

EVENTS

Published Weekly.

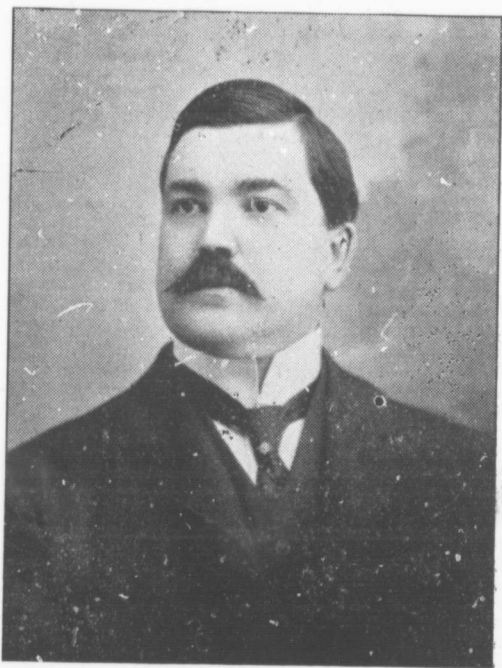
Vol. 6, No. 17. OTTAWA, OCTOBER 22, 1904. Whole No. 292.

How will the Provinces go?

THE sole political question put between men at the present time is, how are the Provinces going to go at the general election on Thursday, Nov. 3, now only ten or twelve days distant. All sorts of calculations are made. Averages have been taken of all the members elected since Confederation, with the result, for instance, in the province of Quebec that it has returned more Conservatives than Liberals. To maintain that average Sir Wilfrid Laurier would lose Quebec. Another of these beautiful average calculations shows that Ontario has returned 44 Liberal members at each election. If that is maintained it would give the Liberals a majority in Ontario which is contrary to what most men expect. As a matter of fact it is too soon to guess closely how each section of the Dominion will go.

Ontario is the largest province and returns 86 members. It will be hard for either side to get as big a majority out of this number as out of 92, the number Ontario was entitled to last election when the Conservatives secured a majority of 18. That this was an unusual majority the re-

ords show. In 1891 the Conservatives carried Ontario by four, and in 1896 by three. Before that the Liberals had carried it on occasions. There must therefore have been some particular issue upon which Ontario voted in large part. The Liberals say, and politicians generally admit it, that Mr. Tarte, or the way the Opposition campaigned him, lost Ontario for the Liberals. His hostility to the sending of troops to the South African war, and some utterances he made in Paris were represented as proving him and his race to be disloyal and anti-British and pro-Boer. The feeling over the war was red hot, and if Tarte was the Master of the Administration, as the Opposition insisted with daily reiteration, then the Administration should be condemned and condemned it was on these grounds. The bubble was burst by Sir Wilfrid Laurier's dismissal of Mr. Tarte and today the Liberals in Ontario can point to Mr. Tarte being with the Conservatives. That bad, disloyal, corrupt, anti-British Tarte is now the open ally of Mr. R. L. Borden, E. F. Clarke, Dr. Sproule, the Toronto Mail and Hamilton



Hon. R. LEMIEUX, M.P., Solicitor General.

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Speiator! We do not believe that Mr. Tarte was as bad as the Ontario Conservatives made him out to be in 1900 when they used him to carry Ontario, but they cannot now take him to their bosoms without confessing that they were hypocrites and slanderers then, or else the close allies of the bad disloyal men now. There is no escape from the dilemma and that is one reason why Ontario is not likely to give a Conservative majority now. Will it give a majority on the other side? Sir Wilfrid Laurier's meeting in Massey Hall, Toronto, on Friday the 14th was attended by many thousands more than was Mr. Borden's. Does that signify anything? Not much perhaps, but taken in connection with the Liberal hope of carrying one if not two of the Toronto seats it may have some significance. The fight in the north between Mr. Geo. E. Foster and Mayor Crqnhart is a very pretty one. Saturday Night, an independent paper is out strongly against Mr. Foster. Taking the whole province it is not likely that either party will elect fewer than 40 members in which event six would be the majority of the winning side.

