NINTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION



THE PEOPLE'S

Almanac

FACTS & FIGURES FORTHE FLECTORS OF CANADA.

Issued as a Supplement to

The Gazette.

MONTREAL.



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£ 1899 £

THE____

PEOPLE'S

** ALMANAC **

A COMPILATION OF FACTS AND FIGURES

FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF THE

ELECTORS OF CANADA

Issued as a Supplement to . . .

THE GAZETTE,

MONTREAL.

With the Compliments of the Publishers

€ 1899 €

THE

Great North-Western Telegraph Company

OF CANADA.

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TO THE PUBLIC.



presenting the ninth edition of the PEOPLE'S ALMANAC, the publishers know from the favor accorded to the previous editions, that it will meet popular approval.

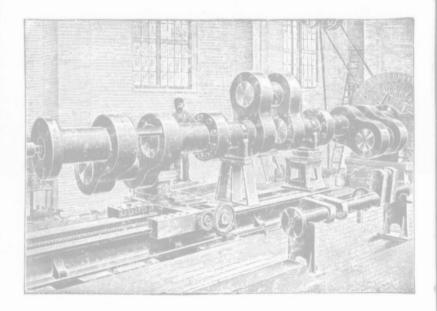
Those who follow public events will find in its pages useful records of the chief events of the past year, particularly those affecting Canadian interests.

In presenting the issue of 1899 to the readers of THE GAZETTE, the publishers desire to wish them a Happy New Year.

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ECLIPSES IN 1899.

There will be three Eclipses of the Sun and two of the Moon in the year 1899.

I.—A Partial Eclipse of the Sun January 11; invisible here; but visible to the extreme North-western portion of Alaska, and to the greater portion of the North Pacific Ocean.

II.—A Partial Eclipse of the Sun June 8; not visible here; but visible to Great Britain, France, Germany, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and all the Polar Regions.

III.—A Total Eclipse of the Moon June 22-23; invisible here; visible generally:—the beginning in the Eastern portions of Asia and throughout the Pacific Ocean, and the Western portions of North America; and the end, in Asia, the middle and Western Pacific Ocean, and the Eastern portions of Africa.

IV.—An Annular Eclipse of the Sun; December 2; not visible here; visible to a portion of New Zealand, the extreme South Western part of Australia, and to a great portion of the South Pacific and Indian Oceans. The line of Annulus passes almost exactly through the South Pole.

V.-A Partial Eclipse of the Moon December 16.

Occurring here as follows :

	EASTE	EASTERN STANDARD		TIME
	D.	H.	M.	
Moon enters penumbra				
Moon enters shadow	16	- 65	45	
Middle of Eclipse		8		
Moon leaves shadow	16			
Moon laavan nonumber				

First contact of shadow 66 degrees from North point of the Moon's limb toward the East. Magnitude of Eclipse = 0, 996 (Moon's diameter = 1.0).

THE PLANETS DURING 1899.

VEXUS will be a morning star until September 16, and evening star the rest of the year.

MARS is morning star until January 18, and then evening star the rest of the year.

JUPITER begins as morning star and continues as such till April 25, then evening star to November 13, and then morning star to the end of the year.

SATURE is morning star until June 11, then evening star till December 18, then morning star to end

IERCURY Will be a morning star about January 11, May 10, September 5 and December 25, and

CHURCH FESTIVALS AND HOLIDAYS.

New Year's Day. Jan, Epiphany	Pentecost—Whit Sunday May	24
Low Sunday	9 First Sunday in Advent Dec. 23 Conception	3 8
Rogation Sunday May Ascension Day—Holy Thursday	7 St. Thomas Day	21 25

LEGAL AND BANK HOLIDAYS.

For the Dominion—New Year's Day, January 1; Good Friday, March 31; Easter Monday, April 3; Queen's Birthday, May 24; Dominion Day, July 1; Labor Day, September 4; Christmas, December 2;

For the Province of Quehec - All the above, and Epiphany, January 6; Ascension, May 11; All Saints' Day, November 1; Conception, December 8.

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1st Month.

JANUARY, 1899.

31 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	WEATHER PROBABILITIES	regions	of St. awa Riv	Lawrence	linee of		nd Prov- , lying on eat Lakes.	Låst New First	Mo
Mo	W	W SAIRE I SUBBILITIES	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises,	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Quarter Moon Cuarter Moon	oon's P
1 2 3	NUN. Mon. Turs.	Milder. Variable, Rough. Stormy. Clear and cold.	h·m. 7 40 7 40 7 40	h.m. 4 27 4 28 4 29	h.m. 9 21 10 23 11 28	h.m. 7 34 7 34 7 34	h.m. 4 34 4 35 4 36	h m. 9 22 10 22 11 26	er.	PHASES.
5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	WED. THUR. FRID. SATUR. SUN. MON. TUES. WED. TEUR. FRID	Frosty. Fair-Clouds. Unsettled. Dismal. gloomy day-Heavy fog. Colder. Snow. General snow. Cold day. Clouds. Threatening.	7 40 7 40 7 40 7 40 7 39 7 39 7 39 7 38 7 38 7 38	4 30 4 31 4 32 4 33 4 34 4 35 4 36 4 37 4 38 4 39	morn. 0 39 1 52 3 05 4 20 5 31 6 34 7 28 sets. 7 14	7 34 7 34 7 34 7 34 7 34 7 38 7 33 7 33 7 33 7 33 7 32	4 37 4 38 4 39 4 40 4 41 4 42 4 43 4 44 4 45 4 46	morn. 0 35 1 47 2 59 4 13 5 23 6 27 7 21 gets. 7 18	4d 10h 21m ev. 11d 5h 50m ev. 18d 11h 36m m. 26d 2h 34m ev.	75TH MERIDIAN.
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	SATUR. SUN. MON. TUES. WED. THUR. FRID. SATUR.	Rain and snow. Change. Fair. Cloudy. Snow. Heavy rnow. Cloudy. Changeable. Milder. Dark, cloudy day.	7 37 7 37 7 36 7 35 7 34 7 34 7 33 7 32 7 31	4 41 4 42 4 43 4 45 4 46 4 47 4 49 4 51 4 52	8 37 9 56 11 09 morn. 0 23 1 34 2 41 3 42 4 40	7 32 7 31 7 31 7 30 7 29 7 29 7 28 7 27 7 26	4 47 4 48 4 49 4 51 4 52 4 53 4 54 4 55 4 57	8 39 9 55 11 06 morn. 0 19 1 28 2 34 3 35 4 33	4d 9h 21m ev. 11d 4h 50m ev. 18d 10h 36m m. 26d 1h 34m ev.	90TH MERIDIAN.
23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	MON. TUES. WED. THUE. FRID. SATUR SUN. MON. TUES.	Colder, Windy. Fair. Showers. Unsettled. Milder. Change. Heavy fog. Cloudy. Frosty. Clearing.	7 30 7 29 7 28 7 27 7 26 7 25 7 24 7 23 7 22	4 53 4 55 4 56 4 58 4 59 5 00 5 02 5 03 5 05	5 30 6 12 6 48 rises. 6 06 7 11 8 18 9 19 10 27	7 26 7 25 7 24 7 28 7 22 7 21 7 20 7 19 7 18	4 58 4 59 5 00 5 02 5 04 5 06 5 08 5 10	5 22 6 05 6 42 rises. 6 10 7 13 8 18 9 17 10 24	4d 8h 21m ev. 11d 8h 50m ev. 18d 9h 36m m. 26d 0h 34m ev.	105TH MERIDIAN

A BROKEN PLEDCE

L-THE DEBTS.

The platform of the Liberal Party, on which it ran the election campaign of 1896, was adopted at the Liberal Convention at Ottawa on June 20 and 21, 1893. It declared for economy, in the following terms:

"We cannot but view with alarm the large increase of the public debt and of the controllable annual expenditure of the Dominion and the consequent undue taxation of the people under the governments that have been continuously in power since 1878, and we demand the strictest economy in the administration of the government of the country."

The Liberal Government came into power on the 13th day of July, 1896, twelve days after the ending of the fiscal year 1895-96. Here is the record of the debt since that date:

		GROSS.	NET.
At June	30, 1896	. \$ 325,717,537	\$ 258,497,433
4.4	30, 1897	332,530,131	261,538,296
6.6	30 1808	998 970 954	984 086 857

The leaders of the party which in 1893 "viewed with alarm" the increase of the debt, increased the gross debt in two years by \$12,652,717, and the net debt by \$5,588,924. They broke the party's pledge.

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2nd Month.

FEBRUARY, 1899.

28 Days

ay	Day Week.	WEATHER PROBABILITIES.	For Mo region and Or	s of St tawa R	uebec and Lawrence ivers	For To	Ontario Ontario the Gr	nd Prov- , lying on eat Lakes	Last New First	Moc
Day	Web	W BATHER L BOHADILITIES	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises-	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Moon Moon Moon	N'S PH
1 2	WED. THUR.	Cold day. Raw, windy day.	h.m. 7 21 7 20	h.m. 5 07 5 08	h.m. 11 37 morn.	h.m. 7 17 7 16	h.m. 5 11 5 12	h.m. 11 33 morn.	er	IASES.
3 5 6 7 8 9 10	FRID. SAT. SUN. MON. TUES. WED. THUE. FRID. SAT.	Variable. Stormy. Squally. Rough. Very windy. High winds. Cold. Windy day. Changeable. Deep snow. General snows.	7 19 7 18 7 17 7 16 7 14 7 13 7 12 7 10 7 09	5 09 5 11 5 12 5 14 5 15 5 17 5 18 5 20 5 21	0 48 2 01 3 10 4 16 5 12 5 58 6 35 8ets. 7 30	7 15 7 14 7 12 7 11 7 10 7 09 7 08 7 06 7 05	5 14 5 15 5 16 5 18 5 19 5 20 5 22 5 23 5 24	U 42 1 54 3 02 4 09 5 05 5 52 6 30 sets.	3d 0h 24m ev. 10d 4h 32m m. 17d 3h 52m m. 25d 9h 16m m.	75TH MERIDIAN.
12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	MON. TUES. WED. THUE. FRID. SAT. MUN. MON.	Milder. Pieasant. Showers. Snow storms. Change. Clearing. Pleasant day. Cloudy. Sleet and snow.	7 08 7 06 7 05 7 08 7 01 7 00 6 58 6 56 6 54	5 22 5 24 5 25 5 27 5 28 5 30 5 31 5 32 5 34	8 42 10 01 11 17 morn. 0 27 1 33 2 32 3 26 4 10	7 08 7 02 7 00 6 59 6 58 6 56 6 55 6 53 6 52	5 26 5 27 5 29 5 30 5 31 5 33 5 34 5 35 5 37	8 41 9 58 11 11 morn. 0 21 1 26 2 25 3 19 4 03	3d 11h 24m m 10d 3h 32m m 17d 2h 52m m 25d 8h 16m m	SOTH MERIDIAN.
21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	TUES. WED. THUE. FRID. SAT. MUN. MON. TUES.	Clouds, Storm period. Yarinb e. Fair. Rain and snow. Threatening. Unsettled. Bad day.	6 52 6 51 6 49 6 47 6 46 6 44 6 42 6 40	5 35 5 37 5 38 5 40 5 41 5 42 5 44 5 45	4 50 5 21 5 47 6 68 rises, 7 09 8 18 9 28	6 50 6 49 6 47 6 45 6 43 6 42 6 40 6 39	5 38 5 40 5 41 5 42 5 44 5 45 5 46 5 47	4 43 5 14 5 42 6 05 rises. 7 08 8 16 9 24	3d 10h 24m m. 10d 2h 32m m. 17d 1h 52m m. 25d 7h 16m m.	105TH MERIDIAN

A BROKEN PLEDCE

II-THE EXPENDITURE

In the resolution of the Ottawa Liberal Conference, quoted on the preceding calendar page, the size of the controllable annual expenditure was deplored. Hon. Clifford Sifton, now a member of the Laurier Liberal Government, in his speech supporting the resolution, as reported on pages 107-108 of the Official Record of the Conference, said:

"I wish to call attention to this fact, that, as Liberals, we have the right to say we are the exponents of economy. Our opponents do not even pretend to be economical; their principle is to get all the money they can from the people and distribute it amongst their friends. . . . We trust that the platform of a revenue tariff accompanied by the promise of economy will enable us to send you a substantial delegation to the next Parliament of Canada."

The trust of Mr. Sifton was justified. A substantial delegation—even a majority—of Liberals was sent to Parliament. A Liberal Government, came into power, but it did not reduce the expenditure, it expanded it, and made it the largest in the record, save one year—that of the North West rebellion. Here are the figures from the Public Accounts, p. xxxiii, 1897:

 1895.
 \$ 38,132,005
 1897.
 \$ 38,349,759

 1896.
 36,949,142
 1898.
 38,699,823

The Liberal Government broke the Liberal Party's pledge here. too.

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J. Claud Hickson, B.C.L.

	033.1	

MARCH, 1899.

31 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	WEATHER PROBABILITIES.		ntreai,Q s of St. ttawa Ri		ince of	Ontario	nd Prov- o, lying on ent Lakes	ll	MOON
Mo	A≱	W BAIDER I RUBABILITIES.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Reses.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Quarte Moon Quarte Moon	00
1 2 3 4	WED. THUI. FRID. SATUR.	Pleasant. Rain Sleet. Snow. Stormy. Dismyl weather.	h.m. 6 39 6 37 6 35 6 33	h.m. 5 47 5 48 5 50 5 51	h.m. 10 39 11 49 morn. 0 58	h.m. 6 37 6 35 6 33 6 31	h.m. 5 48 5 49 5 50 5 52	h.m. 10 33 11 42 morn. 0 51	ler	PHASES.
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	MON. TURS. WED. THUR. FRID. SATUR. MON. TURS. WED. THUR. FRID.	Clouds. Change. Moderating. Fair. High March winds. Stormy. Cold. Clear. Clear and cold. B uetery. Cold. Moderating. Mild. Rough day. Stormy. March like, Snow squalls.	6 31 6 29 6 27 6 26 6 24 6 22 6 20 6 18 6 16 6 14 6 12 6 10 6 09	5 52 5 53 5 55 5 56 5 57 5 59 6 00 6 02 6 03 6 04 6 06 6 07 6 08	2 04 3 01 3 51 4 29 5 01 5 27 5 49 sets. 8 51 10 05 11 15 morn. 0 18	6 30 6 28 6 26 6 24 6 22 6 21 6 19 6 17 6 15 6 14 6 12 6 10 6 08	5 5 54 5 56 5 57 5 58 5 59 6 01 6 02 6 03 6 04 6 05 6 07 6 08	1 56 2 54 8 44 4 23 4 56 5 25 5 49 sets. 8 46 9 59 11 08 morn. 0 11	4d 11h 7m ev. 4d 10h 11d 2h 53m ev. 11d 1h 18d 10h 24m ev. 18d 9h 27d 1h 18m m. 27d 0h	75TH MERIDIAN. 90TH M.
18 19 20 21 22 23	SATUR. SUN, MON. TUES. WED.	Fair day, Rain, Damp, gloomy times, loggy Gloomy, Rainy.	6 07 6 05 6 03 6 01 5 59	6 09 6 11 6 12 6 13 6 15	1 17 2 04 2 47 3 21 3 49	6 06 6 05 6 03 6 01 5 59	6 09 6 11 6 12 6 13 6 14	1 10 1 57 2 40 8 14 3 44	7m ey. 53m ev. 24m ev. 18m m.	ERIDIAN.
24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	THUR. FRID. SATUR. MUN. MON TUES. WED. THUR. FRID.	Colder. Stormy. Clouds. Fair Moderate. Clouds. Windy. Snow. Snow storms. Cloudy. Damp. Soft. Nushy.	5 57 5 55 5 54 5 52 5 50 5 48 5 46 5 44 5 42	6 16 6 17 6 19 6 20 6 21 6 23 6 24 6 25 6 27	4 12 4 33 4 51 5 15 rises. 8 28 9 40 10 50	5 57 5 56 5 54 5 52 5 51 5 49 5 47 5 45 5 44	6 16 6 17 6 18 6 19 6 20 6 22 6 23 6 24 6 25	4 09 4 30 4 50 5 15 rises, 8 23 9 33 10 43 11 49	4d 9h 7m ev. 11d 0h 53m ev. 18d 8h 24m ev. 2rd 11h 18m ev.	105TH MERIDIAN.

A BROKEN PLEDCE

III.-TAXATION.

The undue taxation imposed during the term of the Conservative Government was another count in the indictment of the Ottawa Conference resolutions. A change was included in the pledges of the resolution, as well as in the promises of those who applauded it. With its greater debt, and its greater expenditure, however, the Liberal Government found that it needed greater revenue, and got it. Here is the record of revenue for four years, the first two being under the Conservative Government, the last two under the Liberals:

1895	\$ 33,978,129	1897	\$ 37,829,778
1896	36,618,591	1898	38,699,823

There is an increase, and not a reduction, shown here. There is an increase, and not a reduction, shown if only the taxation items are taken. The levies for customs and excise for four years back, two years Conservative and two years Liberal government, thus compare:

1895	\$ 25,446,199	1897	8 28,649,001
1896	27,759,285	1898	29,602,801

The Liberal Government broke the Liberal Party's pledge here, too.

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4th Month.

APRIL, 1899.

30 Days.

Day Month.	ay eek.	WEATHER PROBABILITIES.	region	ntreal,Q s of St. tawa R	Lawrence	ince of	f Ontark	nd Prov- o, lying on eat Lakes.	二月日日	Moon
Moi	W	The state of the s	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Quarte Moon. Quart	00
1 2 3	SAT. SUN. Mon.	Stormy day. Clouds. Showery.	5 41 5 39 5 37	h.m. 6 27 6 29 6 30	h.m. morn. 0 56 1 46	h.m. 5 42 5 40 5 38	b.m. 6 27 6 28 6 29	h.m. morn. 0 48 1 39	ter	PHASES.
5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	TUES. WED. THUR. FRID. SAT. SUN. MON. TUES. WED.	Colder, Fine day, Moderate, Frosty, Cold Unsettled period, Milder, Unsettled, Clouds, Warmer, Thunder Rain.	5 37 5 35 5 33 5 31 5 29 5 27 5 25 5 24 5 22 5 20	6 31 6 32 6 34 6 35 6 36 6 38 6 39 6 40 6 41	2 27 3 00 3 28 3 51 4 16 4 43 sets. 8 54 10 01	5 37 5 35 5 33 5 31 5 30 5 28 5 26 5 24 5 23	6 30 6 31 6 32 6 34 6 35 6 36 6 37 6 38 6 40	2 20 2 55 3 25 3 49 4 17 4 45 sets. 8 47 9 54	3d 6h 56m m. 10d 1h 21m m. 17d 5h 43m ev. 25d 2h 22m ev.	75TH MERIDIAN.
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	THUR. FRID. SAT. WUN. MON. TUES. WED. THUR FRID.	Thunder showers. Stormy. Cloudy. Colder. Clear. Mild. Stormy. Snow. Snow storms. Unsettled. Rainy. Clouds. Variable.	5 18 5 16 5 14 5 12 5 11 5 09 5 07 5 05 5 04	6 43 6 44 6 45 6 46 6 48 6 49 6 50 6 52 6 53	11 02 11 55 morn, 0 41 1 18 1 49 2 15 2 36 2 55	5 21 5 19 5 17 5 16 5 14 5 12 5 10 5 08 5 07	6 41 6 42 6 43 6 44 6 45 6 46 6 48 6 49 6 50	10 55 11 48 morn, 0 33 1 11 1 43 2 10 2 29 2 54	3d 5h 56m m. 10d 0h 21m m. 17d 4h 43m ev. 25d 1h 22m ev.	90TH MERIDIAN.
22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	SAT. MON. TUES. WED. THUR- FRID. SAT. SUN.	Clearing. Warmer. Thunder storm. Windy. Squally. Fair. Warmer. Clouds. Rain or snow. Damp. Foggy.	5 02 5 00 4 59 4 57 4 56 4 54 4 53 4 51 4 50	6 54 6 56 6 57 6 59 7 00 7 01 7 03 7 04 7 05	3 18 3 38 3 58 rises. 8 37 9 47 10 50 11 43 morn.	5 05 5 04 5 02 5 00 4 59 4 57 4 56 4 54 4 53	6 51 6 53 6 54 6 55 6 56 6 58 6 59 7 00 7 02	3 18 3 39 4 01 rises- 8 30 9 40 10 43 11 26 morn.	8d 4h 56m m. 9d 11h 21m ev. 17d 8h 43m ev. 25d 0h 22m ev.	105TH MERIDIAN.

