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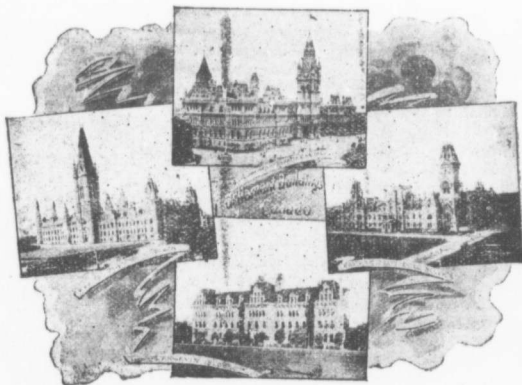
Whole No. 332

Ottawa the Picturesque.

THE last issue of the Canadian Magazine contains the following paragraph:

An article bearing the above title in the University of Ottawa Review, is none too

raising 'towers of talk' in the Hall of Assembly. But it is quite impossible to forget the view from 'Parliament Hill' or the foaming beauty of the river as it sweeps beneath the cliffs for miles be-



enthusiastic in describing the beauty of the Capital. "Dull must be the soul" who can spend even a day in the city of hill and stream without catching some of its charm. One may forget about the most noisy debate conducted by those who are

beyond the city. It is a comfort to those who are susceptible to word music that the old name "Bytown" was changed to the melodious "Ottawa," which is decidedly more in keeping with the city's picturesqueness. It is not surprising that three

such poets as Lampman, Campbell and Scott should have come out of a capital dowered so richly by Nature.

The attention of the people of Ottawa should be directed to the fact that while persons from other cities and from other countries appreciate the natural attractions of the city of Ottawa no person in authority seems to be greatly concerned over securing for Ottawa its proper place on the list of Canadian tourist resorts. An Ottawa gentleman was in New York recently and met a friend who said he had just returned from Canada. He asked his friend what part of Canada he had been in and in reply places like Hamilton, Toronto, Kingston and Montreal were mentioned. He said to his friend, "I am living in Ottawa and if you went to Kingston it is rather strange you should not have visited Ottawa." He was asked where Ottawa was, and in return he expressed some astonishment that a visit to the Dominion should have omitted the capital of the Dominion. The trouble seems to be that the railroads, particularly the Grand Trunk, have no interest in advertising Ottawa, and the municipal authorities make only intermittent efforts to supply this need. After all it seems that the transportation companies are the best and almost the only means of advertising the city as a tourist resort.

Of course Ottawa is included in the C. P. R. folders and the descriptive matter, but the bulk of American tourist travel seems to be along the line of Niagara Falls, Toronto, and the St. Lawrence down to Quebec. Some steps should be taken by the organized bodies in Ottawa to see that the Capital is properly described in those publications which are studied by the travelling public, especially by United States and British tourists.

Another point in connection with this same subject that has apparently been overlooked by everybody is that the city has a reasonable right to ask that the Houses of Parliament be kept in order and open to visitors during the summer after Parliament has been prorogued. As it is now any persons boasting to visitors of the two splendid Chambers in the Houses of

Parliament and escorting them up there will find a state of disarray, tables covered, and very often nearly all the seats. The Senate Chamber is frequently locked up altogether. That two of the principal attractions of the principal buildings in the city should not be available is something not easy to understand. Even the carpets are in places taken up and there is a general air of desolation about the place. As far as we know there is nothing in the constitution to prevent the Chambers of Parliament being kept during recess as they are kept during the session, and open to the public during reasonable hours.

The gilded throne upon which all our Governors General sat one after the other since the union of the two Canadas and which was removed from the Senate Chamber to make room for the double throne made necessary by the presence of the Princess Louise during the regime of the Marquis of Lorne, was put up in an attic and after a time was put out on a common along with other attic discards and was about to be put up at auction when attention was drawn to the fact that a historical chair of this kind was of great value, and should be retained by the country. It was as a matter of fact sold by the auctioneer, but by arrangement was bought in and sent to the Geological Museum, not the most appropriate place for it, where it remains.

