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JANUARY 30, 1904

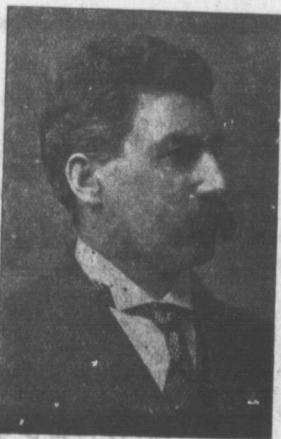
EVENTS

PUBLISHED
WEEKLY

Transfer the
Canals
Department

The Bridge
over Strait
of Canso
(Illustrated)

Two Fiscal
Cartoons



J. G. TURRIFF

Nominated for Parliament in East Assinibola

A Townsite
Scandal

Postal Reforms
Needed

The North
Oxford
Election

The RIDEAU PRESS, Ottawa, Can.

The Canadian Parliamentary Guide

ARNOTT J. MAGURN, Editor and Publisher.

(SEVENTH YEAR.)

This Work, the companion to which was at one time published annually, is
AN ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

It has been found almost impossible to make it the accurate Work of Reference it should be by any other means than an annual revision. Notice of this is being sent to the members of parliament whose sketches are contained in the book, and to all who are interested or concerned. The Editor will gratefully acknowledge any suggestion from any quarter designed to improve the Work. He himself has in mind some

EXTENSIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS

which members of parliament, the press and the public will be sure to appreciate. Some errors having crept into some of the biographical sketches it is the intention this year TO REVISE EACH ONE of them closely and the Editor asks for the assistance of those who have a personal knowledge of the facts.

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EVENTS

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EVENTS

Published Weekly.

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Vol. 7, No. 5.

OTTAWA, JAN. 30, 1904.

Whole No. 254.

Transfer the Canals Department.

IT is undoubtedly in the public interest that the Department of Canals should be transferred from the Department of Railways to that of Marine, which would make the latter department a Department of Navigation. The Marine Department has all the facilities for lighting the canals, it has control of the navigation of the Great Lakes and rivers and of steamboats and vessels of all kinds, and these canals are solely for the use of these vessels. It would obviously be natural to have the canals under Marine.

On the other hand the Department of Railways is heavy enough for any one minister or any one deputy. Formerly the Department had a deputy, or chief engineer, for canals, Mr. Page, but for some years all that work has been thrown on the shoulders of the Deputy of the Department of Railways, and it has only been Mr. Schreiber's cap city for hard work and his great mental activity that have enabled him to bear the double burden. It is understood that Mr. Emmerson, the new Minister of Railways, is anxious to

devote his whole time to a thorough administration of the government system of railways. We believe that the Canals would only be an embarrassment to him or to any Minister of Railways. They have nothing to do with the railways. They are situated almost entirely in Ontario and Quebec while the government railways are almost entirely in the Maritime provinces.

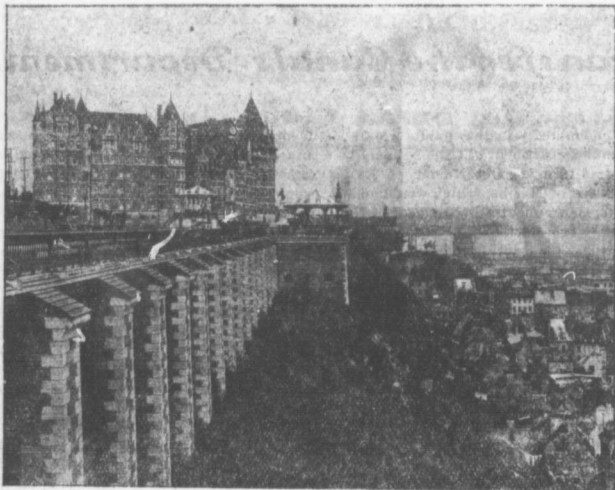
There might be effected a considerable economy by the change. At present the railway officials are not able to do any of the canal work. A railway engineer knows nothing about canals a canal engineer knows nothing about railways, but the engineers of the Marine Department are engaged very often in the work of constructing aids to navigation where the work is of a character similar to the work on canals. It might be possible, therefore, we do not say it would ensue but it is at least possible, that some saving in annual expenditure might be made by the change.

