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FEBRUARY 27, 1904

EVENTS

PUBLISHED
WEEKLY

Mr. Monk on
the State of
the Parly
Balfour and
Bourassa



Miss Edith Wharton.

Blue Book
"Want Ads."
Binding us
Closer
War Pictures

The RIDEAU PRESS, Ottawa, Can.

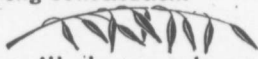


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EVENTS

Published Weekly.

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Vol. 6, No. 9.

OTTAWA, FEB. 27, 1904.

Whole No. 258.

Mr. Monk on the State of the Party.

IT was well known in the inner political circles a month ago that Mr. F. D. Monk, the federal Conservative leader in the province of Quebec, had written a letter to Mr. R. L. Borden, the leader in the Dominion, announcing that he would vacate the post he occupied as leader in the province of Quebec. This has now been verified by the publication of the letter which is dated Jan. 17. In it Mr. Monk states that the task of directing the Opposition in Quebec is a difficult one, "that there is disunion and that certain elements of the party were not in sympathy with him but on the contrary were hostile. He felt, therefore, that he could make himself more useful in the ranks of the party but rather ominously concludes his letter with the statement that he "should apply himself to the defence of the interests of his electors who were entitled to all his consideration. This would seem to mean that Mr. Monk will devote himself to the electors of the county of Jacques Cartier which

he represents in the House and will take no further part in the provincial organization where he found Mr. Graham of the Star and Mr. Tarte of La Patrie banded together against him. Mr. Monk occupies the same position in the province of Quebec in relation to the Conservative party that Mr. Laurier did when Mr. Alexander Mackenzie was the leader of the Opposition and it will be a rather hard task on the leader of the Opposition to select from among a party whose leader says is disunited another leader who will unite the varying factions. It is not unlikely that Mr. Borden, who is now sojourning for his health down at Virginia Springs, will not approach the task at all but refrain from making any appointment, in which case Mr. Tarte will make a gallant attempt to assume the position by virtue of activity and experience. In that event it is certain that if Mr. Tarte put his nose into the county of Jacques Cartier it would be put out of joint very speedily.

Significance of Bye-Elections.

A RATHER extraordinary view of the results of the recent bye-elections in Canada is taken by the Chatham, N. B. World in its issue of the 20th inst. to the effect that the majorities as compared with the general election of 1900 showed an aggregate loss to the government of over 4,000 or an average loss of 640 for each constituency, and it is added that with a similar change throughout the Dominion at the next general election the government would have less than 50 members in the House of Commons.

There were altogether during the past two weeks 12 bye elections spread over different provinces and of these the government carried 9. In that proportion the representation of the whole Dominion would give the Liberals 160 members in the House of Commons at the next general election. Majorities are always relative things relating to the total vote polled. Local issues, the character of the candidate, his popularity, and so on, are the things which usually count at a bye-election. The government of the day is seldom on trial in a bye election in Canada. Public policy is not at stake. The policy of the government is fixed by the character of the government returned by the people at the general election, and unless the government majority is narrow the policy cannot be affected and is not brought in at these bye-elections. The port of St. John was exploited in the recent bye-election to an extent that would not be possible at a general election on account of the reflex action in Halifax. Majorities are sometimes cut down or increased by hundreds if the roads are heavy, or there is a bad storm on polling day. If the strength of one party lay in the county town and populated centres a storm would naturally keep many of the farmers at home and the

other side would lose in proportion. Majorities, therefore, as we have said, may vary greatly. Mr. Clarke Wallace had a majority at one time of over 4,000 but the next time he had only 820 which proved nothing at all, except that 800 was nearer the normal than the 4,000. This same constituency of West York elected a Liberal against Mr. Clarke Wallace's brother by a majority of 111. This was an apparent turnover of nearly 1000 votes, but it could not be used as an argument to show that the Conservative party in Ontario were going down at the rate of 1,000 votes in each constituency. That would be absurd.

What counts is the number of seats carried. That is what puts a government in power or puts it out. If a majority of 300 or 600 is only half what it was at a previous election it is still quite large enough to make the seat certain for the side that has that reduced majority and for the government to carry 9 seats out of 12 seems to us something for the Opposition to deplore as the result of that would be to make the next House of Commons consist of 160 Liberals and 54 Conservatives. We trust it will be more evenly divided than that.

The statement quoted above from our New Brunswick contemporary as to the majority being reduced by over 4,000 in the contested bye-elections must fairly be taken in connection with the fact that there were 12 bye-elections instead of 8 and the increase in the majorities of the 4 which went to the government by acclamation must be counted in favor of the government in which case there would be no reduction at all.