A BROKEN PLEDCE

Where specific charges of wrong-doing were made against the Conservative Government, accompanied by specific pledges that better things would be shown under the Liberals, the result is the same as when the charges and the promises

Speaking at Lindsay in the campaign of 1896, Sir Wilfrid Laurier thus spoke:

"Take the matter of lawyers' fees-he was very sorry to have to speak disparagingly of lawyers—he was one of them. One of the lawyers in the cabinet was Sir C. H. Tupper, drawing a salary of \$7,000 a year. Sir Hibbert has an assistant at \$4,000 a year; then we had until the other day a solicitor-general, at a salary of \$5,000.

"Sir, they pay over \$100,000 yearly in extra legal fees. This expenditure is corrupt and indefensible. It was not so in Mackenzie's time, and it will not be so when we have a new Liberal administration at Ottawa."

The amount paid by the Conservative Government as fees to lawyers in 1896 was \$89,000. In 1897, the first year of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Government, there was paid out for like services a sum of \$101,409. And the Liberal Government had exactly the same number of permanent law officers as its Conservative

The Liberal Government broke the Liberal Premier's pledge.

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5th Month.

MAY, 1899.

31 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	WEATHER PROBABILITIES,	For Mo region and Of	treal,Q f St. tawa Ri	uebec and Lawrence vers.	For To ince of and be	ronto a Ontario t.the Gre	nd Prov- , lying on eat Lakes.	Last New First Full I	MOON
Mo	We	W BAIDER I WORKSILITIBOY	Sun Rises.	Sun	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Moon Moon Moon	ON'S P
1 2 3 4 4 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9 10 11 11 12 2 13 14 15 16 16 17 18 19 20 20 21 22 23 24 24 25 26 26 27 27 28 28 29 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	MON. TUES. WED. THUE. FRID. SATUR. SUN. MON. TUES. WED. THUR. FRID. SATUR SUN. MON. TUES. WED. TUES. WED. THUE. FRID. SATUR SUN. MON. TUES. WED. THUE. SUN. TUES. WED. TUES. TUES. TUES. TUES. TUES. TUES.	Fine day. Cloudy. Cooler. Colear day. Warm. Thunder shower. Genial. Pleasant. Fine day. Windy. Warmer. Stormy. Strong winds. Showers. Windy day. Change. Thunder. Rain. Clearing. Cool. Cool winds. Unsettled. Thunder. Rainy day. Threatening. Cloudy. Dull. Change. Warmer. Sainy day. Threatening. Cloudy. Cool. Windy. Close. Windy. Cooler. Thunder. Clouds. Fog. Damp. Foggy.	h.m. 4 48 48 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 45 45 45 46 46 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47	b.m. 7 077 089 7 7 089 7 7 111 7 7 145 7 7 166 7 7 17 7 7 120 7 7 22 7 7 23 7 7 22 7 7 23 7 7 29 7 29	h.m. 0 27 1 (22 1 31 4 2 18 3 08 2 18 5 4 07 5 6 18 1 18 4 1 1 5 4 8 1 1 5 4 8 1 1 5 4 8 1 1 5 6 1 1 4 1 1 1 5 4 1 1 1 5 4 1 1 1 5 4 1 1 1 5 4 1 1 1 5 4 1 1 1 5 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	h.m. 4 51 4 50 4 48 4 47 4 46 4 48 4 44 4 41 4 40 4 43 4 33 4 37 4 30 4 38 4 37 4 32 4 32 4 32 4 22 4 23 4 23 4 23	b.m. 7 03 7 04 7 06 7 07 7 07 7 08 7 10 7 11 7 12 7 14 7 15 7 17 7 12 7 12 7 12 7 12 7 12 7 12 7 12	h.m. 0 20 0 57 1 27 1 53 2 18 3 10 4 13 8 40 4 13 8 40 10 26 11 08 11 42 12 35 13 14 15 36 11 02 15 36 11 08 11 53 11 53 12 18 13 10 26 13 10 26 14 13 15 13 16 15 17 15 18 16 18 16	ter 2d 0h 3fm ev 2d 11h 4fm m 2d 10h 4fm m 1 12 0h 35m ev 12d 11h 18m m 2d 10h 18m m 1 12 0h 13m ev 12d 11h 18m m 17d 10h 18m ev 2 2d 3h 4h 5m ev 3ld 3h 5m	PHASES. 75TH MERIDIAN. 90TH MERIDIAN. 105TH MERIDIAN.

A BROKEN PLEDCE

V.-THE LAND FOR THE PEOPLE.

One of the resolutions adopted at the Ottawa Liberal Conference declared that "the sales of public lands of the Dominion should be to actual settlers only, and not to speculators, upon reasonable terms of settlement, and in such areas as can be reasonably occupied and cultivated by the settler."

One of the chief measures introduced by the Liberal Government in the season of 1898 proposed, without the asking of tenders, to give to Messrs Mackenzie and Mann, for the construction of 150 miles of second class railway, from Glenora to Teslin Lake, a grant of 3,750,000 acres of land with minerals, to be selected where the contractors pleased, and to be free from taxation.

An Order-in-Council, adopted by the Laurier Government on July 7, 1898, provides that lands in the district covered by the Mackenzie-Mann proposed grant should not be sold for less than \$10 an acre, that no applicant should get more than 40 acres in one place, and that the Crown should have the right to all minerals in or under the sold land.

The Mackenzie-Mann deal, for which all the Liberal Ministers voted, and which the Liberal Party in House of Commons supported, was contrary to the pledge of the Liberal Convention resolution.

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Samples to the Trade upon Application,

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Rth	IVI ou	nth.
OUAL	2120101	50 WASS

JUNE, 1899. 30 Days.

Day. Month.	Day Week,	WEATHER PROBABILITIES.		ntreal,Q of St. tawa Ri		ince of	Ontario	nd Prov- b, lying on cat Lakes.	New First Full Last	Mo
Mo	T M		Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Moon Moon Quart	OON'S P
1 2 3	THUR. FRID. SAT.	Pieasant. Summer-like. Sultry. Warm. Clouds. Warm.	h.m. 4 14 4 13 4 13	h.m. 7 41 7 42 7 43	h.m. 0 22 0 50 1 11	h.m. 4 21 4 20 4 20	h.m. 7 34 7 35 7 36	h.m. 0 21 0 51 1 14	ter	PHASES.
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	MON. TUES. WED. THUR. FRID. SAT. SUN. MON.	Thunder. Showery. Thunder storms. Showers. Cloudy. Thunder. Unsettled. Showery. Clearing.	4 12 4 12 4 12 4 11 4 11 4 11 4 10 4 10 4 10	7 43 7 44 7 45 7 46 7 47 7 47 7 48 7 48 7 49	1 36 2 07 2 43 3 26 sets. 9 12 9 48 10 18 10 42	4 19 4 19 4 18 4 18 4 17 4 17 4 17 4 16 4 16	7 37 7 38 7 39 7 39 7 40 7 41 7 41 7 42	1 41 2 13 2 50 3 33 sets. 9 05 9 42 10 12 10 38	8d 1h 20m m. 16d 4h 46m m. 23d 9h 20m m. 29d 11h 45m ev.	75TH MERIDIAN.
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	TUES. WED. THUE. FRID. SAT. SUN. MON. TUES. WED.	Fog. Fair. Cooler. Damp. Cloudy. Heavy rains. Thunder storms. Thunder. Stormy. Thunder. Thunder showers. Clear.	4 10 4 10 4 10 4 10 4 10 4 10 4 10 4 10	7 49 7 50 7 50 7 51 7 51 7 52 7 52 7 53 7 53	11 03 11 21 11 41 morn- 0 03 0 24 0 49 1 21 2 01	4 16 4 16 4 16 4 16 4 16 4 17 4 17 4 17 4 17 4 18	7 43 7 44 7 44 7 44 7 45 7 45 7 46	11 01 11 20 11 42 morn. 0 05 0 28 0 54 1 27 2 08	8d 0h 20m m 16d 8h 46m m 23d 8h 20m m 29d 10h 45m ev.	90rh Meridian.
22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	THUR. FRID. SAT. MUN. MON. TUES. WED. THUR. FRI.	Clouds. Rain. Rainy dag. Change. Change. Change. Thunder storms. Thunder. Heavy rains. Rainy. Thunder. Clearing.	4 11 4 11 4 12 4 12 4 12 4 13 4 13 4 13	7 53 7 53 7 53 7 53 7 53 7 53 7 53 7 53	2 53 rises. 9 01 9 36 10 03 10 27 10 53 11 17 11 41	4 18 4 19 4 19 4 19 4 20 4 20 4 21 4 21	7 46 7 46 7 46 7 46 7 46 7 46 7 46 7 45 7 45	3 00 rises, 8 54 9 31 10 00 10 26 10 53 11 19 11 45	7d 11h 20m ev. 16d 2h 46m m 2 d 7h 20m m 29d 9h 45m ev.	105TH MERIDIAN

A BROKEN PLEDGE

One of the practices denounced as "evils" under the Conservative Government was the appointment of members of the House of Commons to places in the Senate and the public service. Hon, Mr. Mulock, in the session of 1896, brought in a bill to prevent it, by requiring 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. Mulock condemned the appointment of members of Parliament to office, and Mr. Lister, seconding his friend's efforts, said: "The evil aimed at by my hon friend from York is a decided evil, and, if it is possible to get at it, this House should cure it.

Here is the list of Liberal members of Parliament who, under the Laurier Liberal Government, have succumbed to the evil, and the offices they accepted:

- 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. Lavergne, 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.

- The pledge implied in Mr. Mulock's resolution has been broken.

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7th Month.

JULY, 1899.

31 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	WEATHER PROBABILITIES.	For Mo region and O	ntreal,Q: s of St. ttawa Ri	uebec and Lawrence vers.	For To ince of and be	ronto a Ontario t. the Go	nd Prov- s, lying on eat Lakes.	New First Full Last	Mo
Mo	We	WEATHER PROBABILITIES.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Moon Quar	OON'S
1 2 3 4	SATCE. SUN. MON. TURS.	Unsettled. Threatening. Rain. Clouds.	h.m. 4 15 4 16 4 16 4 17	h.m. 7 52 7 52 7 52 7 52 7 51	h.m. morn. 0 09 0 43 1 23	h.m. 4 22 4 23 4 23 4 24	h.m. 7 45 7 45 7 45 7 44	h.m. morn. 0.15 0.49 1.30	nter	PHASES.
5 6 7	WED. THUR. FRID.	Thunder. Thunder storms. Storms. Thunder.	4 17 4 18 4 19	7 51 7 51 7 50	2 10 3 02 3 58	4 25 4 25 4 26	7 44 7 44 7 48	2 17 3 (9 4 05	7d 15d 22d 291	75TH
8 9 10 11 12 13	SATUR. SUN. MON. TURS. WED THUR.	Thunder showers. Change. Showers. Damp. Foggy. Rainy day. Clouds.	4 20 4 20 4 21 4 22 4 23 4 24	7 50 7 49 7 49 7 48 7 48 7 47	sets. 8 47 9 08 9 23 9 46 10 07	4 27 4 28 4 28 4 29 4 30 4 30	7 43 7 42 7 42 7 41 7 41 7 40	sets. 8 42 9 05 9 26 9 46 10 69	3h 31m ev. 6h 59m ev. 4h 41m ev. 7h 42m m.	MERIDIAN.
14 15 16	SATUR.	Rain. Showery. Changeable.	4 25 4 26 4 27	7 46 7 45 7 44	10 28 10 50 11 18	4 31 4 32 4 33	7 40 7 39 7 38	10 30 10 54 11 24	15d 22d 29d	90TH
17 18 19 20 21 22	Mow. TUES. WED. THUR- FRID. SATUR	Clearing Windy day. Change. Cloudy. Rainy. Phamp day. Clearing.	4 28 4 29 4 30 4 31 4 32 4 83	7 43 7 42 7 41 7 40 7 39	11 54 morn. 0 38 1 34 2 42 rises.	4 34 4 34 4 35 4 36 4 87 4 38	7 37 7 36 7 35 7 35 7 34	morn. 0 01 0 45 1 41 2 49 rises.	2h 81m ev. 5h 59m ev 3h 41m ev. 6h 42m m.	MERIDIAN.
28 24 25 26 27 28	MON. TURS WED. THUR FRID.	Unsettled. Thunder. Showers. Showery. Unsettled. Clearing.	4 34 4 85 4 36 4 37 4 38 4 39	7 38 7 37 7 36 7 35 7 34 7 33	8 04 8 30 8 54 9 23 9 47 14 13	4 39 4 40 4 41 4 42 4 43 4 44	7 33 7 32 7 31 7 30 7 29 7 28	7 59 8 28 8 51 9 24 9 54 10 18	7d 1b 3 15d 4b 5 22d 2b 4 29d 5b 4	105TH MEI
29 30 31	SATUR- SUN. MON.	Thunder. Change. Variable.	4 40 4 41 4 42	7 82 7 31 7 30	10 46 11 23 morp.	4 45 4 46 4 48	7 27 7 26 7 25	10 52 11 30 morn.	31m ev. 59m ev. 41m ev. 42m m.	RIDIAN.

A BROKEN PLEDCE

VII.-FOREIGN TRADE.

The achievements of the Laurier Government in gaining new markets for Canada's products have not been in keeping with its members' promises. The United States market of seventy millions has not taken as much of Canadian products during the term of a Liberal Ministry at Ottawa, as it did in the old Conservative days, and the setting up at Ottawa of a friendly Liberal Government, instead of a hostile Tory one, was regularly held forth in Liberal speeches and Liberal resolutions as the first step towards the needed great expansion.

The preferential clause of the Laurier tariff, also, practically closed the growing German demand for Canadian agricultural products, through the imposition by Germany, in retaliation against the Leurier tariff's higher duties on German than on British goods, of the highest German duties on Canadian exports. The German duty on Canadian wheat and rye is 50 marks per 1,000 kilos, while that on United States grain is only 35 marks; on oats 40 marks as against 26; on barley 22½ marks as against 20; and on peas 20 marks as against 15. Canadian wheat and rye have to pay in Germany over 9 cents a bushel more than U. S., grain of the same kind, oats over 4 cents, barley 1½ cents and peas 3½ cents. No Canadian wheat, rye, barley or peas are now taken by Germany, in direct consequence of the Laurier tariff legislation.

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or H. & A. ALLAN, Montreal.

8th Month.

AUGUST, 1899.

31 Days.

Pay Month.	Day Week.	WEATHER PROBABILITIES.	For Mo region and O	ntreal,Q s of St. tawa R	uebec and Lawrence vers.	For To ince of and bet	Ontario Ontario the Gr	nd Prov- , lying on ent Lakes.	ull ast	Moon
-M	M _D		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Moon. Quarte	00
1 2 3 4	Tuns Wed. Thur. Frid.	Clouds. Dismal. Dull. Rainy day. Cloudy.	h.m. 4 43 4 44 4 45 4 46	h.m. 7 28 7 27 7 26 7 25	h.m. 0 68 0 57 1 53 2 51	h.m. 4 49 4 50 4 51 4 52	h.m. 7 23 7 22 7 21 7 20	h.m. 0 15 1 04 2 00 2 58	ter	PHASES.
5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	SAT. SUN. MON. TUES. WED. THUE. FRID. SAT.	Clearing. Windy. Clear. Fine day. Warmer. Sultry. Hot. Clear. Warm. Windy. Change. Variable.	4 47 4 49 4 50 4 51 4 52 4 54 4 55 4 56 4 58	7 23 7 22 7 20 7 19 7 18 7 16 7 15 7 13 7 11	3 52 sets. 7 34 7 53 8 16 8 34 8 55 9 20 9 53	4 52 4 53 4 54 4 55 4 56 4 57 4 59 5 00 5 01 5 02	7 18 7 17 7 16 7 14 7 13 7 11 7 10 7 08 7 07	3 58 sets. 7 33 7 52 8 17 8 36 8 59 9 26 9 59	6d 6h 48m m. 14d 6h 51m m. 20d 11h 45m ev. 27d 6n 57m ev.	75TH MERIDIAN.
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	MON. TUES. WED. THUR. FRID. SAT SUN. MON. TUES.	Thunder, Ranny day. Heavy rains, Thunder storms, Warm day, Clear, Hot day. Showers, Sultry, Great heat, Showers, Sweltering.	4 59 5 00 5 01 5 02 5 03 5 05 5 06 5 07 5 08	7 10 7 08 7 06 7 05 7 03 7 01 6 59 6 58 6 56	10 31 11 21 morn. 0 21 1 33 2 50 4 14 rises. 7 25	5 03 5 04 5 05 5 06 5 07 5 08 5 09 5 10 5 11	7 05 7 03 7 02 7 00 6 59 6 57 6 55 6 54 6 52	10 38 11 28 morn. 0 28 1 39 2 56 4 18 rises. 7 26	6d 5h 48m m. 14d 5h 54m m. 29d 10h 45m ev. 27d 5h 57m ev.	90TH MERIDIAN.
23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	WED. THUR. FRID. SAT. MUN. MON. TUES. WED. THUR.	Sultry. Heavy rains. Floods. Forgy. Damp. Sultry. Hot day. Change. Windy day. Clouds. Unsettled. Changeable.	5 10 5 11 5 12 5 13 5 14 5 16 5 17 5 18 5 20	6 54 6 52 6 50 6 49 6 47 6 45 6 43 6 41 6 40	7 49 8 14 8 47 9 23 10 06 10 54 11 49 morn. 0 45	5 12 5 14 5 15 5 16 5 17 5 18 5 20 5 21 5 23	6 50 6 49 6 47 6 46 6 44 6 42 6 41 6 39 6 38	7 57 8 18 8 53 9 29 10 13 11 01 11 56 morn. 0 52	6d 4h 48m m. 14d 4h 54m m. 20d 9h 45m ev. 27d 4h 57m ev.	TOOTH MERIDIAN

BROKEN PLEDCES

VIII.-KNIGHTHOODS

When men like Sir John Macdonald, Sir Leonard Tilley, Sir John Carling, Sir John Abbott and Sir John Thompson were given knighthoods by the Queen, they were assailed in the Liberal press as wearers of tin-pot titles. Once at a public meeting in Western Ontario, the leader of the Liberal Opposition was addressed by a clergyman as "Sir Wilfrid Laurier," The clergyman was publicly corrected by that gentleman for his mistake, and told that Liberals were democrats, who did not believe in and did not accept titles. At the Liberal Convention one speaker won cheers by declaring that holders of titles were a benighted lot. Mr. Edgar, M.P., wrote a pamphlet on "loyalty," in which he said:

"Canadians are sensible enough to place small value upon the Downing Street titles and decorations, which are so often offered to our public men."

At the first opportunity Mr. Wilfrid Laurier, the democrat, took a knighthood, and so did Mr. Edgar quoted above, and Mr. Davies, till there are more men with knighthoods on the Liberal side in Parliament than on the Conservative side.

The Liberal pledge in this matter was not kept.

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Ph.A.	T-	75.00	1.72

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SEPTEMBER, 1899.