The new combined Department of Navigation would become a very important one, and it is fortunate in having at pre-

sent at its head a man of great activity, of great force, and considerable experience, who would, we believe, be willing to make a great success of such a department. At the same time if Mr Emmerson's hands are free to administer the Intercolonial and the other government railways it is certain that he will effect many needed reforms and superintend the operation of the lines in the best interests of the country.

Another reason why the Minister of Railways should not be embarrassed with the management of the canals is the activity

at present going on in railway construction and the enormous activity which is promised and probable in the near future. Even if the Grand Trunk Pacific is constructed by a commission the government will expect the Minister of Railways to know what is going on, and to advise in matters which are regulated by the government, and he would be the Minister to prepare any necessary orders-in-council to be passed under the statute. We believe that the proposed change would be an immense improvement all round.



A View of the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec.

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To Bridge the Gut of Canso.

THE plans for a bridge over the Strait of Canso are being prepared by the engineering bridge specialists, Messrs. Waddell and Hedrick of Canso City. The work is in the hands of the Strait of Canso Bridge Company, and Mr. Waddell, the head of the engineering firm is a Canadian by

water in the centre of the Strait. The span will be 1,800 feet in length. There will be two abutments on each side resting in about 80 feet of water. These will be constructed of steel cylinders about 40 feet in diameter filled with concrete. The total length of the bridge from shore to shore



Porcupine in the distance—3 miles.

birth and is considered one of the best authorities on bridge structure in America. He was professor of engineering in the University of Japan for some years and on leaving received a mark of honor from the Emperor. Last summer Mr. Waddell visited the site of the proposed bridge and pronounced the project feasible. The cantilever span will of necessity be the longest in the world on account of the depth of

will be about 4 300 feet and the main span about 150 feet above high water level of sufficient height to allow of the largest ships to pass beneath with perfect safety. The approach to the bridge on the Cape Breton side will be made by branching off to the north at a point on the I. C. R. a few miles east of Point Tupper. When this bridge is constructed the travelling public will save about one hour on every trip to

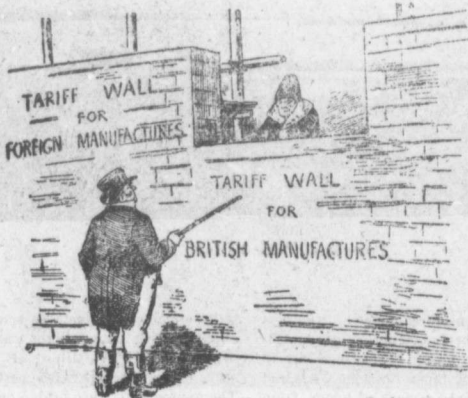
and from Cape Breton. The railway service will be far better in many ways and the construction of the bridge will render many other improvements feasible. About 35,000 tons of steel will be required to construct the bridge and there is no reason why this steel should not be made right in

Cape Breton. This would be a source of great satisfaction not only to the people of Nova Scotia but to the people of the whole of Canada. Mr. A. C. Ross of Sydney is one of the incorporators and promoters of the bridge company.



(CABLE CROSSING)

Edge of Cape Porcupine showing Port Hastings and Port Hawkesbury in the distance



A COMPARATIVE ALTERATION

John Bull: "I say, my Colonial friend, are you going to lower this wall?"

Colonist: "Well, not exactly lower it, but I'm going to raise the other part so that it will be comparatively lower."

"Humph! It'll want the same length of ladder as before."—Westminster

A Townsite Scandal.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING has taken suit at law against Lord Strathcona, Canada's High Commissioner in London, E. B. Osler, M.P., and R. B. Angus, to compel them to pay over to the Crown the sum of \$60,000 said to have been misapplied by the defendants in their capacity as trustees for the erection of townsites at Vir-der, Qu'Appelle, Regina and Moosejaw. The case is expected to be brought to trial at Winnipeg before the ordinary court in a few days.

In 1882 or 1883 the government of Canada entered into an agreement with the C.P.R. company under which the government and the company each constituted an equal area of land to constitute these townsites, which were to be laid out in town lots and sold and an equal division made of the proceeds. The prosecution is instituted under the following recommendation of the Minister of the Interior dated about New Years 1901:—

"The Minister recommends in this relation that the necessary steps be taken with a view to requiring the joint townsite trustees to have placed to the credit of the Government of Canada the several sums mentioned in the report of the Joint Commissioners as being due to the Crown in connection with the administration and sale of lands within the townsites which have been the subject of their inquiry."