In contrast with the speculative comment on the results of the Canadian bye-elections let us glance at a summary of the British bye-elections held since Mr. Chamberlain announced his policy of pre-

ferential protection and retaliation. The number is 28. In these 28 the Conservatives had a majority of 12 but as a result of the re-opening of the seats the Liberals have a majority of 2 seats. That is what makes and unmakes governments, not the size of the majority on one side or the other. The Laurier administration has a majority in the House of Commons at present of over half a hundred seats. In order to displace the government the Opposition must win seats from the other side in sufficient number to "deprive the" government of any majority at all. If they

could repeat the "splendid triumph" they won in St. John in a sufficient number of constituencies at the general election the government would go down and out. But to argue from the point of view that a majority of 600 is not just as effective as one of 1,200 is nonsense. If out of these 12 bye-elections in Canada the Opposition had won 7 instead of 3, there would have been some case, but in 4 of them they did not even put up a candidate, so that the majorities in these 4 constituencies for the government candidates must be represented by the total number of votes on the rolls.



Blue Book "Wants Ads."

THE Ottawa government seems to have turned itself into a wants column advertisement, not a very dignified position for a government to occupy. They are issuing weekly reports of commercial agents and in the one dated Feb. 22, 1904 we find the following:—

“...An agent leaving shortly to reside and travel in Canada seeks the selling agencies, mainly on commission, of a few large firms, especially in oils, paints, cloth, lace, curtains and cotton piece goods.”

This is headed, “Agency wanted.” Why the Canadian government should devote the official press of the country to a free advertisement to some man who wants an agency it is very difficult to imagine.

Another advertisement is from a man in London who wants to trade in Canadian cottons in a South African market. It would only cost him two or three stamps to communicate with the cotton manufacturers of Canada whose names appear in every commercial directory which is readily found in a dozen places in London. It appears, however, that this man goes to the curator of the Canadian section of the Imperial Institute and tells his business to him. The curator thereupon takes the official stationery and writes out to the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa. The Department prepares and sends

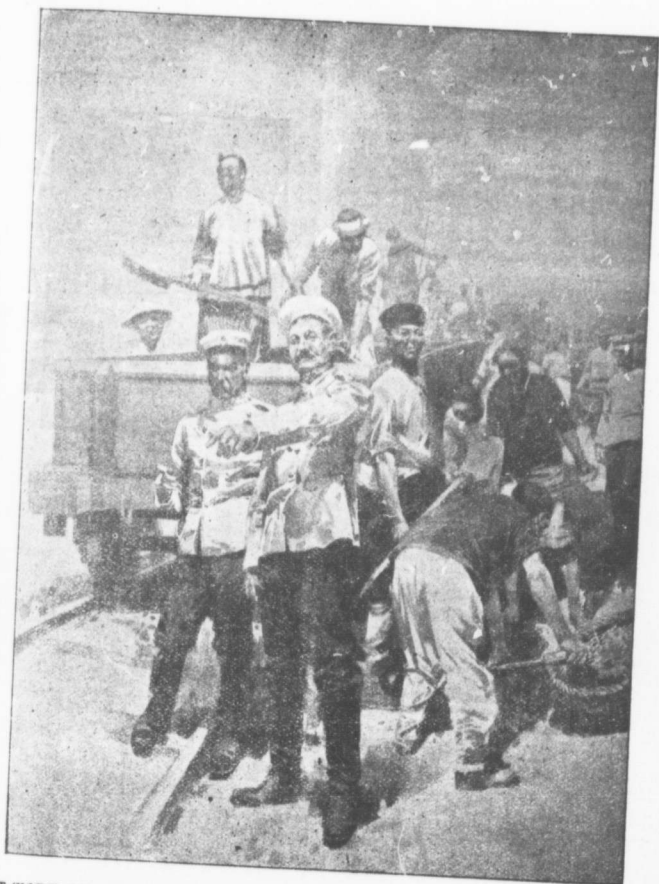
to the Printing Bureau the inquiry from the curator and issues it subsequently in printed form. It is satisfactory to know that the gentleman in question is “possessed of good references.” He, too, wants an agency with a commission in London and to have consigned to him certain products which he would send on to the South African market through the English channels.

Another gentleman or firm engaged in the tin plate trade in Swansea desires to communicate with Canadian lumber firms, but instead of resorting to the directory where the names would be found in large type, and writing direct to them the firm in Swansea appears to want the Canadian lumber people to write first to them, and so a long inquiry is set up in type, and circulated, referring to the wants of the firm at Swansea in eleven boards. “May we ask if you would be good enough to help us by placing our inquiry before Canadian firms.”