30 Days.

Day	Day Week	WEATHER PROBABILITIES.		ntreal,Q as of St. htawa F		ince of	Ontario	nd Prov- o, lying on eat Lakes.	ull ull ast	Moon's
M	W	W BAIRBA & MODADILITIES.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets-	Moon Rises.	Moor Quar	N'8 PH
1 2 3	FRID. SAT. SUN.	Warm. Sultry day. Threatening.	h.m. 5 21 5 22 5 23	h.m. 6 38 6 36 6 34	h m. 1 45 2 47 3 51	h-m. 5 24 5 25 5 26	h.m. 6 35 6 34 6 32	h. m 1 51 2 52 3 54	rter	HASES.
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	MON. TUES. WED. THUE. FRID. SAT. MON. TUES.	Rain. Change. Clear. Cool. Windy day. Much warmer. sultry. Rain. Clouds. Frosty. Cool.	5 24 5 26 5 27 5 28 5 29 5 30 5 31 5 33 5 34	6 32 6 30 6 28 6 26 6 24 6 22 6 20 6 18 6 16	4 54 sets. 6 43 7 01 7 26 7 55 8 31 9 15 10 10	5 27 5 28 5 29 5 30 5 81 5 32 5 33 5 34 5 35	6 30 6 28 6 26 6 24 6 22 6 20 6 19 6 17 6 15	4 56 sets- ti 44 7 05 7 31 8 01 8 38 9 22 10 17	4d 10h 33m ev. 12d 4h 49m ev. 19d 7h 31m m. 26d 10h 3m m.	75TH MERIDIAN.
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	WED. THUR. FRID. SAT. SUN. MON. TURS. WED. THUR.	Clouds. Rain. Cloudy day. Rainy. Rainy. Threatening. Rain. Damp, dull day. Variable. Clear.	5 35 5 36 5 38 5 39 5 40 5 42 5 43 5 44 5 45	6 15 6 13 6 11 6 09 6 07 6 03 6 01 5 59	11 15 morn. 0 28 1 46 3 08 4 38 rises. 6 14 6 44	5 36 5 37 5 39 5 40 5 41 5 42 5 43 5 44 5 46	6 14 6 11 6 09 6 08 6 06 6 05 6 03 6 01 5 59	11 22 morn. 0 34 1 51 3 11 4 34 rises. 6 18 6 49	4d 9h 33m ev. 12d 3h 49m ev. 19d 6h 31m m. 26d 9h 3m m.	90TH MERIDIAN.
92 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	FRID. SAT. NUN. MON. TUES WED. THUE. FRID. SAT.	Fine day. Changeable. Cooler. Brilliant. Fine Autumn weather. Frosty. Cool. Clouds. Thunder. Warm.	5 47 5 48 5 49 5 50 5 52 5 53 5 54 5 56 5 57	5 57 5 56 5 54 5 52 5 50 5 48 5 46 5 44 5 42	7 19 8 01 8 49 9 41 10 38 11 38 morn. 0 39 1 42	5 47 5 48 5 50 5 51 5 52 5 53 5 55 5 56 5 57	5 57 5 56 5 54 5 52 5 50 5 48 5 47 5 45 5 43	7 25 8 08 8 56 9 48 10 45 11 44 morn. 0 45 1 46	4d 8h 33m ev. 12d 2h 49m ev. 19d 5h 31m m. 26d 8h 8m m.	105TH MERIDIAN.

BROKEN PLEDGES

IX.-MANITOBA SCHOOLS.

In the Province of Quebec the Liberals conducted the campaign of 1896 on a platform of doing justice, as they put it, to the Roman Catholics of Manitoba, who had been deprived by the Liberal majority in Manitoba of their separate school privileges. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in a speech at St. Rochs, on May 7, told his Catholic hearers that if justice was not done, the powers of the constitution would be fallen back on. At Belcell, on May 30, Hon. Mr. Geoffrion promised to do more for the Manitoba Catholics than the Tory Remedial Bill provided for. Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick, now solicitor-general, at Ste. Marie de la Beauce, on June 5, said if Sir Wilfrid Laurier reached power and did not settle the School Question at the first session, in accordance with the terms of the Privy Council decision and the Episcopal Mandament, he would resign.

On the 9th December, 1896, the Winnipeg Catholics protested against the terms of the so-called settlement. The encyclical of Pope Leo XIII, given at St. Peters on the 8th December, 1897, says of the "settlement," that "the law which they (the Legislature of Manitoba), have passed to repair the injury is defective, unsuitable, insufficient. The Catholics ask, and no one can deny that they justly ask, for much more."

The Roman Catholic members of the Laurier Ministry broke their pledges to

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New Brunswick, Bank of New Brunswick,
Newfoundland, Bank of Nova Scotia.
Nova Scotia, Hailfax Banking Company, Bank of Yarmouth.
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Soffolk Nat, Bank, Kidder, Peabody & Co.
Portund—Casco National Bank.
Cleveland—Commercial National Bank.

Buffalo-The City Bank Milwaukee--Wisconsin National Bank of Milwaukee.

Minneapolis—First National Bank: North
Western National Bank.
Toledo—Second National Bank.
Butte—Montana—First National Bank.
San Francisco and Pacific Coast — Bank of

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.

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OCTOBER, 1899. 31 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week,	WEATHER PROBABILITIES.		ntreal,Q a of St. ttawa iti	Lawrence			nd Prov- o, lying on cat Lakes	New First Full Last	Mo
Mo	W	TO BESTION A BUD ADJUSTINOS	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets	Moon Rises	Moon t Quarter. Moon Quarter.	l S, NOO
1 2 3 4	SUN. Mon. Tues.	Windy. Fall like. Cooler. Brilliant.	h.m. 5 58 6 00 6 01	h.m. 5 40 5 39 5 37	h.m. 2 44 3 49 4 50	h.m. 5 57 5 59 6 00	h.m. 5 40 5 39 5 38	h-m. 2 46 3 50 4 50	ter	PHASES.
5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	WED. THUR. FRID. SAT. MUN. MON. TUES. WED. THUR.	Fine and clear. Pleasant day. Change. Rainy day. Foggy. Damp. Variable. Changeable. Warmer. Blustry. Frost.	6 02 6 03 6 05 6 06 6 07 6 09 6 10 6 11 6 13	5 35 5 33 5 31 5 29 5 27 5 25 5 23 5 22 5 20	5 55 sets, 5 58 6 34 7 16 8 06 9 07 10 16 11 29	6 01 6 02 6 04 6 05 6 06 6 07 6 08 6 09 6 10	5 36 5 34 5 33 5 31 5 29 5 28 5 26 5 24 5 23	5 53 sets. 6 04 6 40 7 23 8 13 9 14 10 22 11 35	4d 2h 14m ev. 12d 1h 10m m. 18d 5h 5m ev. 26d 4h 40m m.	75TH MERIDIAN.
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	FRID. SAT. SUN. M. N. TURS. WED. THUR. FRID. SAT. SUN.	Rainy. Damp day. Clouds. Clouds. Dull day. Change. Warmer. Rainy. Threatening. Stormy. Snow.	6 14 6 15 6 16 6 18 6 19 6 21 6 22 6 23 6 25 6 26	5 18 5 17 5 15 5 13 5 11 5 10 5 08 5 07 5 05 5 03	morn. 0 47 2 08 3 28 4 42 6 02 rises. 5 53 6 39 7 31	6 12 6 13 6 14 6 15 6 16 6 18 6 19 6 20 6 22 6 23	5 21 5 19 5 18 5 16 5 14 5 13 5 11 5 09 5 08 5 06	morn. 0 51 2 10 3 28 4 40 5 58 rises. 6 00 6 46 7 38	4d 1h 14m ev. 12d 0h 16m m. 18d 4h 5m ev. 26d 3h 40m m.	50TH MERIDIAN.
23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	MON. TUES. WED. THUR- FRID- SAT. MON. TUES.	Rain or snow. Change. Foggy. Unsettled. Threatening. Clearing. Fine. Warmer. Pleasant day. trilliant.	6 27 6 29 6 30 6 31 6 32 6 34 6 35 6 36 8 38	5 02 5 00 4 58 4 57 4 55 4 54 4 58 4 50 4 40	8 27 9 27 10 28 11 30 morn. 0 33 1 38 2 38 3 42	6 24 6 25 6 27 6 28 6 29 6 31 6 32 6 33 6 34	5 05 5 03 5 01 5 00 4 58 4 56 4 55 4 53 4 51	8 34 9 33 10 34 11 34 morn. 0 36 1 39 2 38 3 40	4d 0h 14m ev 11d 11h 10m ev 18d 3h 5m ev 26d 2h 10m m	105TH MERIDIAN

BROKEN PLEDCES

When the Laurier Government was formed the Liberal press hailed it as "the strongest business government Canada ever saw," and made predictions as to the superiority it would show over its Conservative predecessor.

It found, ready to sign, a contract for a fast Atlantic mail service, with vessels of 20 knot speed, guaranteed by the Allan Line, and the principle of which had been approved of by the boards of trade of the country. It refused to carry out the agreement, made a new one with a firm that could not fulfil its con-

The Conservative Government made an agreement for the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway for a bonus of \$1,650,000. The Laurier Government disregarded it and made an arrangement to pay \$3,630,000 for the work.

The Laurier Government authorized a reduction of postage to Great Britain to 2 cents, then found it had exceeded its power, and cancelled its proclamation. Then it made an arrangement for charging 2 cents on a letter between Canada and Great Britain, and 3 cents on letters between different parts of Canada.

MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFF CE, . . MONTREAL

Capital Paid-Up, \$6,000,000. - Reserve Fund, \$2,600,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW ALLAN, Esq., Pvesident. HECTOR MACKENZIE, Esq., Vice-President.
JONATHAN HODGSON, Esq., JOHN CASSILS, Esq., H. MONTAGU ALLAN, Esq.,
JAMES P. DAWES, Esq., ROBERT MACKAY, Esq., THOMAS LONG, Esq.
GEORGE HAGUE, General Manager. THOMAS FYSHE, Joint-General Manager. E. F. HEBDEN, Supt. of Branches.

BRANCHES IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Montreal. "St.Cath.St.Br. Alvinston, Belleville,	Gananoque, Hamilton,	Kincardine, Kingston, Leamington, London,	Oakville, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Perth,	Quebec, Renfrew, Sherbrooke, Stratford,	St. Thomas, O. Tilbury, Toronto, Walkerton, Windson
Berlin,	Hespeler,	Mitchell,	Prescott,	St. Jerome,	Windsor,
Brampton,	Ingersoll,	Napanee,	Preston,	St. Johns, Q.	

Branches in Manitoba and North West.-Winnipeg, Brandon, Edmonton,

Medicine Hat, Neepawa, Portage La Prairie, Souris.

**Bankers in Great Britain—London, Glasgow, Edinburgh and other points. The Clydes-

dale Bank, (Limited). Liverpool. Fank of Liverpool, (Limited). Elverpool. Fank of Liverpool. Rank of Rank of Rank Boston: Rank of Buffalo; San Francisco: Bank National Bank; Buffalo: Bank of Buffalo; San Francisco: Bank

Newfoundland-Merchants Bank of Halifax Nova Scotia and New Brunswick-Bank of Nova Scotia and Merchants Bank of Halifax.

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Montreal City and

District Savings Bank

HEAD OFFICE, 176 ST. JAMES ST.

Capital Subscribed, \$2,000,000 Capital paid up \$600,000, Reserve, \$400,000

BRANCH OFFICES:

656 NOTRE DAME ST. 2312 NOTRE DAME ST. 1532 ST. CATHERINE ST. POINT ST. CHARLES, Cor. Grand Trunk and Shearer Sts.

Sir Wm. HINGSTON, President. HENRI BARBEAU, Mgr.

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NOVEMBER, 1899.

Day Month.	Day Week.	WEATHER PROBABILITIES.		ntreni,Q s of St ttawa R				o, lying on eat Lakes	Bast III	Mo
M	_ B		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Moon Quarter. Quarter.	MOON'S P
1 2 3	WED. THUR. FRID.	Cold. Frosty. Cold. Winter like. Rough, windy day.	h.m. 6 39 6 41 6 42	h.m. 4 47 4 45 4 44	h. m. 4 49 5 57 7 07	h.m. 6 36 6 37 6 39	h.m. 4 50 4 49 4 48	h. m. 4 46 5 53 7 00	ter	HASES.
5	SAT. SUN. MON.	Cloudy, Dull, damp day, Rain or slow,	6 43 6 45 6 46	4 42 4 41 4 40	sets. 6 02 7 01	6 40 6 41 6 43	4 46 4 45 4 44	sets. 6 09 7 68	3d 10d 17d 25d	HEE
7 8 9 10 11 12	TUES. WED. THUR. FRID. SAT.	Unsettled. Clouds. Variable. Damp, wet day. Unsettled. Blustery. Cool.	6 48 6 49 6 51 6 52 6 53 6 55	4 38 4 37 4 36 4 35 4 34 4 33	8 09 9 20 10 37 11 54 morn, 1 12	6 44 6 46 6 47 6 48 6 50 6 51	4 43 4 41 4 40 4 39 4 38 4 37	8 15 9 26 10 41 11 56 morn.	5h 27m m. 8h 35m m. 5h 19m m. 1h 85m m.	MERIDIAN.
13 14 15 16 17	MON TURS. WED. THUR. FRID.	Windy. General frost, Change, Colder. Cold day.	6 56 6 57 6 59 7 00	4 32 4 31 4 30 4 29	2 23 3 42 4 59 6 12	6 52 6 54 6 55 6 56	4 36 4 35 4 34 4 38	1 13 2 22 3 39 4 54 6 06	3d 4b 17d 4b 25d 9b	201 121.00
18 19 20 21	SAT. MUN. Mon. Turs.	Clearing, Changeable. Windy. Stormy day,	7 01 7 03 7 04 7 05 7 07	4 28 4 27 4 26 4 25 4 24	rises. 5 18 6 14 7 13 8 14	6 58 6 59 7 00 7 01 7 02	4 32 4 31 4 30 4 30 4 29	rises. 5 25 6 21 7 20 8 21	27m m. 35m m. 19m m.	PRINTED.
22 23 24 25 26	WED. THUR. FRID. SAT. SUN.	Much wind. Change. Damp. Disagreeable. Clearing. Change.	7 08 7 (9 7 11 7 12 7 13	4 24 4 23 4 23 4 21 4 21	9 17 10 20 11 24 morn.	7 03 7 04 7 06 7 07	4 28 4 28 4 27 4 27	9 22 10 24 11 25 morn,	3d 3h 10d 6h 17d 3h 24d 11h	TO STROOT
27 28 29 30	Mon. Turs. WED. THUR.	Rainy. Clear. Fine day. Clouds	7 14 7 16 7 17 7 18	4 20 4 20 4 19 4 18	0 27 1 26 2 33 3 40 4 49	7 08 7 09 7 10 7 11 7 12	4 26 4 26 4 25 4 25 4 24	0 27 1 25 2 30 3 36 4 43	27m m 35m m 19m m 35m ev	CUTATER

BROKEN PLEDGES

XI.-JOBS.

"Ring the knell of boodling, boys," was the burden of a Liberal campaign song that pledged the Laurier party, when it got into power, to put an end to jobs of all kinds, great and small.

The session of 1898 showed how its spirit was not observed, after the party got into power.

The Public Works Act provides that no contract shall be given out without public tender, and an Order-in-Council declares that for all works to cost over \$5,000 tenders must be asked. There is a Major's Hill Park at Ottawa, round which the Government decided to build a fence at a cost of \$14,000. To avoid asking for tenders, as the law required, the Government set down in the estimates for 1897 for the work a sum of \$4,500, and when those for 1898 came down, the same fence was down for another \$4,500. By dividing the total into small sums, Mr. Tarte was able to give the job to the man he liked, without his profits being reduced by having to tender for it.

When the Soulanges Canal was being built, Mr. Haggart, the minister in charge, was asked to use a certain kind of cement, and refused, because the quality was not good enough. Mr. Blair succeeded Mr. Haggart, bought \$20,000 worth of the cement, paid for it, and then had to discard it, because it was unfit to use for canal work. It was wasted.

MERCHANTS BANK OF HALIFAX

INCORPORATED 1869.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, \$1,500,000.

SURPLUS, \$1,075,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - HALIFAX, N.S.

Montreal Branch-Bell Telephone Co.'s Building, Corner Notre Dame and

Montreal West End Branch-Notre Dame Street, Corner Seigneurs. Westmount Branch-Corner Green Avenue and St. Catherine Street.

...AGENCIES ...

Antigonish, N.S.; Bathurst, N.B.; Bridgewater, N.S.; Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Dorchester, N.B.; Fredericton, N.B.; Guysborough, N.S.; Kingston, N.B.; Londonderry, N.S.; Lunenburg, N.S.; Maitland, N.S.; Moncton, N.B.; Nanaimo, B.C.; Nelson, B.C.; Newcastle, N.B.; Pictou, N.S.; Port Hawkesbury, N.S.; Rossland, B.C.; Sackville, N.B.; Shubenacadie, N.S.; St. John's, Nfld.; Summerside, P.E.I.; Sydney, C.B.; Truro, N.S.; Vancouver, B.C.; Victoria, B.C.; Weymouth, N.S.; Woodstock, N.B.

....DIRECTORS

T. E. KENNY, President, MICHAEL DWYER, THOMAS RITCHIE, Vice-President.
WILEY SMITH, H. G. BAULD,
HON. H. H. FULLER,
W. B. TORRANCE, Assistant Cashier.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE. . . TORONTO.

Paid-Up Capital, \$6,000,000. Rest, \$1,000,000.

....DIRECTORS

Hon. GEO. A. COX, President.
W B. HAMILTON, Esq. JAS,
J. W. FLAVELLE, Esq.
B. E. WALKER, General Manager. ident. ROBT. KILGOUR, Esq., Vice-President.

JAS, CRATHERN, Esq. MATTHEW LEGGATT, Esq.
Esq. JOHN HOSKIN, Q.C., LLD.
ager. J. H. PLUMMER, Asst. Gen. Manager.
tor. M. MORRIS, Asst. Inspector,

BRANCHES OF THE BANK IN CANADA:

Ontario—Ayr, Barrie Belleville, Berlin, Blenheim, Brantford, Cayuga, Chatham, Collingwood, Dresden, Dandas, Dunnville, Galt, Goderich, Guelph, Hamilton, London, Orangeville, Ottawa, Paris, Parkhill, Peterboro, Port Perry, St. Catharines, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Maire, Seaforth, Simcee, Stratford, Strathroy, Toronto, Toronto Jet, Walkerton, Walkerrille, Waterloe, Windsor, Wooodstock, Quebee—Montreal, Manitoba—Winnipeg.

British Columbia—Vancouver, Fernio and Cranbrook. Yukon District—Dawson City.

IN THE UNITED STATES:

BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN:

CORRESPONDENTS:

India, China and Japan—The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China. Germany—Deutsche Bank. France—Lazard, Fries & Cie., Paris. Relgium—J. Matthieu & Fils, Brussels. Holland—Disconto Mantschappii, Australia and New Zealand—Union Bank of Australia, Idd. South Africa—Bank of Africa, Idd. Standard Bank of South Africa, Idd. South America—Löndon and Brazilian Bank. Idd. British Bank of South America, Idd. South-America—Banco de Londers y Mexico. Bermuda—Bank Bermuda, Hamilton. West Indies—Bank of Nova Scotia, Kingston, Jamaica. Colomial Bank and Branches. British Colombia—Bank of British Colombia. San Francisco—Bank of British Colombia. San Krancisco—Bank of British Colombia. Chicago-North-Western National Bank.

Dr.