The Minister's recommendation was based on the report of a commission under the great seal issued on Jan. 19, 1900. The report of this commission is dated Dec. 6, 1900, and in it the following facts are asserted. R. B. Angus, Sir Donald Smith, E. B. Osler, and W. B. Scarth were named as trustees in 1883. Only two trustees appear to have taken an active part in the conduct of the business, Mr. E. B. Osler and Mr. W. B. Scarth who assumed to act jointly as managing trustees. It came

out in the evidence that the C.P.R. paid Mr. T. M. Daly jr. \$6,400 for his rights to 320 acres of land included in the townsite of Virden. As a matter of fact Mr. Daly had no rights to dispose of. The government claimed that they should not have been charged with any share of the money but in fact they were charged in such a manner that the public were made to pay one-half of this sum. This is one of the items in the bill.

With respect to the Regina townsite the commissioners found that the trustees made some certain advances from trust moneys to relieve a newspaper man at Regina, who published a Ministerial paper, of a mortgage given to Toronto type founders. To secure themselves one of the trustees took from the newspaper man a mortgage covering certain lots which had been given to him by the trustees as a bonus in connection with the establishment of his newspaper. The amount paid from the trust funds for the newspaper man's indebtedness was \$2,455. The Government did not appear to have been consulted regarding this transaction, and the government is now claiming in connection with it one-half of the loss sustained, namely \$1,775.

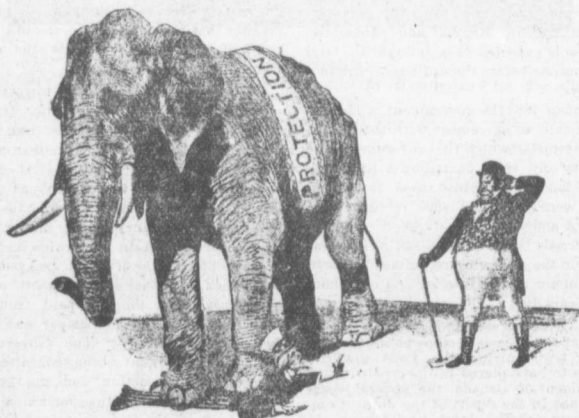
These are only a few of many transactions.

The total receipts from these townsite lots amounted to \$452,000 of which the government received only \$141,000. From the larger sum expenses would, of course, have to be deducted before the equal division was made. Among the principal items of expenditure were:—Cost of management \$62,000, townsite improvements \$18,000, taxes \$42,000, or a total of \$123,000.

It is stated by the commissioners that all the witnesses examined at the various

places throughout the Dominion showed a willingness to give information with the exception of Mr. E. B. Osler, who declined to make any statement for record without first going through the records and books

of the trustees and retreshing his memory, and also having his solicitor present. The evidence, accounts and report occupy a volume of 140 pages. The trial of the case promises to be rather an interesting one.



Uncle Sam: "I hear, John, that you are looking for an elephant. Can't you take
 ■ this one?"

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Postal Reforms Needed.

BYOND all question Canada is in many respects far behind several of the European countries in its postal service. England, Germany, France and Switzerland are countries from which we could learn and copy more than we have. One important thing they can teach us is that no efficient postal service can be carried on without a telegraph system. Cheap telegraph service is a proper substitute for fully one-fourth of the postal business now done by mail, yet the Canadian public are asked to believe that they have an efficient service. Both the English and German telegraph systems are an adjunct to the post office. In England twelve word messages are sent all over Great Britain and Ireland for twelve cents. One may send a postal money order in Germany with a message written on the back and a postal messenger will bring it to the house of the receiver and pay it there on the spot.

The postal service with which the city of Ottawa, for example, has had to put up for several years past would never be tolerated for an instant in any of these countries, with respect to a city of 60,000 inhabitants. In Ottawa, covering as it does an immense area of territory, there is practically one post office. People in the various wards are afforded no facilities beyond an occasional letter box on the corner for transacting postal business. The authorities seem to overlook the fact that you cannot buy postal notes or post or receive

registered letters at a corner box. There are a few drug store branches but in no way at all adequate.