We wonder if all the people in Great Britain and elsewhere who deal with Canadian firms are going to communicate through the red tape of a government department and the applicants for employment and those who desire to establish an agency? If the Department of Trade and Commerce is not careful it will run into a farce.

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AT WORK ON THE LINE OF COMMUNICATIONS: REPAIRING DAMAGES AT DALNY.

The importance to Russia of the railway to Port Arthur cannot be over-estimated; hence the feverish anxiety to repair the damage done by the sea to the line at Dalny.

EVENTS]

Published Weekly.

ARNOTT J. MAGURN, Editor.

VOL. 5. FEB. 27, 1904. No. 9

A DISASTROUS fire occurred recently when a great part of the Turin National Library, one of the two or three of the most valuable in Italy, was burnt. The library contained about 320,000 volumes, many of which have been destroyed. But it was most remarkable for its manuscripts, which were stored together in a hall which appears to have been completely gutted. Over a thousand Latin manuscripts are said to have perished, including a palimpsest of Cicero and a manuscript of Pliny's Natural History adorned with miniatures of the school of Mantegna; also several Greek manuscripts, one of the ninth century with Byzantine miniatures, and many others in various Oriental languages.

THE London Speaker says about Mr. Seddon's Preferential Tariff Trade Bill.—Mr. Seddon sent home glowing accounts of the enthusiasm with which the colony had assented to the idea of preferential trade with the mother country. He did not mention that the idea, as embodied in his bill, was so magnanimous as to include an offer of better terms to foreign countries than the terms offered to the mother country.

"Where any country not being part of the British dominions, reduces or abolishes, or proposes to reduce or abolish the duty on any products or manufacture of New Zealand, the Governor may enter into an agreement with that country to reduce or abolish the duty on any article or articles the produce or manufacture of such country to an extent that the estimated revenue so remitted shall equal as nearly as possible the estimated revenue remitted by that country, provided that no such agreement shall have effect until ratified by Parliament."

This clause is a very important part of the bill, and it is curious that Mr. Seddon

did not mention it. For it means that America or Germany, if they admit New Zealand goods free, can have free access to the markets of New Zealand, whereas we, who admit her goods free already have a stiff tariff against us. This, we presume, is what Mr. Chamberlain calls "an offer."



John A. Cooper.
The new President of the Canadian Press Association.

THE latest joke on the crafty, astute members of the International Commission on the Alaska boundary, instructions to mark which in accordance with the decision of the tribunal have just been issued, is that they marked on their map and inserted in their written decision a particular point as the summit of a mountain whereas as a matter of fact it is a hole in the ground. This is an actual fact, the hole in the ground being at the intersection of two streams and the written judgment of the tribunal, describes this point as the summit of a mountain. The line of demarcation is altogether indicated on the map and in the judgment by the summits of mountains. The work of the commissioners appointed will be to discover where those mountains are and to so mark the boundary that it will be fixed for all time.

THE parliamentary committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association have reported specially on the condition of the labor market in Canada. They sent

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out inquiries asking members of the Association if they needed any labor and if so to what extent. The report states that in reply to 1306 circulars 434 were received. These 400 business men or firms stated that they needed 2133 men, 2189 girls and 285 boys. The report further states that the members were referred to sources of supply in Great Britain.

	Under ground	Above ground
Skilled labor.....	3764	952
Laborers.....	3436	1595
Boys.....	692	208
	7869	2753

In addition to these 468 men were employed on construction work at the different collieries during the year.

Nearly all the collieries worked full time during the year, the Dominion Coal Co. leading with 300 working days, five days more than in the preceding year. These figures, which are from the official returns, go to explain the rapid growth in population of our chief mining centres.

THE souls of men and women in Ontario and Quebec were refreshed on Sunday last by a shower of rain. The welcome rain. The Frost King had held these provinces in an ever-tightening grip for three months. Any little change there was in the evenness of the cold only made it colder. The frost bit hard into the ground and all the pipes carrying the indispensable elements for the use of industry and household requirements became frozen. As week after week and month after month passed by people asked each other, how long is this going to last? Even travel had to stop. The railways were ice and snowbound. Men who could recall fifty years said that they never saw any winter like it, not only as to the intensity of frost and its long uninterrupted continuance, but also as to the quantity of snow. The January thaw was proved to be a hollow mockery, a myth. The rain of last Sunday only lasted for a few hours and then it began to freeze up again and to freeze down and to freeze all round. The prospects are that we may look for a thaw somewhere about the end of April. When we get a winter that isn't duplicated more than once in a hundred years you can never tell when it will end or how. It has been a bad winter and it will no doubt have a bad end.