12th Month. DECEMBER, 1899. 31 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	WEATHER PROBABILITIES	region	ntreal,Q s of St. tawa Ri	Lawrence	ince of		nd Prov- s. lying on eat Lakes.	New First Full Last	Mo
Mo	W	W BATHER I ROBABILITIES	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises,	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Moon Quarter Moon Quarter	00N'S P
1 2 3	FRID. SATUR	Unsettled. Variable Threatening.	h-m. 7 20 7 21 7 22	h.m. 4 18 4 17 4 17	h. m. 5 58 7 05 sets.	h m. 7 14 7 15 7 16	h.m. 4 24 4 24 4 24	h. m. 5 51 6 58 sets.	er	BASSO
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	FMON. TUES. WED. THUR. FRID. SATUR. MON. TUES. WED.	Damp day. Change Unsettled. Moderating. Iark, eloudy period. Change. Windy. Rough. Cold, blustery day. Change. Frosty. Clear.	7 23 7 24 7 25 7 26 7 27 7 28 7 29 7 30 7 31 7 82	4 17 4 17 4 16 4 16 4 16 4 16 4 16 4 16 4 16 4 16	5 55 7 08 8 25 9 43 11 02 morn. 0 17 1 29 2 44 3 59	7 17 7 18 7 19 7 20 7 21 7 22 7 23 7 24 7 24 7 25	4 23 4 23 4 23 4 23 4 23 4 23 4 13 4 23 4 23 4 23	6 02 7 15 8 30 9 46 11 03 morn. 0 16 1 26 2 40 3 53	2d 7h 48m ev. 9d 4h 3m ev 16d 8h 31m ev. 24d 10h 57m ev.	A A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE P
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	THUR, FRID. SATUR SUN. MON. TUES. WED. THUR. FRID.	Cloudy. Snow. Snow storms. Squally. Cold. Changa. Clouds. Cold raw day. Wintry. Cold. Change. Variable.	7 83 7 83 7 83 7 34 7 35 7 36 7 36 7 37 7 37 7 37	4 17 4 17 4 18 4 18 4 19 4 19 4 19 4 20	5 09 6 15 rises. 4 58 6 00 7 03 8 06 9 10 10 13	7 26 7 27 7 28 7 28 7 29 7 29 7 30 7 31 7 31	4 24 4 24 4 24 4 25 4 25 4 25 4 26 4 26 4 27	5 02 6 08 rises. 5 05 6 07 7 08 8 10 9 12	2d 6h-48m ev. 9d 3h 3m ev. 16d 7h 31m ev. 21d 9h 57m ev.	
28 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	SATUR NUN. MON. TURS. WED. THUR. FRID. SATUR.	Milder- Snow, Rain. Sleet. Snow. Unsettled Damp day, Windy. Cold. Changeable. Bad day. Cloudy. Damp.	7 38 7 39 7 39 7 40 7 40 7 40 7 41 7 41 7 41	4 20 4 21 4 22 4 22 4 23 4 24 4 24 4 25 4 26	11 13 morn. 0 15 1 22 2 28 3 36 4 44 5 59 6 50	7 32 7 32 7 32 7 35 7 35 7 34 7 34 7 34 7 34 7 34	4 27 4 28 4 28 4 29 4 30 4 31 4 31 4 32 4 33	11 12 morn. 0 13 1 18 2 23 3 30 4 37 5 43 6 43	2d 5h 48m ev. 9d 2h 8m ev. 16d 6h 81m ev. 24d 8h 57m ev.	

BROKEN PLEDCES

That a business administration would be the rule under a Liberal Govern-

Parliament voted \$11,000 for dredging at Coteau Landing. The work was given, without public tenders, to a Mr. Gauthier, a family friend of Mr. Tarte, who did not own a dredge, and who sublet the wor' to a man who did, and made a profit thereby. His pay was \$8 an hour for the use of the dredges.

A Mr. Phin, a political friend of the ministry, got a dredging contract at Toronto under like circumstances. Mr. Phin did not own a dredge.

Mr. Dan McGillicuddy, a kicking Liberal of Goderich, got a share in a \$60,000 breakwater contract, without public tenders being asked.

When \$32,000 worth of supplies were needed for the Yukon military force, Dr. Borden, Minister of Militia, gave the contract by asking one firm in each line of goods for its price, and defended his course by saying it gave him great pleasure to give contracts to his political friends when the price was right. By not asking for competition he ensured that the price was right-for the friends.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK

ESTABLISHED 1859.

CAPITAL, \$1,500,000.

RESERVE FUND, \$835,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

R. W. Heneker, President. Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Vice-President. Israel Wood, T. J. Tuck, G. Stevens, J. N. Galer, N. W. Thomas, C. H. Kathan, H. B. Brown, Q.C.

HEAD OFFICE, - SHERBROOKE, P. Q

WILLIAM FARWELL, General Manager.
S. Edgell, Local Manager.
S. F. Morey, Inspector of Branches.

BRANCHES:

Waterleo, W. I. Briggs, Mgr.
Stanstead, S. Stevens, Mgr.
Cowansville, J. Mackinnon, Mgr.
Huntingdon, E. W. Morgan, Mgr.
Coaticook, B. Austin, Mgr.
Richmond, W. L. Ball, Mgr.
St. Hyacinthe, J. Laframboise, Mgr.

Agents in Montreal—Bank of Montreal. London, Eng.—National Bank of Scotland. Boston—National Exchange Bank. New York—National Park Bank.

Collections made at all accessible points. Drafts issued for any required amounts, good at all points in Canada, United States and Europe. Exchange bought and sold.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT at each office. Interest allowed from date of deposit and compounded annually, without requiring the attention of the depositor.

BANQUE VILLE-MARIE.

Head Office.

MONTREAL.

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and

Capital Authorized, - \$500,000. Capital Subscribed, - \$500,000.

Rest, \$10,000.

DIRECTORS—W. Weir, President and General Manager. E. Lichtenheim, Vice-President.
A. S. C. Wurtele, F. W. Smith and Godfrey Weir; F. Lemieux, Accountant.

BRANCHES

AvonmoreJ. C. Smith	Manager	Marieville J. D. Bergeron,	Manager
Berthier Nar. Dorval,	44	Nicolet L. Belair,	11
Carré Chaboillez (city)		Ormstown P. H. M. Somerville,	54
Aug. Comte	**	Papineauville C. Lessard,	16.
Chambly H. Dartois,	96	Pt. St. Charles (city)W. J. E. Wall	44
Hochelaga (city) D. P. Riopel,	14	Rue St. Laurent (city),J. H.	
Lachine O. Constantineau,	4.6	Lefebyre	4.4
LachuteJ. D. Stewart,	14	St. Laurent O. W. Legault,	44
Laprairie T. J. Bourdeau,	44	St. Louis du Mile End (city) Art	
L'Epiphanie, R. Gariépy,	64	Pepin	14
Longueuil L. J. Normand,	44	Ste. Thérèse H. G. Rouleau	6.6

Agents at New York—The National Bank of the Republic and Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. London—Bank of Montreal. Paris—La Société Générale.

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, Kaisari-Hind), born at Kensington Falace, 24th May, 1819, asceceded to the Throne 28th Anne, 1887, and married 19th February, 1849, to his late Roy, on the death of her uncle, King William IV: crowned 28th Jane, 1887, and dark of the Company of the Company, 1849, and that the December, 1841, the Company of the Company

21, 1840; m. Jan. 25, 1858, to Frederick, Crown Prince of Prussia, afterwards German Emperor (b. Oct. 18, 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, 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 consin, Princess Irene of Hesse; Sigismund, b. Sept. 15, 1894, d. June 18, 1866; Victoria, b. April 12, 1866, m. Nov. 19, 1890, to H.S.H. 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 I'D WARD, Prince of Wales, b. Nov. 9, 1841; m. March 10, 1863, to the Princess Alexandra (b. Dec. 1, 1844), cldest 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 25, 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 Alexandra, h. May 17, 1891,

22 July 1890, to Charles, 2nd son of the Crown Frince of Benmark; 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

the Grand Duke Serge of Russia; Irene, b. July II, 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.A. Princess Victoria Melita of Saxe-Coburg; Frederick, b. Oct. 7, 1870, d. June 27, 1873; Alix Victoria, b. June 6, 1872, m. Nov. 26, 1994, to H.L.M. the Cxar of Russia, and has issue, Olga, b. Nov. 15, 1895; and Mary, b. May 24, 1874, d. Nov. 15, 1879.

4. H.R.H. Alfried Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh and Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, b. Aug. 6, 1844; Admiral of the Fleet; m. Jan. 23, 1874, to the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia (b. Oct. 17, 1833), and has issue—Alfred, b. Oct. 15, 1874; Marie, b. Oct. 20, 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; Alexandra, b. Sept. I. 1878, m. 1896, to Ernest, Hereditary Prince

Melita, b. Nov. 25, 1876, m. April 19, 1894, to Ernest Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse, and has issue; Alexandra, b. Sept. I, 1878, m. 1896, to Ernest, Hereditary Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg; and Beatrice, b. April 20, 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., Lt. King's Roy. Rifles, b. April 14, 1867; Albert J., b. Feb. 26, 1369; 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 Loure 6, Aug. 6, 1485.

John. Marquess of Lorne (b. Aug. 6, 1485).
7. H.R.H. ARTHUR W.P.A., Duke of Connaught, b. May 1, 1850; General in command at Aldershot; m. March 13, 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

 H.R.H. LEOPOLD G.D.A., Duke of Albany, b. April 7, 1863; m. April 27, 1882, to Princess Helen (b. Feb. 17, 1861), daughter of the late Prince George of Waldec, d. March 28, 1884, his issue being-Alice Mary, b. Feb. 25, 1883; Leopold

Waldec, d. March 25, 1894, his issue being—Alice Mary, b. Feb. 25, 1885; 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 Eu énie Julia Ena, b. Oct. 24, 1887; Leopold Arthur Louis, b. May 21, 1889; and Maurice Victor Donald, b. Oct. 3, 1891.

Guardian .

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THE BRITISH COVERNMENT.

(FORMED JUNE 29th, 1895.)

Marquis of Salisbury-Prime Minister and Secretary of Foreign Department. Lord Halsbury-Lord High Chancellor.

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.

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.

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-Secretary of Works and Public Buildings.

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

Junior Lords of the Treasury.

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

Admiral Sir Fred. Wm. Richards.

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

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

Mr. Jesse Collings-Parliamentary Secretary to Home Office.

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THE CANADIAN COVERNMENT.

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 Governer-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 the Interior.

Hon, Sir Henry Gustave Joly de Lotbinière-Minister of Inland Revenue.

Hon, WM. Paterson—Minister of Customs,

Hon. R. R. Dobell-Without portfolio.

Hon. C. A. Geofrion-Without Portfolio.

Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick-Solicitor-General.

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COVERNMENT 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, 1874; 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.

Hon. Arthur S. Hardy-Premier and Attorney-General.

Hon, John Morrison Gibson-Commissioner of Crown Lands

Hon. Richard Harcourt-Treasurer.

Hon. John Dryden-Commissioner of Agriculture

Hon, G. W. Ross-Commissioner of Education.

Hon, Wm. Harty-Commissioner of Public Works.

Hon. Elihu J. Davis-Secretary and Registrar

Hon. James T. Garrow-Without portfolio.

COVERNMENT OF QUEBEC.

I TELEBENA NE COVEDNO

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 Laflamme. 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

Hon. Joseph E. Robidoux-Provincial Secretary.

Hon. George W. Stephens-Without Portfolio.

Hon. Joseph Shehyn-Without Portfolio

Hon. James J. Guerin-Without Portfolio.

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LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR

Hon. Malachy Bowes Daly; born at Marchmount, Quebec, 6th February, 1836; married, 1859, Joanna, daughter of Sir Edward Kenny; M.P. forlHalifax, 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 and Thomas R. Black—Without Portfolio.

COVERNMENT 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 89,000.

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. Labillois—Commissioner of Agriculture.

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

COVERNMENT OF MANITOBA.

LIEUTENANT-GONERNOR.

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 the 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.

Hon, Robert Watson-Commissioner of Public Works,

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

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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

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

COVERNMENT OF P. E. ISLAND.

Hon, George William Howland, born at Waterford, Ireland, 19th May, 1835;

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. H. C. McDonald-Attorney-General.

Hon. Angus McMillan-Provincial Secretary, Treasurer and Commissioner

Hon. James R. McLean—Commissioner of Public Works. Hons, J. W. Richards, Benj. Rogers, Peter McNutt, Anthony McLaughlin

COVERNMENT N. W. TERRITORIES.

Amédée Emmanuel Forget, born at Marieville, Que., Nov. 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.

Frederick W. Haultain—Attorney-General and Treasurer. James Hamilton Ross—Commissioner of Public Works and Secretary Hilliard Mitchell, Charles A. Magrath and George H. V. Bulyea-Without

COVERNMENT OF THE YUKON.

Commissioner of the Territory—Mr. William Ogilvic. Gold Commissioner—Mr. Edmund Senkler. Registrar—Mr. Joseph E. Girouard. Crown Prosecutor—Mr. W. H. P. Clement (acting). Judge of Territorial Court—Mr. Calixte A. Dugas.

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THE POLITICAL HISTORY OF 1898.

The appearance, on January 10, of the Pope's encyclical on the Manitoba school question was the first event of the year to awaken general interest in political affairs. The document, which bore date December 8, 1897, was addressed to the archbishops, bishops and other ordinaries of the Dominion of Canada having peace and communion with the Holy See. The moderation of its tone, coupled with the firmness with which it laid down the doctrines of the R. C. Church in regard to the education of the youth of its communion, gained for the letter greater attention than a more vigorously worded document might have secured. The Act of Confederation, it declared, had secured to Catholic children the right of education in public schools, in keeping with their conscientious convictions. The Legislature of Manitoba abolished this right by a contrary law. By this latter law a grave injury was inflicted, "for it was not law-"ful for our children to seek the benefits of education in schools in which the "Catholic religion is ignored or actively combated and its fundamental principles repudiated." If the Roman Catholic church had anywhere permitted this, the document went on, it was only with great reluctance and in self-defence, and "after taking many precautions, which, however, have too often been found un-"equal to parrying the danger."

In like manner, it was pointed out, Catholics "must at all cost avoid as most "pernicious those schools wherein every form of belief is indifferently admitted "and placed on an equal footing, as if in what regards God and divine things it "was of no importance whether one believed rightly or wrongly, whether one "followed truth or falsehood." All schools of this kind have been condemned by the Church, it was set out, "because there can be nothing more pernicious or "more fitted to injure the integrity of faith and to turn away the tender minds of youth from the truth." For the Catholic, it was declared, "there is but one "true religion, the Catholic religion; hence in all that concerns doctrine, or morality or religion, be cannot recognize anything which is not drawn from the "very sources of Catholic teaching. Hence the necessity of having "Catholic teachers, reading books and text books, approved of the bishops, and "liberty to organize the schools, that the teaching therein shall be in full accord with the Catholic faith as well as with the duties that flow therefrom. . . . "To decide in what institutions their children shall be instructed, who shall be "their teachers of morality, is a right inherent to parental authority. When, then, Catholics demand that the teachings of the masters shall be in confor "mity with the religion of their children, they are only making use of their "rights, and there can be nothing more unjust than to force on them the alter-"native of allowing their children to grow up in ignorance or expose them to

The encyclical, after this, went on to say that when the law of Manitoba struck a blow at Catholic education it was the duty of the Catholic bishops to freely protest against the injury and disaster inflicted, and the way in which they all fulfilled that duty was a proof of their common vigilance, and of a spirit truly worthy of bishops. They had, moreover, in their conduct papal concurrence and approbation. It was "deplorable," the encyclical said, that Catholic Canadians failed to unite as they should in defending those interests, "the im-

"manifest danger in what concerns the supreme interest of their souls."

"portance and gravity of which should have stilled the voice of party politics, "which are of much less importance."

The encyclical declared that the Holy See was not unaware that something had been done to amend the law. Certain measures had been taken with a view to decreasing the difficulties of which the Catholics of Manitoba complain and against which they continued to protest. The law to repair the injury, however, was declared "defective, unsuitable, insufficient." The Catholics ask, and no one can deny that they justly ask, for much more. . . . "The rights of "Catholics and the education of their children have not been sufficiently provided for in Manitoba. Everything in this question demands and is conformable to justice, and should be thoroughly provided for by placing in security and "surrounding with due safeguards those unchangable and sacred principles "spoken of. This should be the aim—this the end—to be zealously and prudently sought for."

The encyclical was so in keeping with the well understood doctrines of the Catholic Church, and so full an approval of the action of the Canadian bishops in connection with the school trouble, that it caused no surprise to Roman Catholics. Protestants, settled in their minds that the Manitoba school question was ended so far as legislation by Parliament is concerned, read the Pope's words—all with interest, some with sympathy. The general impression was that the publication of the document would have an injurious effect on the fortunes of the Government, whose members had in the preceding Parliament worked to prevent the passage of a bill in terms satisfactory to the R. C. bishops, and who had in conference with the Greenway Government in Manitoba agreed on the arrange ment which the bishops condemned and which the Pope said was insufficient. This feeling was heightened also when it was asserted in the course of the debate in Parliament that members of the present Government, including the Premier, had made representations at Rome with the object of preventing the issuance of a papal utterance on the situation. Steps were taken by the ministers to arrange with the Manitoba Government for further concessions to the Catholics, which, however, lack the guarantee of legislative sanction, and are, to some extent, a defiance of provincial legislative enactment.

Parliament assembled on February 3, and almost immediately plunged into a discussion of the Yukon railway proposals of the Government, which had been outlined in the press before the session began. As introduced, the contract with Messrs. Wm. Mackenzie and D. D. Mann, which Parliament was asked to sanction, provided for a railway from Glenora, on the Stikine River, to the navigable waters of Teslin Lake, a distance of about 150 miles. The road was to be of narrow gauge, of the general standard of the Kaslo and Slocan railway in British Columbia, and was to be so far completed by September 1 as to permit the carrying of freight and passengers. The company to be incorporated by the bill was also to have power to extend the line northward to Dawson City and southward to a British Columbia ocean port; also to construct a line of railwayfrom the Lynn Canal to Fort Selkirk, with branches to any lands owned by the company, either from the main line of the railway or from any navigable waters. The company was also to be given the right to build and operate steamships, docks, wharves and telegraph and telephone lines, necessary for carrying on its business.

The Government, on its part, undertook that for five years from September, 1898, no line of railway should be authorized by Parliament from the Lynn Canal or thereabouts, or from any point on the Alaskan boundary, into the Yukon district, and that for five years no aid in land or money should be granted to any one, other than the contractors, towards the building of such a railway. The contractors for ten years were also to have preference over any company or person in the matter of any aid granted by Parliament for a line of railway from the Stikine River to an ocean port in British Columbia. The contractors were to receive a land grant of 25,000 acres a mile (3,750,000 acres in all), to be selected in the Yukon provisional district and in that part of the Northwest Territories west of the Mackenzie and Liard rivers and north of the 60th parallel of latitude. The land was to be selected in blocks three miles square, laid out on base lines fixed by the contractors, along lakes, or streams, or otherwise, each alternate block being held by the Government. The Government was to receive a royalty of 1 per cent, on all gold got by placer, or alluvial, or hydraulic mining, the royalty charged ordinary miners being 10 per cent. The land of the company was to be free from taxation for ten years. The rates for freight and passengers were not for ten years to be subject to the general law.

The criticism of the arrangement was severe and prolonged. It was pointed out that the coutract had been made without tenders being asked for, and that there was, therefore, no assurance that the terms were the best that could be arranged. It was claimed that the road, under the specifications provided, could be built for less than four million dollars, and that the land grant, under the circumstances under which the contractors were to be permitted to locate it, was calculated to be worth many times this amount, as it could be arranged to take in the best mineral sections in the country. The Government later acted in a manner to somewhat justify this assertion, by fixing the sale price of lands in the Yukon district at \$10 an acre and limiting to 40 acres the amount that could be purchased by one person in one locality. It was also shown that the line would not provide an all-Canadian route to the Yukon, the Stikine River, which had to be used in getting from the sea to Glenora, running for thirty miles through U. S. territory, and having its mouth, where transfer from ocean steamships to barges would have to be made, under U. S. jurisdiction.

As a result of the criticism in Parliament and the press several important modifications were made in the terms and embodied in a supplementary contract. The company's privileges in the selection of its land grant were reduced; security was provided for the operation of the road after it was constructed, and a clause was inserted to the effect that no member of the House of Commons should be admitted to any share in the contract. Before this was announced in Parliament, however, Mr. Hamilton Smith, representing an English syndicate, had offered to construct a line of railway of 3 feet gauge, from Pyramid Harbor to Rink Rapids, a distance of about 288 miles, on condition that the Government would for five years give no other charter for a road from the Lynn Canal to the interior, should authorize for that term proper traffic rates, and give the contractors a land grant of 6,400 acres per mile, in all about 1,840,000 acres. This offer the Government would not entertain. When the discussion was at its warmest the Government proposed an adjournment from February 22 till March 1, to permit of members taking part in the Ontario provincial election campaign. On the latter date the debate was resumed, and on March 4, Mr. Borden (Hallfax)

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nto een ith ncble arish ryras ard nn moved an amendment to the motion for the second reading of the bill to confirm the contract, to the effect that the House, while recognizing the necessity of providing adequate facilities for transportation into the Canadian Yukon gold fields, regarded as indefensible the terms and conditions of the proposed contract, but would condially support the grant of substantial assistance in aid of the immediate construction of a railway on the best available route, under such conditions and safeguards as would prevent the creation of any railway or mining monopoly.