The Ottawa post office building was gutted by fire a few weeks ago. The interior arrangements of that building were a disgrace to the Capital and to the department. In winter the approach to the door was usually covered with slippery ice decorated with large spots of tobacco juice deposited by a swarm of frisky cabmen through whom the public had to make their way to the door. Opening the first door one found himself in a porch, that is if some person coming out did not run up against him and prevent ingress. Then he had to mount several steps to be met with two heavy solid doors. Only one of these opened. As some person was always coming out a person had to stand aside, as there was only room for one at a time. After this barricade was surmounted the unfortunate man going for his mail found himself in another porch enclosed by swinging doors, so narrow and small that it was with difficulty any one got through. Inside the arrangements were as bad as possible.

It is to be hoped that the new arrangements will take into account the importance of the office and the growing population of the city and that at the same time half a dozen full-fledged branch post offices will be established in different quarters of the widely extended city.

EVENTS

Published Weekly.

ARNOTT J. MAGURN, Editor.

VOL. 5. JAN. 30, 1904. No. 5

NEXT week we will publish a special article on the subject of treaty-making powers based upon a letter to the Editor from the Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Dilke, M.P. the author of "Greater Britain," and giving his views and those of the Rt. Hon. R.B. Haldane K.C., M.P. on colonial representation in the British cabinet. As another feature of the issue we will present portraits of some of the leading Democratic candidates for the presidency of the United States, including Mayor Tom L. Johnson, Mayor Carter Harrison and the Hon. W. R. Hearst.

SOME people are trying to arrest Mr. Carter Harrison, Mayor of Chicago, and some people are trying to nominate him for the presidency of the United States as the Democratic candidate. Mr. Harrison may exclaim dramatically, is it to be the White House or the penitentiary. In English history we have had examples of candidates for the throne going to the Tower.

A PRIVATE letter from West Assiniboia dated the 15th inst. describes a political convention held at Moose Jaw as the largest ever held. It is certainly an evidence of the live interest taken in public affairs in the Territories to learn that there were 165 delegates from various parts of that large electoral district, and in all 273 representatives. Our correspondent, who is an enthusiastic Liberal, declares that Mr. Walter Scott, who was nominated at the convention, was delighted at such a meeting of supporters, and further, that quite a number who had not been with the Liberals before declared themselves at the meeting in favor of Mr. Scott. This is the constituency in which resides Mr. John Hawke, the well-known Conservative, who published a letter that this time he was going to vote Liberal and support the pre-

sent Dominion government. It is satisfactory to know that with such good prospects of electing the Liberal nominee the choice of the convention again fell on so desirable a representative and such a progressive young Canadian as Mr. Walter Scott.

THERE are curious things in public life which, perhaps, on being examined more closely are not so curious after all. For instance the daily press of the 19th inst. describe an enormous meeting in London at which cheering crowds thronged to hear Mr. Chamberlain, or to see him, or to be in the midst of the excitement any way. At the same time the echo of the words of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader in the United Kingdom, had scarcely died away announcing, in his Maidstone speech on the night of the 12th inst. a Liberal gain of fifty per cent. in twenty-three bye-elections, coupled with the statement that Mr. Chamberlain's whole fabric had been ruined by the Board of Trade returns. This is sustained by the London Standard, (Cons.) which stated the next day that the Conservative cry about the loss in the iron trade, wool, cotton, and shipping, placed a most effective weapon in the hands of the Liberals in view of the awkward Board of Trade returns which show that commerce was never more active and that the exports of the United Kingdom had gone up £30,000,000. This claim of the Liberal leader in England was made two or three days before the Norwich bye-election which turned a safe Conservative seat into a Liberal majority of between one and two thousand. This additional evidence will satisfy most people and has convinced Premier Balfour that the road to any possible imperial union is not by the fiscal paths of Mr. Chamberlain. In addition the Gateshead election has dissipated any remaining hope that the people are prepared to endorse Mr. Chamberlain or Mr. Balfour.

UP to the beginning of this week 45 Liberals and 40 Conservatives had been nominated in the different constituencies for the House of Commons at the general election.

AS an indication of the cleavage in the Unionist party caused by Mr. Chamberlain's movement in Great Britain the Conservative candidate for Oldham has been condemned by the Conservative Association and will probably resign and run again. At the same time the chairman and treasurer of the association have resigned and also the secretary, all of whom share the member's views.

THE unexampled severe frost of this winter must be charged up against the Laurier government. It is colder than has been, and as everything in the way of extremes, extreme trade, extreme bank deposits, extreme immigration, and so forth, have been credited to the government this extreme frost, which is such a hardship to poor people and as trying even on the rich, must be credited to this government of extremes.