WHEAT touched the dollar mark in Winnipeg and in Chicago last week. How high it will go or whether it will

THE importance to Nova Scotia of the coal industry is indicated by the fact that during last year the coal mines employed over eleven thousand men. The development and growth of the country and the progress of the times in general are also indicated by the significant fact that while in 1902, 4,600 men were employed in the Cape Breton collieries 7,266 were employed in 1903. The largest number of men are credited in the official returns to the Dominion Coal Co. who employed last year within a few of 5,000 men. The most notable increase, however, is credited to the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. It is put down in the table as the Sydney mines where 1,536 men were employed last year as against 908 the year before. The following figures give the number of men employed at the Cape Breton and mainland collieries during the past two years:

Colliery	1903	1902
Dominion	4791	3454
Sydney Mines.....	1526	908
G. and B'House.....	120	81
Sydney C. Co.	47	32
New Campbellton.....	77	36
Port Hood.....	235	92
Mabou.....	105	.....
Broad Cove.....	365	.....
Mainland collieries:--		
Chignecto.....	55	28
Joggins.....	286	276
Springhill.....	1454	1537
Acadia.....	1120	835
International.....	702	655
Marsh.....	108	95
Minidie.....	88	33
Fundy.....	13	.....

The classes of men employed are as follows for 1903:--

stay as high as a dollar can only be conjectured. It is a long while since wheat was sold for a dollar on the Grain Exchange in Winnipeg. The war between Japan and Russia is putting up the price. Between the bright prospects of wheat and the Dominion Exhibition the city of Winnipeg promises to have a high old time this year.

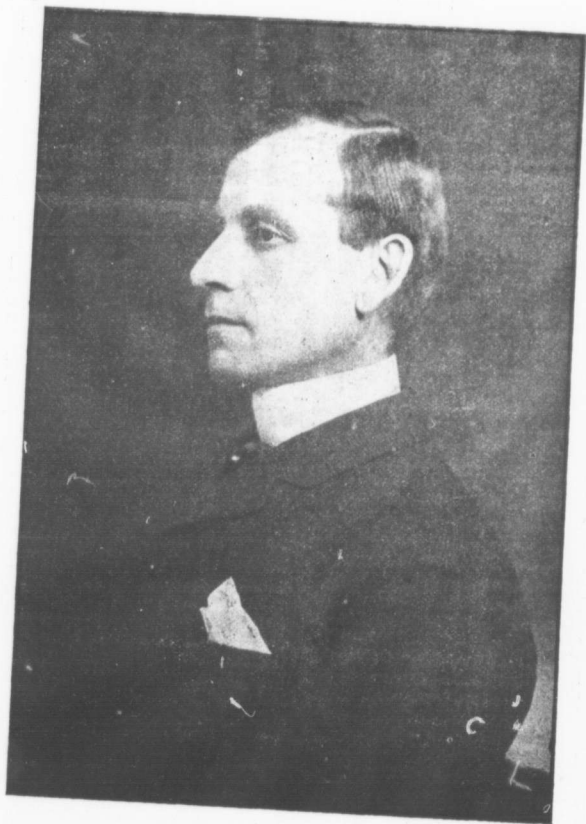
THE war broke out Feb. 8. Up to Feb. 23 no news, after the first two engagements, had been received by the press. The enterprising daily press, however, managed to print two or three pages a day of write-up, and conjecture, and gossip, and dear knows what. But of news there was nary a bit.

THE Canadian cable service, subsidized by the Canadian taxpayers, continues to cable over the most extraordinary stuff. For instance on Tuesday of this week the daily papers published the opinion of "an eminent Canadian official" on Mr. Chamberlain's alleged policy. The cabling of anonymous letters may appear to the Canadian cable service as justifiable, but to the mind of any sensible man it is simply monstrous in view of the large expenditure of public money. The daily papers that published this extraordinary despatch would refuse to publish an anonymous letter if sent direct to the office, but when it comes through the Canadian cable service it is published with large head lines. The editors of some of the Canadian papers have peculiar ideas as to the application of the ethical rules governing publication. Even the most inexperienced would refuse to publish an anonymous letter if sent in from their own town, but when cabled over from London it is not only published but given a most prominent position. Who could the eminent Canadian official be? The Governor-General and Lord Dundonald might both be improperly described as eminent Canadian officials. How valuable their personal views on Mr. Chamberlain's policy would be to Canada can easily be imagined. Possibly the Dominion Statistician has been writing over his approval and is described as an eminent official.