The division took place at 5 o'clock a.m. on March 11. Mr. Borden's amendment was defeated by a vote of 65 to 119, and the second reading of the bill was carried by a vote of 111 to 72, a majority of 39. In the latter division four Liberals, Messrs. McInnes, Rogers, Oliver and Erb, voted against the Government. After this the bill was allowed to go through committee of the House of Commons without division. Its fate was sealed, however. In the Senate the debate began on March 22. Senator Macdonald moved the six months' hoist, and on March 30 a division took place, when the bill was killed on a vote of 52 to 14. The minority included one Conservative, Mr. Dobson, and one Independent, Mr. Snowball. The Government, in keeping with the spirit of the defeated measure, later resisted and prevented the passage of a bill to charter the road suggested in Mr. Hamilton Smith's proposition.

The Kettle Valley Railway charter was the subject of another sharp struggle. It was opposed on the ground that its construction would give the control of the Boundary Creek, B. C., district traffic to U. S. roads, in which Mr. Austin Corbin, the promoter, was interested. A motion to reject the preamble, and thus kill the bill, was defeated in the Railway Committee of the House of Commons on a vote of 48 to 54. In the House itself, however, the situation was reversed, and on April 15 the bill was killed on a division of 44 to 64, in which Mr. Tarte and Mr. Blair took opposite sides, the former practically leading in the opposition to the bill, which Mr. Blair supported.

The motion that the House of Commons should go into Committee of Supply was moved on April 5, more than two months after the opening of the session. Mr. Fielding's second budget speech, like his first, was lengthy. It aunounced, besides the Finance Minister's ideas in regard to the revenue and expenditure, a change in the preferential clause of the tariff. This had been foreseen by the Opposition, the leaders of which, in the session of 1897, when the preferential tariff surprise was sprung on the country, had pointed out that, under the terms of the British trade treaties, any tariff concession made by a colony to the mother country would also have to be made to the countries with which the mother country had treaties containing the "most favored nation clause." This position was ridiculed by the ministers at the time, but events showed that it was the right one, and, besides Germany and Belgium, the Government issued orders giving to some twenty other countries the concession of \(\frac{1}{8}\) and \(\frac{1}{4}\) reduction in duties it intended at first only for Great Britain. The budget resolutions contained a new preferential provision, limited in operation to Great Britain and certain colonies specified, or to other colonies to which it might be deemed wise

to extend it. The clause enacts a reduction of 25 per cent, in the ordinary duties on articles imported from :

"(a) The United Kingdom.

"(b) The British colony of Bermuda.

"(c) The British colonies commonly called the British West Indies, including the following: The Bahamas, Jamaica, Turk's Island and the Caicos Islands, the Leeward Islands (Antigua, St. Christopher, Nevis, Dominica, Montserrat, and the Virgin Islands), the Windward Islands (Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Lucia), Barbadoes, Trinidad, and Tobago.

"(d) British Guiana

"(e) Any other British Colony or possession the customs tariff of which, is on the whole, as favorable to Canada as the British preferential tariff herein

referred to is to such colony or possession.

"Provided, however, that manufactured articles to be admitted under such preferential tariff shall be bona fide the manufactures of a country or countries entitled to the benefits of such tariff, and that such benefits shall not extend to the importation of articles into the production of which there has not entered a substantial portion of the labor of such countries. Any question arising as to any article being entitled to such benefits shall be decided by the Minister of Customs, whose decision shall be final."

Raw sugar, it was also provided, may "when imported direct from any British colony or posse-sion, be entered for duty or taken out of warehouse for consumption in Canada at the reduced rate of duty provided in the British pre-

ferential tariff."

The Minister of Customs was given power, with the approval of the Governor-General in Council, to fix what colonies shall come in under sub-section d. Later under this authority, the preference was extended to merchandise from New South Wales, British India, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements.

It was especially provided, however, that the reduction shall not apply under any circumstances to wines, malt liquors, spirits, spirituous liquors, liquid medi-

A change was also announced in the sugar and tobacco duties, according to

All sugar above number sixteen Dutch standard in color, and all refined sugars of whatever kinds, grades or standards, testing not more than eighty-eight degrees by the polariscope, \$1.08 per one hundred pounds, and for each

"Sugar, n. e. s., not above number sixteen Dutch standard in color, sugar drainings or pumpings drained in transit, melado or concentrated melado, tank bottoms and sugar concrete, testing not more than seventy-five degrees by the

one half cents per one hundred nounds "

In the case of the first class the previous duty was one cent per pound, irrespective of standard, and in the second class 1½c. per pound. The general effect of the change, which involved an alteration in the mode of levying duties, was to decrease the difference in duty between refined and raw sugar, and, to the same extent, to reduce the protection to Canadian manufacturers and Canadian labor.

In regard to the revenue for the year then current (1897-98) Mr. Fielding, anticipated that it would reach \$39,300,000. The expenditure on Consolidated Fund account he calculated would be \$38,750,000, showing a surplus of \$550,000. The result was rather better than the minister's anticipations, as the revenue came

up to \$40,275,704, and the expenditure was only \$38,699,823. The surplus (taking off account of the "capital" or borrowed money expenditure, on public works, etc. was \$1,575,881.

The Drummond County Railway matter was brought up early in the session. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, in the Senate, on February 14, moved for a special committee to enquire into the finances of the company and all matters appertaining, to the arrangement with the Government. The committee was granted; but as mittee with like powers, it fell to the latter to carry out the enquiry. The committee consisted of Messrs. Lister, Carrol, McIsaac and Morrison, Liberals, and Haggart, Borden and Powell, Conservatives. Mr. Lister was selected as chairman. The evidence was long and some of it was interesting. Mr. Samuel Newton, the secretary of the company, gave the cost of the road up to the 28th February as \$1,908,271. The company was under obligation to spend \$100,000 to bring the road up to the required standard. Sums aggregating \$650,416 were received as subsidies or bonuses from governments and municipalities. The net expenditure of the company's funds on the road, which was built by members of the company for the company, would therefore be \$1,357,855. The amended agreement, under which the road is now operated by the Government, provides for its purchase by the Government, for a sum of \$1,600,000 cash, when Parlia-Rosalie to Nicolet (621 miles), with some work done on an extension from St. Leonard towards Chaudière, for a sum of \$500,000. Mr. Farwell, in turn, transferred his rights under the agreement to Mr. Hugh Ryan, of Toronto. Mr. Greenshields got one-fifth of the stock for \$24,000. One first class and one second class car served for the passenger traffic of 90 miles of track. The road's average

One feature of the investigation concerned the understood connection between the arrangement to buy the line and the purchase of La Patrie as a Government organ in the Montreal district. During the session of 1897, Mr. Tarte had declared that, at Sir Wilfrid Laurier's request, he had undertaken to secure a newspaper organ in Montreal, and had arranged with Mr. J. N. Greenshields, the president of the Drummond County Railway Company, to act as purchaser of La Patrie. Mr. Tarte added that with the money of the party, Mr. Greenshields had paid for the paper, which was and is controlled by members of Mr. Tarte's family. Mr. Greenshields, giving his testimony before the commence declared that in no instance was one single dollar, either directly or indirectly, of the Drummond County Railway, or of his own, given to Mr. Tarte, or to his sons or to La Patrie. He gave his cheque for \$20,000 to pay for the paper, it was true, but this was merely to accommodate Mr. Tarte. Mr. Tarte paid him \$5,000 the same afternoon, and the next morning Mr. Tarte's sons handed him \$15,000. Mr. Tarte gave evidence to the same effect.

The Government during the session carried out its threat to abolish the Dominion Franchise Act, and substituted for the uniform federal franchise

those of the various provinces. The bill for the purpose was warmly opposed by the Conservative opposition, and considerably amended in the course of the debates, both in the House of Commons and in the Senate, with which latter body, for a time, it looked as if there would be a conflict, its majority having insisted on a number of amendments deemed necessary to secure the rights of political minorities in provinces where the local enactments were either defective or unfairly administered. A promise on behalf of ministers, that influence would be used to have the causes of the grievances removed, ended the difficulty.

The Plebiscite Bill, for the purpose of taking a popular vote on the question of abolishing the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, for beverage purposes, was allowed to pass without much opposition. Its reception showed, however, that there were many Plebiscitists who were not Prohibitionists, a fact made more evident during the campaign preceding polling day (September 29), in which two ministers, Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere and Mr. Geoffrion, spoke openly against prohibition, while, in Quebec especially, the Liberal press, including La Patrie, the organ purchased at the Premier's instigation, was strongly anti-prohibitionist. The result was a remarkably large "No" vote in Quebec, which brought the "Yes" majorities in the other provinces down to between twelve and thirteen thousand. On the strength of this majority a prohibition deputation, on November 3, waited on the Government to urge action on the plebiscite by way of introducing a prohibition bill in Parliament. Sir Wilfrid Laurier intimated that the arguments of the delegates would be considered by the Privy Council and the result made known to the secretary of the Dominion Alliance.

A proposal, which some associated with the negotiations for the better treatment of the Roman Catholics of Manitoba in regard to their schools, was made to pay to the Government of Manitoba a sum of \$300,000 out of the school fund held in trust by the Dominion for the province. This fund has been created by the sale of lands in Manitoba set apart for the purpose at Confederation, and held by the Government of Canada. The proposal met with strong opposition, it being pointed out that there was no security that the money would be used for educational purposes if handed over to the provincial administration, which was in a financial position to tempt it to divert the sum to other uses, to the disadvantage of the cause of education. It was also claimed that such a payment would be contrary to the law creating the fund, which contemplated that the interest only should be disbursed by the province. The payment proposed was out of the capital of the fund. The bill to legalize the transaction passed the House of Commons,, but was defeated in the Senate on a vote of 28 to 7.

An incident that led to some unpleasantness was the resignation of Mr. Bruneau, M.P. for Richelieu. Several caucuses of the Government supporters were held during the session, at which, report had it, the questions of appointments to office and railway subsidies were freely discussed and some sharp things said about the Government's course in regard thereto. Mr. Bruneau,

among others, it was understood, posed as a critic, and to give effect to his censure, sent his resignation to the Speaker. The rest of the incident is explained

in the Speaker's words, from the chair, on March 14. He said:

"Before calling the orders of the day I would like to mention to the House a matter which is of the nature of privilege, and which, I see, has been connected by the press with the seat of an honorable member, the member for Richelieu. It is stated that I have received his resignation. If I had received his resignation I should have issued my warrant for a new election before now. The only occasion when I have had any communication from or with Mr. Bruneau this session was on Friday morning. I had just come into my office when Mr. Bruneau came in. He asked me if I had received a letter from him. I told him I had not. He said that he had called to get a letter back which he had written to me. I told him to wait and I would look among my mail, for I had not yet opened my letters. I turned the unopened letters over in his presence, and he pointed to one with his frank upon it. I asked him if it was his writing on the address and frank. He assured me it was. He told me nothing of its contents, and I asked him nothing, but handed him the letter unopened, and he took it away with him. So far as I know, it had come to my office through the post office, for I had not seen it before. I mention this to avoid any mistake as to facts as far as I am concerned."

It was asserted that, having sent in his resignation to the Speaker, an officer of the House of Commons, it was inproper for Mr. Bruneau to recall it; but the Speaker's way of dealing with his mail made it impracticable to go further with the case. Mr. Bruneau did not say what his letter contained.

The long threatened superannuation system was dealt with during the session. In 1871 a system of superannuation for public employees was established, by which a percentage of their annual pay was withheld for the superannuation fund, out of which the Government bound itself to pay those retiring from the service after a fixed period an annual allowance based on the length of their employment. The abuse of the system, coupled with miscalculations as to the amount of the charges, resulted in the gradual growth of the superannuation expenditures, till, in 1897, they amounted to \$307,793. The receipts the same year were only \$59,218. The new law, applying to all future appointments, withholds 5 per cent. from the officials' salaries, which is to be returned to them, with interest at 4 per cent. on their quitting the service.

Some postal changes of interest occurred during the year. One was the imposition of a postage rate on daily and semi-weekly newspapers, mailed from the office of publication. Another was the institution of a special delivery system, by which, through the use of a special 10 cent stamp the delivery of a letter as soon as received at the office of destination, is promised. The most important, however, was the putting into force at Christmas of a 2 cent rate on letters to Great Britain, the result of Mr. Mulock's summer visit to England and the meeting of the Imperial Postal Conference.

On August 23 there assembled at Quebec a conference to consider matters that had led to differences of opinion between Canada and the United States. Great Britain was represented by ex-Lord Chancellor, Baron Herschell, with

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir Louis H. Davies, Mr. Charlton, M.P., and Sir James Winter, of Newfoundland. The U.S. commissioners were Senators Gray, Fairbanks and Kasson, Congressman Nelson Dingley, and Messrs, John W. Foster and T. Jefferson Coolidge. Senator Faulkner, of West Virginia, replaced Senator Gray in September, Mr. Gray going to Paris as one of the commissioners to fix the terms of peace with Spain. The matters of reference were:

 Questions in respect to the fur scals in Behring sea and the waters of the North Pacific ocean.

2. Provisions in respect to fisheries off the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and

on the great lakes

oundary.

4. Provisions for the transit of merchandise in transportation to or from

either country, across intermediate territory of the other.

5. Provisions relating to the transit of merchandise from one country to be

elivered at points in the other beyond the frontier.

6. The question of the alien labor laws.

 The mining rights of the citizens of each country within the territory of the other.

8. Such adjustments as may be deemed mutually advantageous of customs duties, applicable in each country to the products of the soil or the industries of the other, upon the basis of reciprocal equivalents.

9. A revision of the agreement of 1817, respecting naval vessels on the

akes.

10. Arrangements for the more complete definition and demarcation of any part of the frontier line where the same is now insufficiently defined.
 11. Provisions for the conveyance for trial or punishment of persons in the

lawful custody of the officers of one country through the territory of the other.

Reciprocity in wrecking and salvage rights.

After several meetings and adjournments, interspersed with much social festivity, the conference adjourned on October 7 to meet at Washington on November 10, when the negotiations were continued.

In provincial politics the leading event of the year was the Ontario general election. Mr. Hardy, who succeeded Sir Oliver Mowat in the premiership, dissolved the Legislature early in the year and fixed the polling for March 1. The Opposition, led by Mr. Whitney, made a spirited fight. The result was a considerable increase in the Opposition strength, the practical disappearance of the Patrons of Industry from representation, and a reduction of the Liberal membership so that when the Legislature met in August the Government majority was only six, one of its supporters, however, being absent through illness. This session was something of a surprise. An unusual number of petitions were entered against the successful candidates. In some of them the question was indirectly raised as to the right to vote of special constables, appointed and paid to keep order at the polls, under a provision of the statutes that disfranchised persons receiving pay for services rendered during the election. Several seats, it was understood, if not the Government majority, depended on the result of the court's consideration. At first it was proposed by the Government to refer the question to the Court of Appeal, and abide by the issue, and questions were prepared and submitted to the court for its opinion. Before this opinion was rendered, however, another course was adopted, and the Legislature was summoned, for the purpose, it was officially stated, of passing an act declaring that

the constables in question had and always had had the right to vote. This decision was, in its turn, changed, and the bill actually passed, by a straight party vote, provided that if, as the result of an election trial, any member was unseated because of the disallowance of the votes of the election constables in question, or partly for that reason and partly for some other reason, the seat should not be given to the opposing candidate, in conformity with the existing law, but that the election should be declared void, and that thereafter a new election should be held. This was naturally pronounced an extraordinary proposition; but the majority accepted it, and it became the law of the province. The Legislature adjourned till the ordinary time of holding the session. Then the Court of Appeal decided that there was no need for the session and the legislation enacted thereat, by holding that special election constables did not come within the category of persons excluded from the right to vote. The announcement was received with much satisfaction by the Government's friends. But fate had another rebuff for Mr. Hardy. The representation of South Ontario had become vacant, and the writ for a new election was issued. The Liberal candidate was Mr. Dryden, commissioner of agriculture, who had been defeated in the general contest. The campaign was begun, when a letter signed "Lex," in the columns of the Toronto World, drew attention to the clause in the statutes which declared be held during a session of the Legislature. The Legislature was legally in session. The writ for South Ontario was non-effective, and had to be recalled. To get out of the difficulty its own legislation had brought it into, the Government got Sir Oliver Mowat, the Lieutenant-Governor, to stretch his prerogative and prorogue the Legislature. Then a new writ was issued, and, for the time, the chapter of blunders ended. During the recess, Mr. Gibson, commissioner of crown lands, and Mr. Dryden, commissioner of agriculture, who had been Wellington, which had been made vacant by the death of Mr. Craig, and Mr.

British Columbia added to the interest of the political history of the year. The general elections to the Legislature were held in July, and resulted in an even division of the representation between Government and Opposition supporters. Without waiting for the official return, Lieutenant-Governor McInnes interpreted the situation as evidence of popular want of confidence in his advisers, and dismissed Mr. J. H. Turner, the premier. The Government was generally counted Conservative, though some of its supporters were Liberals and its opponents were not all of that party. The dismissal caused some surprise, which was increased by the fact that the Lieutenant-Governor did not send for Mr. Semlin, the leader of the opposition to the Turner Government, but for Mr. Robert Beaven, a former minister, without a seat in the Legislature. The task was too much for Mr. Beaven, however, and he gave it up. Then Mr. Semlin, who is a Consevative, was sent for, and with Mr. Joseph Martin, of Manitoba school law fame, as a lieutenant, he formed a net ministry.

The crisis had as one of its features the publication of a number of letters passing between the Lieutenant-Governor and Mr. Turner, and the making of charges that the Lieutenant-Governor sought to use his position to compel the

taking into the Cabinet of his son, Mr. W. W. B. McInnes, M.P. In a letter of July 14 Lieutenant-Governor McInnes informed the premier, Mr. Turner, that he could not look on the election as other than adverse to the administration and an expression of want of confidence on the part of the people, and that he could not longer accept the advice of his ministers in regard to new appointments to office, or in regard to any special expenditures of money not provided for in the current estimates, unless shown that an urgent necessity existed for them in the interests of the province. In a letter of July 25 the Lieutenant-Governor declined to sanction a change of date for polling at some of the stations in the Cassiar district, where, owing to geographical conditions, polling day had been fixed later than in the other constituencies. On the 8th of August the Lieutenant-Governor again wrote to Mr. Turner, recalling the position he had taken in his former communication in regard to appointments and the expenditure of public money, and saying that he had not wished to take decided action till all the writs were returned. Since writing that letter, however, the Lieutenant Governor added, the representations made to him by Mr. Turner and colleagues, in regard to the expenditures of various sums of money, had influenced him to acting on what be considered the verdict of the electorate, as further delay in calling a ministry in which he could have full confidence might prejudicially affect the interests of the province. Mention was made of the sending to him of warrants and orders in council in regard to which he had withheld his approthem could be see that a delay of a few weeks would make any material differhe had decided to delay no lopger in calling for other advisers. He would not

Mr. Turner's reply recited the substance of the letters summarised above, and asserted that the expenditures he had recommended were justified under the law, and that the orders in council submitted were reasonable and in the public interest. Mr. Turner's letter referred to a visit paid to him on July 18 by Mr. T. R. E. McInnes, son of and private secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor, who had referred to the latter's letter of July 14, and then went on:—

"He (Mr. T. R. E. McInnes), then went on to say that there was a method by which I could secure a strong government, that owing to the fact that some parties who had taken a very active part against the Government in the late elections, being somewhat nervous now about the real position of affairs in the province, particularly with respect to the preponderance of Mainland influence and the consequent danger of the rights of the Island being neglected, they, or he, had arrived at the opinion that it would be well to back me up by support from some of the members who had been elected to support the opposition; and he desired to let me know that his brother, W. W. B. McInnes, M.P., could carry out an arrangement of that kind. He (W. W. B. McInnes) was prepared to resign his seat in the Commons and enter into local politics. He was really a friend of mine, and fully supported most of my policy, more particularly that of railways, agriculture and finance. He would, however, want a seat in the cabinet, and if I were inclined to give him that, he was quite sure he could bring over two of the present opposition Island members to my support in addition to

his own. This would give me, in the event of Cassiar being favorable to my government, at least 21 or 22 government supporters, and I should, he thought, have little difficulty in getting over one or two more, thus securing a good working

A few days after, Mr. W. W. B. McInnes called at my office and discussed the situation on the lines suggested by his brother, Your Honor's private secretary, and confirmed the statements made by the latter.
"Mr. W. W. B. McInnes subsequently had other interviews with me on the

present time. Your Honor will observe that such representations from such a quarter necessarily required serious consideration on the part of the Government and I was surprised to receive Your Honor's letter, inasmuch as it placed an

Mr. Turner then went into a constitutional and incidental defence of his position, claiming there was no ground for believing a majority of the members and ended by claiming the right to await the verdict of the electors at the hands letter of the 8th August should be reconsidered.

