63	6·50
Total revenue collected.	\$36,412,378	\$36,618,591	\$40,555,238	\$44,698,155
Rate per head	7·27	7·14	7·73	8·41
Total expenditure.	\$42,141,763	\$41,702,383	\$45,334,281	\$50,000,000
Expenditure per head	8·41	8·14	8·64	9·40
Net public debt.		\$258,497,432	\$263,956,308	\$264,283,937

* Estimate to finish year.

These figures showed, said Mr. Foster, that comparing 1899 with 1896, the amount of customs and excise taxation has been increased by nearly \$7,000,000, or by over \$1 per head of the population, and the total amount collected from the people by over \$8,000,000, or about \$1.27 per head. The total expenditure has been increased by about \$8,000,000 or over \$1.25 per head, whilst the total amount not including next year's supplementary voted for the year 1899-1900 reaches the astounding sum of \$51,796,344, or \$13,000,000 more than was voted and \$14,847,197 more than was expended of the year 1896. The net debt has increased about \$6,000,000, and must be seriously augmented by the enormous expenditures authorized at the then present session of Parliament. The Government had not exterminated free trade. It had not maintained the independence of Parliament but had trafficked in seats in the House of Commons, by promising and giving to members places of emolument and profit. It had not abolished railway subsidies, and it had not given an honest, economical and business administration. Mr. Foster concluded by inviting the House to vote

"That this House is of the opinion that the violation of public pledges, made definitely and solemnly by a party when seeking to change the administration of the country, is corrupting to public morals and reprehensible in the highest degree, and in the case of the present government, calls for the severest condemnation.

"That the astounding increase in all manner of public expenditure by the Government, and in the indefensible nature of many of these expenditures, enhancing as they do the already too heavy burdens of taxation, is cause for anxiety and alarm, and threatens great public danger.

"That the extravagance, lack of principle and incapacity shown by the administration calls for censure by this House and the country."

The Government's supporters were equal to the occasion, and all in the House of Commons at the time voted that what had been done was right, whether it was in keeping with the party's pledges or not.

THE LARGE EXPENDITURE.

The Finance Minister's statements as to the financial administration of 1897-98, and 1898-99 did not promise much in the way of fulfilment of the promises of economy on the strength of which the ministers had secured the control of affairs. They hardly prepared the country, however, for the large expenditures it was proposed to make in 1899-1900 (the current year) or for the large amount of railway and bridge subsidies asked. The extent of the former staggered even good Liberals. They were announced on July 27, and included a grant of \$1,000,000 for a bridge over the St. Lawrence at Quebec, \$896,000 for the Ontario & Rainy River Railway, and various items for all sorts and conditions of railways (some of them not chartered) in all sorts of places. Their total was \$6,590,295. With the estimates for the public services and other items they raised the total of the expenditures authorized to the huge sum of near sixty millions of dollars, made up as follows:—

Main estimates..	\$46,286,550
Supplementary estimates..	5,048,189
Railway and bridge subsidies....	5,540,295
Quebec bridge subsidy..	1,000,000
Drummond County Railway purchase	1,600,000
Rental to Grand Trunk for use of tracks from St. Rosalie to Montreal as part of Drummond Railway arrangement..	140,000
Gift to city of Ottawa..	60,000
	\$59,675,034

In the case of the latter two items the sums set down are for one year's payments only. The agreement with the Grand Trunk is for 99 years, so that \$13,860,000 is to be paid out before the arrangement is finished, as well as a proportion of the working charges of the line covered by the agreement.

In the case of the grant to the city of Ottawa, for improving its streets, parks, squares, etc., the arrangement is to last for twenty years. It is part of the Premier's plan for making Ottawa the "Washington of the North," at the expense of the general tax payers of Canada. It will take \$1,200,000 out of the national treasury.

Taking these sums on actuarial calculation as to what the cash cost would be (\$4,421,000 and \$386,000 respectively) it is found that the total liabilities of the treasury created at the fourth session under the Laurier Government amounted to \$66,643,000.

THE DRUMMOND COUNTY.

Mr. Blair, as minister of railways and canals, on May 9 moved a resolution authorizing the purchase of the Drummond County Railway for a sum of \$1,600,000. This was the revised plan for securing the road, adopted

in view of the rejection by the Senate of the original scheme of purchase, which was to pay an annual sum to the company of \$64,000 a year for ninety-nine years. This peculiar system of payment was calculated to be equal to \$2,094,192, by Mr. Fitzgerald, the Government's own actuary and insurance superintendent, who in his testimony before the parliamentary committee of the session of 1898 was questioned and answered as follows:—

"Q.—An annuity of \$64,000 for ninety-nine years is worth what, computed at 2 7-8 per cent. annually? (2 7-8 per cent is the net rate of interest paid on the last Dominion 2 1-2 per cent. loan.)

"A.—It is worth \$2,091,541.

"Q.—Computing it on the basis of a semi-annual payment of interest, what would it be?

"A.—\$2,094,192.

"Q.—If we purchase a road by paying \$64,000 a year for it for ninety-nine years and Canada's borrowing powers are 2 7-8 per cent., payable half-yearly, that would be equivalent to paying how much?

"A.—\$2,094,192."

The new arrangement, therefore, meant that, compared with the scheme the Senate had rejected in 1898, the country was to save \$494,192. Hon. Mr. Kerr, of Cobourg, one of the new senators created by the Laurier Government, speaking on this point in the Senate, claimed it as an evidence of the Senate's wisdom, saying (page 620, Senate Debates, 1899):

"This matter was before the Senate on a previous occasion. Fortunately, or unfortunately for me, perhaps, I was not present, but I learned yesterday from the hon. leader of the Opposition in this House that by the course the Senate took when this matter was before them on the first occasion, the country has saved over \$700,000 of money. I am glad to hear it. That item stands to the credit of this Senate, and what I want to do is to see that that item is not blurred by anything we do now. I want that item to stand there to the credit of this Senate, that this Senate has been the means of saving to this country some \$700,000. I am a member of the Senate and I intend from now to the end of the chapter to stand up for the rights and dignity of the Senate, and I will advocate its rights on every and all occasions, and I will give credit when I think credit is due. I am bound to say that the Senate has been the means of saving this country some \$700,000 by the course that they took then. I submit further that the Senate ought to be satisfied with that."

The Senate was satisfied with that. The measure was carried in the House of Commons by 91 to 40, and accepted in the Senate. On November 7 there was paid over to the Drummond County Railway Company a sum of \$1,439,000, the difference between this sum and \$1,600,000 being retained to secure the Government pending the completion of certain titles, and in connection with certain minor clauses of the agreement.

The deal was the occasion of a second somewhat acrimonious debate, due largely to Mr. Blair's refusal to give to Parliament legitimate information bearing on the details of the arrangements the Government had made. By the agreement with the Grand Trunk Railway by which the Intercolonial Railway trains were to have a right of way over the Grand Trunk tracks from Ste. Rosalie (the terminus of the Drummond County

road) to Montreal, with station and freight yard, facilities at Montreal, the Grand Trunk was to be paid \$140,000 a year, the Government also agreeing to pay the company a share of the cost of maintaining its tracks, stations, bridges, signals, etc., proportionate to the use made of the line by the Intercolonial trains. There was also a traffic arrangement included in the agreement, by which, for a period of 99 years, the Government and the company were to exchange traffic between the two lines, the Intercolonial to the exclusion of other railways. This was objected to in the Senate as unnecessarily and unwisely binding the Government for a century ahead. The measure was accordingly amended so as to authorize the Government to make traffic interchange arrangements of the kind in question, to be terminable, however, on the Government giving six months' notice. The purpose was to secure to the Government the right to make arrangements with any other road that may be in a position to profitably exchange traffic with the Intercolonial. This amendment the Government accepted, and it is now part of the agreement.

PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

Preferential trade was the subject of a one-day debate, on a motion by Sir Charles Tupper declaring:

"That in March, 1896, the Right Honourable Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of State for the colonies, suggested that duties favoring the colonies should be imposed by the United Kingdom upon her imported foreign produce, provided the colonies would in return make large preferential concessions in favour of the United Kingdom; and he asked the colonies to better the offer they had previously made:

"That in June, 1896, Mr. Chamberlain said that he found the germs of a satisfactory proposal for such preferential trade within the Empire, in a resolution passed that year by the Toronto Board of Trade;

"That on the 13th of June, in the presence of the Prime Minister of Canada, the Duke of Devonshire, a former leader of the Liberal Party in England, said (while declaring himself still to be a free trader) that 'Virtues were given to free trade which it did not possess and results were predicted which have not followed;' that 'its speedy universal adoption all over the world was prophesied, and that prophecy has been falsified;' that 'the thick and thin admirers and believers in the Manchester School seek to persuade us that although that prophecy has not been fulfilled, it was the best thing for us that we should be the only free trading country in the world;' that 'very few disciples of free trade of 50 years ago would have believed for a moment, that at this time France and Germany would have been carrying on enormous trade under strictly protective conditions;' that 'the world has not become the commercial paradise that was predicted in the early days of free trade opinion;' that 'we have since learned by painful experience that no old or new markets are being thrown open to us by the influence of free trade alone;' that 'if we want to provide for the increasing commerce which is necessary for the support of our increasing population, we must find these markets for ourselves;' and that 'Colonial expansion and consolidation are essential to the maintenance of our continued prosperity.'

"That the speech in which the Duke of Devonshire gave utterance to these views, was regarded in England as a foreshadowing of the adoption by Lord Salisbury's Government of the proposal above referred to, made by Mr. Chamberlain in March, 1896.

"That in his interview with the Colonial Premiers during the Jubilee Celebration of 1897, the Colonial Secretary said:

'In the meanwhile, however, I may say that I note a resolution which appears to have been passed unanimously at the meeting of the Premiers in Hobart, in which the desire was expressed for closer commercial arrangements with the Empire, and I think it was suggested that a commission of inquiry should be created in order to see in what way practical effect might be given to the aspiration. If that be the case, and if it were thought that at the present time you were not prepared to go beyond inquiry, if it were the wish of the other colonies, of Canada and of the South African colonies, to join in such an inquiry, Her Majesty's Government would be delighted to make arrangements for the purpose, and to accept any suggestions as to the form of the reference and the character and constitution of the Commission, and would very gladly take part in it.'

"That in January, 1898, Mr. Chamberlain once more returned to the subject of this great British policy, and said 'he thought he had already convinced the colonies that the Imperial authorities were ready to meet them more than half way in any proposal they make for closer union;' that the Imperial authorities 'would not be deterred either by economic pedantries or selfishness' from giving favorable considerations to any such proposals, and that he 'did not think the English people would keep a strict account of profit and loss, or would seek to be assured of present pecuniary gain, but would look, and look wisely, to the future for their reward.'

"That in the opinion of this House it is the duty of the Government, in response to these repeated advances by the Imperial authorities, to endeavour to secure for the produce of Canada that preferential treatment in the markets of the United Kingdom which would be of such inestimable value to the farmers and other producers of Canada competing against foreign rivals in the markets of the United Kingdom, would set in motion a great tide of immigration to our shores, people the vast wheat areas of the Canadian Northwest, enhance farm values in the older provinces, promote the unity of our Empire, and speedily deliver it from dependence upon a foreign food supply."

It was thought by some that this would be accepted as a matter of course by the whole House of Commons. In the election campaign of 1896 Sir Wilfrid Laurier had pronounced himself in favor of preferential trade. In his platform speech at London on the 4th of June, 1896, he had designated preferential trade as one of the things, the Liberal party would endeavor to secure, using these words, as reported in the Toronto Globe, of the following day:

"But I want to point out to you, my fellow-countrymen, upon this occasion, that, in addition to the many reasons which we had up to the present time, there is now another reason, which must strongly appeal to the sense of the Canadian people at large—preferential trade. That is a new idea of having within the British Empire preferential trade with all parts of that Empire. Goods of English make would be admitted free to this country, and our goods would be admitted free to England, as they are

now, but in addition to that, we would have for our goods a preference which would not be given to the goods of another nation. Fifty years ago or so, the Reformers of Upper Canada with the Reformers of Lower Canada—Baldwin and Lafontaine—fought for the principle of responsible government in the colonies. They asked that the colonies should be allowed the privilege of governing themselves in the same manner as the Motherland governed itself, that is to say, by means of a government responsible directly to the people. It was supposed at that time that if such a principle were granted it would have a most mischievous effect. I appeal to the old men I see before me. They know that in the struggles of that time the objection they had to meet was that if the colonies were given the right of self-government they would feel so satisfied with self-government that they would soon ask for more and that separation from the Motherland would be the consequence. But instead of having separation from the Motherland, the granting of self-government to the colonies has made the colonial tie dearer to the people of the colonies. It is now a matter of history that as the hand of the Motherland became less and less felt upon the nation, the dearer became the hand of the old Motherland. Now, sir, we have reached that stage where we are to-day practically a semi-independent nation, keeping our allegiance to England, and ever intending to keep it, as long as the relations are as they are at the present time.