Possibly it is one of the minor deputy ministers. You can't tell, for it depends on the curious idea of some person in England on the question of eminence. Every intelligent reader can at once see that the word itself is misused. There is no such person as an eminent Canadian official.

ALTHOUGH the five months' struggle of the textile operatives at Crimmitschau for the reduction of the working day from eleven to ten hours has failed, there are signs that it has made a deep impression on public opinion in Germany. The victory of the employers was entirely due to the financial assistance extended to them by federated employers in all parts of the country, and while this, on the one hand, must have had the effect of widening the social and political chasm between capital and labor in the Fatherland, it has directed the attention of large numbers of thoughtful citizens to the dangers of the situation. This feeling is taking the form of a demand on the part of social reformers outside the pale of the Social Democrats for prompt legislation introducing a legal ten-hours day for textile operatives, more particularly in the interest of the married women employed in the factories. During the struggle it was shown that the eleven hours' working day is destructive of the physique and stamina of the women, and responsible indirectly for much of the domestic misery which characterises the textile area.

UNDoubtedly the railway statistics form some index of the activity of the trade and commerce of the Dominion. The annual report of the minister of railways to be presented to parliament in a few weeks shows that during the year 1,907 miles were built. The gross earnings increased by \$2,400,000. The net earnings were a little over \$28,000,000 compared with \$26,000,000 in 1902. There were 22,000,000 passengers carried, an increase of over a million and a half, and the freight increased by 5,000,000 tons. These figures do not include the electric railways whose earnings were \$7,233,000.



N. A. BELCOURT, M.P.
Who will probably be the government's candidate for Speaker of the House of Commons
next month.

Balfour and Bourassa.

WE have been able to read this week the extended reports of the declaration of policy by the British government in the House of Commons on Feb. 18. The policy was announced by Mr. Gerald Balfour, a brother of the Prime Minister's and a colleague in the cabinet. That policy was summed up in Mr. Balfour's presence by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach in the following words:—

What does my right hon. friend say? First of all, he put aside that peculiar notion which, as far as I know, has really not been spread abroad by anyone in authority, that this country is on the brink of ruin. Secondly, he reiterated the declaration already plainly made by the Prime Minister at Sheffield, that taxes on food are not included in the policy of His Majesty's government. Thirdly, he stated that the duty averaging 10 per cent on manufactured and partly manufactured goods is also excluded from that policy; that the policy of his Majesty's Government is only the policy of Retaliation, and that the issue at the next General Election, whenever it may come, will only be that policy, and that the result of that General Election, if it should be favourable to his Majesty's Government, would not entitle it to carry out the policy of colonial preference. My right hon. friend clinched the matter by declaring himself opposed to Protection, no

doubt on behalf of the Government. He stated that in his opinion Protection was not a wise policy, and he explained that by Protection he meant the imposition of a tax on the consumer for the benefit of the producer.

Mr. Gerald Balfour in stating that neither food nor raw material would be taxed use the following language with reference to Mr. Chamberlain:—

or my part, speaking in my individual capacity while I am in favor of the policy of preference, if the colonies are able and willing satisfactorily to meet us, I am not equally bound to approve of the method of carrying it out which has been put forward and defended with extreme eloquence and ability by my right hon. friend the member for West Birmingham. I say that the policy of the government does not involve the taxing of food.

Here in the most official and precise manner was Mr. Chamberlain repudiated. For denouncing Mr. Chamberlain's policy as bad and as opposed to the interests of Canada Mr. Bourassa is now being taken to task in some of the daily papers, but really Mr. Bourassa says nothing more than Mr. Gerald Balfour, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and the best statesmen in Britain.

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Binding us Closer.

THE Conservative party were not able to agree on any resolution to be presented to the House of Commons during the protracted session of last year. Nevertheless it appeared from the speeches of Mr. R. L. Borden on the stump to be the desire of the party to use Mr. Chamberlain against the Laurier government. The following is probably a fair example of the way in which it was intended to make use of what is called Mr. Chamberlain's policy:—

With so many of these frank admissions from the United States that the Chamberlain policy must be thwarted, if possible, it is important that Canada should back up the Chamberlain scheme vigorously. Unfortunately for Canada, the present premier Sir Wilfrid Laurier, has refused the offer of the Conservative leader, Mr. Borden, to make a unanimous endorsement of the Chamberlain policy in the Canadian parliament. If the Chamberlain policy of binding closer and strengthening the British empire fails, the Laurier government will have much to answer for.