The Lieutenant-Governor's reply to this was a lengthy document, giving his

"On a subsequent occasion I had a batch of warrants in connection with preceding sheet. There was a large number of them fastened together in this blank. As I did not propose to approve of blank warrants, I cut them out. This was about the 19th July last. I have since waited for some information in regard to, or some enquiry for those warrants in blank, but none has been forth-

Complaint was also made by the Lieutenant-Governor that the Attorney-General (Mr. D. M. Eberts) had wrongly informed him on the law in connection with an expenditure of \$15,000 for services in the Cassiar district. The close of the letter was marked by some sharp personal reflections on Mr. Turner's

Mr. Turner's retort was, in turn, marked by a sharpness of criticism not often found in letters to the head of a government. He laid down constitutional rules in support of his line of conduct and quoted precedents therefor. In regard to the blank warrants referred to in the Lieutenant-Governor's letter, he said :-

"Possibly you have not made yourself acquainted with the manner of procedure with respect to what you term warrants; they are requisitions, and the system is such that if by chance, among a large number of sheets, a blank one got in, it could be of no use, and I should hardly think it possible that Your Honor

would sign a blank sheet.

"These requisitions before being passed by the executive are examined and checked off by the Auditor-General and they are all numbered, and the amount where not finished on one sheet, carried forward to the next and added up. this final sheet that should be signed by Your Honor, but in addition all these blank requisitions are enclosed in a folder and on this a memorandum from the

Minister of Finance with a list of all the requisitions that are enclosed with the number of each, also the number of the vote under which they are paid and the amount of each.

"The memorandum is signed by the President of the Council and subsequently by Your Honor and is the order-in-council authorizing the amount as set forth on it to be paid. No other requisitions can be paid save such as appear in

"On the return of the parcel of requisitions and order signed by Your Honor it goes to the Auditor-General. If any requisitions that complied with the order-in-council were short the Auditor-General would report, but seeing that they must correspond with the memorandum that accompanies them and none can be paid that do not appear on that memorandum; further that a blank requisition would be useless. I fail to see the point of your Honor's remarks on this subject.

"I content myself by saying that in no single instance was there even a tought of, let alone an attempt at such a course as Your Honor, without definitely alleging it, would fain induce the people to infer."

In Quebec little of special interest occurred. The statement of revenue and expenditure for the year 1897-98, issued in August, showed the former to have been \$4,112,547, and the latter \$4,351,778. This meant a deficit of \$239,231. There was also besides the above, an expenditure of \$469,790 of capital (or borrowed money) made up of \$237,471, repayment of railway interest guarantee deposits; \$33,675, repayment of trust funds; \$196,284, railway subsidies; \$2,360, other purposes. The statement of the debt at 30th June, showed it to be made up as follows:—

Bonds issued	
Temporary loans and deposits	\$24,279,163 1,166,706
Total	995 445 970

During the year some progress was made in the conversion of the debt, \$738,676 of 3 per cent inscribed stock having been issued to replace the higher interest bearing bonds of former loans.

In Prince Edward Island, Mr. Warburton, the premier, resigned to take a judgeship, and was succeeded by Hon. Donald Farquharson, the other ministers retaining their positions.

The revenue and expenditure of the provinces, aside from Quebec, whose figures are noted above, for 1897, are given as follows:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
Ontario	\$4,139,848	. \$3,767,676
Nova Scotia	832,240	. 853,699
New Brunswick	745,203	. 727,187
Manitoba	683,706	. 780,109
British Columbia	1,383,048	1,569,071
P. E. Island	272,550	. 310,752

These figures, from the Statistical Year Book, show an annual expenditure per head of population, of \$1.68 in Ontario, \$1.87 in Nova Scotia, \$2.26 in New Brunswick, \$3.80 in Manitoba, \$10.41 in British Columbia, and \$2.85 in Prince Edward Island. The rate in Quebec in the same year was \$3.10.

According to the above authority the debts of the provinces in the fiscal years ending during 1897 were as follows:—

	Gross Debt.	Dominion Allowance,	Other Assets.	Net Debt.
Quebec Nova Scotia New Brunswick Manitoba British Columbia P. E. Island	3,617,138 3,053,957	\$2,549,214 1,056,197 530,402 3,707,196 583,021 182,176	\$11,286,177 257,026 34,977 4,391,941 1,718,968 11,844	\$21,718,476 2,303,923 2,488,578 4,284,015 168,264

Ontario has obligations represented by annuities, payable during a period extending over 20 years, of \$1,986,292, against which there are claimed assets of \$5,124,664. In each case the assets are exclusive of lands and buildings owned by the provinces.

FIRE . .

. . MARINE

ROBERT HAMPSON & SON



INSURANCE BROKERS:;



18 CORN EXCHANGE BLD'G

::: MONTREAL

THE PLEBISCITE.

The following are the official returns of the plebiscite, taken on the 29th September, on the question :—

rs

"Are you in favor of the passing of an act prohibiting the importation, manufacture or sale of spirits, wine, ale, beer, cider, and all other alcoholic liquors for use as beverages?"

ONTARIO.

Constituency.	TOTA	Vote.	Majo	RITY.
COSSITIUENCI.	For	Against	For	Agains
	ror		ror	Agains
Addington	1,848	1,336	512	
Addington	2,705	1,458	1,247	
Algoma	1,906	800	1.106	
Bothwell				
Brant, South	2,193	1,563	630	
Brockville	1,328	789	539	
Bruce, North	1,926	642	1,284	
Bruce, East	1,104	1,421		317
Bruce, West	1,832	634	1,198	
Cardwell	1,158	635	523	
Carleton	1,027	599	428	
Cornwall and Stormont	1,808	1,056	752	
Oundas	1,990	612	1.378	
Ourham, East	1,368	615	753	
Ourham, West	1,465		908	
lgin, East	2,212	1.945	267	
ligin, West	2,055	1.415	640	
Ssex, North	857	3,276		2,419
	1.664	1,309		2,710
ssex, South	764	614	150	
rontenac				
dengarry	1,448	1,082	366	
renville	1,034	813	221	
rey East	2,546	684	1,862	
rey North	2,310	1,147	1,163	
rey South	1,835	1,188	647	
laldimand-Monck	1,616	1,282	334	
lalton	1,894	1,272	622	
lamilton	2,844	4,376		1,532
lastings, East	1.324	1,092	232	
lastings, North	1.928	738	1.190.	
lastings, West	1,260	875	385	
Iuron, East	1,860	814	1.046	
Iuron, South	1.630	849	781	
Iuron, West	1.958	833	1,125	
	1.990	1.915	75	
ent	1.149	1.561	10	412
lingston		874	1,576	410
ambton, East	2,450			
ambton, West	1,657	867	790	
anark, North	1,331	420	911	
anark, South	1,253	673	580	
Leeds-Grenville, North	1,122	387	735	
eeds, South	2,222	975	1,247	
Lennox	1,266	625	641	

ONTARIO.—Continued.

Constituency.	TOTAL VOTE.		MAJORITY.	
	For	Against	For	Against
Lincoln-Niagara	2,193	2,368		175
ondon	1,540	2,435		895
Giddleyev Fact	2,362	1,440	922	
Jiddlesey North	1,160	1.034		
Aiddlesex, North	1.674	978	696	
Middlesex, West	1.639	773	866	
Iuskoka	2,166	1,033	1,133	
lipissing	882	1.180	2,2177	298
orfolk, North	2,060	746	1,314	200
Vorfolk, South	1,758	1,174	584	
Vorthumberland, East	2,215	534	1.681	
Northumberland, West	1,130	459	671	
Ontario, North	1,836	1.014	822	
Ontario, South	1.683	910	773	
Ontario, West	1.641	803	838	
Ottawa City	2,612	3,310		698
Oxford, North	1,760	1,415		
Oxford, South	2,179	782	1,397	
eel	1,187	1.098	89	
Perth, North	1.753	2,106		
Perth, South	1,831	803	1.028	
Peterboro, East	1,566	504	1,062	
Peterboro, West	1,182	605	577	
Prescott	821	2.275		1,454
Prince Edward	1,909	582	1,327	
Renfrew, North	1,424	1,330	94	
Renfrew, South	1,195	885	310	
Russell	1,646	2,221		575
Simcoe, East	2,500	2,207	293	
Simcoe, North	2,115	1,152	963	
Simcoe, South	1,744	662	1,082	
Coronto, Centre	1,116	1,798		682
Coronto. East	1,715	3,222		1,508
Coronto, West	3,314	5,375		2,061
Victoria, North	1.139	436	703	
Victoria, South	1,592	945	647	
Vaterloo, North	982	2,873		1,991
Waterloo, South	1,720	1,795		75
Welland	1,525	1,975	********	449
Vellington, Centre	1.946	932	1,014	
Wellington, North	2,175	1,134	1,037	
Wellington, South	1,911	1,447	464	
Wentworth, North, and Brant	1,716	702	1,014	
Wentworth, South	2,222	1,333	889	700
York, East	2,284	2,357		73
fork, North	1,636 2,592	1,015 2,500	621 92	
Total	154,485	115,275	55,073	15,96

QUEBEC.

Constituency.	TOTAL	VOTE.	Majority,	
	For	Against	For	Agains
rgenteuil	866	392	474	
Bagot	126	1,793		1,667
Beauce	167	3,595		3,428
Beauharnois	426	1,456		1.030
Bellechasse	50	2,328		2,278
Berthier	107	1.430		1,323
Sonaventure	443	1,175		732
frome	1.216	691	525	8 4360
hambly and Vercheres	285	2,468		2.183
hamplain	130	2,162		2,032
harlevoix	59	1,737		1.678
ha eauguay		940		354
hicoutimi and Saguenay	129	3,175		3,046
ompton	1.616	1,125	491	
orchester	49	2,216	*****	2.167
orchester rummond and Arthabaska	548	3,989		3,441
aspé	158	1,341		1,183
lochelaga	1,319	2,595		1,267
untington	1,266	221	1,045	2,000
acques Cartier	418	2,124		1.706
oliette	143	2.133		1.990
amouraska	56	1,850		1,794
ahella		1,785		1.239
abelleaprairie and Napierville	188	1,774		1,586
'Assomption	76	1.602		1.526
aval	171	1.823		1.652
evis	152	2,572		2,420
Islet	38	1,431		
otbinière	86	1.987		1.901
[aisonneuve	609	4,501		3.892
laskinonge	123	1,487		1.364
legantie	711	2,139		1.428
lissisquoi	1,006	1,103		
lontealm	101	1,444		1.343
Iontmagny	34	1,350		1,325
Iontmorency	57	1.301		1,244
Iontreal (St. Anne Division)	1.069	1,315		
Iontreal (St. Antoine Division)	1.405	1,221	184	
Iontreal (St. James Division)	439			2,592
Iontreal (St. Lawrence Division)	1.065	2,249		1,184
Iontreal (St. Mary Division)	463	2.627		2,164
icolet	153	2.684		2.531
ontiac	963	930		33
ortneuf	124	2,640		2,516
uebec Centre	313	2,251		1,938
nebec East	271	3,639		3,368
uebec West	196	969	11111 111	773
	141	1,954		1,813
uebec County	1,277	2,530		1,253
lichelieu	139	1,507		1,368
limouski	146	2,831		2,685
Rouville	174	2,017		1.843

${\bf QUEBEC.} - Continued.$

Constituency.		TOTAL VOTE.		Majority.	
CONSTITUENCY.	For	Against	For	Agaius	
St. Hyacinthe St. Johns and Iberville Shefford Sherbrooke Soulanges Stanstead Temiscouata Terrebonne Three Rivers—St. Maurice. Two Mountains Vaudreuil Wright Yamaska	150 290 1,068 663 97 1,773 91 212 318 91 155 1,187 88	2,354 2,196 1,801 629 1,085 641 2,369 2,018 1,350 1,571 1,016 2,339 1,606	34 1,132	2,204 1,906 733 988 2,278 1,806 1,032 1,480 861 1,152 1,518	
Total	28,582	122,614	3,885	97,974	

NOVA SCOTIA.

Constituency,	TOTAL VOTE.		Majority,	
	For	Against	For	Against
Annapolis Antigonish Colchester Coumberland Dape Breton Digby Gaysborough Halifax Hants Inverness Kings Lunenburg Pictou Richmond Shelburne and Queens Victoria Yarmouth	1,989 527 3,252 4,444 2,163 1,150 1,251 1,970 1,211 2,457 1,568 4,175 3,490 2,381 7,46 1,907	146 480 171 306 798 312 190 670 134 797 69 286 329 313 95 186 120	1,843 47 3,081 4,138 1,365 838 1,061 2,520 1,896 414 2,388 3,846 32 660 1,787	
Total	34,792	5,402	. 29,308	

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Constituency.	TOTAL VOTE.		MAJORITY.	
	For	Against	For	Against
Albert Carleton Charlotte Gloucester Kent Kings Nortumberland Restigouche Sunbury and Queens St. John City "St. John City and County Victoria Westmoreland York	1,147 2,590 2,160 361 524 2,088 1,619 918 1,832 3,035 3,686 467 3,330 3,154	285 160 193 533 1,094 370 827 128 238 1,550 1,749 1,517 372	\$62 2,430 1,067 1,788 702 790 1,594 1,485 1,937 1,813 2,782	172 570
Total	26,911	9,556	*17,240	835

^{*}In the east of St. John City and County and St. John City, each city voter had two votes, so that the city vote for and against is twice counted.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Constituency.	TOTAL VOTE.		Majority.	
	For	Against	For	Against
Kings Prince, East Prince, West Queen's, East Queen's West	1,909 2,003 1,352 2,051 2,146	299 212 197 192 246	1,610 1,791 1,155 1,859 1,900	
Total	9,461	1,146	8,315	

MANITOBA.

Constituency.	TOTAL VOTE.		Majority.	
	For	Against	For	Against
Brandon Lisgar Marquette Macdonald Provencher Selkirk Winnipeg City	3,696 2,289 1,343 2,365 349 926 1,451	507 429 138 334 294 355 921	3,189 1,860 1,205 2,031 55 571 530	
Total	12,419	2,978	9,441	

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

CONSTITUENCY.	TOTAL VOTE.		Majority.	
	For	Against	For	Against
Alberta Assinabola, West Assinabola, East Saskatchewan	1,708 1,204 2,715 611	1,331 461 705 327	377 743 2,010 284	
Total	6,238	2,824	3,414	

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Constituency.	TOTAL	VOTE.	Majority.	
	For	Against	For	Against
Burrard New Westminster. Vancouver Victoria Yale and Cariboo.	1,211 933 938 1,512	448 946 1,307 1,359	763 153	
Total	0,000	0,000	000	000

SUMMARY.

Constituency.	TOTAL	, Vote.	Majority.	
	For	Against	For	Against
Ontario. Quebec Nova Scotia New Brunswick Prince Edward Island Manitoba North West Territories British Columbia	154,485 25,582 34,792 2,694 9,461 12,419 6,238	115,275 122,614 5,402 9,586 1,146 2,978 2,824	39,406 29,308 14,405 8,315 9,441 3,414	94,089

On the 1st of January, 1894, at the time of the polling in the municipal elections, a plebiscite was taken in Ontario on the desirability of prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale as a beverage, of intoxicating liquors. The result was as follows:—

Counties	5,136	No. 82,578 2,951 21,219
	milian	1,740
	180,187	108,494

This showed a majority for prohibition, in the male vote of 71,693. There was also a female vote taken, which raised the total majority in favor of prohibition to 81,769.

In Prince Edward Island, on December 13, 1893, the date of the provincial elections, a plebiscite was taken on the question of prohibiting the importation, manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage in the province. The result was 10,585 yes and 3,331 no votes, a majority for prohibition of 7,254.

Nova Scotia and Manitoba also had provincial plebiscites on like questions.

Nova Scotia—	
ForAgainst	43,756 12,355
Majority for	31,401
Manitoba—	
ForAgainst	18,037 7,115
Majority for	10,922

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt of Canada at the end of the fiscal year 1897-98, (the 30th of June, 1898) according to the official statement in the Canada Gazette of Sept. 17, with comparisons with the preceding year, was made up as follows:-

	1896-97.	1897-98.
Payable in England. do do Temporary Loans. do Canada. Bank Circulation Redemption Fund. Dominion Notes. Savings Banks. Trust Funds. Province Accounts. Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts.	\$ 218,225,503 4,866,666 9,345,913 1,923,257 22,318,096 48,937,157 8,472,519 16,406,757 1,892,959	\$ 227,958,836 9,111,810 1,927,206 22,178,193 50,113,941 8,518,494 16,406,443 2,155,326
Total Gross Debt	332,388,832	338,370,254
Assets — Investment—Sinking Funds Other Investments. Province Accounts. Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	38,516,189 6,261,527 10,606,089 15,713,248	40,876,157 6,371,527 10,603,219 16,432,991
	71,097,055	74,283,896
Total Net Debt.	261,291,776	264,086,357
Increase of Debt in 1897-98		2,794,580

On the 30th June, 1896, two weeks before the present Government took office, the gross debt amounted to \$325 717,537, and the net debt to \$258,497,433.

In the first two years of a Liberal administration, therefore, the gross debt increased by \$12,652,717, and the net debt by \$5,588,924.

The bonded debt, in the same time, was increased from \$227,805,549 to

The Liberal party leaders, who thought the debt of Canada too large when they succeeded to power. So they added some millions each year.

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THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The revenue of Canada for the fiscal year 1897-98 reached the highest figure in the history of the country, viz., \$40,275,704, made up of the following items:—

Customs Taxes	
Excise "Post Office Receipts	9 599 900
Public Works and Railway Receipts	3.872.478
Miscellaneous Receipts	3,271,614

840 975 704

The first two items in the above table represent the amount collected by taxation, the others being payments for services rendered by the Government to those interested.

The customs and excise taxes were the heaviest in five years, the comparison showing as follows:—

	Customs.	Excise.	TOTAL.
1897-98 1896-97 1895-96 1894-95 1894-95 1893-94	\$21,731,238 19,478,247 19,833,279 17,640,466 19,198,114	\$7,871,562 9,170,379 7,926,006 7,805,733 8,381,089	\$29,602,801 28,648,626 27,759,285 25,446,199 27,579,203

In customs and excise taxation, therefore, the Liberal Government has increased the amount collected—"wrung" its members used to call it—from the people of Canada, compared with the record of the last year of their Conservative predecessors, by \$1,843,516. They have increased the sum of the taxation by over 6 per cent.

The figures of the expenditure show that this increase of taxation was necessary, to meet the heavier expenditure. The cost of the administration of the government in 1897-98 reached the highest figure but one in the history of the Dominion. It was only exceeded in the year 1885-86, when the second Riel rising on the Saskatchewan caused an extraordinary outlay on military account. For five years past the expenditure on Consolidated Fund account, that is for the ordinary expenses of the Government, has been as follows:

1897-98		\$38,699,823
1896-97		38,349,760
1890-90		30,999,142
1893-90	 ********	37,585,026

In the last completed year of the Liberal Government, therefore, it took \$1,750,681 more to meet its current expenses than in the last year of the late Conservative Government.