"Now, the statesmen of Great Britain have thought that the governments of the colonies have come to a time when a new step can be taken in their development. What is that? That there shall be a commercial agreement between England and the colonies. That practical statesman, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, has come to the conclusion that the time has come when it is possible to have within the bounds of the Empire a new step taken, which will give to the colonies in England a preference for their products over the products of other nations. What would be the possibilities of such a step if it were taken? We sell our goods in England. We send our wheat, our butter, our cheese, all our natural products, but there we have to compete with similar products from the United States, from Russia, and from other nations. Just see what a great advantage it would be to Canada, if the wheat, cheese and butter, which we would send to England should be met in England with a preference over similar products of other nations. The possibilities are immense.

"Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the new and progressive secretary of the colonies, has declared that the time has come when it is possible to discuss that question. But, sir, if England is going to give us that preference, England would expect something from us in return. What is it she would expect? England would expect that we would come as closely to her own system of free trade as it is possible for us to come. England does not expect that we should take her own system of free trade, such as she has it; but I lay it before you, that the the thing the English people would expect in return is that, instead of a principle of protection, we should adopt the revenue form of tariff, pure and simple. These are the conditions on which we can have that boon."

It was found, however, that Sir Wilfrid in power, on this as on other things, was not the Sir Wilfrid of opposition days. He treated the resolution, asking that steps be taken to secure what he had so strongly advocated, as a non-confidence motion, and the Liberal party in Parliament voted against it to a man. It was defeated by 77 to 41.

THE REDISTRIBUTION SCHEME.

The Premier introduced the long threatened Re-distribution Bill on May 19. Its purpose, he said, was to restore the principle of adhering to municipal boundaries in creating constituencies. It introduced a new principle in providing that where a county or city was, from the number of its inhabitants, entitled to more than one member, the division into constituencies should be done by a commission of three judges. The measure was attacked by the Conservatives, on principle, in that it was against the spirit of the Constitution that the constituencies should be re-arranged except after each decennial census. It was pointed out that the census would be taken next year, and that a redistribution would have to be made in 1892, so that the suggested bill would only affect one election. It was said of the provisions that, while adhering to the rule laid down by the Premier, they were of a nature to in many cases, give the Liberals an unfair advantage over their opponents, and that they left as great discrepancies between constituencies as they pretend to remedy. As a result of these representations it was agreed to give the city of Toronto five instead of four members, and to make some minor changes; and as thus amended the measure passed the House of Commons. It met its fate in the Senate, where, on motion of Sir Mackenzie Bowell, who objected to it on principle, as being contrary to the theory of the constitution, it was declared inopportune by a vote of 35 to 14.

SENATE CHANGES.

Speaking at Montreal on January 3, Sir Wilfrid Laurier had outlined his ideas of Senate re-organization. The Legislature of Ontario and the Legislative Assembly of Nova Scotia adopted resolutions favoring the scheme. On July 17 the Premier gave notice of his intention to introduce a resolution asking that the Imperial Parliament should so change the B. N. A. Act as to provide that:—

"If the House of Commons passes any bill which the Senate rejects or fails to pass, or amends in a way not accepted by the House of Commons, then, if the House of Commons, at the next following session, again passes such bill, and the Senate again rejects, or fails to pass, or amends the same in a way not accepted by the Commons, the Governor-General may, by proclamation, convene one or more joint sittings of the members of the two Houses for the further consideration of such bill or amendments and the question whether such bill or amendments shall pass, shall be decided by a majority of the members of the two houses present and voting and the vote of any such joint sitting shall, as respects such bill or amendments, have the same force and effect as a vote of the Senate under the existing constitution."

This was attacked as a scheme to deprive one of the houses of Parliament of its constitutional independence for the benefit of a possibly evil government having a temporary majority in the House of Commons, which might not represent a majority in the country. The scheme was not pushed to a vote, however, being dropped by the Government in order to bring the session to an end.

MR. COSTIGAN.

Hon. John Costigan during the session made an intimation, for which events had prepared the public mind, to the effect that he no longer acted with the Conservative party. He gave as his reason that in it he had been unable to secure for Irish Catholics the consideration in political matters he considered was their due. He was met by the retort that it was singular he did not see the need of quitting the party he had acted with on this or any other ground up to the last day that it was able to keep a place for him in its government, and only found himself at such variance with his former colleagues when their opponents were in power.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

A step in Imperial policy was the passage of an act to provide for the establishment of direct cable communication between Canada and Australia. Canada is authorized to guarantee five-eighteenths of the amount of debentures to be issued to construct and lay the cable, and to name two out of eight members of a commission to be appointed, three by the British Government and three by the Australasian colonies to manage the cable's affairs.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CONTINGENT.

The introduction by the Government in both the Senate and House of Commons of a resolution declaring Parliament's opinion on the dispute that had arisen between Great Britain and the Transvaal Republic had an unexpected sequel. The resolution was as follows:—

"That this House has viewed with regret the complications which have arisen in the Transvaal Republic, of which Her Majesty is suzerain, from the refusal to accord to Her Majesty's subjects, now settled in that region, any adequate participation in its government.

"That this House has learned with still greater regret that the condition of things there existing has resulted in intolerable oppression, and has produced great and dangerous excitement among several classes of Her Majesty's subjects, in her South African possession:

"That this House, representing a people which has largely succeeded, by the adoption of the principle of conceding equal political rights to every portion of the population in harmonizing estrangements and in producing general content with the existing system of government, desires to express its sympathy with the efforts of Her Majesty's Imperial authorities to obtain for the subjects of Her Majesty who have taken up their abode in the Transvaal such measure of justice and political recognition as may be found necessary to secure them in the full possession of equal rights and liberties."

It was pointed out at the time that this implied a moral obligation to share in the task of securing the object aimed at, by force, if peaceable means failed. Sooner than was expected the need of force was made evi-

dent, and the call arose from the country to supplement by action the words Parliament had sent forth as the expression of its sentiments. In September it had become evident that war could hardly be avoided, unless Great Britain was to abandon the position set forth in the above resolution. This had been seen not only in Great Britain, but in the colonies. A statement issued by the Colonial Office showed what action had been taken, as follows:

"A telegram was received from the Governor of Queensland on July 11 stating that, in the event of hostilities with the Transvaal, that colony would offer the services of 250 mounted infantry accompanied by machine guns; and on the 29th of September the Governor of New Zealand telegraphed that in pursuance of a resolution passed by the House of Representatives the Colonial Government offered a contingent of mounted rifles consisting of two full companies fully equipped at the expense of the colony, which would also defray the cost of pay and transport.

"The offers made by Queensland and New Zealand were definitely accepted on the 3rd of October, and on the 5th and 9th of October respectively telegrams were received offering contingents from Western Australia and from Tasmania. The Governors have been informed in reply that one unit (125 men) will be gladly accepted from each colony.

"The New Zealand contingent will sail for South Africa about the 20th of October, and it is understood that the question of sending troops is under the active consideration of the Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia.

"Her Majesty's Government have undertaken to treat the colonial contingents, from the date of debarcation in South Africa, as an integral portion of the Imperial forces; to provide pay at Imperial rates, together with supplies of ammunition, to defray the cost of transport back to the colonies, and to grant wound pensions and compassionate allowances at Imperial rates."

This made it appear that Canada was hanging back. Whatever was the case with the other ministers, Sir Wilfrid Laurier did not seem to appreciate the situation in the same manner as the heads of other colonial governments. On October 4 the Toronto Globe printed an interview in which the Premier was reported as speaking as follows:—

"There exists a great deal of misconception in the country regarding the powers of the Government in the present case. As I understand the Militia Act, and I may say that I have given it some study of late, our volunteers are enrolled to be used in the defence of the Dominion. They are Canadian troops to be used to fight for Canada's defence. Perhaps the most widespread misapprehension is that they cannot be sent out of Canada. To my mind it is clear that cases might arise when they might be sent to a foreign land to fight. To postulate a case; Suppose that Spain should declare war upon Great Britain, Spain has, or had, a navy, and that navy might be being got ready to assall Canada as part of the Empire. Sometimes the best method of defending one's self is to attack, and in that case Canadian soldiers might certainly be sent to Spain, and it is quite certain that they legally might be so despatched to the Iberian peninsula. The case of the South African Republic is not analogous. There is no menace to Canada, and, although we may be willing to contribute troops, I do not see how we can do so. Then, again, how could we do so without Parliament's granting us the money? We simply could not do anything.

In other words, we should have to summon Parliament. The Government of Canada is restricted in its powers. It is responsible to Parliament, and it can do very little without the permission of Parliament. There is no doubt as to the attitude of the Government, on all questions that mean menace to British interests, but in this present case our limitations are very clearly defined. And so it is that we have not offered a Canadian contingent to the home authorities. The Militia Department duly transmitted individual offers to the Imperial Government, and the reply from the War Office shows their attitude on the question. As to Canada's furnishing a contingent, the Government has not discussed the question, for the reasons which I have stated—reasons which, I think, must easily be understood by everyone who understands the constitutional law on the question."

Sir Charles Tupper, speaking at Yarmouth on October 5, expressed the opinion that the time had come for Canada to offer the services of a body of troops, to share with those of the Mother Country, and the other colonies, the duty that had been put upon the Empire. He also announced that he had taken the responsibility of telegraphing to Sir Wilfrid Laurier assuring the Premier of his own and party's support in taking action on the desired lines. So generally did public opinion declare itself in favor of Canada doing as other colonies had done that several Liberal newspapers which had begun by condemning the proposition actively took it up. On October 11 the Toronto Globe announced that a Canadian contingent of 2,000 men would be sent. The Ottawa Free Press, another Liberal journal, intimated the same evening that the Globe had spoken without authority, and that the most the Government would do would be to send a small company, such as New Zealand and New South Wales were sending, "merely as a sign of the unity prevailing throughout the Empire."

Another version of the situation was given by *La Patrie*, which had become a Laurier Government organ by a process explained by Mr. Tarte in the course of the Drummond County Railway deal enquiry. That paper, on October 11 said:—

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the other day, very clearly defined the Government's position in stating that there was no justification whatever for the Government offering or sending a contingent without previously consulting Parliament. It, therefore, follows that the Canadian Government did not offer any military contingent to the Imperial Government.

"For our own part, we have no hesitation whatever in stating that if the Laurier Cabinet had taken upon itself the responsibility of exposing the future of Canada in sending a military contingent to the Transvaal at the expense of this country, we should have blamed its policy.

"The Canadian contingent leaving for the Transvaal, is composed of men who have voluntarily offered their services.

"The Canadian Government had neither the right nor the power to officially engage our country, without consulting Parliament."

Despite this pronouncement, which was generally held to represent Mr. Tarte's views, on October 13, it was intimated that the Cabinet, after a prolonged session, had resolved to do something. An official statement issued by Mr. Fielding, for the ministers, said that in view of the urgent

reasons for prompt action the ministers decided to carry out an agreement which had been arrived at through communication with the imperial authorities. Eight units of 125 men would be sent to South Africa. The movement was to be an entirely voluntary one. The Canadian Government would equip, transport and pay the men until their arrival at South Africa, when they would be taken on the strength of the British forces, and be paid by the Imperial Government. Limited (almost half-hearted) as this action was, it did not meet the approval of all the Liberals. *La Patrie*, on October 14, printed the following:—

"The Government had to decide between two policies; the sending officially of a contingent at the expense of the country or the payment of passage and equipment of those who had manifested a desire to go and fight in the Transvaal. The absence of the Prime Minister prevented the Cabinet from coming to a decision before last evening. The sending of a contingent was put aside, but the Government thought it could not refuse to provide for the passage and equipment of the volunteers anxious to enroll beneath the colors of the British army. The decision reached by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues does not pledge the country to any line of action for the future, for I believe that this point has been settled in a manner that leaves no doubt whatever in the public mind. The great objection of those who considered it their duty to oppose the sending of a Canadian contingent was that in so grave a matter the Canadian people and its representatives in Parliament had the absolute right to be previously consulted. The paying of the expenses of the voyage and the equipment of those who will leave for the Transvaal will not necessitate the calling together of Parliament, especially since the attitude of the Government, has, I have every reason to believe, been made clear in the official document.

"*La Patrie* has, from the first traced the line of conduct which, I am happy to say, has been carried out. You declared that your best wishes accompanied those who felt it to be their duty to go and measure swords with Mr. Kruger's soldiers for the African battle fields, and you opposed at the same time a policy which would be of a nature to pledge Canada for the future without the people and Parliament of Canada being consulted.

"It is free, therefore, for all those who manifest so much ardor to send in their names to the Minister of Militia and to the several officers charged to receive offers of enlistment. What joy our opponents would have experienced had they brought about a ministerial crisis that would have carried them to power, and which would have permitted them at the same time to crush the province of Quebec."