In Quebec Liberal candidates are at the time of writing in "the field for every constituency" except one. By the date of publication the list will probably be complete. On the other side there is greater difficulty in finding candidates. It is quite natural that it should be anticipated that Quebec will give a large Liberal majority. There are two reasons for this. First, it is the home of the leader of a party who stands unchallenged as its distinguished head. Second, the Conservatives are without a leader in that province. Mr. Monk, who was appointed leader a good while ago resigned in a letter which he gave to the press, giving as his reason that there was an organized attempt to undermine him and his authority. This was taken as a reference to Mr. Tarte's well known attempts to capture the leadership of the Conservatives. The acute differences between the two men is a matter of public notoriety. There is no figure recognized as a central and final authority in that province on the Con-

servative side. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has no rival there, and for these two reasons even aside from questions of public policy, a large Liberal majority is conceded, except by the Ottawa Citizen newspaper which predicts "the return of 27 Conservatives, thus conceding a small majority. If the Conservative organ in Ottawa sees a likelihood of 27 supporters of Mr. Borden being returned then there is little ground for the cry of a solid Quebec which its friends in Western Ontario are circulating.

In the Maritime provinces the battle is now raging fiercely. They are warm politicians down there. It is said that Mr. Borden the Conservative leader will have a hard fight for his seat in Halifax where he was first elected in 1896, and re-elected last election by a majority of 325. His running mate is J. C. Mullin. Halifax returns two members. The Liberal team consists of the former member Wm. Roche, and Michael Carney, a wealthy member of the party whose experience and record and character are admittedly good. In the whole province, which is entitled to 18 members, the Liberals expect to elect at least 12. Last time out of 20 seats they took 15. The sanguine claim that the government will do even better on Nov. 3. At all events a good government majority is expected by Mr. Fielding, the Liberal leader there. He has an excellent candidate in the field in Lunenburg against Mr. Kaulbach, in the person of Mr. A. K. Maclean, M.P.P. who carried Lunenburg in the local election of 1901 by over 700. Nevertheless he was defeated by Mr. Kaulbach at the last general election for the House of Commons by over 300.

New Brunswick usually gives the government of the day a majority. Last time it gave four, returning nine Liberals to five Conservatives. This time the representation is 13, a loss of one seat. The government leader there, Hon. Mr. Emmerson, will be opposed in Westmorland by Mr. H. A. Powell whom he defeated when he held no office in 1900 by 486. With the great office of minister of railways and running in the county where the railway vote is the dominating factor, as a rule, Mr. Emmerson's chances would seem to be

good. In addition he has the G. T. P. card and on the question of extending government railways Mr. Powell is publicly on record as being opposed to any flirtation with the wench his party have been chucking under the chin, without, however, the courage to take her in their arms. In the city of St. John. Dr. Daniel has again been chosen as the Conservative candidate, and his friends are confident of his election. The Liberals have a new candidate in the person of Mr. Richard O'Brien, one of the proprietors of the Globe newspaper who is said to be popular among the younger element in particular. Dr. Daniel's former opponent, Mr. McKeown, is running for the county.

Prince Edward Island returns four members, instead of five at the last election. There is not much speculation on the result here as the most either side can get is a majority of two. The Liberals have placed in nomination in Queens a man who is certain to be returned, Hon. A. B. Warburton, who resigns from the county

bench to run. He was formerly premier of the province and is a man of very high character and attainments. When some years ago Prince Edward Island had six representatives at Ottawa the Liberals made a record by sweeping all six seats.

Manitoba and the west were dealt with in these columns a week or two ago. Where there are twenty eight seats as against seventeen at the last election, and a very heavy new vote, it must be left to the poll to determine which side will get a majority. The Liberals have a skilful leader in Mr. Sifton and undoubted good candidates in every constituency, leaving the Yukon aside. Some of the Conservative candidates are strong men also, though the ten seats in the Territories are pretty certain to be nearly all Liberal.

Privately the Conservatives, and such men as Dr. Goldwin Smith, admit that the government will be sustained throughout the Dominion and the betting is chiefly on the majority which is placed as low as 25 seats and as high as 45.



Tho. Mackie.
Liberal candidate in North Renfrew.



J. G. Tarriff
Liberal candidate in Assiniboia.

The Campaign.