No person, we fancy, either a member of the Laurier administration or a supporter has any objection to the British empire being strengthened. Probably they are all warm advocates of it. It is a question of method that is at issue. Mr. Chamberlain's method is bad. It is pronounced bad by the British House of Commons. It is pronounced bad by the electors of the United Kingdom, speaking at the polls. It is pronounced bad by the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Rosebery, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Morley, by members of Lord Salisbury's family, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Ritchie, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and by nearly every other prominent public man in the United Kingdom.

As to the statement that Mr. Borden offered Sir Wilfrid Laurier his services in passing, unanimously a resolution through

the House of Commons endorsing the Chamberlain policy, we have referred before to that statement and quoted Mr. Borden's speech at St. John in which he said that his offer to Sir Wilfrid Laurier was made when the Prime Minister was about to leave for the coronation, which was nearly a year before Mr. Chamberlain announced any policy of the kind referred to in the extract given above. When Sir Wilfrid Laurier went to the coronation he was told (it can be found in the blue book) that the British preference in the Canadian tariff was no good and he was told bluntly that the government of Great Britain, of which Mr. Chamberlain was then and for nearly a year afterwards the most prominent member, would not grant any preference to Canada or the colonies as a whole. Any resolution of the House of Commons, therefore, passed at the time to which Mr. Borden alluded endorsing Mr. Chamberlain's policy would have been a resolution endorsing a sneer at the Canadian preference and a refusal to reciprocate.

There is no doubt that if Mr. Borden desired to offer a resolution on any subject to the House of Commons he would do so after consulting his followers and not after consulting Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He frequently submits resolutions which Sir Wilfrid Laurier only hears when they are read to the House and which are usually aimed at the sudden political death of the Prime Minister. No one need imagine that Mr. Borden is running after Sir Wilfrid Laurier with proposed resolutions. He does his own resolving.

When the government of the mother country had the opportunity of remitting a duty on wheat in favor of Canada that government flatly refused to do so. Mr. Chamberlain was the dominant personality of that government. The Balfour govern-

ment has now announced that under no circumstances will they adopt a policy of giving preferential treatment to the colonies. Unless, therefore, Mr. Chamberlain can himself defeat the two political parties in the United Kingdom at the general elec-

tions he is down and out. He might get together in the next parliament a little group of half a dozen who would air the fad once in a while, and he might in this way amuse his declining years, but nothing more.

Daniel O'Connell.

The Life of Daniel O'Connell. By Michael MacDonagh. London, Cassell and Co.

MR. MACDONAGH has used with industry and skill a great deal of raw material which had not previously been available for the purposes of a life of O'Connell. Among other new sources he has drawn on the correspondence of Lord Hardwicke, Lord-Lieutenant from 1801-1805, and of Lord Broughton (John Cam Hobhouse) Chief Secretary in 1833, lately deposited in the manuscript department of the British Museum, extracts from which have recently been published in the Freeman's Journal. Mr. Lecky would have given a good deal for a sight of the Hardwicke letters when he was writing his history, but he could find no trace of them in Dublin Castle and he concluded they had been destroyed. As a matter of fact, they were reposing in the deed room of Wimpole Hall, the country seat of the Hardwicke, and they have now been sold to the Museum. Mr. MacDonagh has spared no pains to accumulate all the evidence that was to be obtained and he has collected very many characteristic passages from O'Connell's speeches and letters. The result is not a great or luminous biography but a decidedly interesting book which will be read for the new light it throws on O'Connell's domestic life and the de-

tailed and lively narrative of his wonderful career.

O'Connell was described by Gladstone as the greatest popular leader the world had ever seen. Mr. MacDonagh does not attempt a profound analysis of his personality, such as Mr. Lecky undertook in one of the very greatest of all his character sketches. His history is quantitative rather than qualitative, a record rather than an explanation. But if his study is not very penetrating or creative, he has brought out clearly the surroundings in which O'Connell made himself the greatest popular leader ever known, the bewildering difficulties he faced, the trenchant methods he used, the singular appropriateness of his gifts, and his weaknesses. O'Connell was a great tribune and it happened that the Ireland of his day needed nothing in the world so much as a great tribune. He found his countrymen inarticulate, downtrodden, overwhelmed by traditions of defeat and failure. He taught them to become a power, he armed them with his own courage and vehemence, and he carried the flag of Irish nationalism defiantly and proudly for thirty years. Thackeray wrote of him in 1843 that he was the greatest man in the Empire, "for, after all have you not