It seems that the authorities in England will not give us a Great Seal with the King's head unless we return the Great Seal with the Queen's head and therefore that interesting souvenir is not available, but there are many things of great interest that might find a proper place in some room of the Parliament Buildings. When the new wing is erected let us hope that a room will be devoted to the gilded throne of the two Canadas, to a facsimile of the Great Seal, to neglected old paintings, and to old documents and other things of like nature. In the United States they place value on Liberty Bell and the original parchment of the Declaration of Independence, and many other things of historical associations which are gathered together in a room to which the public has

ready access every day of the year. Possibly such a room may be set apart in the new Geological Museum building now in course of erection.

Now that the Ottawa Improvement Commission has got a portion of its work finished with the result that Ottawa is said to have the finest driveway on the continent of America, and with all the natural attractions in and about Ottawa the question to be asked is what is the reason of the Capital of the Dominion being flagged along the tourist resort lines? There is no doubt that there are two factors in the handling of the travelling public, one is the railway with its advertising department actively at work bringing the people to a centre, and the other is the existence in that centre of a good hotel. Neither the Canadian Pacific nor the Grand Trunk Railways are interested in

any hotel in Ottawa and they hesitate to bring tourists to this city largely because it is felt that the hotel accommodation is not adequate. That is not saying that the existing hotel accommodation is not very comfortable, but in these days the travelling public compare hotels situated at different points and the new modern hotel is what they are looking for and is what they get in the places to which they are taken by the transportation companies, and in dealing with this problem we include as an important factor the transportation company known as the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company.

Here are some ideas for the responsible authorities and the business men of the city of Ottawa to ponder. There is no reason why a solution of the question should not be reached, but it will not be reached unless we reach out after it.



Israel Zangwill, Thomas Hardy, Hall Caine, Rudyard Kipling, English men of letter as caricatured by Max Bee Bohm.

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Published Weekly

ARNOTT J. MAGURN, Editor.

VOL. 8 AUG. 5, 1905 No. 4-5 6

THE demand for the new edition of Magurn's Parliamentary Guide and Work of General Reference, just issued, has been so large that the remainder of the edition will only go a certain distance. All orders should be accompanied by a remittance of \$2.00 and each order will be filled in its turn so long as the edition lasts. Revised and enlarged, 465 pages. Address A. J. Magurn, P. O. Box 1050, Ottawa.

THE congress of zemstvos which has been summoned to meet at Moscow this month to discuss M. Bulyguin's plan of reform has been holding its sittings. The congress was thoroughly representative in character. There were 280 elected delegates and some fifty supporters of reform. They met at the house of Prince Paul Dolgorakoff. Some alarm had been excited in official quarters by the rumor that they meant to make themselves a constituent assembly and that the drawing rooms of this son of the Lord Great Chamberlain were to be the tennis court of the Russian revolution. The meeting was interrupted by the police, but Count Heyden, the president replied that he and his colleagues were obeying the advice given by the Tsar to the Liberal deputation in June and that they put the authority of the Tsar above that of the Prefect. The police contented themselves with making a protest and taking the visiting cards of the delegates. The delegates then returned to the business of the congress, which was an examination of M. Bulyguin's proposals. The meeting condemned the system of class representation, and pronounced the concessions as regards personal freedom to be quite inadequate. Its own programme arranged for an Upper House to be elected by the local general electorate, and a national assembly of 840 members to be elect-

ed by universal, equal, direct, and secret ballot for a term of four years. It proposes to besicw on Russia a far more liberal and democratic Parliament than England possesses.

ADMIRAL ROJDESTVENSKY'S report on the battle of the Sea of Japan has been published in the *Liberte* in Paris, and it is a lurid document. Administrative corruption and official incompetence had sent him into battle with a sham fleet. The armour plating was not of the thickness specified, many of the shells did not explode, the ships could not carry the necessary coal, and none of them attained their guaranteed speed. Hopelessly handicapped by these weaknesses, the admiral



Admiral Rojdestvensky who was reported to be discharged from the hospital cured of the wounds received in the battle of the Korean Straits.

had to contend with mutinous and badly trained crews. There had been a mutiny at Madagascar, and the guns of Rojdestvensky's ships had to be trained on two other ships to restore order. There was another mutiny near Formosa, and in the battle itself it was not until Rojdestvensky's threatened to sink some of the ships of Admiral Nebogatoff's squadron that they took any part in the battle.