SIR HIBBERT TUPPER does not care enough for the Conservative party as at present constituted or its prospect of reaching office to contest a constituency anywhere, but his fondness for talking prompts him to make a few platform speeches in Vancouver where he spoke a week or so ago. He made some curious statements. He tried to inflame British Columbia by sectional cries. Their demands had been refused, "though 'all the Maritime provinces had got more than their just claims'" It is not three weeks since Sir Hibbert sat in parliament for a Maritime constituency but he never rose and informed parliament that an injustice was being done to anybody, nor did he disclose what he now pretends to know about the too generous treatment of the Maritime provinces, one and all. He grew excited and cried out, "Why in God's name should we stand it for an hour?" This sounds as if the ex-member was inviting them to rise at once and follow him to the Maritime provinces to wrest from them some of that too generous treatment about which he was so perturbed. He also spoke of the resignation of the auditor general who could not stand Grit corruption. The auditor has not retired from office. He is there today and has no present intention of retiring. Sir Hibbert ought to be better informed when he undertakes to inform the electors. A Reference will be made to just one more of his statements, all of which have been taken from a good report in the Conservative News-Advertiser. It was that the records since Confederation could be searched without finding a general election brought on at such short notice. Well, Sir Hibbert was between 30 and 40 years of age when in 1891 the election was announced on Feb. 2 with polling on March 5, just 30 days notice. This time parliament was

dissolved Sept. 2 and polling fixed for Nov. 3. Sir Hibbert will find that once again he is misstating history.

The following points from Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Toronto speech are gathered from the Toronto News:—

"If we stumbled on the preference, as Mr. Foster says we did, it was not that kind of thing the government he was connected with used to stumble on. It stumbled on ignoble things, on faction, conspiracy, bolting and revolt."

"The name of Aylesworth has travelled through the length and breadth of our land and he is appreciated not only in his native province, but wherever the British flag flies on the continent of North America."

"I am prepared to admit that in some purely departmental matters we may have been led into error."

"The charges brought against us are, after all, very small, very minute and very trifling. If compared with the offences proven against those who are now in Opposition, when they were in office, they are simply of the weight of a feather against a mountain of iniquity."

"There is not here, or in the country, a single man who does not feel prouder in his heart to call himself a Canadian than he was eight years ago."

"We spent our time trying to improve for the Canadian people the benefits that Providence had showered upon us."

"Our preference to Great Britain thrilled the British people, inspired the greatest living English speaking poet to one of his noblest poems, and raised the name of Canada before all the world."

"If the government had done no more than bring Canada to the front, as it has done, there would be in that a cause for a

renewal of the support you have given us for the last eight years.

"Shall we be content to grope in the gutter, and not direct our steps towards our higher destiny."

"If there is one thing I have learned during the years I have been in office, it is this—that if we wish to keep on the best possible relations with these neighbors of ours, it is necessary for us to be independent of them at every point."

"The Conservatives took many soundings before they at last found their moorings on the G.T.P. They wobbled, and they wobbled, and they wobbled."

"The scheme (Mr. Borden's) had just the life of the rose—it was blooming in the morning and gone the next."

"There are men mad enough and blind enough to propose that we should extend the Intercolonial to the Pacific coast in face of the fact that for its present length it has never paid running expenses, under the management of such able administrators as Mackenzie, Macdonald, Tupper, Pope, Haggart, Blair and Emmerson."

"It is not the man who is at fault. The system is vicious, and as long as the Intercolonial is managed on the present system—the system which Mr. Borden wants extended to the Pacific—you will never have anything but deficits."

"It is not I who would try and convert the sinners. I would try to do so by their own gospel."

"This is no longer the party of Sir John Macdonald and Sir Charles Tupper. This is the party of Populism, such as found its birth on the other side of the line, which has come to this demagogical development of government ownership."

"I hope to live long enough to see the goods of the fertile West, and the goods for the hundreds of thousands of men now gathering there carried over the line, to see the manufactured goods of Ontario and Quebec carried into the Northwest Territories for the use of the settlers, to see the goods of Asia, of Japan, the new nation, of China, the old nation, passing over that railway to the harbors of Great Britain."

"Let me tell you, my countrymen—all

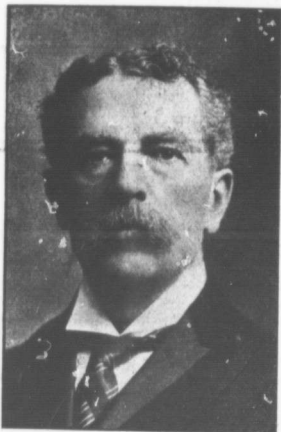
the signs point that way—the twentieth century shall be the century of Canada."

"For the next seventy-five years, nay, for the next hundred years, Canada shall be the star towards which all men who love progress and freedom shall come."