La Patrie further said editorially:—

"We are happy to learn that the Government, while favorable to the idea of sending volunteers to the Transvaal, according to the desire of the Imperial authorities, have taken care to see that the measures adopted do not engage the future of the country. The most sacred prerogative of a British subject is not to pay taxes either in money or in blood without having the right of representation. Canada has no voice in Imperial affairs. We are not represented in the Parliament of Great Britain. The British Government may declare war against any country in the world without Canada, and the other colonies being consulted. There are amongst us men who have put forth the principle that this colony should

always hold itself in readiness to furnish troops to Great Britain for any possible war that the latter may declare. The public men of England and those of Canada worthy of the name cannot do otherwise than repudiate such theories."

The next interesting development was the resignation of Mr. Henri Bourassa, the Liberal member for Labelle in the House of Commons, as a protest against the Government's action. In a letter addressed to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and dated October 18, Mr. Bourassa, among other things said:—

"If offers have been made, whence and from whom? Is the British Empire really imperilled and praying for our help to defend it? Or are we face to face with an attempt of military federation of the Empire, a scheme dear to Mr. Chamberlain?

"These are questions that the Canadian people have a right to put and to have answered clearly before they are driven into a war, the causes and legitimacy of which I am not going to discuss now. It is sufficient for me to say at the present moment that this war is not the act of the British people; that it has been condemned beforehand by several of the most distinguished statesmen of the United Kingdom; that it has no bearing whatever upon the interests proper to Canada or upon those interests which are common to both Britain and Canada; that according to the loudest imperialists, it threatens in no way the security of the Empire.

It is stated that the order-in-council providing for the enlistment and the sending of our troops makes a special reserve as to future action, and prevents the present one to be considered as a precedent.

"The precedent, sir, is the accomplished fact.

"The principle at stake is the axiom par excellence of British Liberalism; it is the very basis of parliamentary institutions—no taxation without representation—and the sacrifice of human blood is the heaviest of all public contributions.

"The question is to decide, whether Canada is ready to give up her prerogatives as a constitutional colony, the freedom of her Parliament, the compact entered into with the Motherland, after seventy-five years of struggles, in order to go back to the primary state of a Crown colony.

"The question is to decide whether the Canadian people shall be called upon to take part in all the wars of the Empire without the doors of the Imperial Parliament and Cabinet being opened to them, without even being consulted through their representatives and their Government on the advisability of those bloody contests,

"I shall never consent to uphold such a retrogressive policy.

"A British citizen, proud of his rights and jealous of his liberty, loyal to England and to her noble Sovereign, I am ready to spare neither my life nor my property, my words nor my deeds, for the defence of the British flag throughout the length and breadth of this Canadian land of ours.

"But loyal to Canada, first, last and forever, I pledged myself to my constituents to work for the progress of my country without departing from the fundamental spirit of its constitution. In order to fulfil my promise, I have given my support to your Government as long as you have remained within the limits laid down to you by the Canadian people. I have approved and still approve of your administrative policy. But I look upon this last action as the initial step of a new constitutional policy which the majority of your supporters have always denounced, and upon which you have never consulted either Parliament or the electorate.

"Such are the principles that I would have set down, the opinions that I would have expressed in the House of Commons.

"Deprived of this right, one means only is left to me of asserting and justifying my position. I resort to it reluctantly, on account of the personal admiration I entertain for you and for my devotion to the other political principles by which you have always been guided in the defence of which I intend to persist.

"But my conviction is so deep as to allow of no further hesitation on my part. I, therefore, resign today my seat in Parliament, and will again offer myself to the judgment of the electors of the riding of Labelle; I will place the question loyally before them, and trusting the result of the test, I shall wait for their answer before taking again my seat in the House of Commons."

La Patrie, commenting on the above argued that the sending of the contingent would not be a precedent. It wrote on October 22:—

"If we believed, in fact, that the precedent which the member for Labelle fears was of a nature to engage our future, we would use exactly the same language as is found in his letter to Sir Wilfrid Laurier. We are, however, in a position to assure the country that the Imperial authorities do not interpret in this manner the decision reached by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues. We state in the most emphatic manner that the departure of the volunteers under the present conditions is not, and will not be a precedent. The Government of Her Majesty, and we are also sure that the Governor-General represents amongst us our gracious sovereign, have neither the desire or the intention to bind us by illegal acts or by methods which were not of a frank and loyal nature. Great Britain has too great a desire to conserve the affection and confidence of her colonies to undertake any attempt of this nature. * * * * *

"However, no precedent has been created. The Canadian Government did not wish to create a precedent, neither did the Imperial Government, either by Downing street, or by His Excellency the Governor-General, desire to create one. In spite of this fact, it would not have displeased us—let us speak clearly,—we would have been happy to see Parliament called. The men who represent us in the Federal Cabinet did not think it necessary to immediately convoke Parliament, but this will only be retarded a short time.

"The violent discussions which have taken place, the sensational resignation of Mr. Bourassa, place on the order paper the question of our future relations with the Empire. No taxes without representation! This point of view, which is the political gospel of British citizens the world over, cannot be ignored here, any more than in other parts of the Empire."

On October 30 the Canadian contingent sailed from Quebec 1,019 strong, under command of Lieut.-Col. Otter. Before the Sardinian cleared the following message was received by the Governor-General:—

"London, October 30.

"Referring to your telegram of October 29, Her Majesty's Government offer hearty congratulations to the Canadian Government and military authorities for the rapid organization and embarkation of the contingent. Enthusiasm displayed by the people of the Dominion is a source of much gratification here.

"CHAMBERLAIN."

An offer to provide a second contingent of 1,000 men, made by the Government, was declined by the Imperial authorities at first, but later accepted, and as the year closed the force was being got ready.

THE PROVINCES.

In the case of the provinces, Ontario provided the most interesting incidents. While the echoes of the grand Ontario surplus talk of the election year were still audible, the Government, on March 3, came down in the Legislature with bills increasing the license fees for the sale of liquor, and the taxes on breweries and distilleries; also to impose special taxes on banks, life insurance companies, loan companies, trust companies, railways, street railways, telegraph companies, telephone companies, gas companies, express companies, and sleeping car companies. The revenue to be produced was estimated by Mr. Harcourt, the treasurer, at \$170,000 a year. A good deal of protest was created by some of the proposed exactions, and some modifications were made in regard to the levy on the banks, but the principle of the bill was adhered to, and the taxes are now being collected.

A new batch of subsidies to railways was, not exactly a surprise, but a serious prospective addition to the liabilities of the province. The grants included \$480,000 to Ontario, Hudson's Bay and Western, between Missinable and Moose River, James Bay; \$350,000 to the James Bay Railway from Sudbury to Lake Abitibi; \$90,000 to the Haliburton, Whitney & Mattawa Railway, from Haliburton to Whitney; \$505,000 to the Ontario & Rainy River Railway, from the Port Arthur and Duluth Junction to Fort Frances; \$63,000 to the Central Ontario Railway from Ormsby to Coe Hill; \$63,000 to the Central Counties Railway, from Glen Robertson to Coe Hill; \$22,400 to the Ontario, Belmont & Northern Railway, for a northerly extension of seven miles. Five thousand acres of land per mile were also granted to the Sault Ste. Marie and Hudson's Bay Railway, and to the James Bay Railway.

The retirement of Mr. Hardy from the premiership to a Government clerkship was something of an October surprise. It was followed by the swearing-in of Mr. J. W. Ross, as premier, and the retirement of Mr. Harty, Mr. Robert Stratton, of Peterboro, and Mr. Frances R. Latchford, of Ottawa (who was later elected for South Renfrew) being taken in to fill the vacancies in the Cabinet.

Before these administration changes, however, there had come the exposure of what came to be known as "the Machine." In the bye-elections that followed the general contest of 1898, the Liberal party managers seem to have made up their minds that the seats must be secured at any price. They were carried. The result was a series of exposures, the worst ever made in connection with Canadian politics. The first exposure came in connection with the West Elgin case. The contest had been between Mr. Donald Macnish and Mr. Finlay McDiarmid, the first Liberal, the second Conservative. Mr. McNish was declared to have been elected, and the seat was contested. When the protest was to be tried,

Mr. MacNish gave out the following, addressed to the solicitors for the petitioner:—

“St. Thomas, June 26th, 1899.

“ Messrs. Crothers & Price:

“Dear Sirs,—We beg to advise you that Mr. Macnish has discussed at length with his solicitors the charges contained in the petition which has been filed against his return as a member of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario for West Elgin, and that they have to a considerable extent investigated the charges contained therein, and other matters which have come to their knowledge, in connection with the election. And the subscribers hereto make the following statements and admissions respecting the same.

“1. That a large number of persons were specially sent into the constituency by men working on behalf of the Liberal party for the express purpose of taking part on Mr. Macnish's behalf in the election held January 12th, 1899. And we believe that fraudulent and corrupt means were used by some of such persons to secure his elections.

2. That several of the said persons illegally and without authority acted as deputy returning officers at the said elections and in at least three cases so acted in the names of reputable local men, having under assumed names been introduced to the returning officer by local agents of Mr. Macnish.

3. That in many of the polling sub-divisions of the riding there were grave irregularities connected with the return of the ballot boxes and their contents, the voting and counting of the ballots thereat.

4. That there were large numbers of persons brought into the riding for the express purpose of personating legitimate voters, and assisted by some of Mr. Macnish's local supporters such persons did personate qualified voters in voting for Mr. Macnish.

“5. That the declared number of votes for Mr. Macnish largely exceeded the number of bona fide votes cast for him.

“6. That a large number of ballots cast for Mr. McDiarmid were in some nefarious and corrupt manner manipulated whereby the result of the election was rendered doubtful, and that in this connection the voting at Shedden and Middlemarch and in several divisions in St. Thomas, where said strangers so acted as deputy returning officers, merits special mention.

“7. That there are good reasons to believe that there are many specific and well authenticated cases where agents of Mr. Macnish concealed at their homes some of those strangers, who there paid large sums of money to electors to induce them to vote for him.

“8. That Mr. Macnish will forthwith deliver to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly his resignation as a member for said electoral district.

“DONALD MACNISH.

Witness: A. B. AYLEWORTH.

This was a confession that to secure the election of the Liberal candidate there had been committed perjury, personation, bribery, ballot frauds, and falsification of returns. Mr. Macnish was unseated, a number of the implicated persons fled the country, and the promise was made that a special commission would enquire into the charges Mr. Macnish, the Lib-

eral candidate, had made against the Liberal party. An amusing feature of the affair was the re-publication of the following message, sent on the night of the election:

"Toronto, January 12, 1899.

"Donald MacNish, St. Thomas:

"Heartiest congratulations, am sorry to the bottom of my heart that I cannot be with you to-night. To be supported by such a noble army of workers should make you the proudest man in Ontario. Shake hands with the boys for me, and hug the members of the much abused threshing machine for 'auld lang syne.'

"PRESTON."

"Preston" was the ex-manager of the Liberal party, who for his services had been appointed an immigration agent by the Laurier Government.

A state of affairs as bad as that in West Elgin was shown to have existed in North Waterloo, where Mr. Breithaupt, the Liberal candidate, was unseated. It was declared in evidence that from \$5 to \$25 had been paid for votes, that Liberal organizers had gone into the constituency and instructed the Government appointed deputy returning officers how to "switch" (steal) ballots marked for Dr. Lackner, the Conservative candidate, and how to spoil others by means of a piece of pencil core held under the finger nail. In giving judgment unseating the Liberal candidate Judge Meredith said (Toronto Globe report, October 28):—

"There is indeed no room upon the whole evidence for any reasonable kind of doubt that Bossard and Lewis were engaged in audacious and reckless bribery in the respondent's behalf, and it is quite immaterial where the money comes from—though I may say that I have no doubt it was not Bossard's—so that the only question is, has agency been proven? If so, the bribery was of so extensive a character that it is not intended or pretended that the election can stand. It is immaterial whether Bossard was an agent or not if Lewis were, and I have no doubt he was.

"The control and management of the campaign of the respondent was taken out of local hands by the witness Smith, representing the Reform Association. He and those associated with him took in hand the work of registration of voters, arranged for the respondent's meetings and public speakers, and, indeed, the whole work of management and organization, using the local officers' names when desired, and having the assistance of local organizations, but being the controlling and guiding head throughout. They sought and obtained outside skilled assistance, and it was through them that Lewis came into the riding. He came and remained, and was throughout actively engaged, as I find, in working in the respondent's interest, with the knowledge and approval and upon some understanding with the witnesses Smith and Vance, and was one of those associated with Smith in effecting the respondent's election.

"Lewis came on the day mentioned, and remained until the evening of the day after the polling, neglecting his business and his home during that time for the sole purpose of securing the respondent's election, and did nothing else. He attended the central committee rooms, the Water-

loo committee rooms, and, in company with the assistant of the secretary of the local association, visited chairmen of committees of the sub-divisions and, according to one of them, brought and placed another organizer in his sub-division to oversee his work. It is idle to say that his presence was not desired, and it is equally idle to say that he was seriously told so; if so told it must have been for the purpose of being able to say that he had been told so without any intention that it would be acted upon.