IT seems to be outside the spirit of a federal union for one portion of the general body to impose taxes on other portions. Attention has been called in England in the House of Commons to the tax on commercial travellers imposed by the Province of Quebec. A similar tax we believe has been imposed by the Province of British Columbia, and if recollection serves Prince Edward Island took similar action some

years ago. Even the Assembly of the Northwest Territories undertook four or five years ago to impose special burdens on companies incorporated by Dominion charter. Other instances might be given of legislative enactments in the different provinces which in a sense strike a blow at the unity and the idea of one people and one nation which ought to exist among Canadians.

The Enlargement of Confederation.

IN less than four weeks from now the birth of the two new provinces of the Dominion of Canada will be celebrated. The celebration for the Province of Alberta is fixed to take place at Edmonton Sept. 1, which is the date fixed by the statute for the erection of the both provinces. But the celebration at Regina for the Province of Saskatchewan will not take place until Sept. 4.

It is quite certain that His Excellency the Governor General will be personally present at functions so important to the people of the West as well as to the people of all the other provinces of Canada and to the Government of the United Kingdom which has in form the territorial jurisdiction over all the immense areas of land comprised within these two new provinces. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Prime Minister, and His Excellency's adviser, will doubtless accompany him. Sir Wilfrid is the leader of the Parliament which passed the acts establishing these new provinces and personally introduced the legislative in the House of Commons in a notable speech. The representation of the new provinces in

the Senate of Canada is to be four members each, and this may, after the completion of the next census, be increased to six. Each province is to be represented in the House of Commons on the same basis as the representation of the older provinces.

On Sept 1st it will become the duty of the Governor General, as advised by the government at Ottawa, to appoint a Lieutenant-Governor for Alberta and another for Saskatchewan. The salary for each is fixed at \$9,000 a year and it is paid by the Ottawa government. Then the Lieutenant-Governor of each province must send for some person whom he thinks qualified to form a government. This new Premier will select three or four other gentlemen to assist him in the administration of the affairs of the province. It shall be their duty as soon as the proper arrangements can be made, and within six months, to issue writs for the election of twenty five members of the new legislature. This election is to be held in every respect as was the last election to the Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories.

Mr. Balfour's Position.

THE position of the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, Prime Minister of Great Britain, is not an enviable one. He has lost control of the House of Commons, which is the seat of power, and he has lost the confidence of the country to which ultimately he must appeal. Just as the final blow was given to the Government of Lord Rosebery so it was in Committee of Supply that the Balfour administration met a smashing defeat. That it did not immediately smash the government was probably because that Mr. Balfour is not politically so sensitive as was the Earl of Rosebery. It is true that Mr. Balfour's adverse majority in Committee of Supply was only three but it must be remembered that Lord Rosebery's Government was ended by an adverse majority of only seven. It is noted also by some English writers that the division which voted want of confidence in the Balfour administration was a regular division and a pretty fair attendance. Lord Rosebery lost office on a vote taken in a House of 257 members while Mr. Balfour was defeated in a House just five short of 400. The Prime Minister's response to the demand for his resignation was marked with all the cynical indifference of his distinguished family.

It is five years in October since the present parliament was elected. Mr. Balfour has clung to office during the past two years against the evident wish of the electors as manifested in the bye-elections during that period. It is quite clear that he has about gone the length of his tether. It is said that he only desired an autumn session in order to pass a redistribution bill and then he would go to the country. He learned, however, that the practice of the British House of Commons was not to rush a Redistribution Bill through but to pass a measure of that kind in a sober and deliberate spirit, and con-

sequently Mr. Balfour withdrew the redistribution resolutions, of which he had given notice, intimating that he would instruct boundary commissioners between now and the autumn session.

On the whole such an able and dignified parliamentary leader as Mr. Balfour is giving an impression of a man who is losing the control of parliament, defying public opinion, and clinging to office solely to please his parliamentary followers.



Mr. Balfour declining to resign as leader of the Government upon defeat in the British House of Commons.

Carnegie's Life of Watt.