LONDON Punch terms Mr. Chamberlain "Brummy Joe." Out in this country if any person referred to Mr. Chamberlain in that way all sorts of hard things would be said of him, yet Punch is extremely old and extremely respectable. Still, one questions the propriety of referring to an imperial statesman of sixteen-carat imperialistic quality, who is in his 68th year and who is a right honorable member of the King's Privy Council, as "Brummy Joe."

AS an incidence of the number of "empire" things we would be into with closer political union take the case of Premier Seddon of New Zealand who cabled out to the Prime Minister of Canada the other day asking the Canadian government to join with the Australasian governments in some deliverance regarding the kind of employees who should be employed in the Rand mines in the Transvaal. Sir Wilfrid Laurier properly declined to interfere with the British government as to the management of the mines around Johannesburg. He might as well expostulate with Mr. Seddon about the fifth class kind of government railway he furnishes New Zealand with, and the wretches ac-

commodation provided the public. Mr. Seddon will find his hands full at home if he only looks after one-half of his duties.

ON the cover this week we reproduce from a new photograph a picture of Mr. John G. Turriff, the Dominion Lands Commissioner, who is resigning his position to contest East Assiniboia in the Liberal interests. The old constituency of East Assiniboia, represented for two parliaments by Mr. Douglas, was divided in the redistribution of last session, and part of it goes into the electoral division of Mackenzie, part forms the new electoral division of Qu'Appelle, and the remainder forms a new constituency with the old name of East Assiniboia. It is for the latter that Mr. Turriff is a candidate. He formerly represented one of the Assiniboia districts in the Northwest Assembly and is therefore, no stranger. Mr. Turriff has had the courage to give up a permanent position worth \$3,000 a year in order to enter parliament, taking the chances or defeat which we suppose always go along with an election contest. His retirement is a loss to the department but his election would be a distinct gain to parliament, as he is well-informed, alert, a capable and experienced man, and has the advantage of having lived in the east as well as in the west. Mr. Turriff is a Canadian of Scotch descent, and has for two years past been president of the St. Andrews Society of Ottawa.

THE release of Col. Lynch, convicted of treason, after one year's imprisonment will meet with general approval. There was nothing to be gained by keeping him in prison. It is only another illustration of the lenient policy of the British government with regard to political prisoners and a policy which might well have been copied by the Canadian government in 1885.

THE Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, the Hon. James Macdonald, has resigned. He was at one time Minister of Justice in Sir John Macdonald's administration from 1878 to 1881. Lady Tapper the wife of Sir Hibbert Tupper

per M.P., is a daughter of the Chief Justice. It is understood that the position will be conferred on Dr. Russell, M.P. Nova Scotia will be fortunate in having as Chief Justice a man of the ability, the training, and the experience of Dr. Russell.

AN interesting public exhibition of a man swallowing himself was given in the Ottawa City Council a few days ago when Alderman Boudreau having first voted to reduce the number of saloons in the city and received the praise of the reformers, rose in his place in the council a week later and announced that he had been

induced by influences in his ward to vote against the second reading of the by-law for the reduction of licenses, and forthwith put on record this extraordinary act of stultification. The same gentleman once published a letter stating that he had said things of a fellow-workman and a fellow-citizen which he knew to be untrue and made an abject apology, so abject, indeed, that combined with his present clumsy somersault his conduct appears contemptible and proves him to be so small that when he has a pain he is unable to tell whether it is the toothache or a touch of chilblains.

England's Trade and that of U. S.

(New York 'Evening Post.')

THE Board of Trade statement of Great Britain's foreign trade for the year was in many respects a notable showing. It has been already noticed that, both in total trade and in merchandise exports alone, it broke all records. There are, however, some other noteworthy comparisons. The high water mark in this country's export trade was the calendar year 1900, when we sent out \$1,477,946,000. England's exports for 1903 were \$1,802,235,000. The comparison with England's own former record is equally striking. In 1890 British prestige in the world's markets was at its highest; yet its exports then were only \$1,317,650,000.

This is an increase of \$482,000,000 in the thirteen years. The American export trade made a larger increase in the period. In 1890 we exported \$857,828,000; so that the gain in the thirteen year period (taking the 1900 maximum), was \$622,000,000. It was evident enough that, though England was expanding its exports, we were increasing faster. A more recent and perhaps a more noteworthy comparison is that in the three years since 1900, while English exports have increased \$346,000,000, our own export trade has decreased about \$10,000,000.

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The North Oxford Result.