"There are but two ways of looking at the question, having regard to the whole evidence; either Lewis came and remained on an understanding with Smith to aid him in the lawful work of the campaign for the respondent, or he came and remained for the unlawful purposes, with the knowledge and approval of Smith, but under the assumed discountenance and disapproval. I prefer to hope the former, but whichever it is the result is the same.

"It is a matter of considerable significance in this connection that Lewis was a person at the time charged with corrupt practices in another constituency, and the witness Smith's statement that the purpose of his visit to London in response to the telegram signed 'Jack' was to confer with the witness O'Gorman with regard to the charges of corrupt practices in that constituency; and also that attention was publicly called to the presence of Lewis and others named in some of the newspapers and otherwise as known bribers invading the constituency for the purpose of securing the respondent's election by corrupt practices, and yet he remained, visiting the respondent's committee room, and with the assistance of the Secretary of the local party association visited other committee rooms, seeing about the organization of the respondent's supporters, and on polling day was driving about with him and taking part in the election and using conveyances charged to the Reform Association.

"In my judgment extensive corrupt practices were committed by the witness Lewis, and was an agent of the respondent."

So a second Liberal victory was shown to be due to "the machine," but the effect of the court's judgment was escaped for the time being by an appeal to another court. South Ontario, where Mr. Dryden, minister of agriculture, had been declared elected, was also vacated for like causes.

That "the machine" did not confine its work to provincial contests was indicated by the result of an enquiry by the Privileges and Elections Committee of the House of Commons, made on a motion by Mr. Borden (Halifax) into the bye-elections for Brockville, where Mr. Comstock (Liberal), and West Huron, where Mr. Holmes (Liberal) were declared to have been elected. Only the West Huron case was gone into, owing to the session ending and the obstruction of the proceedings. It was indicated by witnesses, however, that returning officers were supplied with ballots above the number stated in the reports they were called on to make, that there were two kinds of ballots, the paper being different, and that more ballots were cast for Mr. McLean, the Conservative candidate, than were counted for him. It was also indicated that men had been brought from Toronto to act as deputy returning officers, and that it was in the polls where these men were that the frauds occurred.

QUEBEC.

In Quebec the year politically was uneventful. The feature of the session was the education bill, a modification of that rejected by the Legislative Council the previous year. By abandoning the section providing for the creation of a ministry of education, the measure became to a considerable extent a revision and improvement of the existing law, giving the Government some further power in the matter of dismissing officials. In his budget speech Mr. Marchand put the ordinary receipts for 1898 at \$4,177,656, and the ordinary expenditure at \$4,364,686, meaning a deficit of \$187,000. There was also a "capital" expenditure of \$469,791. The unrevised statement of the province's accounts for 1899 (the year ending June 30) showed ordinary revenue of \$4,150,471, and an expenditure of \$4,127,915, making an apparent surplus of \$22,556. There was a capital expenditure of \$233,096. The debt by the same statement was \$25,103,099, represented by bonds issued, and unredeemed, and \$1,063,018 temporary loans and trust funds, making the total \$26,166,117. The premier (Mr. Marchand) estimates the receipts for the current year (1899-1900) at \$4,204,899, and the expenditure at \$4,177,765, besides a capital outlay of \$464,812. In regard to railway subsidies the Legislature, at the Government's instance, extended the time for the completion of the Pontiac Pacific Junction Railway, and the Great Northern Railway to December 31, 1900, and of the Orford Mountain Railway to December 31, 1902.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

In New Brunswick the general elections were held on February 18. A Conservative convention of the province had resolved that they should be conducted on party lines. There were Conservatives in the Emmerson Cabinet, however, and these did not acquiesce in the idea. Hon. John Costigan also took sides against the majority of his party. The result was that the Emerson Government carried thirty-nine out of 45 seats. The popular vote, however, was far from being represented by this division, and many Conservatives felt that the experience would prepare the way for a better state of affairs in future, both politically and morally. The budget showed that the receipts last year outran the expenditure by \$14,000.

NOVA SCOTIA.

In Nova Scotia the chief event of political interest was the floating of a loan of \$800,000 3 per cent. bonds, which were disposed of in London at 95 3-4 per cent.

P. E. ISLAND.

In Prince Edward Island Mr. H. C. McDonald retired from the attorney-generalship, and was succeeded by Mr. D. A. McKinnon. The statement of revenue and expenditure showed receipts for last year of \$276,182, and outgo of \$301,699, with a debt of \$466,938.

MANITOBA.

In Manitoba there was a dissolution of the Legislature in November, the election taking place on December 7. Mr. Hugh John Macdonald, the Conservative provincial leader, was assisted in the campaign by Sir Charles Tupper and Hon. Mr. Foster, while Mr. Greenway had the aid of Hon. Mr. Sifton and Hon. Mr. Paterson, members of the Federal Ministry. The result of the polling was that 22 straight and one independent Conservatives and 17 Liberals were elected, the old Legislature standing 30 Liberals, 6 Conservatives and 2 Independents.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In British Columbia Hon. "Joe" Martin of Manitoba school law fame found himself in difficulties with his colleagues, and resigned his portfolio of attorney-general in July. He was succeeded by Mr. Alexander Henderson. An act to repeal two railway subsidies voted to Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann, one for a line from Penticton to Point Roberts, and one from Teslin Lake to an ocean port in the province, was passed at the Government's motion.

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THE REVENUE.

The revenue of Canada on account of consolidated fund includes a great many items aside from the taxes collected—that is the customs and inland revenue duties. The main items and the amounts they produced in 1898-1899, as given in the Official Canada Gazette, as prepared by the Department of Finance dated September 11, are as follows:—

Customs..	\$25,382,553
Excise..	9,641,227
Post Office..	3,193,264
Public Works, including Railways	4,423,278
Miscellaneous	4,156,044
Total..	\$46,796,368

For ten years back the same items have produced the following sums:

1890..	\$39,879,925
1891	38,579,310
1892..	36,921,871
1893..	38,168,608
1894..	36,374,693
1895..	33,978,129
1896..	36,618,590
1897	37,829,778
1898..	40,555,238
1899..	46,796,368

The receipts from the post office, public works, railways, and miscellaneous are not taxes, but represent payments for services rendered or value given. They are not to be taken into consideration in estimating the burden of taxation.

This taxation burden is measured by the amount of the customs and inland revenue or excise duties, which, during the past ten years, produced the following sums:—

	Customs.	Excise.	Total.
1890	\$23,968,953	\$7,618,118	\$31,587,071
1891..	23,399,300	6,914,850	30,314,151
1892..	20,501,059	7,945,097	28,446,157
1893..	20,954,003	8,367,363	29,321,367
1894..	19,198,114	8,381,088	27,579,203
1895..	17,640,466	7,805,732	25,446,198
1896	19,833,279	7,926,005	27,759,285
1897..	19,478,247	9,170,378	28,648,626
1898	21,704,892	7,871,562	29,576,455
1899..	25,382,553	9,641,227	35,023,780

It will be seen from this that, instead of reducing the burdens under which, to use an old-time Liberal phrase, the people "groaned," the Liberal administration of affairs has resulted in a very marked increase there-

in. There was collected in the twelve months ending June 30, 1899, the last completed year, of Liberal rule, \$7,264,495 more of taxes than in the twelve months ending June 30, 1896, the last year of Conservative rule.

Some of this increase was due to the larger importations of foreign made goods during the last three years; some of it to the heavier excise duties, one of the first effects of which was to cut down the size of the tobacco plug.

Taking the customs taxation alone, which is the most generally felt, it is seen that for five years the rate per head paid has been as follows, the figures of population being those of the Department of Agriculture year book, carried down to 1899:—

Year.	Population.	Customs taxes per head.
1896	5,066,562	\$3.48
1896	5,125,436	3.87
1897	5,185,990	3.76
1898	5,248,315	4.14
1899	5,313,000	4.77

The Laurier Government in 1899 collected 90 cents a head, or \$4.50 a family, more in customs taxes than the Conservative Government collected in 1896.

The Conservative Government collected \$19.35 a family; the Liberal Government collected \$23.85 a family.

The fact stands out: the Liberal Government supported by the Liberal party in Parliament thought more of getting money for their large expenditures, their railway projecting friends, and their public works schemes, than of keeping their pledges to reduce taxation. They are spending five millions a year more than their predecessors, and they have to raise it.

The rate per cent. of duties after the Liberal tariff was fully in force, taking account of all paid on goods entered for consumption has been as follows:—

	Per cent.
1896	29.94
1898	29.24
1899	28.74

Taking the rate on all goods, both those entering free and those liable to duty, the rate has been:—

	Per cent
1896	18.28
1898	16.95
1899	16.57

The result of the Liberal effort to redeem the party pledges to cut down the customs taxes has been, therefore, a reduction of one and one-tenth per cent. in the taxes on imports paying duty, and of less than one and three-quarter per cent. on the whole value of goods coming into the country for use.

THE EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure of Canada is by practice, divided into two classes—ordinary, representing the expenses of conducting the affairs of the country and paying the interest on the public debt; and "capital," or that on works or projects of permanent usefulness, paid for as a rule out of borrowed money.

It was against the ordinary expenditure that the Liberal ministers, when they were in opposition, directed their strongest criticism. It was this that, when it reached \$38,000,000 a year, Sir Richard Cartwright railed at as a dangerous burden, and promised to reduce by \$4,000,000 a year. It was this that Mr. McMullen, M.P., said should be reduced by three or four millions, inviting the electors, if the Liberal Government did not so reduce it, to "turn us out gentlemen, turn us out."

Here is the record of the ordinary expenditure for ten years past, showing how the Liberals did not redeem their promises to cut off three or four millions:—

1890.....	\$35,994,031
1891.....	36,343,568
1892.....	36,765,894
1893.....	36,814,053
1894.....	37,585,026
1895.....	38,132,005
1896.....	36,945,142
1897.....	38,342,760
1897.....	38,832,526
1899.....	41,760,342

The last three years represent what the Liberals did. They did not decrease the expenditure by three or four millions. They increased it by nearly three and a half million dollars.

In the case of the expenditure on capital account the accession of the Liberals did not mean a reduction. In the following from the Public Accounts, is seen how the pledges were not kept, it being explained that the \$6,778,663 in 1890 included \$2,725,504 of debt of the Montreal Harbor Commission, incurred for deepening the St. Lawrence channel between Montreal and Quebec, and taken over by the Government:—

1890.....	\$6,778,663
1891.....	3,115,860
1892.....	2,164,456
1893.....	3,088,317
1894.....	3,862,969
1895.....	3,030,490
1896.....	3,781,311
1897.....	3,523,160
1898.....	4,142,231
1899—(Canada Gazette figures).....	9,130,771

The last three years represent the work of the Liberal Government. In 1899 there was spent on capital account nearly three times as much as the Conservatives spent in the preceding years.

THE DEBT.

The debt is closely allied with the expenditure. It has grown, too, under Liberal rule. It is divided as gross and net, the latter being ascertained by taking the sum of certain stated assets from the total. For ten years back the record shows the following increase:—

1890	\$286,112,295	\$237,533,212
1891	289,899,230	237,809,030
1892	295,333,274	241,131,434
1893	300,054,525	241,681,039
1894	308,348,024	246,183,029
1895	318,048,755	253,074,927
1896	325,717,537	258,497,433
1897	332,531,131	261,538,596
1898	333,375,984	263,956,399
1899	344,956,276	264,283,937

The public debt on the 1st November, 1899, as given in the Canada Gazette, was made up as follows:—

Liabilities—

Payable in England	\$227,958,836
do do Temporary Loans	3,893,333
do in Canada	8,850,886
Bank Circulation Redemption Fund	2,093,866
Dominion Notes	26,910,513
Savings Banks	50,745,538
Trust Funds	8,583,141
Province Accounts	16,672,686
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	2,520,927
Total Gross Debt	\$348,229,731

Assets—

Investments—Sinking Funds	43,491,258
Other Investments	6,471,527
Province Accounts	10,671,783
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	26,405,814
Total Assets	87,040,384
Total Net Debt	\$261,189,346

THE PREFERENTIAL TARIFF.

The preferential clauses of the tariff law have also failed to secure what their authors predicted for them. They have had very little visible effect on the volume of imports. The record is not officially out for 1899, but figures made public show that in that year less British goods were brought in for consumption in Canada than in many previous years. Here are the figures; those up to 1898 being from the Government's Trade and Navigation Tables:—

	From Great Britain.	From United States.
1890.....	\$43,390,241.	\$52,291,973
1891.....	42,047,526	53,685,657
1892.....	41,348,435	53,137,572
1893.....	43,148,413	58,221,976
1894.....	38,717,267	53,034,100
1895.....	31,131,737	54,634,521
1896.....	32,979,742	58,574,024
1897.....	29,412,188	61,649,041
1898.....	32,500,917	78,705,590
1899.....	37,000,000	91,000,000

There was a less value of British goods imported for use in Canada in 1899, therefore, than in 1894, 1893, 1892, 1890, or before that, in any year back to 1881. In all these years, also, all goods came into the country on the same basis. Between 1897, after which the Liberal tariff began to go into effect, and 1899 imports from Great Britain increased in value about one-third, while those from the United States increased about one-half. In 1896, the last year of the Conservative Government's tariff, imports from the United States exceeded those from Great Britain by twenty-five and a half millions; in 1899, the last completed year of the Liberal tariff, the imports from the United States exceeded those from Great Britain by fifty-four millions. Of an increase of some \$38,000,000 in three years in the imports from the two countries \$30,000,000 came from the United States and \$8,000,000 from Great Britain. The reduction in duties under the preferential clause amounts in effect to from 6 1-4 per cent. to 8 3-4 per cent.; and is not in its operation equal to the other changes in the tariff, some of them abolishing duties altogether, which favor importations from the United States.