done more for your nation than any man since Washington ever did?" Men who saw how the peasantry of Ireland had been transformed in his lifetime thought it no exaggeration. O'Connell wrested the Catholic cause from the incompetent and timid hands of the Catholic aristocracy, he bore down the scruples and hesitation of politicians, he withstood the Pope and he drove the British government to emancipate his religion by showing that it was he and no British garrison that kept Ireland from civil war. It would have been better for both nations if Catholic emancipation had been a concession to principle and not to fear, if it had been given by Fitzwilliam in 1795 or in 1800 when the union was made; but O'Connell judged the situation aright, and by substituting for the lounging and dilatory tactics of his predecessors the concentrated and indignant power of the Irish democracy, he won the victory that had been refused to the chivalrous Grattan and the self-sacrifice of the English Whigs.

For this purpose, that of inspiring a desultory and disconsolate Ireland with self-consciousness and a sovereign purpose, O'Connell had a marvellous equipment of character and intellect. His health, his hardy habits (his day began at four in the morning), his voice, his directness, his spontaneous and exuberant eloquence, his courage—these were the qualities of an ideal popular leader in such a cause. O'Connell knew his countrymen intimately. He was a Catholic and a Democrat, and that fact gave him a power Grattan, and Charlemont and Flood had lacked. He had an energy like Danton's for popular organisation. Above all things he believed in his own capacity for command, and he never doubted that he could keep his grip on the Irish peasant. He disliked bloodshed as much as Grattan, but he felt he was the master of the populace, whereas Grattan had looked out upon it through the misgivings of a Whig, Protestant, aristocratic, obsessed by the portents of revolution. O'Connell's self-confidence was justified in the great Clare election, where all his supporters vowed neither to drink nor to fight, and kept their promise. His

prejudices, like his sympathies, were powerful weapons, and even the things that disgusted and outraged English opinion had a purpose of their own in O'Connell's mind. The extraordinary license and ferocity he allowed himself in speaking of opponents he used to defend as a kind of dramatic device for destroying the pusillanimity bred in a trampled religion by generations of persecution. The Catholic peasant was to come to assert himself, partly by realising his wrongs, partly by realising his strength, partly by seeing the ascendancy party treated in the persons of its officials and representatives with fearless and vindictive contumely. Mr. MacDonagh reproduces many good stories of O'Connell's violence, though he seems sometimes to take what O'Connell said too seriously, and to see arrogance where humor was intended. He tells one amusing story of O'Connell's encounter with the Times commissioner, who visited his estate. O'Connell had declared that this commissioner had been kicked out of the house by Dean O'Shaughnessy. The commissioner published a letter from the Dean to say the story was unfounded. O'Connell referred to the incident at his next meeting: "I have seen a letter from that eccentric fellow the 'gutter' commissioner of the Times. I am glad to see the fellow is in a passion. Yes, the miscreant is angry, but not wise in his anger. He denies that he was kicked out by Dean O'Shaughnessy. Well, all I can say is that he ought to have been. I will now pass over the commissioner, about whom so much has been said and written. Let us leave him to sink into his native insignificance, which God knows is low enough."

O'Connell's great fame as a tribune, known and honored throughout the world, who infused a new spirit into his countrymen, won for them one great reform, and humbled the proud looks of judges and officials, survives the melancholy tragedies of his last years. These events are treated in an impartial spirit by Mr. MacDonagh. O'Connell was a consummate leader of men. Was he also a great master of Parliamentary tactics? That is the vexed question which haunts the closing scenes:

the painful encounter with the Young Ireland party, men whose pure patriotism everyone must admire not less than their great conception of recreating a literature

of Ireland, and the annihilating Famine amid which the career of the Great Liberator ended.



A tie-up on the great transcontinental railway.

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What Does Anti-British Mean

ACCORDING to a paragraph in the Ottawa Citizen the other day to be exclusively a Canadian is to be anti-British. The platform on which Mr. Bourassa stands and is said to have formed a league was the occasion for this description of Mr. Bourassa as anti-British. In the eyes of some people to be opposed to the policy of Mr. Chamberlain is to be anti-British. One might as well say that a dislike for beer was anti-British. The following is the platform of Mr. Bourassa's league:—

The platform of the "Canadian National League" has been given to the public as follows:—

1. Opposition to all participation by Canada in the deliberations of the British Parliament, and in any Imperial Council.
2. Consultation of Parliament by the Government when invited to participate in any conference of countries having allegiance to Britain and the absolute publicity of the deliberations and decisions of the conference.
3. The production at each session of Parliament of all correspondence or documents exchanged since the last session between the Canadian Government and the Colonial Office, or the Governments of other British Colonies.
4. The right of representation at all International conferences where the interests of Canadians are in question.
5. The right to make and to abrogate commercial treaties with all countries, including Great Britain and her Colonies; lib-

erty to name agents who will be able to treat directly on commercial questions with foreign Governments.