THE Ross government was endorsed in North Oxford on the 26th inst. by a majority of over a thousand. The result shows that the Liberals of Ontario stand solid when appealed to as they were in this contest Oxford is usually a strong Liberal county. The Conservatives put a popular business man of Woodstock, Mr. Butler, in the field, and counted on carrying the town according to published predictions, by a couple of hundred and insisted also on either a large reduction or a complete wiping out of the majority in the township.

These predictions were not verified. The people of Woodstock gave their fellow-citizen, Mr. Butler, a majority of 31 while the townships gave Col. Munro the largest vote ever given to a Liberal candidate in recent years. At the general election in 1902, Mr. Pattullo, who was a very popular man in the town received 830 votes in Woodstock. This time Col. Munro received 859. In Blenheim township Col. Munro received 471 votes against Pattullo's 489. In East Nissouri he received 351 against Pattullo's 386. East Zorra gave him 356 against Pattullo's 318, while West Zorra gave him 420 against Pattullo's 227. Owing to a heavy storm the vote in the townships was not as large as it would

otherwise have been. But for the heavy roads Col. Munro's majority would probably have climbed up to 1,500.

It is evident that Mr. Gamey's presence in the riding solidified the Liberals. He spoke first at Embro, a village in which the Liberal candidate at the last election received 17 votes. On Tuesday Col. Munro received 106 votes and Mr. Gamey's candidate 17. Mr. Pattullo's plurality at the general election was 1,104, a prohibition candidate being in the field.

As regards the vote in Woodstock town it is evident that Mr. Birmingham's organization was applied wholly to the town and this, added to the fact that Mr. Butler was a fellow-citizen while his opponent lived in the country, increased Mr. Butler's vote to 890; but Col. Munro, instead of falling behind, singular to say, polled more votes than did the Hon. James Sutherland at the last federal election, as well as polling more votes in the town than Mr. Pattullo at the last provincial election. Mr. Sutherland's majority in Woodstock at the last general election was 159, and Mr. Pattullo's was 279, but on one occasion when Sir Oliver Mowat ran in North Oxford the Liberal leader was defeated in Woodstock by a hundred votes.

Lord Wolseley Would Compel.

“THE Story of a Soldier's Life” is the title of Lord Wolseley's autobiography, published in London by Constable. Few we fancy will endorse his German policy of compulsory service but we quote his views as coming from an old and well thought of officer.

In the last chapter entitled ‘England, the unready nation,’ Lord Wolseley in a few pregnant sentences, over which every citizen of the empire should ponder, records his opinions on our imperial needs, and describes our chronic unpreparedness for war. ‘Besides our great and splendid fleet, we require for national defence a highly trained standing Army, supported by great reserves of trained soldiers always ready to take the field with every necessary warlike appliance. And this we can never have without some form of compulsory Military service. The nation in such a condition of Military and Naval strength can almost always count on being able to avoid war, whilst the nation unprepared for war must always be at the mercy of any neighboring bully. We are never ready for war, and yet we never have a Cabinet that would dare to tell the people this truth. Our ab-

solute unreadiness for war is known to all our thoughtful soldiers, and without any doubt all the details which go to make up the facts are duly recorded and docketed in the War Office of every European nation. But these secrets (!) are studiously kept from our people by those whom we elect to govern us. When, under the pressure of impending danger, one Government purchases the munitions and stores that war would require, the next Administration when the war clouds have cleared away uses these stores to supply the ordinary wants of peace, and is thus able to save a corresponding amount upon their Army Votes for one or two years to come. The ignorant public, finding the War Office demands for money correspondingly reduced rejoice because they have been at last blessed with an economical set of Ministers. Those who during peace contemplate the possibility of war, are regarded in no favourable light by the professional politician in office. In the midst of peace, safety and prosperity it is not pleasant to the easy-going to be reminded that it is only the actually strong nation that can always command peace.

The Democratic Perplexity.

MR. BRYAN having returned from his visit to the Czar and other crowned sovereigns of Europe is beginning to babble again about the world wide struggle between the common people and organized wealth. As the New York Times says Mr. Bryan is the one insuperable obstacle to the triumph of the opponents of the Re-

publican party in the United States. This paper adds:—“The voters will never raise to the presidency a candidate who shares Mr. Bryan's belief about free silver, free rict, and organized assault upon the organized business of the country.” It is said that Mr. Bryan has placed his ban upon the nomination of any Democrat save

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Bryan Democrat upon a Bryan platform.