The only striking effect of the preferential tariff idea, therefore, has been to shut Canadian grain out of the German market, Germany, in retaliation for the discrimination against her, imposing discriminating duties against Canadian products.

THE TRANSVAAL WAR.**A DIARY OF EVENTS.**

March 24.—A petition to the Queen signed by over 21,000 British subjects in the Transvaal, handed to the British agent at Pretoria, for transmission to the Colonial Secretary (Mr. Joseph Chamberlain) through the High Commissioner in South Africa (Sir Alfred Milner.)

May 10th.—Mr. Chamberlain writes to Sir Alfred Milner that the petition has been laid before Her Majesty "who was graciously pleased to receive it. Her Majesty's Government cannot remain indifferent to the complaints of British subjects resident in other countries, and if these are found to be justified, Her Majesty's Government are entitled to make representations with a view to securing redress. This ordinary right of all Governments is strengthened in the present case by the peculiar relations established by the conventions between this country and the Transvaal, and also by the fact that the peace and prosperity of the whole of South Africa including Her Majesty's possessions; may be seriously affected by any circumstances which are calculated to produce discontent and unrest in the South African Republic." Mr. Chamberlain, therefore, suggested a conference between Sir Alfred Milner and President Kruger with a view to an amicable settlement.

May 30.—Sir Alfred Milner meets President Kruger at Bloemfontein, the capital of the Orange Free State.

June 6.—The conference terminates without an agreement being arrived at.

July 7.—President Kruger submits to the Volksraad proposals for a seven years franchise for Uitlanders under certain restrictions and increased representation for the gold fields. Mr. Chamberlain proposes a joint enquiry to ascertain whether the franchise conditions are equitable.

July 27.—Mr. Chamberlain replies accepting five years' franchise, but declining to abandon British rights under the conventions.

August 21.—President Kruger replies declining the joint enquiry, but offering a five years franchise as proposed by Sir Alfred Milner, at Bloemfontein on condition that Great Britain drops her claim to suzerainty.

September 22.—Further negotiations having failed, owing to the withdrawal of the five years' franchise by the Transvaal, Mr. Chamberlain informs them that Her Majesty's Government are now compelled to consider the situation afresh, and to formulate their own proposals for a final settlement.

October 9.—The Transvaal sends an ultimatum demanding that the British troops on the border of the Republic shall be instantly withdrawn; that all re-inforcements which have arrived in South Africa since June 1st

shall be removed; that the troops on the sea shall not be landed in South Africa. Failing a satisfactory answer to these demands before 5 p.m. on the 11th, the Transvaal will be compelled to regard the action of Her Majesty's Government as a formal declaration of war.

OUTBREAK OF HOSTILITIES.

October 11.—Orange Free State forces seize train from Ladysmith at frontier, and martial law is proclaimed at Pretoria.

October 12.—Boers capture armored train, and two 7-pounder guns at Kraaipan, 40 miles from Mafeking.

October 13.—Natal invaded by Orange Free State and Transvaal forces.

October 14.—Boers occupy Newcastle, and Charlestown. British forces concentrate at Glencoe and Ladysmith.

British Government calls out reserves and orders mobilization of an army corps. Sir Buller sails from Southampton to take command of South African Field Force.

October 15-16.—Boers attack Kimberley and Mafeking, and are repulsed. They tear up the railway, cut the telegraph lines, and devastate the country. Mr. Cecil Rhodes directs operations for defence of Kimberley, and at Mafeking Col. Baden-Powell makes a gallant resistance to the siege conducted by General Cronje.

October 18.—Boers advance in northeast corner of Natal, and push back British patrols.

BATTLE OF TALANA HILL.

October 19.—Boers shell camp at Glencoe, and General Symons receives a mortal wound. General Yule takes command and repulses the enemy in a brilliant engagement, capturing the Boer guns. His official despatch at the close of the day reads:—

"We were attacked this morning at daylight by force roughly estimated at 4,000. They placed four or five guns in position on a hill 5,400 yards east of camp, and fired plugged shells into camp. Their artillery did no damage.

"Our infantry formed for attack opposite their position. After enemy's position had been shelled for a time, infantry advanced to the attack, and after hard fighting, lasting till 1.30 p.m., the almost inaccessible position was taken, enemy retiring eastward.

"Cavalry and artillery still out. Our losses are heavy, and will be telegraphed as soon as possible."

It is subsequently ascertained that the 13th Hussars went too far in pursuit of the Boers, were captured, and taken to Pretoria. The prisoners include Col. Moller and nine other officers, with 160 men. There were 8 officers and 30 men killed; 24 officers and 152 men wounded; total British casualties, 374.

ELANDSLAAGTE.

October 21.—The Boers having cut the line between Dundee and Ladysmith at Elandsiaagte, Sir George Stewart White directs General French to move out from Ladysmith camp to the attack. After heavy fighting the Boers were routed, and their guns, baggage, and camp equipment captured. General Kock and Commandant Schiel, chief officer of artillery, were made prisoners. British losses, 5 officers and 36 men killed; 30 officers and 181 men wounded. Total casualties, 252.

October 23.—General Yule evacuates Glencoe camp, and falls back on Ladysmith.

October 24.—To distract the Boers' attention from General Yule's retreat, General White attacks them at Rietfontein, about seven miles from Ladysmith, but contents himself with "hitting them hard enough to prevent them taking action against Yule's column. British losses, 109.

October 25.—Bombardment of Mafeking begins.

October 26.—General Yule arrives at Ladysmith after a trying march in heavy rain, but without molestation from the Boers, who feared a trap.

October 27-29.—Boers concentrate under General Joubert for attack on Ladysmith. General White makes a reconnaissance in force, but fails to draw the enemy.

Imperial Parliament prorogued after voting ten millions sterling for Transvaal campaign.

October 30.—Sir Redvers Buller arrives at Cape Town.

NICHOLSON'S NEK.

Boers begin shelling Ladysmith at 5.30 a.m. After seven shots British guns succeed in silencing Boer fire. A force of Boers advancing on the British left flank was repelled after a severe engagement.

Late at night the War Office received the following despatch from General White:—

"I have to report a disaster to the column sent by me to take a position on a hill to guard the left flank of the troops. In these operations today the Royal Irish Fusiliers, No. 10 mountain battery, and the Gloucestershire regiment were surrounded in the hills, and, after losing heavily had to capitulate."

"A man of the Fusiliers, employed as a hospital orderly, came in under a flag of truce with a letter from the survivors of the column, who asked for assistance to bury the dead."

"I formed a plan, in the carrying out of which the disaster occurred, and I am alone responsible for the plan. There is no blame whatever to the troops, as the position was untenable."

Subsequent despatches showed that the want of success of the column was due to the mules stampeding and consequent loss of guns and small

arm ammunition reserve. The column appears to have carried out the night march unmolested until within two miles of Nicholson's Nek. At this point two boulders rolled from the hill, and a few rifle shots stampeded the infantry ammunition mules. The stampede spread to the battery mules, which broke loose from their leaders, and got away with practically the whole of the gun equipment. The greater portion of the regimental small-arm ammunition reserve was similarly lost. The infantry battalions, however, fixed bayonets, and, accompanied by the personnel of the battery, seized a hill on the left of the road, two miles from the Nek, with but little opposition. There they remained unmolested till dawn, the time being occupied in an organized defence of the hill and walls as cover from fire.

At dawn a skirmishing attack on our position was conducted by the enemy, but made no way until 9.30 a.m., when strong reinforcements enabled them to push the attack with great energy. The fire became very searching, and two companies of the Gloucesters in an advanced position were ordered to fall back. The enemy then pressed to short range, the losses on our side becoming very numerous.

At 3 p.m. our ammunition was practically exhausted. The position was captured, and the survivors fell into the enemy's hand. The prisoners were at once taken to Pretoria. The total missing of the Gloucester and Royal Irish Fusiliers was, after careful enquiry, reported as 843; 32 of the Gloucester, 10 of the Fusiliers, and 10 men of the mountain battery were found dead on the field. Between 70 and 100 men escaped and got back to camp, and 150 were brought in wounded under a flag of truce.

THE SIEGE OF LADYSMITH.

November 2.—Telegraphic communication with Ladysmith was interrupted at 2.30 p.m., and the town was completely invested shortly afterwards, though General White succeeded in sending pigeon messages and occasional runners through the Boer lines. The British evacuated Colenso, 16 miles south of Ladysmith, and fell back another 28 miles to Estcourt, 75 miles from Pietermaritzburg, the capital of Natal.

November 3.—The Boers begin a heavy bombardment of Ladysmith, which does little damage. The garrison make effective sorties from time to time, and inflict considerable losses on the enemy.

November 6-9.—Bombardment of Ladysmith, Kimberley, and Mafeking continued. The Boers push their trenches close to Mafeking but are taken by surprise in a night attack, and driven back with considerable loss. A despatch from Kimberley says:—"The Boers ceased shelling November 7, about 7 p.m., having fired at intervals all day long, some seventy shells, a majority of them falling in debris heaps and open spaces. The average range was 3,160 yards. One cooking pot was injured. There was a brisk market for fragments, choice

specimens fetching £2. The Boers made a determined attack on Ladysmith on the 9th, and were driven back with a loss of 800 men.

November 10.—Reconnaissance on border of Orange Free State leads to a sharp encounter at Belmont.

November 15.—Armoured train making reconnaissance from Estcourt towards Colenso is derailed, and escapes with difficulty. Boers capture 100 prisoners, including Lieut. Winston Churchill, war correspondent of the *London Morning Post*.

November 20.—British troops having arrived in large numbers, General Joubert moves south of Ladysmith to intercept their advance, and succeeds in isolating camps at Estcourt and Mool River, between Ladysmith and Pietermaritzburg.

November 22-23—"Five thousand British left Estcourt Wednesday afternoon for a reconnaissance. They surprised the Boers at 3 o'clock Thursday morning and occupied that position bayoneting eighty of the enemy. At daybreak, the Boers opened with quick-firers. The British artillery was unable to reach the Boers and the British position, therefore, became untenable and was evacuated. Subsequently the artillery was brought into action and the Boers fell back. Their object having been attained, the British returned to Estcourt. British losses, 14 killed; 70 wounded."

An official message from Gen. White at Ladysmith, dated November 22, says: "Situation unchanged. Troops well and cheerful."

BATTLE OF BELMONT.

November 23.—General Methuen, advancing with 7,000 men on the western frontier of the Orange Free State, encounters 5,000 Boers in a strong position at Belmont.

At 2 in the morning, the Guards' Brigade moved steadily forward to a hill a few miles east of Belmont station. The Scots and Grenadiers advanced to within fifty yards of the base when the Boers poured in a scathing fire, which staggered the Guards momentarily; but, quickly recovering, they returned fire into the Boers. The duel was continued for half an hour. When the artillery commenced, the Boers evacuated their front position and the Scots Guards rushed up the hill with the bayonet amid cheers.

The Ninth Brigade then moved forward in extended order and the Boers started a cross fire from the surrounding hills. The Coldstreams, supported by the Scots, Grenadiers, Northumberlands and Northamptons, stormed the second position in the face of a constant and effective Boer fire. The Ninth Brigade then advanced, the artillery, in the meantime maintaining excellent practice.

The British infantry never wavered; and when a tremendous cheer notified them of the charge, the Boers fled and succeeded in gaining a range of hills in the rear; in spite of the Lancers' flanking movement.

The British cavalry charged the Boers and pursued them for five miles. Possession was taken of the Boer laager, with fifty prisoners, and the Boer stores were destroyed. The Boers hoisted a white flag over their second position, whereupon Lieut. Willoughby, of the Coldstream Guards, stood up and was immediately shot down. The Boers twice repeated the same tactics.

Lord Methuen afterwards sent a letter to the Boer commandant warning him that the British would not recognise anything but a regular flag of truce. He added: "To place a white handkerchief on a rifle and to take advantage of your enemy is a cowardly action, which neither you nor I can countenance. I must also ask you to warn your wounded not to shoot our officers."

GRAS PAN OR ENSLIN.

November 25.—Lord Methuen reports that he moved at 3.30 a.m., with the Ninth Brigade, the Mounted Corps, the Naval Brigade, and two batteries, the Guards following with the baggage.

Near Gras Pan, about ten miles north of Belmont, on the railway line to Kimberley, 2,500 Boers, with six guns and two machine guns, opposed him.