James Watt. By Andrew Carnegie. Doubleday, Page & Co.

WHEN we remember the many respects in which the careers of Andrew Carnegie and James Watt, ran side by side to each other, it is not difficult to appreciate the enthusiasm with which Mr. Carnegie approached the task of writing a biography of the inventor of the steam engine, an invention, as the Boston Transcript notes, to which the ironmaster owes much of his fortune. Curiously enough, however, he tells us that until he was requested to write his new "Life," he knew little of the history either of the steam engine or of Watt, and that it was primarily a desire to know more that influenced him to turn biographer. The result is a compact and agreeable presentation, not only of the salient facts of Watt's personality and career, but of a philosophy of success founded upon the experiences of both these interesting Scotchmen. Indeed it is in the expression of the author's views of life and the world that the work's value mainly lies, for, as a biography, it adds naught to the store of available information. It is an "exposition of the common sense philosophy of success as the result of industry and labor, with James Watt to illustrate." Mr. Carnegie's philosophizing begins almost with the opening chapter. Writing of the necessity which early cast Watt on his own resources, he declares:

"Fortunate it is for our subject, and more so for the world, that he was favored by falling heir to the best heritage, as Mr. Morley terms in his address to the Midland Institute—the necessity at an early age to

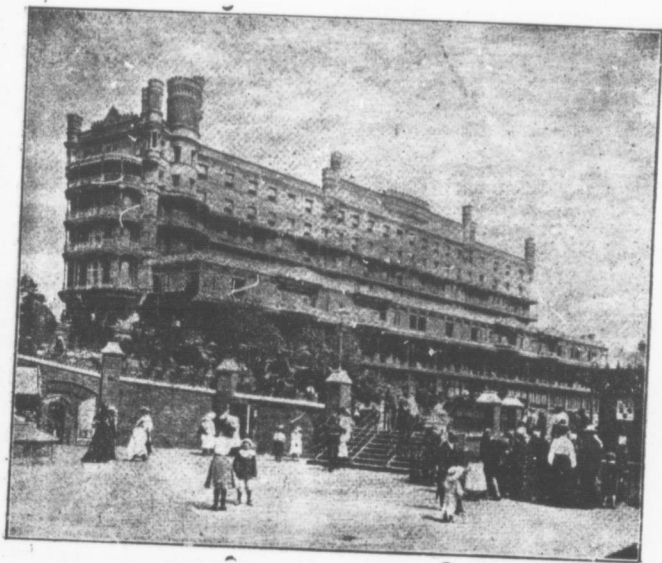
go forth into the world and work for the means needed for his own support." President Garfield's verdict was to the same effect. "The best heritage to which a man can be born is poverty." The writer's knowledge of the usual effect of the heritage of milliondums upon the sons of millionaires leads him to concur with those high authorities."

After this, it is only reasonable to expect a highly sympathetic study of Watt's struggles and achievements, and of the factors assisting or retarding his progress. From his earliest youth, as Mr. Carnegie shows, displayed great manual dexterity—a faculty which was to stand to him in good stead in the construction of his magnum opus—a lively and energetic mind, uncommon resourcefulness, and an innate determination to master knowledge. In this last characteristic is found the keynote of his success. It must be remembered that while he was busied in the workroom provided for him by the authorities of Glasgow University, Professor Black commissioned him to build an organ.

"Watt," writes Mr. Carnegie, "knew nothing about organs, but he immediately undertook the work, and the result was an indisputable success that led to his constructing, for a mason's lodge in Glasgow, a larger 'finger organ,' which elicited the surprise and admiration of musicians.".... When we investigate.... this seeming sleight of hand triumph with the organs, we find, that upon agreeing to make the first, Watt immediately devoted himself to

the study of the laws of harmony, making science supplement his lack of the musical ear. As usual, the study was exhaustive. Of course he found and took for guide the highest authority, a profound but obscure book by Professor Smith, of Cambridge University, and, mark this, he first made a model of the forthcoming organ.... We

note that the taking of infinite pains, this forearming of himself, this knowing of everything that was to be known, the note of thorough preparation in Watt's career, is ever conspicuous. The best proof that he was a man of true genius is that he first made himself master of all knowledge bearing upon his tasks."