6. Abstention from all participation by Canada in Imperial wars outside Canadian territory; resistance to all attempts by England to recruit in Canada.

7. Opposition to the establishment of a naval school in Canada, with the consent, and for the benefit of the Imperial authorities.

8. The direction of our militia in times of peace and in times of war, to the sole purpose of defending Canadian territory.

9. Absolute refusal of all leave asked by an officer of the militia to take part in an Imperial war.

10. Command of the Canadian militia by a Canadian officer, appointed by the Canadian Government.

This platform seems to be a declaration for more complete self-government and for a greater control by Parliament over the government. Generally speaking these things are extremely British, and they are certainly quite constitutional. We suppose that in general the view taken by Mr. Bourassa is that to build up and develop Canada and protect her shores from invaders and to have the British flag flying over a peaceful, happy and contented Dominion would best contribute to the stability of British interests, and particularly that part of the King's dominions which is Canadian.



Horse and men on stump of Canadian tree, indicating its immense size.



Uncle Sam would like to join in throwing bricks at Russia.

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, Ont.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that under the Companies' Act, 1902, letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 5th day of February, 1904, incorporating Charles Thompson Harvey, civil engineer, Edwin Septimus Letham, real estate agent, William Henry Coombs, law clerk, Chauncey Kirby Lough, bank accountant and John Harrington Neeve, bank manager, all of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz—(a) The aiding and encouragement of immigration to that part of the Dominion of Canada mainly comprised in the westerly section of the basin of Hudson Bay, the basin of the Mackenzie River, the basin of the Yukon River and territory between or adjacent to the said basins. (b) Such aid and encouragement to include agencies for selecting desirable colonists in Canada, Great Britain or elsewhere, selecting homesteads for them as free land grants under Dominion or Provincial laws, or by purchase from lawful owners; arranging transportation for them to places of destination, conducting them to location for permanent settlement, aiding them in erecting buildings thereon, preparing the land for crops, furnishing domestic animals desirable for farming operations, equipment of farm machinery and tools, outfit of household goods and utensils, seed for the soil, fencing, provisions for family use and any or all articles requisite or desirable for the needs or comfort of immigrating colonists, of which said company, by its agents, will become purchasers and general dealers therein, for the main purpose of furnishing the same to colonists, largely upon credit, and taking security by liens upon their lands and produce or other property as may be agreed upon by written instrument or otherwise with them, and generally co-operating with them to promote their prosperity by minimizing the risks and privations usually incident to pioneer settlers experience; (c) Also to acquire and hold such real estate as may be found desirable for offices, supply stations and other purposes connected with its business as aforesaid. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere, by the name of "The Co-operative Colonization Company of Western Canada" (Limite), with a total capital stock of ten thousand dollars divided into two hundred shares of fifty dollars each, and the chief

place of business of the said company to be at the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 5th day of February, 1904.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Sault Ste. Marie Government wharf extension," will be received at this office until Friday, March 11, 1904 inclusively, for the construction of an extension to the Government wharf at Sault Ste. Marie, Algoma District, Ont., according to a plan and specifications to be seen at the office of H. A. Gray, Esq., Engineer in charge of harbor works, Ontario, Confederation Life building, Toronto, at the office of G. A. Boyd, Esq., Wharfinger, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

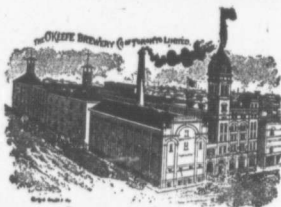
Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers. An accepted cheque on a chartered bank payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, for one thousand dollars (\$9,000.00), must accompany each tender. The cheque will be forfeited if the party tendering decline the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
FRED. GELINAS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, February 10, 1904.
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RECORD FOR 1903.

Paid to Widows and Orphans and disabled members	\$1,658,108.92
" Sick and Funeral Benefits	....	\$192,163.71
Increase in membership	....	14,123
Membership December 31st, 1903	....	219,492
Increase in accumulated funds during the year	....	\$1,234,236.97
Total accumulated fund, December 31st, 1903	....	\$7,453,393.14
Total benefits paid to December 31st, 1903	\$16,290,901.78
Total accumulated funds February 1st, 1904	\$7,518,852.09

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