The action began at 6 a.m.

"Our batteries fired shrapnel very accurately till the heights seemed clear.

Then the Naval Brigade and infantry advanced to the assault.

The fighting was desperate until 10 a.m., when the heights were carried.

The Boers successfully retreated. The Lancers attempted to intercept, but a severe fire opened from a hill forced the Lancers to retreat. General Cronje was with the Boers.

Among the Boer prisoners taken were Alderman Jéppe and Commandant Bessik, who led the Boer force. Many of the Boers voluntarily surrendered.

The Boers were shelled during the retreat, and must have lost heavily, but they succeeded in getting away northward with their six guns. The British were badly in need of more cavalry.

The bulk of the fighting was on Free State territory, and the engagement was admirably planned. At the close of the action Lord Methuen complimented the Naval Brigade upon their splendid behavior, and expressed his regret at their losses."

Early in the action 500 Boers attacked our rear guard. The Guard's brigade met this, and also protected the flanks.

The Naval Brigade acted with the greatest gallantry, and suffered heavily.

Killed—Commander Ethelston, of the Powerful.

Wounded Major Plumbe, Flag Captain Prothero, and Lieut. Jones, of the Doris, Captain Guy Senior, Royal Marines, of the Monarch. Total casualties, 198.

November 26.—Railway communication between Estcourt and Mooi River restored, the Boers retreating on Colenso. The Mooi River column entered Estcourt and the Estcourt column immediately started the advance towards Colenso.

A despatch from Queenstown, Cape Colony, Gen. Gatacre's headquarters, announces that "four hundred colonial rebels, including an ex-magistrate of Barkley-East, have joined the enemy."

November 28.—Lord Dundonald's command advanced to within three miles of Colenso, and his scouts reconnoitred the bridge across the Tugela and the position of the enemy. They reported that there were two camps of the enemy and that Colenso was full of Boers. The bridge was intact. After an artillery duel that lasted for half an hour the British took a strong position four miles from Colenso, which they held until evening. As the British withdrew to Frere Camp, the enemy were retreating rapidly, and the next day the country was reported clear of Boers south of the Tugela River.

MODDER RIVER.

"Lord Methuen's force fought an important engagement at Modder River. The enemy numbered at least 8,000, having been reinforced from the force investing Kimberley. Our men found them very strongly entrenched on both banks of the river, and also in the broad bed of the stream. They were especially strong on the northern bank, which, being heavily lined with wick mimosa bushes, formed an ideal position for the Boers, who had been in possession of it for several weeks, and had been busily preparing for to-day's battle.

The fighting was simply terrific and raged for nearly fourteen hours, being especially hard in the afternoon.

"Our men, however, although inferior in numbers, showed magnificent gallantry, and drove the enemy out of his position on the south side of the river, and forced him across the stream. Then they cleared him from the other side, until he was driven off in full retreat. This is an important gain, and opens the road to Kimberley. General Methuen now has a large force firmly established across the river. The British never once saw the enemy; yet they were not able to raise hand or foot without being riddled.

"Despite all this, however, the day belonged to the artillery. The shells of our twenty guns were accurately planted in the enemy's trenches and broke the heart of the Boers; for, after dark, they all retreated."

"On the following morning at daybreak, the British fired a few shells

into the village. Getting no response a patrol of cavalry crossed the river, and found the enemy's camp deserted."

Lord Methuen was struck by a bullet in the thigh, but the wound proved to be slight, and he made a rapid recovery, being soon about again. The total British losses were 77 killed and 390 wounded, 7 missing.

"As a result of signals from the relief force to the south, and of certain movements on the part of the Boers, Colonel Kekewich determined to make a sortie from Kimberley, with a view of keeping a large force of Boers employed there. A portion of the garrison, with artillery, and mounted troops, under Major Scott-Turner, advanced southwest toward the Boer positions, and captured Carter's farm, which completed the line it was intended to hold in view of Lord Methuen's early approach.

Major Scott-Turner then turned his attention to the Boer laager, which he captured in fine style, in spite of the enemy's heavy fire. All the camp equipment was captured or destroyed. Finally, the British stormed the ridge and captured three redoubts, after severe fighting.

In leading the men who were storming the fourth redoubt, Major Scott-Turner and Lieut. Wright were killed. It is alleged they were struck by explosive bullets. The death of Major Scott-Turner compelled the British to retire upon Carter's farm, the whole affair having lasted four hours."

December 1.—Sir Alfred Milner telegraphs from Cape Town to the Governor-General, Ottawa:—Just said good-bye to Canadian contingent; all well, and delighted to be going to the front. People here showed in unmistakable manner appreciation of sympathy and help of Canada, in their hour of trial.

A few days afterwards the Canadian contingent was reported at Belmont, protecting Lord Methuen's communications; within four miles of the enemy's lines.

SORTIES FROM LADYSMITH.

December 8.—General White sent General Hunter with 500 Natal volunteers under Roystan, and 100 of the Imperial Light Horse, under Edwards, to surprise a gun on a hill. The enterprise was admirably carried out; and was entirely successful, the hill being captured and a six-inch gun and a howitzer being destroyed with gun cotton by Capt. Fowke and Lieut. Turner. A Maxim was captured and brought to Ladysmith.

December 10.—Colonel Metcalfe, and 500 of the Second Rifle Brigade, sortied to capture a Boer howitzer on a hill. They reached the crest without being discovered, drove off the enemy and then destroyed the howitzer with gun-cotton. When returning, Metcalfe found his retirement barred by the Boers, but he forced his way through, using the bayonet freely.

ANOTHER BRITISH REVERSE.

December 11.—General Gatacre reports: "Deeply regret to inform you that I met with a serious reverse in the attack on Stormberg. I was misled as to the enemy's position by the guides, and found impracticable ground.

"The idea to attack Stormberg seemed to promise certain success, but the distance was under-estimated by myself and the local guides. A policeman took us round some miles, consequently we were marching from 9.30 p.m. till 4 a.m., and were landed in an impossible position. I do not consider the error intentional.

"The Boers commenced firing from the top of an unscalable hill, and wounded a good many of our men, while in the open plain. The Second Northumberlanders tried to turn out the enemy, but failed. The Second Irish Fusiliers seized a kopje near, and held on, supported by the mounted infantry and Cape Police.

"The guns under Jeffreys could not have been better handled, but I regret to say, that one gun was overturned in a deep nullah, and another sank in quicksand. Neither could be extricated in time to be available.

"Seeing the situation, I sent a despatch rider to Molteno with the news, and collected and withdrew our force from ridge to ridge for about nine miles. The Boer guns were remarkably well served. They carried accurately 5,000 yards."

The British losses were heavy; and the Boers took 672 prisoners, making the number captured up to date 1,977, in addition to 566 British killed and 2,027 wounded.

GENERAL METHUEN REPULSED AT MAGERSFONTEIN.

December 12.—Lord Methuen telegraphs:—"Our artillery shelled a very strong position held by the enemy in a long, high kopje from four until dusk, Sunday. The Highland brigade attacked at daybreak on Monday the south end of the kopje. The attack was properly timed, but failed. The guards were ordered to protect the Highlanders right and rear. The cavalry and mounted infantry with a Howitzer artillery battery attacked the enemy on the left and the guards on the right, supported by field artillery. They shelled the position from daybreak, and at 1.15 I sent the Gordons to support the Highland brigade. The troops held their own in front of the enemy's entrenchments until dusk, the position extending, including the kopje, for a distance of six miles towards Modder River."

"As the Boers occupied their trenches strongly this morning, I retired in perfect order to the camp on the Modder River, where I am in security. I have gathered from some of the prisoners and from our men with the ambulances, who talked with the Boers, that the enemy's losses were terrible, some corps being completely wiped out. The Boers have, been most kind to my wounded."

Subsequent despatches showed that the Highlanders advanced in brigade formation to within 200 yards of the Boer trenches and were shot down in scores. The total British losses amounted to nearly 1,000, including General Wauchope, in command of the Highland brigade, the Marquis of Winchester, and about 70 other officers.

GENERAL BULLER, BEATEN.

" Buller to Lansdowne.

" Chieveley Camp, December 15.—6.20 p.m.—I regret to report a serious reverse.

" I moved in full strength from our camp near Chieveley at 4 this morning. There are two fordable places in the Tugela river, and it was my intention to force a passage through one of them. They are about two miles apart. My intention was to force one or the other with one brigade supported by a central brigade.

" General Hart was to attack the left drift, General Hildyard the right road, and General Lyttleton was to take the centre and to support either.

" Early in the day I saw that General Hart would not be able to force a passage, and I directed him to withdraw. He had, however, attacked with great gallantry, and his leading battalion, the Connaught Rangers, I fear, suffered a great deal. Colonel I. S. Brooks was seriously wounded.

" I then ordered General Hildyard to advance, which he did, and his leading regiment, the East Surrey, occupied Colenso Station and the houses near the bridge.

" At that moment I heard that the whole artillery I had sent to support the attack, the 14th and 66th Field Batteries, and six naval twelve-pounder quick-firers, under Colonel Long—had advanced close to the river in Lang's desire to be within effective range.

" It proved to be full of the enemy, who suddenly opened a galling fire at close range, killing all their horses, and the gunners were compelled to stand to their guns.

" Some of the waggon teams got shelter in a donga, and desperate efforts were made to bring out the field gun. The fire, however, was too severe, and only two were saved by Captain Schofield and some drivers, whose names I will furnish.

" Another most gallant attempt with three teams was made by an officer whose name I will obtain. Of the eighteen horses, thirteen were killed, and as several drivers were wounded I would not allow another attempt, as it seemed that they would be a shell mark, sacrificing life to a gallant attempt to force the passage.

" Unsupported by artillery, I directed the troops to withdraw, which they did in good order.

"Throughout the day a considerable force of the enemy was pressing on my right flank, but was kept back by mounted men under Lord Donald, and part of General Barton's brigade.

"The day was intensely hot and trying to the troops, whose conduct was excellent.

"We have abandoned ten guns and lost by shell fire, one.

"The losses in General Hart's brigade are, I fear, heavy, although the proportion of severely wounded is, I hope, not large.

"The 4th and 66th Field Batteries also suffered severe losses.

"We have retired to our camp at Chieveley."

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LEADING EVENTS OF 1899.

- Jan. 1—Two cent letter postage goes into effect in Canada.
St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, burned.
Spanish troops evacuate Havana.
- Jan. 5—Judge Archibald, Montreal, holds, in case of Johnson v. Sparrow, a man may not be debarred from a theatre on account of his color.
- Jan. 6—Corner stone of Gordon Memorial College laid at Khartoum by Lord Cromer.
- Jan. 7—Six-day 12-hour bicycle race at New York; Ginne makes 450 miles.
James W. Carmichael, New Glasgow, N.S., named a Senator.
- Jan. 11—Matane (Legislature) election—Donat Caron (Lib.) 1,258; Dr. Bouillon (Ind.) 280; Boulay (Con.) 872.
- Jan. 12—Fire at Bridgewater, N.S., does \$250,000 damage.
- Jan. 13—G. H. Bulyea appointed Commissioner of Agriculture and Treasurer, N.W.T.
- Jan. 21—Lord Kitchener appointed Governor-General of the Soudan.
- Jan. 23—John Daly (dynamite prisoner) elected Mayor of Limerick.
- Jan. 25—Ben. Tooke, Montreal, elected G. M., G. L. of Quebec, A.F. & A.M.
- Jan. 26—Madame Patti marries Baron Cedarstrom.
- Jan. 28—Commissionary-General Eagan, U.S.A., found guilty of conduct unbecoming a gentleman (calling General Miles a liar) and sentenced to six years suspension from duty.
- Jan. 30—New Brunswick Legislature dissolved.
- Feb. 1—Gift of \$181,250 by Sir W. C. MacDonald, to endow McGill Chemistry and Engineering Building.
Lord Hallam Tennyson (son of the poet) appointed Governor of South Australia.
- Feb. 3—Announced that Emperor will rule in Austria for a year without a parliament.
- Feb. 4—Filipinos attack U. S. lines at Manila; Aguinaldo declares war against the United States.
- Feb. 6—Spanish evacuation of Cuba completed; U. S. Senate ratifies treaty of peace with Spain.
- Feb. 7—Imperial Parliament opened; Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman elected Liberal leader.
- Feb. 9—Fire at Winnipeg; Manitoba hotel burned.
- Feb. 12—Corner stone of great Nile dam at Assouan laid.
Seventeen women patients of South Dakota Asylum at Yankton burned to death.
- Feb. 13—Cold weather and severe snow storm throughout Eastern Canada and United States.
- Feb. 15—British Government names a tribunal to arbitrate Argentine-Chili boundary dispute.
- Feb. 18—New Brunswick general elections; Liberal Emmerson Government sustained by large majority.
Emile Loubet elected President of France.
- Feb. 21—West Huron parliamentary bye-election; R. Holmes (Lib.) declared elected over McLean (Con.)
- March 1—Sagasta Ministry (Spain) resigns; Silvela forms new cabinet.
S.S. Labrador lost on Skerryvore Rock, Scotland.
- March 7—N. S. House of Assembly passes resolution in favor of change in constitution of the Senate on Sir Wilfrid Laurier's lines.
Settlement of question between Great Britain and France in regard to Fashoda announced.
- March 10—Cordelia Viau Poirier and Samuel Parslow hanged at Ste. Scholastique for murder of Isidore Poirier at St. Canut.