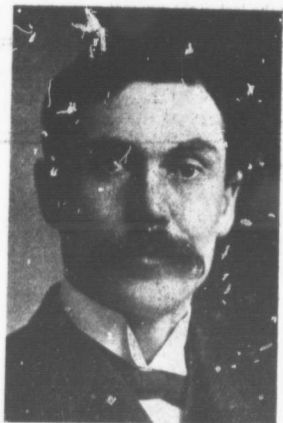
"I am simply a Canadian like yourselves, coming from a neighboring province, trying the best I can to unite our common people. Men of Toronto, I ask you to sink the petty, miserable squabbling which divided us in the past, unite with us and take your share in the grand future which is before us."

"To you young boys in the gallery, the hope of the country, you who have life before you, let my prayer be simply this: From this day forth never look simply at the horizon, as it may be limited by the limits of a province, but look beyond, all over the continent, all over the world, wherever the British flag floats and let your motto be Canada first, Canada last, and Canada forever."

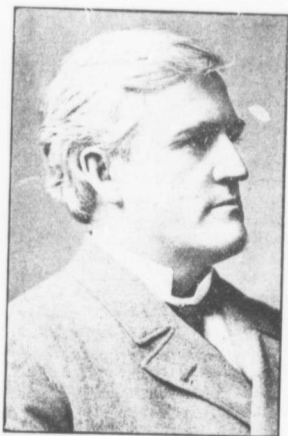
Last election Hon. John Haggart had a Conservative in the field against him who was supported publicly by Sir Mackenzie Bowell. This time he had a Conservative against him in the convention, Mr. J. R. Lavell, a Smiths Falls lawyer. Again Mr. Haggart won and received the nomination last Friday, Mr. Lavell moving to make it unanimous. The constituency, South Lanark, is one of a group recalling the fact that the Conservatives have lost seats in Ontario before polling day. The group consists of South Lanark, North Lanark, South Leeds and Leeds and Grenville North. To make these four seats safely Conservative they were gerrymandered in 1882. The townships of Fitzroy and Huntley were taken out of Carleton and added to North Lanark. The village of Smith's Falls was taken from South Lanark and added to Leeds and Grenville North, and Kitley township was put into Brockville. All these things were rectified by the Redistribution Act of 1903. Leeds was made one electoral district, and the two Lanarks reverted to their original boundaries as fixed by the British North America Act. There was an essential fairness about that which was entirely absent from the twist-



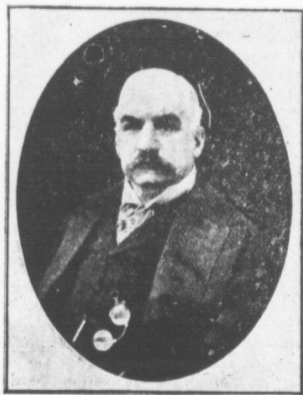
Dr. Daniel.
Conservative candidate in St. John.



Walter Scott.
Liberal candidate in West Assiniboia



Charles Marcil.
Liberal candidate in Bonaventure.



J. Pierpont Morgan.
Who showed Canada and the United
States to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

ings and turnings of the Act of 1882. Owing to the want of population the Leeds ridings have been amalgamated and so instead of four members there are now only three. This cuts off one Conservative member, not by gerrymander but by the correction of a gerrymander. The province loses six seats in the same way, and it is of interest to note just now that when the Redistribution Act was put through parliament by a joint committee from both sides the Montreal Gazette, the leading Conservative paper estimated that under it the vote, as cast in the last election in Ontario would return 38 Conservatives and 48 Liberals. This does not now correspond with the Conservative prediction in Ontario that the Conservatives are going to have a majority. Calculations and predictions are always unreliable.

One of the campaign sheets now being circulated by the Opposition has an article designed to show what a great Canadian statesman Sir Charles Tupper has been. In the west they are busy in the interest of Conservative candidates promoting what they inaptly style the Borden and Conservative policy of government ownership of railways. In pursuing this course they are like a steamer running under full steam when suddenly the pilot gives the

signal "full speed astern". When the wondering passengers on board the government ownership craft ask Captain Borden what is the matter as the boat quivering and shrieking comes to a stop, he would have to reply: If we kept on in our course we would have run down that distinguished Canadian statesman Sir Charles Tupper who has expressed himself as unalterably opposed to government ownership of railways.