In the budget debate of 1896, replying to Mr. Foster, Sir Richard Cartwright declared that an expenditure of \$38,000,000 a year for federal purposes was a disgrace and a shame, a thing utterly unjustifiable—a monstrous thing! His words, applied now to the acts of the Government of which he is a member, are

Besides the \$38,699,823 expended on administrative services last year there was a further sum laid out for the following objects:

Public works, railways and canals	
Dominion lands	127,118
Railway subsidies	1,414,934
Militia	
Riel rebellion expenses	

5,542,786

The total expenditure of the fiscal year 1897-98 was, therefore, \$44,240,117, or \$3,964 413 more than the revenue, which was \$40,275,704.

The current year is not likely to show better results. The estimates of expenditure, submitted to and sanctioned by Parliament, authorize a total outlay of \$47.970,948 in the twelve months ending June 30, 1899.

THE PREFERENTIAL TRADE FAILURE.

The failure of the preferential tariff to work as the Liberal Government announced that they expected it would, is another evidence of the ministerial failure to rightly judge of the efforts of the party policy. The preference in favor of goods from Great Britain, by which they were entered at one-eighth less duty than merchandise from other countries, went into operation on April 23, and was, therefore, the rule for over two months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

In that year, compared with the preceding twelve months, the imports "entered for consumption" from Great Britain fell to \$29,412,188, from \$32,979,742, or by \$3,567,554.

In the same time the value of goods imported from the United States increased from \$58,574,024 to \$61,649,041, or by \$3,075,017.

In the year ending June 30, 1898, the preference in favor of Great Britain was in force the whole twelve months. During that time, according to the figures supplied by the ministers to Liberal papers, the value of goods entered for consumption was \$19,384,000 greater than in the year ending June 30, 1897. The share of the increase that fell to Great Britain, however, was only \$2,986,205. The share of the increase of the United States was \$16,614,463.

'Taking three years' statistics, it is found that the value of goods imported and entered for consumption from these two countries has been as follows:

P)	ROM GREAT BRITAIN.	FROM UNITED STATES.
1895-96	\$32,979,742	\$58,574,024
1896-97	29,412,188	61,649,041
1897-98	32.398.393	78 963 504

Comparing 1897-98 with 1895-96, the year before there was any preferential tariff, it is seen that the goods entered for consumption from Great Britain decreased by \$581,349, where those from the United States increased by \$19,689,480.

It was claimed when the Laurier-Fielding tariff was introduced that the general reduction of duties would be more advantageous to the United States than to British exporters to Canada. So far experience justifies the claim.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

In New Brunswick, the Coalition Government, (so called), came into power in 1883, with Hon. A. G. Blair at its head. The present premier is Hon. Mr. Emmerson, a supporter and follower of Mr. Blair, and with the exception of two years or thereabouts these two gentlemen—both Liberals—have dominated the government.

The history of affairs under their administration is instructive.

For the fiscal year ending, Oct. 31st, 1882, the receipts of the province were \$643,710 and the expenditure, \$614,236.

For the fiscal year, 1897, the revenue was \$745,202 and the expenditure, \$837,186.

It will be seen, therefore, that whilst the revenue has apparently increased 15 p. c., the expenditure has increased 36 p. c., .

It should also be stated that the revenue for 1897 consists of additions to that of 1882 in taxes on Incorporated Companies, \$22,747; in Succession Duties, \$9,294; in Liquor Licenses, \$20,267, and for support of Lunatic Asylum, \$45,117, or in all \$97,425 of revenue from sources created since 1882, and taken directly from nunlcipalities or corporations or individuals. If this be deducted it shows absolutely no elasticity in revenue for the period. The increase in expenditure, however, is large and absolute.

The net debt of the province, December 31st, 1884, was \$757,697. On the 31st December, 1897, it was \$2,488,577, i. e., the net debt has increased during the period named by \$1,730,880 or 230 p. c.

The bonded debt on 31st October, 1882, was \$850,800, and on 31st October, 1897 was \$2,885,500, an increase of \$2,035,700 or 240 p. c.

\$100,000 of new bonds have been issued for the fivel year 1898.

The charge upon the revenue for interest was in .883, \$46,000 or .14 of the revenue. It is now nearly \$140,000 or about $\frac{1}{2}$ of the total revenue of the province. As the debt is increasing by about \$130,000 yearly, it will be seen that the absorption of revenue for fixed interest charges is growing at an alarming degree.

It will be noted also that the administration has been especially burdensome to the people in two ways:—

(1). In taking to itself fees and funds which had hitherto belonged to the

(2). In throwing upon the municipalities charges which had hitherto been

For example the Liquor License fees, which formerly belonged to the municipalities, are now absorbed to the extent of one half their amount by the provincial administration, and the cost of the maintenance of the Lunatie Asylum, formerly all defrayed by the province, is now thrown in part upon the municinalities.

In the provincial bookkeeping there is no independent and efficient audit, and the Government has so far allowed no free investigation of the public accounts in Committee

180.

Last year was the first approach to anything like an even partial investigation into these accounts, and under great difficulties the committee unearthed a condition of things, as regards inordinate charges and unwarranted payments that provoked widespread suspicion and discontent.

This feeling has been enhanced by recent revelations as to the expenditures upon public bridges, in which it appears, based upon actual measurements and weights, and the cost as published in the public reports and as admitted by Mr. Emmerson, that the Government has, without asking for tenders, or without any form of public competition, been awarding contracts for the superstructures of iron bridges at prices from 100 to 150 p. c. greater than they could be obtained for by public tender, or than they are actually constructed for in the province of Nova Scotia, where the system of public competition and tender obtains.

These charges, although they have been standing for months in the public press, have received no answer at the hands of the Government or their party supporters.

The Government, although called by courtesy a coalition Government, has been under Mr. Blair and Mr. Emmerson, simply an instrument of the Dominion Liberal party. Its former premier is now a member of the Federal Cabinet, and on the occasion of his contest in Sunbury-Queens in 1896, the full force of the Government patronage and influence was thrown into the county in his behalf, and since his election Mr. Emmerson has simply registered the will of his former and present leader in federal politics.

This unfair treatment of the Liberal-Conservative party, by a Government which ostensibly was constituted of both Liberal and Conservative elements, has tended to the dis-organization of the Liberal-Conservative party, and on July 19th, 1898, the Liberal-Conservative Convention assembled at Moncton unanimously passed the following resolution:

- "We declare ourselves unwavering adherents of the underlying principles of the national policy as expounded in the enactments and administration of the late Liberal-Conservative Government under Sir John A. Macdonald and his successors, the application of which has contributed so largely to the development of the industrial and national life of Canada, and we deplore any action by the present Government which would tend to impair and weaken its beneficial force.
- "We hail with delight the continuing indications of growing union between colonial and imperial interests, and affirm our belief that the truly imperial ideal can only be realized by a practical and mutual preference in the markets of each for the produce of the other, and above all foreign imports.
- "We heartily approve of the course pursued by the Liberal-Conservative Opposition in Parliament during the past three sessions under the experienced leadership of Sir Charles Tupper, and we pledge our most earnest efforts in support of the same; and we endorse the course pursued by the able leader of the Conservative party in New Brunswick, the Hon. Geo. E. Foster, and also recognize the ability displayed by the other representatives of New Brunswick in the House of Commons.
- "We believe that the highest considerations of public morality and government demand that the promises made by political parties seeking the suffrages of the people constitute the basis upon which the electorate makes its choice and bestows its confidence, and that they should therefore be kept scrupulously invio-

late, and we condemn the present Government and party in power for its open, persistent and complete repudiation of pre-election pledges in a manner hitherto

"We condemn the policy of the present Dominion Government; (a) in that have extravagantly increased the yearly expenditures and added to the burdens of the people; (b) in the introduction of the vicious and un-British spoils system into the civil service of Canada, with its unjust and arbitrary dismissals of effi-

the tone of public life by detracting from the sacredness that under British tradition should attach to the word of a minister of the crown.

New Brunswick, and a vigorous campaign of organization and education has

The leader of the Opposition, Dr. A. A. Stockton, has been joined by J. D. Hazen, ex-M.P. for St. John, N.B., and they, with the other Liberal-Conservative leaders of the province, may be relied upon to prosecute a vigorous and successful

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LEADING EVENTS OF 1898.

Jan. 1—Steamship Gerona lost off Seal Island, N.S.

First autonomous government in

 Jan. 3—Floor of London, Ont., City Hall falls; 25 persons fatally injured.
 Jan. 4—Mrs. Alfred Tanguay killed at

Jan. 4—Mrs. Alfred Tanguay killed at Sherbrooke, by Gedeon Dubois, who commits suicide.

\$40,000 damage.

Jan. 7—Theodore Durrant hanged at San Francisco for murder of Blanche Lamont in 1893.

Jan. 8—First Canadian branch of the S. P. C. K. formed at Knowlton. Jan. 10—Papal encyclical on Manitoba

Quebec Legislative Council, by 13 to 9, defeats Government's bill to put control of education in charge of a member of the Cabinat

an. 14-Mr. F. Langelier, M.P., named

Jan. 15—Quebec Legislature prorogued. Jan. 17—Ontario Legislature prorogued

Jan. 20—Lord Wolseley, at London, says if Great Britain declared war two of the finest and best equipped army corps would be ready before ships could be prepared to carry them.

Jan. 24—Quebec Centre parliamentary election—Albert Malouin (Lib.) by acclamation.

General Boo

Jan. 27—Nova Scotia Legislature opens —F. A. Lawrence elected speaker, House of Assembly.

an. 29-St. Jean Baptiste Church,

Montreal, burned.
G. T. R.-C. P. R. North Bay traffic arrangement ceased; new arrangement announced Nov. 23.
Jan. 31—New British cable to Jamaica

opened.

Feb. 1—Judge L. A. Jetté sworn in as Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec.

Feb. 2—Cordélia Viau found guilty at Ste. Scholastique of the murder of her husband Poirier; appeal taken on question of admissability of her confession as proper evidence, which results in new trial being ordered. Feb. 3—Parliament meets

Feb. 4—"Tom" Nulty, at Joliette, sentenced to be hanged on May 20 for murder of his three sisters and brother; sentence executed.

Feb. 8—President Barrios, of Guatemala, murdered.

Feb. 10—British Columbia Legislature opened in new buildings.

Feb. 15—U. S. battleship Maine blown up in Havana harbor and 260 men lost, leading to war with Spain. See article.

Feb. 16—French steamer Flachet, lost off Teneriffe; 85 persons perish.

Supreme Court in case of Perrault vs. Gauthier, upholds the legal right of trades unions to work to prevent the employment of non-union men.

Feb. 22—Snowslide at Point Levis kills 4 persons.

Feb. 23—Emile Zola found guilty of slandering the Council of War of France, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of 3,000 francs. Judgment set aside on appeal.

March 1—Ontario elections; result 1
Patron, 43 Conservatives, 50 Liberals; vote estimated at 215,644
Liberal, 208,436 Conservative and and 9,995 independent.

March 2—Senor Camposalles elected president of Brazil.

March 4—Chief Justice Burton of Ontario knighted.

Canadian Mining Institute formed at Montreal; John R. Hardman, president.

March 10—Manitoba Legislature meets. March 11—Protective tariff adopted by Newfoundland Legislature.

March 21—Crew of Newfoundland sealer Greenland caught in storm on ice floe; 48 perish.

March 22—Barque Santa Rosa, for the Yukon, lost; 40 perish.

March 24—San Jose Scale Act applied to trees and shrubs from Australia, Japan, Hawaii, and the United States, forbidding importations from these countries.

March 26—Anglo-Egyptian troops cap ture Shendy.

March 28—Russian flag hoisted at Po Arthur and Tailenwan, China.



THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

There are few national institutions of more value and interest to the country than the Royal Military College at Kingston. At the same time its object and the work it is accomplishing are not sufficiently understood by the general public.

The College is a Government institution, designed primarily for the purpose of giving the highest technical instructions in all branches of military science to cadets and officers of Canadian Militia. In fact it is intended to take the place in Canada of the English Woolwich and Sandhurst and the American West Point.

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

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

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

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

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

In addition the constant practice of gymnastics, drills and outdoor exercises of all kinds, ensures good health and fine physical condition.

An experienced medical officer is in attendance at the College daily.

Five commissions in the Imperial regular army are annually awarded as prizes to the cadets. $\,$

The length of course is three years, in three terms of $9\frac{1}{2}$ months' residence each.

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

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

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

March 30-Senate, by vote of 52 to 14,

valley. April 4—Joseph Lanctot, St. Henri,

troops, and 57 of the Egyptian troops killed.

U. S. Cabinet.

May 6—Yukon military contingent,

7-Mrs. Sternaman, on second

May 8-Archbishop Bruchesi appeals

dike, lost; 34 perish.

May 24-British flag hoisted and Wei-Hai-Wei, China, occupied.

K.C.M.G. conferred on Mr. J. D. Edgar, M.P., and C. A. P. Pelle-tier, senator (speakers) and J. G.

May 30-M. C. Cameron, M.P., ap-

Northwest Territories.

June 1-Clarke Wallace. M.P., rein B. N. A.

carried in Tasmania, Victoria and South Australia, but fails in New South Wales, not receiving large enough proportion of votes.

Rev. Dr. Torrance, of Guelph, elected Moderator of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, at Montreal.

pany promoter, goes into bank-

June 6-Rioting at Belfast in connection with '98 centennial celebra-

June 12-Julio A. Roca elected presi

Chicago collapse, after sending wheat up to \$1.87 a bushel; Lei-Anglo-French agreement in regard

James Lister, M.P., appointed Judge

June 29—General Pelloux forms new Italian cabinet; Di Rudini re-

July 2-Stereotypers' strike at Chicago

July 4-French steamship La Bourgogne, off Sable Island, collides with British ship Cromartyshire, and sinks; 560 persons drowned. Royal Scots Battalion, of Montreal,

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286 to 144, rejects John Redmond's

ation grievances.

July 6-U. S. Senate votes to annex

Hawaii and completes legislative

July 7-P. A. Choquette, M.P., appointed Judge Superior Court,

United Kingdom marriages with

July 9-British Columbia elections; cabinet with Mr. Semlin as pre-

colonies of Canada, Newfoundland, Cape Colony and Natal;

July 18-MM. Zola and Perreux, on a sentenced to a year's imprison-ment and to pay a fine of 3,000 francs each; Zola leaves France.

July 20-Hot wave causes much distress throughout eastern North

public signed. y 25—Town of Pugwash, N.S.,

July 28-Military commission to study

Fire at Roberval burns out thirty

July 30-Pope Leo XIII issues an encyclical arging the people of Scot-

Aug. 1-New preferential clause of

Aug. 3-Ontario Legislature meets to pass bill dealing with right of paid election constables to vote; first division (Aug. 13) shows 6 majority for Hardy government.

Mr. George N. Curzon appointed Viceroy of India and created Lord

Aug. 10—Hon. D. Farquharson forms new P. E. I. cabinet: Mr. Warbur-

ton named a judge. Aug. 13—H. M. S. Mohawk reports anin the Pacific.

Commission assembles at Quebec

Vicar-General Gauthier, of Brockville, announced as new arch-

lowed by the resignation of M. Cavaignae, Minister of War, of Gen. Zurlinden, who succeeded him, and M. Tillaye, Minister of Public Works; Gen. Chanoine becomes Minister of War, and ques-

volving 50,000 men

Sept. 1.—Lieut.-Col. H. E. McCallum. C. M. G., named Governor of New-

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Murray, who resigned on account contract for operating the railway

durman and Khartoum; some 10,000 Kitchener proceeds to Marchand at the head of a French France asserts first possession of Britain had made extensive warlike preparations. Gen. Kitchener created Baron Kitchener of Khar-

Sept. 3-Arrangement between Great

as Queen of Holland.

Sept. 6-Outbreak of Mohamedans at

in a very close contest between Progressives and Afrikander Bond candidates, House of Assembly

Sprigg Cabinet, after defeat, resigns October 12. Mr. W. P. Schreiner

Sep. 7-Li Hung Chang dismissed from office in China, presumably because undue favoritism for Russia; this is followed by proclamation of re-forms by the Emperor, who is later set aside by the Dowager Empress, who assumes control of Chinese government and restores proSept. 8-Manuel Estrada Cabrera elect-

Sept. 10-Empress of Austria assassinated at Genoa by Lucheni, an

Hurricane in West Indies does much

province of Canada meets at Montreal.

Montreal and vicinity.
Sept. 21—Mgr. Lorraine installed as first Bishop of Pembroke, Ont.

 Sept. 30—Col. John Hay sworn in as
 U. S. Secretary of State.
 H. M. S. Talbot, Indefatigable and Pallas visit Montreal.

Oct. 3-Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, visits

.5—Fight with Indians at Bear Island, Minn.; Major Wilkinson and 6 U. S. army men killed.

peg reported; \$82,000 taken.
S. Ganges, Montreal to Great
Britain, lost off Ferrol Point,
Straits of Belle Isle.

Oct. 10-Strike of workmen at Paris creates feeling of alarm; and causes military precautions to be



Oct. 12—Ontario Legislature prorogued Oct. 14—Steamer Mohegan, goes ashore

116 persons perish.

Oct. 18—Seven Mussulmans, convicted of murder of British soldiers, hanged at Candia, Crete; five more hanged October 29.

Oct. 21—New Zealand House of Repre-

old age pensions

Oct. 24—U. S. Supreme Court holds trunk line railways Joint Traffic Association to be illegal combination to prevent competition.

Oct. 25—Brisson Cabinet defeated in French Chamber of Deputies on a vote of confidence; M. Dupuy forms a new government. Oct. 27—East Willington, (Ont.) bye

elected over Dr. Coughlin, (Con.)
Oct. 29—Court of Cassation at Paris

Oct. 29—Court of Cassation at Paris orders a revision of Dreyfus Court-Martial trial, and institutes a supplementary enquiry into circumstances connected with it.

Nov. 1—South Ontario (Legislature) bye-election—Hon. John Dryden (Lib.) elected by 151 majority over

Charles Calder, (Con.)

United States of Central America formed by union of Nicaragua, Salvador and Honduras; -union dissolved a month later.

Steamer Cretan burned off Cape Charles, U. S.; 5 persons perish. Nov. 2—Hon. Mr. Schreiner, in Cape Colony Parliament introduces bill to give an annual grant of £30,000 to the Parisich Navy

lov. 3.—Emperor William and German

Empress visit Jerusalem.

Nov 4—Lord Salisbury at a banquet to
General Kitchener at London, announces that the French Government has agreed to withdraw its
representatives from Fashoda.

Northwest Legislative Assembly elections; majority favorable to Haultain Ministry returned.

Nov. 5.—Captured Spanish cruiser Maria Teresa abandoned by U. S. crew, and lost on Cat Island, Bahamas. Roof of Wonderland Theatre, Detroit,

falls in: 15 killed

Sir Herbert Murray, Governor of Newfoundland, calls for resignation of Mr. Morine, Minister of Finance, on ground that he is legal adviser to Mr. Reid, contractor with the Government.

Nov. 6.—SS. Westmeath, Captain Johnston, Hamburg to Montreal, abandoned; ship and cargo valued at \$1,000,000.

lov. 7.—Marquis Yamagata forms

Stagaki, resigned.

Nov. 8.—U. S. State and Congressional elections; Republicans lose some seats, but retain control of Congress.

Nov. 10.—Record newspaper office at Wilmington, N.C., wrecked and 8 negroes killed in riot growing out of anger at Record's reflections on white women.

Nov. 12.—Earl of Minto arrives at Quebec and is sworn in as Governor-

General

Grand Trunk at Murray Hill, Ont.
Turkish troops evacuate Crete;
Prince George of Greece appointed
high commissioner of the island by
the Powers.

John Yeo, M.P., P.E.I., called to Senate

Nov. 18.—Lennox Legislature election, B. E. Aylesworth (Lib.) elected over Dr. Meacham (Con.)

Nov. 22.—Corbett-Sharkey prize fight at New York awarded to Sharkey

Nov. 23—Baldwin Hotel, San Francisco, burned; five people killed; loss put

Nov. 24—Mr. Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary, advises Newfoundland Government of Imperial intention to settle the French Shore difficulty,

Nov. 25—Judge Osler, in dismissing North Essex election petition, condemns the practise of "Sawing Off" and abuses connected therewith.