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- March 12—S.S. Castilian wrecked on Gannet Rock, N.S.
- March 14—Ontario Legislature adopts Government proposals for new taxation by 48 to 37.
- German Reichstag by 209 to 141 rejects Government's proposals for an increase of the army; later agrees to modified scheme.
- March 16—Parliament meets; prognoses August 11.
- March 17—Windsor Hotel, New York, burned—45 killed.
- Oliver Prevost hanged at Port Arthur for the murder of Rene Dolm and Ferdinand Carrière.
- March 18—William Kerr, of Cobourg, and Peter McSweeney, of Moncton, called to the Senate.
- March 20—Mrs. Martha Place, first woman electrocuted, executed at Sing Sing for murder of step-daughter.
- March 21—Ontario Legislature adopts resolutions favoring change in constitution of Senate.
- March 22—Levis parliamentary election—L. T. Demers (Lib.), by acclamation.
- March 23—New Brunswick Legislature meets—G. F. Hill, Charlotte, chosen Speaker.
- March 25—Cambridge wins University boat race by three lengths.
- March 31—S.S. Stella wrecked on Casquet Rocks, Guernsey; 80 lives lost.
- April 1—Fighting at Vasielo, Samoa—Lieuts. A. H. Freeman (British), and Philip V. Lansdale (U. S.), and Ensign Monaghan (U.S.) and two British and two U. S. sailors killed in conflict with Mataafa's forces. This and subsequent events led to the abolition of native rule and the division of the islands, Great Britain consenting, between the United States and Germany.
- April 2—Territories Legislature opened; Mr. Eakin, of Saltcoats, elected Speaker.
- April 7—Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy successfully tested across the English Channel in a storm.
- First Irish County Council elections; Nationalists elect 544 and Unionists 119 members.
- April 8—Norwegian Government refuses permission to Swedish officers to attend army manœuvres.
- April 11—U. S.—Spanish peace treaty ratified; war officially ended.
- April 13—N. B. Legislature by 34 to 7, rejects Premier Emmerson's resolution affirming that the time is ripe to give the franchise to women.
- April 19—Imperial House of Commons, by 220 to 141, refuses to repeal Irish Coercion Act.
- April 20—Brookville parliamentary election—Comstock (Lib.) 208 majority over Hon. Peter White (Con).
- April 21—U. S. Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, acquitted on a charge of making unlawful use for private gain of State funds.
- April 22—French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences awards Major Marchand prize of 15,000 francs for his African explorations.
- April 25—Fire in Dawson City causes a million dollars damage.
- April 26—Captain Coghlan, of the U. S. ship Raleigh, officially reprimanded for using disrespectful language of the Kaiser.
- April 28—First Cretan autonomous government formed.
- April 29—Serious rioting between union and working miners at Cœur d'Alene; federal troops used.
- May 1—British Government announces that it could not agree with Mr. Cecil Rhodes as to the construction of Cape to Cairo Railway.
- May 3—Canadian Pacific Railway stock in London sells at 101½.
- Italian Ministry resigns; Gen. Pelloux new premier.
- Rev. Dennis O'Connor, D.D., installed as Archbishop of Toronto.
- May 6—Montreal iron moulders' strike.

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- May 6—Governor Roosevelt, of New York, approves of court-martial's finding censuring some of 71st Regiment officers for cowardice at Santiago.
- May 11—Pope Leo declares a universal jubilee for 1900.
- May 12—Twelve persons killed by collision on the Reading Railway near Pottsville, Pa.
- May 14—S. S. Gallia goes ashore in Lake St. Peter; sticks for five weeks.
- Rev. Chas. A. Briggs, expelled from the Presbyterian Church for heresy, ordained as priest of Protestant Episcopal Church by Bishop Potter of New York.
- May 17—Marion Brown (Peg-leg) hanged at London for murder of Policeman Twohey.
- Queen lays foundation stone of Victoria and Albert Museum, London.
- May 18—Postmen of Paris go on strike as protest against failure to increase their wages.
- Peace Conference meets at the Hague, M. de Stael (Russia) president; adjourns July 29 after adopting resolutions favoring arbitration in international disputes, and suggesting restrictions on use of destructive devices in war; 26 States were represented.
- May 21—Steamship Paris, Southampton to New York, wrecked on the Manacles, Cornwall.
- May 24—Peter A. McIntyre appointed Lieutenant-Governor of P. E. Island.
- May 25—150 buildings destroyed by fire at St. John, N. B.
- May 27—Simon Czuby and Wasyl Guszczak hanged at Winnipeg for murder of one Bojeckho and four children.
- May 31—N. C. Wallace, M. P., elected grand master Grand Orange Lodge, B. N. A.
- June 1—Rev. B. F. Austin expelled from London Methodist Conference for holding spiritualistic views.
- Rev. Hugh Cains elected president Montreal Methodist Conference.
- June 2—Casimir, an Indian, hanged at Kamloops for murder of Philip Walker.
- Queen Regent of Spain announces that it has been arranged to cede to Germany the Ladrone, the Caroline and Palaos islands.
- June 3—Court of Cessation at Paris orders new trial for Captain Dreyfus.
- Diplomatic relations resumed between Spain and the United States.
- June 4—Rioting at Paris—President Loubet assaulted at Long Champs races. Baron de Christiani sentenced to four years for offence.
- June 5—British House of Commons, by 393 to 51, passes a grant of £30,000 to Gen. Lord Kitchener.
- June 9—President McKinley appoints a commission of engineers to report on best route for a canal across Central America.
- June 12—French Cabinet resigns; M. Waldeck-Rousseau new Premier.
- T. G. Shaughnessy chosen president of the Canadian Pacific Railway.
- June 15—Presbyterian General Assembly at Hamilton elects Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D. of Renfrew, as moderator.
- June 16—Explosion in Caledonia, Maine, North Sydney, C. B., thirty killed.
- June 18—Imperial Limited train starts; Montreal to Vancouver in 100 hours.
- June 20—Canada Temperance Act voting in Brome; repeal carried; for 1151, against —
- June 21—Montreal \$3,000,000, 3 per cent. loan issued; \$525 premium.
- June 22—Dominion Steel and Smelting Co. formed in Montreal; capital, \$20,000,000.
- June 23—Benjamin Parrot hanged at Hamilton for murder of his mother.
- June 26—International Council of Women opens at London.
- West Elgin (Ont.) election trial; Mr. McNish (Lib.) unseated.
- June 30—Donald Perrier hanged at New Westminster for murder of Jennie Anderson.

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MONTREAL and TORONTO.

- June 30—Charles M. Murphy rides a mile in 57 4-5 seconds on bicycle, behind a locomotive.
- July 1—Chief Justice Boyd, of Ontario, knighted.
- July 6—British House of Commons accepts Lords amendment to London Government Bill, excluding women from the franchise.
- July 8—Rioting at London, Ont., over street car strike; troops called out.
- July 10—Lasker wins 1st prize at London chess tournament.
- July 11—Czar declares his brother Alexandrovitch heir to the throne of Russia.
Manitoba Conservatives hold convention and adopt programme of reforms.
- July 13—British House of Commons passes Tithe Rent Rating Bill after many protests.
- July 19—Russel A. Alger resigns U. S. secretaryship of war; Elihu Root, of New York, succeeds.
- July 21—Explosion on torpedo boat destroyer Bullfinch kills 10 men; 23rd, explosion on an Austrian torpedo boat kills 5 men.
Reciprocity treaties between United States and Trinidad, Barbados, Bermuda, Jamaica and British Guiana signed at Washington.
Oxford and Cambridge men defeat Yale and Harvard in five out of nine contests at London.
- July 24—Reciprocity treaty between United States and France signed.
- July 25—Rev. F. X. Cloutier consecrated as Bishop of Three Rivers.
Ville Marie Bank, Montreal, suspends and goes into liquidation; Wm. Weir (president), Edward Lichtenhein (vice-president), Frederick W. Smith (director), and Ferdinand Lemieux (accountant), indicted for making a false return of Bank's position to the Government.
- July 26—President Heuraux, of San Domingo, assassinated.
Forty thousand workmen at Buenos Ayres unite in a protection for industries demonstration.
- July 27—Hon. "Joe" Martin resigns Attorney-Generalship of British Columbia; Alex. Henderson succeeds him.
- July 28—Judicial Committee of the Privy Council holds B.C. anti-Chinese legislation *ultra vires*.
- July 30—Two aronauts cross English channel from London to Dieppe, rising 12,000 feet.
Two automobiles cover distance from Paris to St. Malo, 226 miles in 7 hours 35 minutes.
- July 31—Archbishops of Canterbury and York give opinion against the legality of the use of incense and processional lights in Church of England services.
- Aug. 1—Mr. Thos. Bain, North Wentworth, elected Speaker House of Commons.
Emperor William's yacht Meteor wins Queen's Cup at Cowes regatta, defeating Britannia.
- Aug. 3—Races for Seawanhaka Cup on Lake St. Louis conclude—Constance (U.S.) vs. Glencairn (Can). Constance and Glencairn each win 2 races; Glencairn in fifth, after protest, sails over course alone and is awarded cup.
- Aug. 4—Dawson and Jim Nantuck (Indians), and Edward Henderson, hanged at Dawson City; Henderson for murdering his partner, Peterson; the Indians for murdering Wm. Mahan.
- Aug. 5—Rev. Father McEvay consecrated as Bishop of London, Ont.
- Aug. 7—8. cond court martial of Captain Alfred Dreyfus, for treason in selling military information to foreign governments, begun at Rennes. September 9, prisoner found guilty and sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment. Later (19th) he is pardoned by Government.
- Aug. 8—Announcement in British House of Commons that Government has decided on gold standard for India.
- Aug. 9—Canada Atlantic fast express wrecked near St. Polycarpe; 9 persons either killed or fatally injured.

THE CANADIAN ENGINEER : Monthly. Devoted to all branches of Engineering. The only Engineering paper in Canada. That it is appreciated by its readers, (making it a very Valuable Advertising Medium) is evidenced by its rapidly increasing circulation, shown by this record.

August '95	-	2,200
August '96	-	3,450
August '97	-	4,400
August '98	-	4,400
August '99	-	5,050

SUBSCRIPTION :—Canada and United States, \$1 per year.
Great Britain and Foreign, 6s.

Advertising rates on application.

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THE BOER WAR : Its Causes and Its Interests to Canadians. By E. B. Biggar. With a Glossary of Cape Dutch and Kaffir terms, supplemented by Statistics and miscellaneous information relating to South Africa. 40 pages, paper, 10c.

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Publishers Toronto and Montreal.

Address : Fraser Building, Montreal, Que.

- Aug. 14—Eduardo Romano proclaimed President of Peru.
- Aug. 15—A. H. Eager elected Grand Master Quebec Grand Lodge I. O. O. F.
- Aug. 17—U. S. War Department orders enlistment of ten regiments for service in the Philippines.
- Aug. 18—Howard Blackburn completes voyage across the Atlantic from Gloucester, Mass., to Bristol in a 3-ton cutter.
- Aug. 20—Anarchist rioters in Paris desecrate churches.
- Aug. 22—News received of shooting of Lt.-Col. Klobb and Lieut. Meunier in French West Africa by Captain Voulet.
- Aug. 29—New Zealand authorizes Pacific Cable grant.
- Sept. 3—Monument to Champlain, founder of New France, unveiled at Honfleur, by Mr. Hector Fabre, Canadian Commissioner.
- Sept. 5—Strike of firemen and sailors inaugurated at English ports—a failure.
- Seven persons perish in yacht accident at Halifax.
- W. B. McInnes, M.P., at Vancouver, threatens to resign as protest against attitude of Government on Chinese immigration question.
- Sept. 10—News of Peary Arctic expedition received at St. John's, Nfld.
- Sept. 11—Reid Ministry, N. S. W., resigns.
- Sept. 18—N. G. L. steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse makes passage, New York to Cherbourg, in 5 days, 17 hours, 56 minutes.
- Admiral Sir F. D. Bedford and H. M. S. Talbot, Psyche, Pearl and Quail arrive at Montreal.
- Sept. 22—SS. Scotsman goes ashore at Belle Isle; 10 reported drowned.
- Ralph Smith, M.L.A., Nanaimo, B.C., elected President of Dominion T. & L. Council at Montreal.
- Sept. 23—Trial of Wm. Ponton at Cobourg for robbery of Dominion Bank at Napanee; Ponton acquitted. Pare, Holden and Roach, accomplices, convicted.
- Sept. 25—Landslide at Darjeeling, India, causes much damage and loss of life.
- Major-Gen. Hutton refuses permission for 48th Highlanders to take part in Dewey celebration at New York.
- Sept. 27—Bishop Potter, New York, in annual message to Synod, condemns loose divorce system in vogue in the United States.
- Sept. 28—D. A. McKinnon appointed Attorney-General Prince Edward Island.
- Sept. 29—Admiral Dewey welcomed at New York on return from Philippines.
- Sept. 30—Mr. James Somerville, M.P., appointed a Minister without portfolio.
- Oct. 1—Mgr. Falconjo, Papal Delegate, arrives at Quebec.
- Oct. 3—Award of Paris tribunal on Anglo-Venezuelan boundary dispute read; generally favorable to Great Britain.
- Supreme Court in suit to recover \$100,000 Baie des Chaleurs payment from Ernest Pacaud, holds Armstrong had right to do what he liked with money and Province cannot recover.
- Oct. 5—Telegraph line, Dawson to Skagway, completed.
- First Dominion C. E. Convention at Montreal; Rev. E. L. Rowe, Toronto, President.
- Oct. 6—Rev. Dr. Caven, Toronto, elected President Pan-Presbyterian Alliance at Washington.
- Oct. 8—Corner-stone of Monument to Charles Stewart Parnell laid at Dublin.
- Oct. 9—Soulanges canal formally opened.
- Sir Wilfrid Laurier assists at laying corner stone of Chicago Government building by President McKinley.
- Oct. 14—Calico printing firms in Lancashire form combine with £10,000,000 capital.
- Oct. 17—Imperial Parliament meets and passes £10,000,000 Transvaal War Credit.