It is being made a reproach and an implied charge against Mr. Sifton that he is residing in a comfortable house in Ottawa, a larger and better residence than he resided in when living in Brandon. When Mr. R. L. Borden resided in a small town in Nova Scotia he resided in an unpretentious house. He went to Halifax, changed his politics and got in with a law firm which had a big pull on government work. He now resides in a place even more beautiful than Mr. Sifton's in Ottawa. Is this a reproach to Mr. Borden? The people are not fools. It is as natural for a minister of the crown to reside in a better house in Ottawa than he did in a small town as it is for Mr. Borden to do the same in Halifax. Only it is more natural. If Mr. Borden could control his campaign writers he would not, we are sure, permit them to descend to such silly arguments.



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ARNOTT J. MAGURN, Editor

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THE details of the Franco-Spanish Convention are of exceptional interest. The agreement arrived at involves the inclusion of Spain as a party to the Anglo-French treaty. Its main provisions consist on the one hand "in the acknowledgment by Spain of the absolute right of France to peaceful ingress and diplomatic sovereignty in Morocco;" and, on the other hand, of "a recognition by France of a Spanish sphere of influence which would include Tangier." It is stipulated that Spain is to undertake to cede none of her Moroccan possessions to any power save France; but subject to the guarantee she is to be allowed to extend her rule to such territory as was formerly occupied by her, including the Riff district, Tetuan, and Tangier.

THERE is no question at all that the Bobcaygeon Independent is a strongly Conservative paper in its political leanings and has been for 20 years. It delights, for instance, in such cracks at the Liberals as the following:

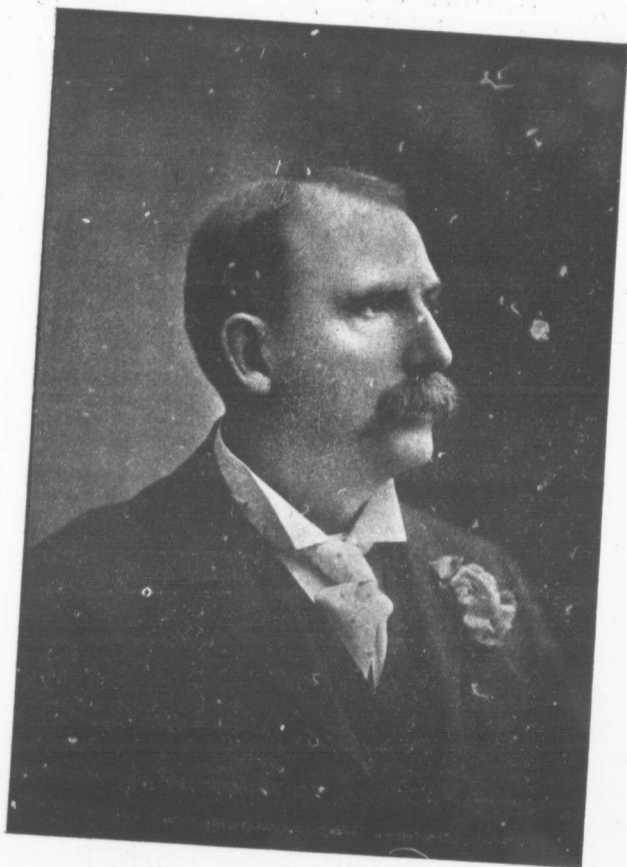
There was one member in the Federal Grit ranks who balked at the appointment of a South Oxford Grit heeler to a responsible position. It was Mr. Erb. Party men who imagine that they can be anything more than a party slave at Ottawa, had better note the fact that Mr. Erb has not been nominated for re-election.

This fact, its Conservatism, gives point, therefore, to the very next paragraph in the same issue of the Independent, as follows:

The Conservatives of North Toronto have put in the field against Mayor Urquhart, Hon. Geo. E. Foster. The country will get along very well without Mr. Foster, and the Conservative party is well rid of the men who wrecked the party and betrayed the leader. The Conservatives of Toronto must be in a very bad way when they have to fall back on such candidates.