A summer resort hotel in England.

Failure of the Kaiser's Policy Predicted.

THAT the Emperor William II. acted in a consistent manner and in pursuance of definite plans when he supplanted France in the favor of the Sultan at Tangier is apparent to some European observers from the course of previous events. Germany wishes to keep Morocco independent, because she aspires to be a Mediterranean Power, and Morocco commands the western gate of the Mediterranean. She has large interests in Syria and Mesopotamia and these are worked from the Mediterranean. In the Far East she has to protect her commerce in China and Oceania, and these regions and the East Coast of Africa are approachable through the eastern gate of the Mediterranean, the Suez Canal. As Russia worked her course to a port on the Pacific, so Germany hopes to force her way southward to a sea outlet on the Adriatic at Trieste, or on the Aegean at Salonica. Such is the contention of Francesco Evoli, of Rome, who proceeds to show what part France and England are to play in the Emperor's plan "to change Germany's European policy into a world policy." And first, as to France's position on the continent of Africa, he says:

"France's colonial empire in Africa is homogenous and complete. Her possessions extend from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic and to Lake Tchad in Central Africa, the lake region. They comprise Algeria, Tunis, the hinterland of Tripoli, the French Sudan, the French Kongo, Gambia, and Senegal.

"Between her western and northern territories crops up Morocco, the possession of which either in the form of a protectorate a regency or under some other diplomatic

arrangement would give to the African colonial empire of France a continuity and formidable size which would guarantee to France its peaceful occupation for the future."

He goes on to say that the other Powers interested in Morocco were Spain, Italy and England, every one of them strong Mediterranean Powers and exercising great influence in the court of Tangier. France, after the affair of Fashoda came into accord with England; Spain was too weak to follow her commerce into African colonization, Italy felt her influence vanish on the death of the Sultan Muley Hassan. It seemed as if England and France alone remained to claim Northwestern Africa. But a formidable commercial rival of England had meanwhile appeared in Germany. To quote further: "England now saw herself confronted in her commerce and commercial relations by two strong rivals, America and Germany. The sudden appearance of the latter country in the arena of world politics, with a new and powerful navy seemed likely to diminish the supremacy of England as a world power, to snatch from her her domination of the sea and threaten her even in her island home. Today the aim of the military and naval policy of England is directed against her only two enemies, Russia and Germany."

It was in view of these circumstances that England formed the entente with France, of which this writer says:

"The entente of 1904 is not only interesting because of its content, but it has an importance of historic significance, in that it marks an epoch in the life and po-

litical relations of two great nations."

France was enjoying a free hand in Morocco, exploring the interior, putting down insurrections against the Sultan developing the military power and material resources of the country and superintending the administration of justice, advancing loans for the construction of roads and means of transport, and raising fortifications. Then it was that William II. appeared upon the scene and gained the ear of the Sultan. French influence was destroyed, Delcasse dismissed, and Germany established at Tangier.

At the conference of the powers which is to settle the rival claims of Germany and France in Morocco, Germany's position as a world power must be decided. The Emperor of Germany aims at extending German commerce and influence in the east." William wishes to appear before the Mussulman world as the sole defender of the rights of the Caliphate in Europe." But he must have his price for this—concessions in Syria and Palestine, commercial privileges and railroad rights, and grants in the vast mineral regions of Anatolia. As a matter of fact, German influence has at this moment supplanted that of either France, England or Russia, with the Turkish Government.

Speaking of the entente between England and France, this writer continues:

"At this present moment the diplomatic understanding between England and France considerably diminishes Germany's chance of predominance in the Mediterranean, and it must prove a gigantic

barrier to German colonial expansion in every quarter of the globe. This barrier must prove insurmountable if the United States become a party to the entente, in accordance with the words uttered in Paris some days ago by the new ambassador of the great republic of North America on the occasion of presenting his credentials."

Francesco Evoli proceeds to say that the preponderance of France in the Levant, where French religious establishments "form so many admirable agencies for introducing French policy, industry and commerce," is dependent upon France's protectorate over Christians in the Orient. This protectorate, he says, William II. showed his readiness to accept by accepting "with great pomp and political emphasis," the Cross of the Holy Sepulcher.