Certainly Mr. Bryan has to be reckoned with in the great Democratic nominating convention which meets within six months from now. It will consist of a thousand delegates from half a hundred states, and will present the problem of a body of men endeavoring to select a winning candidate from among contending factions within their own ranks. Among those upon whom the choice of the convention may fall are the following:—

Mr. Grover Cleveland of New York, Mr. Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland, Mayor Carter Harrison of Chicago, Senator Gorman, who would lead the United Southern Democracy, D. B. Hill of New York, Richard Olney of Massachusetts, Mayor McClellan of New York, Judge C. J. of Delaware, W. R. Hearst of New York and San Francisco, and Judge Parker of New York who is the chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. There are a number of other names but perhaps Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Gorman, Mr. Hearst, Mr. Harrison and Mr. Johnson are the most prominent with, perhaps, Mr. Hill along with them. According to Mr. Willis J. Abbott, the author of an article, "The Democratic Problem" which appeared in

the last number of the "Booklovers Magazine", there are three obstacles now apparent to the progress of those who wish to reorganize the Democratic party—

1. The strength of the radical element in the Democratic national committee.
2. The two-thirds rule that obtains in the Democratic national convention.
3. The danger of such concerted action in the election, on the part of those defeated in the convention, as was taken in 1896 by the minority faction.

As to the two thirds rule it is unlikely that there will be any alteration of it as the Democratic, being the older party of the two, is far more conservative in such things than the Republican. Judge Gray, who was a member of the Anthracite Commission last year, and Mr. Olney, who was a member of the Cleveland Cabinet, are perhaps both in the running. Indeed, the various conflicting elements, including the demand of Mr. Bryan for a platform convention and a platform candidate, make it possible that a dark horse may be chosen in an effort to unite all members of the party. United the Democrats know they will win.

Political Straws in England.

THE bye-election at Gateshead which took place in England a few days ago to fill a vacancy in the House of Commons, resulted in a majority for the Liberal free trader of 1,205. At the last general election in the fall of 1900, Sir William Allan, Liberal, carried Gateshead by a majority of 216, so that the present election shows an increased Liberal majority of over 250.

In the Ashburton division of Devon Mr. T. Eve, Liberal, was opposed by Sir Richard Harrison, the Unionist candidate, who has commanded the Royal Military Academy and served a term as Quarter Master General at the War Office. He had a strong military policy, and Mr. Eve beat him by a major ty of 1,476.

In the Norwich election the Liberal candidate, Mr. Tillett, had against him not only a wing of his own party, in the shape of a labor candidate, but a clever lawyer named Mr. Ernest E. Wild, a native of Norwich and a son of the leader of the Unionist party in the cathedral city. In addition to that Mr. Wild was the Judge of the Guildhall Court of Record of Norwich. Notwithstanding these things Mr. Tillett, a solicitor practising in Norwich, carried the constituency for the Liberal party and for free trade by a majority over the Conservative candidate of 1,800 votes and Norwich, too, has been for many years Conservative.

The British Preference.

ACCORDING to a report of the recent utterances of Mr. R. L. Borden, as quoted by the Winnipeg Telegram of Jan 19, that leader said:—

"He was proud of the fact that Mr. Foster had stood second to Mr. Chamberlain in this fight. It was Mr. Foster who, in 1892, introduced into the Canadian Parliament a resolution in favor of this very policy."

Mr. Borden was not in parliament, or in politics, in 1892 so that he does not speak from evidence at first hand. The facts are as follows:— In 1892 Mr. McNeill M.P. proposed a resolution to the effect that so soon as Great Britain gave Canada a preference in the British market Canada would be prepared to reciprocate. Mr. Foster, then finance minister, pointed out the many and insuperable difficulties in the way of carrying any such resolution into effect. First, he said, we would have to overcome the free trade sentiment in Great Britain. Then the other nations of the world would retaliate and raise their tariffs against British and Colonial products. Also that England was bound by treaties not to do anything of the kind,

and that there were difficulties, even in Canada, such as the doctrine that it injures our benefit to keep out British manufactures. He also dwelt on the revenue difficulties.

Hon. L. H. Davies, one of the Liberal leaders, moved in amendment that inasmuch as Great Britain admitted the products of Canada free of duty the Canadian duties on British goods should be reduced. Against this amendment Mr. Foster voted and it was lost.