THE political sensation of the week is the reported resignation of Hon. A. G. Blair, Chairman of the Railway Commission. Mr. Blair has had so much attention paid to him during the last year that he must be excused if he has lost his head, or, perhaps, he has secured a job with the C. P. R. that makes him independent of political parties. In that case he does not cut any ice in the political arena. He may make an excellent chief counsel for a railway corporation, but the general public do not concern themselves very much as to who is the corporation counsel for a railway company. The politics of New Brunswick cannot govern the Dominion. They elect thirteen members out of 214 and Mr. Emmerson will bring back a majority of these thirteen. Mr. "Dave" Russell is spending money in buying up newspapers, but if that counted Mr. Hearst in the United States would be the Democratic candidate for the Presidency—but he is not. If Mr. Blair is to get \$20,000 from a private corporation in place of \$10,000 from the government he would be a fool if he did not take the larger salary. Unless Mr. Blair returns to the political arena he will not be a factor in the political fight that is now on. The acquisition of La Presse newspaper in Montreal by Mr. Russell is not going to be any disturbing factor in this general election. Money cannot buy the votes of the people of Canada who do not know the name of Mr. Dave Russell. Mr. Blair has a right to look out for No. 1 and as for Mr. Russell he is not in a position to play Warwick.

THE Welsh National Convention which was held in Cardiff was a most important event. Every county council has now adopted Mr. Lloyd-George's policy and the Government is confronted with a resolute and combative nationalism. Wales has in effect declared that if the Defaulting Authorities Act is put in force in any area in Wales the local authority will relieve itself of all responsibility for elementary schools under the control of the government, the Non-conformists will be invited to withdraw their children from the Anglican schools, and the Free Church



E. F. CLARKE.
Conservative candidate in South Toronto.

EVENTS.

men will provide out of their own resources for the education of their children. To this separatist demonstration has the Government's foolish policy provoked the Principality whose intense public spirit has hitherto been not an embarrassment but a very great help to the business of government and administration. The patriotism of Wales has hitherto found its chief expression in fostering and organis-

ing the union for learning and democratic education which is characteristic of the Welsh people. It has now been forced into active hostility to the central administrative system. Wales is absolutely united, and the Government, too weak to reform the Army or to decide on Protection, has shown a fatal energy in the policy of exasperating Welsh sentiment.



LORNE HALE.

Who figured in the North River scrape.

An English Election in which the "Times" and the Archbishop Intervened.

THE Kent, Eng., constituency known as the Isle of Thanet was carried by the late Rt. Hon. James Lowther at the general elections by acclamation. At the recent bye-election there last Friday the Liberals nearly succeeded in capturing the prize. The story of the contest is worth telling.

Mr. Harry Marks, who from 1871 to 1883, was a newspaper man in New York, and who is now the wealthy chief owner of the "Financial News" was adopted by the local Conservative Association as its candidate. This action aroused a disagreement, several prominent local Conservatives refusing to support him on account of his failure in 1890 in a criminal libel action which he brought against a man who circulated various charges. He had the support of the local Committee. The agitation was brought to a head by a lengthy editorial in the "Times" which broke away from party ties, and declared it were "better for the Government to lose a seat than be associated in the cause of Unionism with a man who gives no adequate public refutation of such charges as have been publicly made against Mr. Marks."

The "Times" unusual action in advising the Conservatives to vote against the Government candidate on such grounds created a sensation. Mr. Marks retorted with a bitter attack on the "Times" and Mr. Walters, the proprietor, declaring that the aspersions on his honor were entirely due to the alleged exposure by the "Financial News" of the "dishonest methods" employed in the sale of the "Times" edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." "For some years past," said the "Financial News" "Mr. Walters has been engaged in company with an American gentleman named Hooper, in the sale of copies of an out-of-date Encyclopædia, at a price far above its value. For the first time in its history one of the greatest English newspapers had been employed for the furtherance of a personal feud."

Both from the election platform and in his newspaper, Mr. Marks challenged the "Times" to bring a libel suit against him for his characterizing the encyclopedia methods as "dishonest."

The matter to which lengthy editorials have been devoted, gained further interest by the publication of a letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Vicar of Margate, replying to one in which the Vicar said he must oppose Mr. Marks "on other than political grounds." The Archbishop said he was ignorant of the facts in relation to Mr. Marks, and therefore must be understood as expressing no opinion in this particular case, "but," he added, "I am firmly persuaded that if our public life is to be maintained at its high level and our public men are to justify the confidence we have been accustomed to place in them, voters must see to it that no political or partisan enthusiasm leads them to record votes for men whom they do not trust or respect."

The charges over which all the trouble arose were brought in 1890, when Mr. Marks instituted proceedings against a man named Butterfield, who had charged him with "robbing, ill-using and deserting a woman with whom he had lived several years previous in New York" and that Marks was "exploiting London after overdoing New York."