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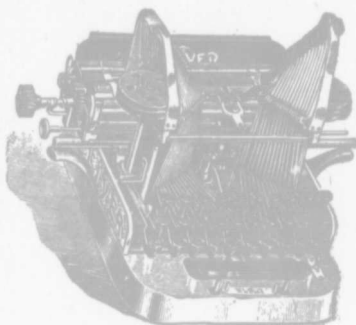
JAMES HUTTON & CO.,
MONTREAL.

- Oct. 18--Mr. Bourassa, M.P., writes that he has resigned his seat for Wright, as a protest against the sending of the Canadian Transvaal contingent without sanction of Parliament.
- Oct. 19--Mob at St. Annes, Tex., burns Joe Lafore, a negro, for murder.
- Oct. 20--In eleventh trial, U. S. yacht Columbia for the third time beats Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock, winning the America Cup contest. Modus Vivendi as to Alaskan temporary boundary announced.
- Oct. 21--Women's Council at Hamilton elects Lady Aberdeen as Advisory President, and Lady Taylor as President.
- Hon. A. S. Hardy resigned; Hon. G. W. Ross forms new Liberal administration in Ontario.
- Oct. 31--Fire at Webster House, Montreal, four persons fatally injured.
- Nov. 2--U. S. cruiser Charleston wrecked in Philippines.
- Nov. 4--Banque du Peuple in liquidation, pays final dividend to creditors, equal to 75¼ per cent in all. Drummond County Railway transferred to Government; sum paid \$1,439,000.
- Nov. 11--Lord Strathcona elected rector of Aberdeen University.
- Nov. 14--South Renfrew (Leg.) election. Mr. Latchford, Minister of Public Works, elected over McGarry (Con.)
- November 15--Queen opens Convalescent Home at Clifton, Bristol.
- November 20--Emperor William of Germany visits Queen. Small-pox outbreak reported in Kamouraska; suppressed without mortality being reported.
- Nov. 22--Deputation of Lake Shippers interviews Government on matter of admitting U. S. vessels to coasting trade; Premier admits step was taken without full consideration.
- November 24--Battle at Omdibrikas, Soudan; Mahdi defeated and slain by General Wingate and Anglo-Egyptian force.
- Judge Street, of Ontario High Court, upholds validity of provincial law requiring logs cut on Crown lands to be sawn in Canada, in suit brought by Michigan limit purchasers.
- Mr. A. B. Morine, minister of marine and fisheries, Newfoundland, resigns, causing a political crisis.
- Nov. 27--William Weir, ex-president Ville Marie Bank, convicted of making a false return to the Government as to the position of the bank, and sentenced to two years less one day in jail; Ferdinand Lemieux, accountant of the bank, for same offence (Dec.) sentenced to 3 years in penitentiary.
- Nov. 28--Canada Temperance Act vote in Westmoreland; act sustained by 257.
- Dec. 1--Victoria Jubilee Bridge, Montreal, opened to vehicle and pedestrian traffic.
- Dec. 3--R. C. church at Hedleyville, Que., burned.
- Dec. 3--Rev. Benjamin F. DeCosta, noted P. E. divine of New York, joins R. C. church.
- Dec. 4--U. S. Congress opens; David B. Henderson elected Speaker House of Representatives.
- Dec. 7--Manitoba provincial elections: Conservatives, 22; Independent, 1; Liberals 17. Motion to separate Church and State defeated in French Chamber of Deputies; vote 328 to 128.
- Dec. 10--Steamer Niagara lost on Lake Erie; sixteen persons perish.
- Dec. 12--Ontario bye-elections--East Elgin, Brower (Con.) over McIntyre (Lib); West Elgin, McDiarmid (Con) over Macnish (Lib.); South Brant, Preston (Lib.) over Henry (Con); South Ontario, Dryden (Lib) over Calder (Con.).
- Dec. 13--P. E. I. bye-elections--A. A. McLean (Con.) and A. P. Prowse elected in 4th Queens and A. P. Prowse (Con.) in 4th Kings, latter defeating Attorney-General McKinnon, and making parties in Legislature a tie.
- Dec. 26--Government approves of agreement with Connors syndicate for constructing elevators in Montreal harbor.

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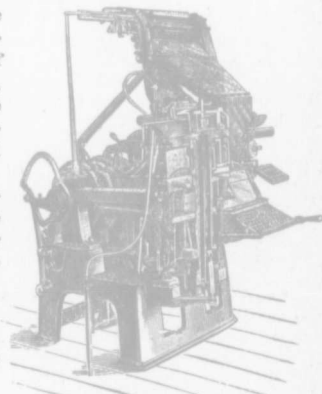
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NECROLOGY OF 1899.

Duke of Northumberland	- Jan.	2	Birkett Foster, artist	- - - Mar.	28
Senator Michael Adams	- - - "	2	Baroness Hirsch, philanthro-	- - - April	1
Ed. Sullivan, D.D., ex-Bishop	- - - "	6	pist	- - - "	9
Richard Going, secretary of	- - - "	12	Judge Stephen J. Field, U.S.	- - - "	27
Cobden Club	- - - "	12	Supreme Court	- - - "	30
Hiram Walker, distiller	- - - "	12	Senator John Sutherland	- - - "	30
Nelson A. Dingley, U.S. public	- - - "	13	George F. Baird, ex-M.P.	- - - "	30
man	- - - "	13	Prof. F. C. Buchner, German	- - - May	1
Nubar Pasha, Egypt	- - - "	13	scientist	- - - "	12
Rev. "Father" Chiniquy	- - - "	16	Roswell P. Flower, U.S. public	- - - "	15
Hon. Dr. Marcell, M.L.C.	- - - "	23	man	- - - "	15
A. H. Garland, U.S. public man	- - - "	26	Senator C. A. Boulton	- - - "	15
Rev. Charles Albert Berry,	- - - "	31	Francois Sarcy, French writer	- - - "	17
Congregational divine	- - - "	31	Samuel Wilmot, fish culturist	- - - "	24
Sir Francis Clare Ford	- - - Feb.	4	Lord Esher, English jurist	- - - "	26
Alice Atherton, actress	- - - "	6	Emilio Castelar, Spanish orator	- - - June	3
Prince Alfred of Saxe Cobourg,	- - - "	6	Johann Strauss, composer	- - - "	6
(Queen's grandson)	- - - "	6	Hon. Wm. E. Pugsley, N. B.	- - - "	6
Gen. Von Caprivi, German	- - - "	6	legislator	- - - "	7
statesman	- - - "	11	Augustin Daly, N.Y. theatrical	- - - "	7
Arch. Lampman, poet	- - - "	13	manager	- - - "	7
Hugh Ryan, contractor	- - - "	13	Mary Francis Cusack (Nun of	- - - "	7
Henry Jones ("Cavendish")	- - - "	15	Kenmare)	- - - "	11
Felix Faure, President of	- - - "	16	Dr. Wm. Gordon Blaikie, Ed-	- - - "	13
France	- - - "	19	inburgh	- - - "	15
Dr. Guay, M. P.	- - - "	21	Dr. Lawson Tait, surgeon	- - - "	15
R. W. Jamieson, M.P.	- - - "	22	Richard Parks Bland, U.S.	- - - "	23
Sir John Struthers, R.C.S.,	- - - "	22	silver advocate	- - - "	23
Edin.	- - - "	25	Henry B. Plante, railway oper-	- - - "	30
Baron P. J. De Ruyter, news	- - - "	25	ator	- - - "	30
agency manager	- - - "	28	Mrs. E. D. N. Southworth,	- - - "	6
Hon. Hugh Macdonald, N. S.	- - - "	28	writer	- - - "	9
public man	- - - Mar.	1	Robert Bonner, N.Y. publisher	- - - "	15
Baron Herschell	- - - "	2	Senator W. E. Sandford	- - - "	18
Rev. Andrew K. Boyd, writer	- - - "	3	Hon. W. B. Ives, M.P.	- - - "	21
Rev. Archdeacon Brigstock, St.	- - - "	3	Hon. C. A. Geoffrion, M.P.	- - - "	21
John	- - - "	5	Robert G. Ingersoll, agnostic	- - - "	25
Rev. J. M. King, D.D., Mant-	- - - "	5	orator	- - - "	25
toba College	- - - "	10	Theodore Heintzman, Toronto	- - - "	31
Rev. J. B. Muir, D.D., Hunt-	- - - "	10	manufacturer	- - - "	31
ingdon	- - - "	10	Sir D. J. Edgar, M.P.	- - - "	13
Sir Douglas Galton, scientist	- - - "	13	Senator J. H. Bellerose	- - - Aug.	15
Hon. J. G. Robertson, Sher-	- - - "	13	B. T. A. De Montigny, ex-Re-	- - - "	16
brooke	- - - "	13	recorder, Montreal	- - - "	16
Sir Julius Vogel, N. Z. public	- - - "	13	R. W. E. Bunsen, scientist	- - - "	25
man	- - - "	14	Senator Thomas Temple	- - - "	29
Hon. John F. Wood, M.P.	- - - "	14	Mrs. Catherine Parr Traill,	- - - "	29
Emile Ereckmann, French	- - - "	14	writer	- - - "	30
writer	- - - "	20	"Baron" Albert Grant, pro-	- - - "	30
Rev. Wm. Ormiston, D.D.	- - - "	20	moter	- - - "	31
			Senator E. J. Price	- - - "	31

James Isbester, contractor -	Sept. 3	Jacob Bright, English public man -	Nov. 8
Jean Ristics, Servian statesman -	" 4	John A. Logan, Major U.S.V. -	" 14
Dr. Peter Peterson, Oriental scholar -	" 6	Sir John William Dawson, educationalist -	" 19
Cornelius Vanderbilt, capitalist -	" 11	Marchioness of Salisbury -	" 20
John Doull, Halifax banker -	" 14	Hugh McLennan, Montreal merchant -	" 21
Baron Watson, Eng. Judge of Appeal -	" 14	Garrett A. Hobart, Vice-President U. S. -	" 21
M. Rioux, M.L.A. -	" 18	Thomas Henry Ismay, founder of White Star Line -	" 23
M. Scheurer-Kestner, French statesman -	" 19	Charles Coghlan, actor -	" 27
Gen. Brault, chief of French general staff -	" 22	Mrs. Richard Moore, Elizabethtown, aged 99 years and 11 months -	" 14
W. W. Robertson, Q.C., Montreal -	Oct. 3	Robert Linton, Montreal merchant -	" 16
J. C. Wilson, ex-M. P. -	" 8	Wallace Ross, oarsman -	" 26
Thomas Henry Farrer, free trade writer -	" 12	Rev. T. G. Smith, D.D., Kingston -	" 28
Admiral Philip H. Colomb -	" 14	Thomas Hodgins, M.L.A., London -	" 30
Hy. Frohman, N. Y., theatre manager -	" 10	E. K. Greene, Montreal merchant -	Dec. 3
Wm. D. Appleton, publisher -	" 19	Miss Jennie McArthur, Cornwall temperance worker -	" 3
Hon. Peter Mitchell -	" 25	John Stirling, Montreal merchant -	" 6
Grant Allen, writer -	" 25	John Beekingham, Sub-Chief Montreal Fire Brigade -	" 23
Florence Marryatt, writer -	" 27		
Ottmar Mergenthaler, inventor of linotype -	" 28		
R. D. Gamble, banker, Toronto -	Nov. 3		
Les. de Goestriand, Bishop of Burlington -	" 3		

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