Nov. 27—Great snowstorm causes a blockade of traffic at New York

and Boston.

Steamship "Portland," from Boston to Portland, lost off Highland Light, Mass.; all on board perish, about 100 in number.

from Glasgow to the Cape, lost in Bay of Biscay; 27 perish. Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria

celebrates the jublee of his suc-

Dec. 3—Jury in Napanee bank robbery case disagree as to guilt of ex-clerk

Ponton, out him anachie gamby,
Dec. 8—Ontario bye-elections—Garrow
(Lib.) elected over Beck (Con.) in
West Huron; Barber (Lib.) over
Kerns (Con.) in Halton.

Dec. 13-Announcement of \$1,000,000 endowment for Royal Victoria College for Women in connection with McGill, by Lord Strathcona, and of endowment of chair of history for McGill by Mr. W. C.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt announces resignation of leadership

of Liberal Party in Great Britain.

Dec. 13—Tank of Consolidated Gas
Company, New York, collapses, water let loose

Marcil (Lib.) elected in Bagot over Brodeur(Con.); L. McCarthy (Ind.) in North Simcoe over Martin (Lib.); Johnston (Lib.) in West (Con.); Martineau (Lib.) in MontOntario bye-election in East Northumberland — Douglas (Lib.)

elected over Willoughby (Con.).
Dec. 16—Cordelia Viau found guilty, on second trial, of murder of her husband, Isidore Poirier; sentenced to be hanged on March 10. Dec. 18—S.S. "Gaspesia," first vessel

Dec. 19—Quebec bye-election—Plante (Con.) elected in Beauharnois over

. 20-Macdonald Chemistry and Mining Building of McGill University opened by Lord Minto; Mr. W. C. Macdonald, the founder,

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The exports of dairy produce, cattle and sheep, from Montreal during the

	Cheese, Boxes.	Butter, Pkgs.	Cattle.	Sheep.
1808 1807 1896 1895 1894 1893 1892 1891 1890 1880 1888 1887 1887 1886	1,888,785 2,102,985 1,726,226 1,716,007 1,726,058 1,682,946 1,608,353 1,352,670 1,486,220 1,157,854 1,134,349 1,104,065 891,065	278,922 225,208 157,321 69,664 32,137 76,914 103,139 81,801 30,142 41,957 16,528 60,353 54,248 66,545	99,049 119,188 100,360 96,582 87,604 83,322 93,731 109,150 60,504 64,631 63,932 61,947	34,991 61,254 80,671 217,399 139,763 3,743 15,932 32,042 43,372 59,334 45,528 36,027 93,850 39,401

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THE WAR RECORD.

In February, 1895, it was announced that a rebellion had again broken out in and many expeditions were fitted out for the purpose of supplying them with arms and other necessaries for their military operations. This was made a cause of complaint by Spain, and the United States Government assigned a number of plans. This duty was not generally approved of by U.S. opinion, and the necesasserting a right to interfere in Cuba to put an end to a state of affairs that was injuring U.S. trade and offending the humane feelings of the U.S. people. Tension was created, with ill-feeling on both sides. One step taken by the Washington authorities was the ordering of the battleship "Maine," Captain Sigsbee, to Havana harbor, followed by the despatch of the Spanish cruiser "Viscaya" to New York. Then a private letter written by Senor Dupuy de Lome, Spanish minister at Washington, in which he reflected on President McKinley's course, was stolen by sympathizers of the Cuban rebels or their agents, and published, with the result that Senor de Lome resigned. Senor Polo y Bernabe, his successor, on his arrival at Washington, found the state of feeling so serious that he battleship "Maine" was blown up in Havana harbor, and some 260 of the crew were commission was appointed to go to Havana to enquire into the cause of the mishap, the request of the Spanish authorities to share in the investigation being rejected. The report of the U.S. officers was to the effect that the explosion was due to outside causes. A Spanish commission, on the other side, held that the explosion was internal. The one report implied a crime committed against the ship of a nominally friendly power in a harbor under Spanish jurisdiction; the other that carelessness on the ship or defective ammunition was behind the disaster. Expert opinion divided; but in the United States the outside explosion looked for from the date of the explosion, was regarded as inevitable. Congress, in anticipation of what would come, had, on March 9th, voted \$50,000,000 for military and naval preparations. On April 11th President McKinley sent a message to Congress recommending that he be authorised to interfere forcibly in Cuba, without at the time recognizing the independence of the insurgent government. The result was the passage by Congress of a resolution declaring Cuba to be free, demanding the relinquishment by Spain of its authority on the island, and directing the President to call out the militia, and use the land and naval forces of the United States to enforce the will of the United States, but disclaiming any intention of annexing Cuba. Meantime Spain had made an ineffective appeal to the European powers to use their influence in its behalf. On April 20th an ultimatum was cabled by President McKinley, demanding that before noon on April 23rd Spain should relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuban waters. Senor Polo y Bernabe, the Spanish minister, requested his passports, and came to

Canada. Gen. Woodford, the U.S. ambassador to Madrid, was informed that diplomatic relations between the two countries had ceased, and withdrew to France. United States interests in Spain were confided to the care of the British embassy, while the French minister looked after Spanish interests in the United States. A bill declaring war to exist with Spain was passed by the United States Congress, and Mr. John Sherman, secretary for war, resigned.

The following gives the leading events of the struggle:

 $\mbox{\sc April}$ 21—President McKinley orders blockade of Havana and Eastern Cuban ports.

April 23-President McKinley calls for 125,000 volunteers.

April 27-First action of war. "New York," "Puritan" and "Cincinnati"

May 1—Admiral Dewey, in command of squadron, including "Olympia," "Baltimore," "Raleigh," "Concord," "Boston," "Petrel" and "Hugh McCulloch" enter Manila Bay and attack Spanish squadron under Admiral Montojo. The latter's flag ship, the cruiser "Reina Regente," was set on fire and sunk, and the rest of the Spanish vessels, ten in number, were either burned or sunk. The Spanish lost two ship's commanders and some 700 men. The United States loss was six men wounded. The land batteries at Cavite were also attacked and silenced.

May 4—Cuban Parliament inaugurated at Havana. This Parliament had been granted by Spain as a concession to the autonomists, and partly in the hope of satisfying United States opinion. Its powers were defined on lines somewhat similar to those laid down for Canada in the B. N. A. Act.

May 11—United States ships "Wilmington," "Hudson" and "Winslow" attack Cardenas; "Winslow" disabled, and Ensign Worth Badgley and four

sailors killed

May 12—Admiral Samson's fleet bombards San Juan, Porto Rico, for three hours, doing considerable damage; U. S. loss, two killed and seven wounded.

May 19—Admiral Cervera, with Spanish "Cape Verde Squadron," reported at Santiago.

May 25—President McKinley issues a proclamation calling for 75,000 more volunteers, bringing authorised strength of army up to 278,500 men.

May 26—Battleship "Oregon" arrives at Key West, after voyage of 12,000 miles from San Francisco.

May 29—Torpedo boats "Pluton" and "Furor" attack United States blockading force off Santiago, but do no harm.

 $\overline{\rm May}$ 31—United States block ading fleet opens fire on Spanish forts at mouth of Santiago Bay.

June 1—Admiral Samson arrives off Santiago and relieves Commodore Schley of the command of the blockading force.

June 3—Lieutenant Richmond Pierson Hobson and six men run coal steamer "Merrimac" into entrance to Santiago Bay and sink it, in order to block the channel. All fall into Spanish hands, and are later exchanged.

June 4—Letter stolen from Lieutenant Carranza's house in Montreal, published, indicating existence of Spanish spy system in Canada. Sir Wilfrid Laurier later directs Lieutenant Carranza and Don Juan du Bosc, ex-secretary of Spanish legation at Washington, to quit Canada.

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June 6—Spanish ship "Reina Mercedes" sunk in Santiago Bay during bombardment by United States fleet. Bombardment of forts about Santiago is continued almost daily.

June 10—Six hundred United States marines landed at Guantanama, near Santiago, and have sharp engagement with Spanish troops, but maintain their ground.

June 13—Military expedition sails from Tampa to attack Santiago, Major-General Shafter commands; total of expedition 773 officers and 14.564 men.

Special war revenue bill signed by President McKinley.

United States Secretary of the Treasury asks popular subscriptions for \$200,000,000 bends to carry on the war. The amount asked is many times over subscribed.

June 20—General Shafter with first section of military expedition arrives at Santiago, and later affect a landing near Baiquira under cover of fire from the ships.

June 21—Guam, Ladrone Islands, occupied by General Anderson on cruiser Charleston, bound for Manilla.

June 24—Fighting takes place between 1st and 10th Cavalry and Colone Wood's (Roosevelt's) volunteer regiment and Spaniards at La Guasima, near Sevilla. Spaniards retire. Captain A. C. Capron and Sergeant Hamilton Fish, of New York, were among the killed. Savilla is later occupied. Total United States loss 16 killed, 52 wounded; total engaged, 964.

June 27—Commodore John C. Watson assigned to command of a squadron consisting of the war ships "Newark," "Iowa," "Oregon," "Yosemite," "Yankee," "Dixie," and colliers "Scindia," "Abarenda "and "Alexander." The announced purpose was to proceed to Europe to compel the recall by Spain of a squadron of warships under Admiral Camara, reported to be destined for the Philippines. After passing through the Suez Canal Admiral Camara was recalled, and Commodore Watson's squadron did not sail for Europe.

June 28—President McKinley issues a proclamation declaring a blockade of the whole Cuban coast.

June 29—Major-General Merritt sails from San Francisco to take command of military forces sent to aid Admiral Dewey in capturing Manila, and to act as governor of the Philippines held by United States forces.

July 1—El Caney and San Juan, on heights commanding San Juan, carried by United States troops after a severe and prolonged engagement. Generals Lawton, Chaffee and Wheeler were prominent in the advance.

Aguinaldo proclaims himself president of revolutionary republic of the

July 2—Spaniards make efforts to retake San Juan; General Linares, their commander, wounded, and General Vera del Rey and several of his staff killed; United States batteries throw shells into Santiago. United States loss for two days, 335 killed and 1252 wounded.

July 3—General Shafter informs General Toral, on whom command of Spanish troops had fallen, that unless he surrenders, Santiago would be bombarded. General Toral replies that city will not surrender. General Shafter, to allow of removal of women and children and foreign residents, postpones bombardment till 5th.

Admiral Cervera's fleet, cruisers "Cristobal Colon," "Infanta Maria Teresa," "Oquendo" and "Viscaya," with torpedo boats "Furor" and "Pluton," pass

out of Santiago Bay and are attacked by vessels of blockading fleet, and all sunk or driven ashore. Admiral Cervera and 1,300 men taken prisoners and some 300 Spaniards killed. United States loss, one killed and two wounded. Admiral Cervera was reported as saying that his action was the result of orders from Madrid.

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July 4—Admiral Dewey reports landing of United States troops, despatched from San Francisco, at Cavite, on Manila Bay.

July 5—Demand for surrender of Santiago repeated by General Shafter, and again rejected; truce extended.

July 7—General Toral offers to evacuate Santiago if allowed to depart unmolested with troops, arms and banners. This offer rejected (July 10th) by order of President McKinley, and city again bombarded from both land and water. Ships' shells generally fall short. Spanish reply to fire was weak, General Shafter's effective forces estimated at 22,500 men. Bombardment was continued on 11th, and town of Caimanes, north of Santiago, occupied.

President McKinley signs resolution annexing Hawaii.

Ships "Raleigh" and "Concord" capture Subig Bay, Philippine Islands, and 1,300 prisoners, after Philippine insurgents had reported that the German cruiser "Irene" had prevented them from attacking the Spaniards. The "Irene" returned on arrival of United States ships, having on board some Spanish refugees,

July 12—United States lines completely surround the city of Santiago. Spanish troops suffering from lack of food; many inhabitants dead. General Toral again refuses to unconditionally surrender. Yellow fever appears among United States troops.

July 14—General Toral surrenders city and troops of division of Santiago, after interview with General Miles, who had gone to the front, and Generas Shafter. Capitulation includes most of the province of Santiago, except townl of Holquin and Manzanillo, and provides that the Spanish troops—about 24,000 men, 10,000 in Santiago—shall be returned to Snain at United States avanged.

July 17—United States flag hoisted over Santiago, and Spanish troops march out.

July 21—Town of Nipe, Cuba, bombarded, and gunboat "Jorge Juan" destroyed.

July 25—United States troops under General Miles land at Porto Guanica, near Ponce, Porto Rico, after slight skirmish.

July 26—M. Jules Cambon, French ambassador at Washington, at request of Spain, opens negotiations looking to arrangement of peace.

July 27—General Shafter reports 4,122 of his force sick; sickness increases, and, later, (August 3) causes commanding officers to sign a round robin demanding the withdrawal of their men from their unhealthy siluation to a point on the northern sea coast of the United States, concluding, "The army must be moved at once or perish."

July 28—Ponce, Porto Rico, surrenders on demand of Captain Higginson of the Massachusetts, in command of five ships; troops enter city and are warmly received by the people; Spanish troops retire.

July 29—General Garcia, of Cuban army, withdraws from Santiago, on account of not being placed in command of the city.

August 3—Secretary of war makes a statement in regard to bad treatment of invalided men on transports, ascribing it to "unforeseen circumstances."

August 10—Skirmish near Hormigueros, Porto Rico; United States loss, I killed, 16 wounded.

August 12-M. Cambon signs peace protocol on behalf of Spain. It provides,

1. Spain shall relinquish all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba

2. Porto Rico and other Spanish Islands in the West Indies, and an island in the Ladrones shall be ceded to the United States.

The United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace, which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines.

 Cuba, Porto Rico, and other Spanish islands in the West Indies shall be immediately evacuated, commissioners to meet in Havana and San Juan to arrange details.

5. The United States and Spain shall appoint each, not more than five commissioners, to meet at Paris not later than October 1st, to conclude a treaty of peace.

6. On the signing of the protocol hostilities shall cease.

Some unimportant skirmishes followed this, previous to the receipt of news

August 13—Manila surrenders to Admiral Dewey after bombardment and storming of the trenches by the army under command of General Merrit; about 7,000 prisoners. City had, on August 7th, refused to surrender to the Admiral and General. General Augustin, the Spanish governor, quitted the city on "Kaiserin Augusta," German cruiser.

September 9—United States peace commissioners named: Senators Gray, Frye, Davis, and Messrs. Wm. R. Day, and Whitelaw Reid; Spanish commissioners are Senors Montero Rios, Abarzuza, Garnica and Villarrutia and General Cerero.

Commission at Paris (November 28) settles that Spain shall relinquish Cuba, cede Porto Rico, Guam and the Philippines to the United States, and receive a cash payment of \$20,000,000. Treaty signed December 10.

September 10—President McKinley names a commission to investigate the conduct of the war department, as a result of the complaints of bad management, especially in the medical and-supply departments, commission consists of Generals Grenville M. Dodge (chairman), Alex. McD. McCook, and John M. Wilson, Mcssrs. Urban A. Woodbury and James A. Beaver, Colonels J. A. Sexton and Charles Denby, Captain Evan P. Howell and Dr. Phineas S. Conner.

October 18—United States flag hoisted at San Juan and Porto Rico formally taken over by United States.

On October 8th a statement was issued giving the United States losses during the war as follows:—In the navy 17 killed and 84 injured.

In the army.

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C GLILLY.		
In Porto Rico—	Officers.	Men.
KilledWounded		3 26
In Manila— Killed	None 10	15 88
In Cuba— Killed Wounded	23 99	237 1,332
Deaths from various causes were:		
From wounds received	None	82 30 2,150

200 4.433

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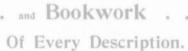
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NECROLOGY OF 1898.

Gen. Sir Henry Havelock-Allan	W. Ramsden, British consul at
(1897) Dec. 29	Santiago Ang 0
Key, Wm. Burns, Knox College	LieutCol. Houghton, ex-M.P. 13
Toronto Jan. 2 S. C. Stevenson, Montreal 2	Gen, Tchernieff, Russia " 17
S. C. Stevenson, Montreal 2	Sir Casimir Gzowski " 98
MajGen. Yeatman-Biggs " 4	Wilford Woodruff, Mormon
Ernest Heart, editor British	president Sept. 3
Medical Journal " 9	Elizabeth, Empress of Austria. " 10
Dean Henry George Liddell " 19 LtGen, Sir Fred, Middleton " 25	Rev. John Hall, D. D., New York " 17
	Varina Ann, daughter of "Jeff"
	Davis
	Sir George Grey, colonial states
Dr. Jean H. Garnier, naturalist Feb. 5 Hon. Wilfrid Prevost, M.L.C. "15	man " 19
Frances Willard, W. C. T. U.	Robert Hamilton, Quebec " 19
President " 18	M. C. Cameron, LtGov. N. W.
President. 18 S. F. Perry, M.P. 24 Archbishop Cleary, Kingston 24 Lady Cartier, wid. Sir George E. 27 Theo. Dayle Chief Justice B. C. Mar. 7	
Archbishop Cleary, Kingston . " 24	and the state of t
Lady Cartier, wid. Sir George E. " 27	Sir John Allen, ex-Chief Justice,
Theo. Davie, Chief Justice B.C. Mar. 7	N.B
George Muller, philanthropist " 10	man " 28
Gen. Rosecrans, U.S. Army " 11	man " 28 Queen Louise, of Denmark " 29
Flavien Dupont, M.P. " 19	William Kingsford, Canadian
Sir Richard Quain, M.D. " 13	historian. " 29
Sir Henry Bessemer, inventor " 15	Ed. J. Henley, actorOct. 16
Aubrev Beardslev artist " 16	Wm. Cochrane, DD., Brantford " 17
Louis P. Kribs, journalist " 24	Harold Frederick, U.S. journal-
James Payne, novelist " 25	int to
Anton Seidl, musician " 28	Col. George E. Waring, U.S.
Arthur Orton, Tichborne claim-	engineer
ant April 1	T. B. Potter, founder of the
Margaret Mather, actiess " 7	Conden Club
Continue Lastinetenu	LieutCol. Van. Straubenzie,
	Kingston
N. Ollivier, M.L.A., Levis May 2 Dalton WcCarthy, M.P 11	rion. Thomas Wood, M.L.C '13
Dalton WcCarthy, M.P. "11 Ed. Remenyi, violinist. "15	Mrs. Margaret Davis, St.
Ed. Remenyi, violinist	Catharines, reported 116 years
Edward Bellamy, author. " 22	8 months and 10 days old " 14
Sir John T. Gilbert, historian. " 23	John W. Keeley, inventor of
Sir C. F. Dyke Acland " 90	Keeley motor
Lord Lyon Playfair " 20	North German Lloyd Steamer
Inomas R. Reene, actor. June 1	Line " 18
Samuel Plimsoll, the "Sailors' Friend"	Line
Friend " " 3	British Statesman. " 20
SIF J. A. Unapieau	Sir John Fowler, British Engi-
Sir Ea. Burne-Jones, painter '17	neer " 21
Senator Pierre DeBlois " 21	Col. C. E. Panet, Deputy Minis-
Cornelius Herz, Panama Canal	ter of Militia
operatorJuly 6	Robert Thompson, Hamilton,
Eliz. Lynn Lynton, novellist " 14	merchant
Bishop Lefleche, Three Rivers " 14	William Black, novelist " 10
Admiral Massie, "Father of	Theodore Viau, Montreal, mer-
the Navy" "20 Evan McColl, Scottish neet "21	
ar the macount coordinate poets	Gen. Calixto Garcia, Cuban
Lieut. Col. Arch. McEachren,	leader " 11
	SIL WILL MIGGESON, GIRCETOR
Otto von Dismarck	
Archbishop Walsh, Toronto " 30 John Caird, D.D., Glasgow " 30	Sir Thomas Upington, Cape
Jean Louis Garnier, French	Colony statesman " 12
architectAug. 4	Sir Wm. Jenner, physician to
James Hall, N. Y. state geolo-	the Queen
gist " 7	Baron Ferdinand Rothschild " 17
George Eberts, Egyptologist " 7	

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