The jury found that the libel was true, but the Judge expressed emphatic dissent from the verdict.

The election, the cable states, took place Oct. 7. The figures were: Marks, Conservative, 4,041; King, Liberal, 3,662.

The campaign was marked by violent personalities throughout. The dissident Unionists vied with the Liberal in appealing to the electors to uphold the principle of the integrity of public life rather than party success. The Liberals, however, claim that although many of their party abstained from voting no great number of dissident Unionists voted for Mr. King.

An English View.

(From the London Speaker.)

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S speech at Luton was in many respects not unlike his former speeches, and though his audience appears to have been gratified and delighted it can scarcely have detected anything very novel in his exposition of the case for Protection. He was gloomy and heavy hearted about agriculture, and with good reason; but some of his hearers may have felt that when reformers preach the true remedies for that sad and stagnant industry, the Duke of Bedford will not build a hall for them to speak in, or grace their platform with his presence. For the present Mr. Chamberlain has nothing to offer agriculturists but a small duty which no agriculturist, Free Trader or Protectionist thinks worth having. Of course the significance of Mr Chamberlain's speech consisted entirely in its reference to Mr. Balfour's two main declarations. The first declaration he met by a piece of audacious bluff. He said he was no more a Protectionist than Mr. Balfour. If he means anything, or thinks Mr. Balfour means anything, he must at once disband the Tariff Reform League, cut short his inquiry (which serves no other purpose than to organize Protection), cut himself loose from Sir Howard Vincent and Mr. Chaplin, and tell his audiences frankly that he does not propose to protect their industries, and that they must abandon any expectations founded on his former speeches. His answer to the second statement is more

important. He welcomes it, but there is a blemish; and the blemish turns out to be of such a kind as to vitiate Mr. Balfour's concession. He wants to dispense with the second election. He was eager enough to democratise the Liberal Unionist Association, but Mr. Balfour's Imperial programme is too democratic for him. He wants the various governments to have a blind mandate. And the most extraordinary thing is his reason. After all his sneers and taunts at Liberals who doubted the existence of the offer, after all his glowing perorations about the ardours and enthusiasms and long views of the colonies, he thinks it would put too great a strain on their loyalty to ask them to submit a proposal which might not be ratified by the electorate. "If that part of the scheme were to be insisted upon, I think the colonies would be justified in accusing us of insincerity and in saying 'No, we will not come to a conference. When we shall have disclosed our hand, when we shall have taken all this trouble, we shall have expressed our willingness to make all these sacrifices and then find that nothing is to be done until after a number of doubtful events have taken place, over which we should have no control and the performance of which shall take many years.'" This is the language of Imperial enthusiasm. It does not seem to differ very much from the language of ordinary foreign negotiations.

JULIE.

Take a peep into the deck cabin of the ss.

"Minneapolis" (New York to Southampton) just under weigh. Pass over the untidiness, the appearance of very recent unpacking—hair brushes and hair nets, shoes, stockings, petticoats, bottles of manicare soap and boxes of poudre d'amour, skirts, blouses and all the paraphernalia of feminine luggage—and concentrate all your attention on a stout lady sitting on a cabin trunk wearing an air of Columbian excitement and a toilet jacket, who is brushing her hair, and upon a young woman who is lying in the top bunk in what may be described as mufti.

Don't concern yourself with the stout lady beyond noticing that there is humour in the many tiny lines round her eyes, and solid bullion in every flash of the diamonds on her fingers. Just look at the beautiful face of the young woman, and, in about an hour's time, jot down upon the tablets of your memory the fact that her hair gleams like a polished copper bed warmer, that her eyes are two round ponds filled with the reflection of a blue midsummer sky, that her teeth are as white and as regular as a company of infantry in ducks.

The former is down among the list of passengers as Mr. Elinu Firkins Carryl, the latter as Miss Julie Leland Carryl of New York City. (There is a man in the United States Navy who would have described the latter on the list as the only girl in the world, and the former as a beast for taking her away. But that's another story.)

The engines are throbbing like a strong pulse, the spray splashes the glass of the port holes, and Mrs. Carryl begins again.

Mrs. Carryl (hard at work upon her nails

with a file): Yes, Julie, it's real wonderful! At last we are on our way to Europe.

Julie (with a gurgle of excitement): O, mama, isn't it fine? I—I feel all whirly, like a paper bag in a gale.