At last he speaks of the coming conference of the Powers, and says that England and France will be paramount in the decisions arrived at. In his own words:

"The conclusion of the whole affair, granted the cooperation of Germany and the eventuality of a conference, seems to be obvious. The conference will grant to France the opportunity of carrying on, as the Power most interested in the tranquility, development and progress of Morocco, all the reforms necessary in that country, for no one can deny that the necessity of her African colonies depends upon the pacification of the Shereefian dominions. When this has been done, will not the shout over Germany's diplomatic triumph appear to have been slightly premature?"



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MR. JOHN REDMOND, M. P.

The Irish parliamentary leader whose appeal for unity in his London speech has caused much comment.

British Army Contract Scandals

THE British press are deeply stirred by the revelations of corruption and "graft" in the army supply departments South Africa, as laid bare in the report of a Parliamentary commission. It appears from this report, as published in the British newspapers, that at the conclusion of hostilities in South Africa between the English and the Boers, the English Commissariat found itself, in June, 1902, in possession of accumulated food supplies, distributed through various depots in the Transvaal, Orange River Colony, Cape Colony, and Natal. There were sufficient provisions to feed 300,000 men and 200,000 animals for four months. Before General Kitchener left South Africa, at the end of that month, he formed a new department of the Army Service Corps and gave instructions to this "Sales Department" to sell this surplus, which involved the sum of \$30,000,000 or \$35,000,000.

Charges having been brought against those who carried out General Kitchener's instructions, a Parliamentary Commission was appointed under Lieut. Gen. Sir W. F. Butler, K.C.B., to investigate these charges, and the report has dropped like a bombshell in the midst of high military and ministerial circles in England. The point of the report, which incriminates military officers of high rank, is that these supplies fell into the hands of a "ring," which included some chief members of Kitchener's "Sales Department." The goods left the Government's hands at a nominal price, and the members of the ring who purchased them resold them at a high profit sometime selling the same supplies back to the army at a large advance.

One man named Meyer who made about \$10,000 a day in this manner, is describ-

ed by the commission as "a person possessing a remarkable mental grasp of the necessities of a financial situation." The brother of the Army Director of Supplies was "the salaried servant of favored firms," and had "his brother's sanction to appear openly as the engaged servant of the contractor Meyer." Some of the contractors made profits of from 50 per cent. to 500 per cent." The Government supplies were forwarded to inland army depots in South Africa at great expense, "apparently to be sold on arrival at a nominal price, their sale rendering the Government liable for customs duties, which in some cases is alone greater than the total price they had realized." The London Saturday Review, in speaking of this report, blames the incompetency of the army officers, and even suggests a reflection on Lord Kitchener. Its general verdict is as follows:

"The report . . . is most unpleasant reading. It involves the most serious charges against a variety of people, both military and civilian; on the one hand, it opens out visions of untold folly and inaptitude for business on the part of some officers of the Army Service Corps charged with both the disposal and provision of army stores, and on the other hand it suggests villainy on the side of the civilian contractors fairly eclipsing even their performances in other campaigns."

The Times is inclined as much as possible to discount the grave import of the document, and says:

"It remains a paper which must cause a profound impression not merely among the lovers of scandalous 'sensations' but among those who have at heart the honor and welfare of the army and the empire. That impression would have been deeper

with responsible men were it not for the extravagant and tasteless rhetoric in which much of the report is clothed, and for the obscurity of certain passages, which appear to suggest imputations that either should have been made outright or should not have been made at all. Devices of that order may be calculated to inflame certain kinds of opinion; but they can only excite doubts as to the judicial character of the report among those who are most competent to understand the grave matters with which it deals."

The Standard puts down the whole affair to the business incapacity of military men and would avoid personal reflections. It remarks:

"If for the present we disregard the accusations against individuals, the story told by the committee, in the voluminous evidence which is published simultaneously with the report, is an extraordinary revelation of the incapacity of military men for dealing with matters of business."