That is what happened in 1892. The doctrine of protection to Canadian manufactures stood in the way of the Conservative party then, as it does now. As Mr. R. L. Borden said in Halifax, August, 1903, is a factory in Canada not as good for the Empire as one in Birmingham? Mr. Foster knew where he was in 1892. He now says we can give a preference to Great Britain without interfering with protection, by raising the duties considerably and then lowering them a bit in favor of British goods. Mr. Chamberlain has frequently said that a preference and protection were like oil and water—they won't mix.

"The People's Joe"

(London Spectator.)

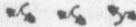
THERE has rarely been in English politics a personality whom it is so difficult to read as Mr. Chamberlain. It is not that he appears to his admirers and to his adversaries to be two different people, for that has repeatedly occurred. As demagogue we

rather respect Mr. Chamberlain, for he belongs to an unusual variety—the men who are not courting Demos, but intent on persuading Demos to court them. This is by far the nobler form, and leaves us at least the chance that a man of genius may pos-

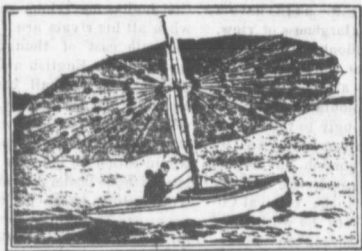
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ness himself of the springs of authority. He is the Minister of a Sovereign more or less stupid, not his courtier. In this capacity our only reproach for him is that, like most ministers of absolute sovereigns, he hides away many truths from his master, and grows by degrees too reckless in his methods of persuasion. It is as politician that we are inclined to underrate Mr. Chamberlain. He seems to us to have a kind of half-capacity for largeness of view. He is, for example, undoubtedly an Imperialist, but he thinks only of half the Empire. He remembers always the twelve millions of white Colonists, whom he wishes to bind more strongly to the central power, and who, we fully admit, are by far the more important portion, but forgets the hundreds of millions who are already bound. He openly treats the tropical Colonies as 'great estates' to be worked for the trader's profit, and throughout his recent speeches has never once mentioned the effect of his policy upon the most magnificent and the most productive of our possessions. For him India might not exist. The white Colonies, indeed, he loves and solicits but his notion of 'love-making' is to offer bribes. Mr. Chamberlain's strength and feeblenesses are those of the people he addresses. He is as combative as they are

as insular—as they are, and like them he usually confounds 'foresight with apprehension. To him, as to them the foreigner is anathema—a man to be defeated not only when he attacks, but when he onstrips. Add that Mr. Chamberlain, though not a great orator is one of the greatest of public speakers at a time when great public speakers are wonderfully few, that he has marvelous courage in a period when all his rivals are "sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought," and that he speaks in the English understood of the people, and we shall comprehend the potency of his personality. There will yet remain this—that Mr. Chamberlain is a man who dare lead, and that democracy would rather be led over the precipice than left without leadership at all. That is the truth which more aristocratic statesmen never can be induced to learn. They can quite understand, and often really expect, an "ugly rush" against a king, a ministry or an institution; but the readiness with which the multitude forms rank behind the captain who says "Let us charge!" is still hidden from their eyes. Mr. Chamberlain is ready to lead—as we think, in a dangerous direction—and because he will lead, a great section of the community is willing to follow.



A Sail Shaped Like an Umbrella



A SAIL that practically does away with all danger of capsizing, since increased wind pressure upon it does not tend to tip the boat, has been invented in England. The desired results are attained by making the sail like a flat umbrella—a shape whose advantages have long been recognized by yachtsmen, although until the past summer all attempts to realize them practically have been failures. Says Popular Mechanics (December):

"At last the umbrella, or cyclone, sail is a reality. Time and again attempts have been made to construct a sail of this kind, but not until the past summer have the efforts been satisfactory. The umbrella sail which is an English invention, is attracting attention of yachtsmen in all parts of the world. With this type of sail a small boat, which could not safely carry to ex-

ceed 200 square feet of canvas with an ordinary rig, can carry 360 square feet without danger. In fact, the risk of being capsized is practically removed, while the increased speed of the boat is nearly in proportion to the increase in her canvas. . . . The original boat put in service this year at Cowes, England, is only 17 feet on the water line, but carries an umbrella sail which measures 30 feet horizontally, and 16 feet up and down. The sail also serves as an immense awning.

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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 instruction in all branches of military science to cadets and officers of the 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 9½ 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, in May of each year.

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

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