Mrs. Carryl: You don't know the years I devoted to trying to crowd your poor dear father into tripping us to the other side. But his one answer was, "Not till I've pouched six millions, Sadie." And, having pouched the six millions, he takes a trip to a place where trousers ain't regarded as necessary—poor old dear!

Julie (with tears streaming down her face): it makes me wish we hadn't come. Everything we are going to do he wanted to have done. It—it was very unkind to take him away.

Mrs. Carryl (showing great emotion): Ah, he was a star as well as a stripe, was my old man. "My passage is booked," he said, "free, gratis, and for nothing," he said "and there's no return ticket. But, with any luck, I'll not be far away from you and the girl when you stand in front of Nelson's monument," he said "and say that it don't come within streets of Washington's statue" he said.

Julie: And he will if he said so!

Mrs. Carryl (with a flush of pride): Father? I should say so. Did you ever know him not to do a thing he set his hand to? He spoke about you, too, Julie, very seriously.

Julie (softly). Did he, mama?

Mrs. Carryl (a tear dropping from the tip of her eagle nose): Some, "Say," said he, "keep a skinned eye on Julie," said he, twinkling "She's inherited all the artistic temperament the almighty dollar pushed out of me. She's moved as easy as a billiard ball. A lingering waltz, moonlight on the sea, a tale of a broken heart will bunker her every day of the week, and

your loftie, Sadie, old girl, will be necessary to get her clear. I can see her," said he, "giving her hand in marriage to every Jack, Joe and Harry who puts his soul into his eyes at the psychological moment," said he. "Practise a good swing," said he, and keep your loftie bright."

Julie (with a kind of frightened laugh): O, do, mama. Daddy's right. It makes me real nervous to think what'll happen on this trip. It was bad enough at home. I mean—

Mrs. Carryl (severely): Now, say, what have you done at home, anyway?

Julie: O, nothing—at least nothing to speak of. I promised Freddy Roof I'd wait until he was getting a thousand dollars a month—

Mrs. Carryl: That muscle-bound oaf? My!

Julie: And I think I more or less promised Ralph Metcalf. You see, it was Tannhauser, and— Anyway—

Mrs. Carryl (grimly): Say, it looks like me having a scrim time on this trip. Engaged to two young men before you start is a dandy game, I'm sure.

Julie (in a little voice): I forgot to mention Jack Watters.

Mrs. Carryl: What about Jack Waters? Why, he's a bit of a boy!

Julie (with an undermining smile): But his choice of words beats Browning into egg-julep. We exchanged rings at a picnic and—

Mrs. Carryl: As a quick-change artist you put Fregoli's stunt out of running. Well, say, if you aren't as changeable as the styles.

Julie (quickly, eagerly): No, mama, there you're wrong. I'm not changeable.

Mrs. Carryl: There are two meanings to every word in the dictionary of you modern girls. What are you then, anyway?

Julie: Not changeable. If you're changeable, you can't be sincere. And I'm more sincere than anybody I ever met.

Mrs. Carryl: Perhaps you're too sincere.

Julie: That's just it. I believe I am. Sincerity in a woman is far more dangerous than coquetry. I'm sure of that. I never meant to be anything to men but just kind. But my kindness is so sincere that they immediately jump to the conclusion that they have made an impression on me; and then they tell me the untrue story of their past lives, and my sympathy is so sincere that they immediately capture my hands, and cry out that at last, at last they have met the girl who will lavish all the wealth of her affection upon them.

Mrs. Carryl: And all the affection of her wealth! Well, I guess, you must give me a call and I'll come round and shake my loftie at you.

Julie: O, if you only would. It would save me the most delightfully horrible moments. Never let me be alone with men with straight noses and brown eyes when the sun's crowding to a set, or when the shadows are creeping around the trees and one bird is soloing its heart away. Will you promise, mama? Will you?

Mrs. Carryl: Well, of course, I want this trip to be conducted quietly and comfortably. I don't want to get into the news sheets, or to become the target of tragic young men. And, for the Lord's sake, don't let your artistic temperament get the upper of you on board this ship. I noticed half a dozen straight noses as I came on board.

Julie (softly): So did I. But I'll be very very careful.

COSMO HAMILTON.

THE HIGHEST AWARD AND GOLD MEDAL has been given to the "SALADA" TEA CO. at the St. Louis Exposition. This is a victory for Canada where the head office of this great concern is Toronto.