Not so the Chronicle, which takes the opportunity to have a fling at the War Office under the Balfour ministry, and terms the report "one of the most scathing and unpleasantly spicy documents ever presented for the perusal of the British public." It adds:

"Some people, we see, apply the epithet 'astounding' to the disclosures of the latest—but not, we fear, the last—War Office scandal. We can not accept it: the disclosures are entirely in keeping with the ineptitude which has marked every stage of the War Office's administration."

The Morning Post accuses the report of being "devoid of judicial character and even judicial tone" and of "throwing suspicion broadcast upon a number of officers

of the army and other persons"; while the Daily News thinks that the Secretary of War is "obviously desirous of whitewashing the parties to these disgraceful scandals." The Manchester Guardian also comes down upon Mr. Arnold Foster—principally for his delay in ordering the investigation—but suspends judgment on its results; while the Birmingham Post lays on the lash with a heavy hand, and says the report "will be read with shame and indignation." It continues:

"For some days many tongued rumor attributed all sorts of dreadful disclosures to this report but the actual document is indeed, more remarkable than any hint or suggestion of its contents could have conveyed. We must confess never having read condemnation more sweeping or criticism more scathing. It is difficult to discuss the report in measured terms."

SPECIAL EXCURSIONS TO THE SEASIDE AND MARITIME PROVINCES.

Attention is called to the public notice of special excursion rates on the Intercolonial Railway to the Seaside and Maritime Provinces, from Western Ontario. The splendid train service of the "Ocean Limited" and "Maritime Express" is familiar to the travelling public, who will do well to take advantage of this opportunity. The dining and sleeping cars on these trains are equal to anything of the kind on the continent.

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SERGE JULIEVITCH WITTE

Russia's man of the hour, the chief peace plenipotentiary who has just arrived at Washington.

Reminiscences of Jules Verne.

AN appreciative character sketch of the late Jules Verne is contributed to the *Annales*, Paris, by Adolph Brisson. To this French statesman Verne often said: "You need not praise me. My work is the source of my only happiness. When I finish one of my books I am uneasy and not happy again until I have broken ground for another. For me to be idle is to suffer." Verne was very regular in his habits of work. In reading the newspapers and reviews he adopted an order to which he always strictly adhered. He began with the *Temps* always, then he took up the *Figaro*, and then the *Gaulois*. Always in this order. On the days that the municipal council of Amiens assembled he was deprived of his reading, for he always performed his duties as city father with admirable conscientiousness. M. Brisson narates about one special visit to Amiens. He was surprised, he says, to find that Verne had traveled but little, and that his information about places and peoples was mainly gathered from books. He confessed to me, says M. Brisson, "that he had a yacht and that he had sailed in it a little in the English channel and on the Mediterranean." "And have you never been any further than that?" "Never" he said. "Have you never seen any cannibals?" "Never." "Nor any Mongolians?" "Never." "You haven't even made a tour of the world in eighty days?" "I have never even made a tour of the world. The author had nothing but a planisphere hung in his study, and this he had covered with confused marks, "just

to amuse myself by tracing the roads taken by my heroes." Ranged on the shelves of his library, M. Brisson informs us, were translations of his works, and all languages were represented there. There was "The Mysterious Island" in Japanese, and "The Voyage to the Moon" in Arabic. Verne started out with the intention of becoming a sort of Balzac of the drama. He meant to shake modern society to its foundations by the audacity and truth of his descriptions. His publisher, M. Hetsel, Sr., however, hearing of this ambition, read the young author a lecture. "My child, stop to believe what I tell you. I know what I say by experience. Do not squander your strength. You are founding—or, at least not founding, renewing—a style of literature which has hitherto appeared exhausted. Work this thoroughly. You will draw from it a golden harvest as well as a harvest of glory. This is what you must do—from this day onward you must give me two romances per year. We will sign the contract tomorrow." His production was as regular as that of the apple trees of his native land, but it was more abundant, and furnished two harvests a year—one in spring and one in autumn; and, moreover, no accident ever suspended the regularity of its advent. For forty years Jules Verne was known as an indulgent and amiable savant, who made a pastime of scientific fancy and taught children to think by telling them stories. But he was something more and better—he was a great romance writing idealist:

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A scene at the Militia Camp at Rockcliffe near Ottawa.