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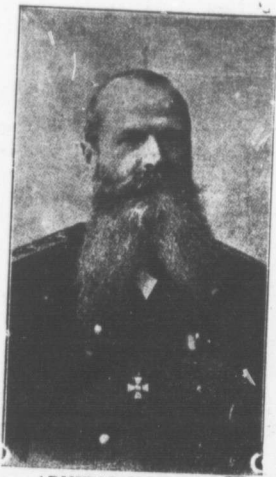
APRIL 16, 1904

# EVENTS

PUBLISHED  
WEEKLY

**A New Brunswick Resolution**

**The Promoters' Profit in the Grand Trunk Pacific**



**ADMIRAL MAKAROFF**

The Commander of the Russian fleet who was drowned in the naval disaster a few days ago.

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## EVENTS

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# EVENTS

*Published Weekly.*

12  
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OTTAWA, APRIL 16, 1904.

Whole No. 265.

## *A "Unanimous" Resolution.*

THE second legislature in Canada to attempt to pass a resolution concerning the movement with which the name of Mr. Chamberlain has been most prominently connected was the New Brunswick Assembly. On the 8th inst., Mr. Smith, of Carleton, whose parents were born in Great Britain, who is a general merchant at a place called East Florenceville, a Free Baptist and a Conservative, first elected to the legislature twelve months ago, moved a resolution in favor of the "adoption of the principle of preferential trade throughout the British Empire." There was much more of the resolution but only to the same effect. Mr. Morrison expressed his approval of it and described the resolution as both broad and deep.

Then the Attorney General, Mr. Pugsley, joined in the applause of the whole House at the remarks of Mr. Smith and Mr. Morrison, but remarked "himself that the resolution was silent with regard to a great step that had already been taken with reference to this trade preference. Consequently he moved an amendment

approving the preferential policy of the Dominion government.

Mr. Hazen, the leader of the Opposition at once objected that this was giving a political complexion to the affair. He described the amendment as one intended to support the policy of the government at Ottawa.

Mr. Hill, one of the oldest members of the House, believed our present relations with Great Britain to be the best possible because they were "loose and elastic." He did not believe in taxing the food of the working classes of Great Britain for the benefit of certain persons in Canada. He dwelt on the value of responsible government and made it clear that he was not in favor of binding this colony any closer to the United Kingdom.

Mr. Loggie, who is of the Opposition, while supporting the Opposition leader in disapproval of the attempt to divide the House on federal lines also differed with his leader, Mr. Hazen, who had characterized the present Canadian preference as one-sided. Mr. Loggie thought that it

was "a master policy", but it was not for them to pass an opinion on federal legislation. Mr. Pugsley pertinently inquired at this point how that differed from passing an opinion on what should be the policy of the parliament of the United Kingdom, to which Mr. Loggie replied that they had not passed on preferential trade in Great Britain; they had "only talked about it."

These remarks brought Mr. Copp to his feet. He failed to see why, because of the cry of party lines, they should fail to give credit to the Dominion government where credit was due. That government not only gave the mother country a preference but gave valuable assistance in the war in South Africa and he, therefore, felt that the Dominion government had done great things calculated to bring about the object the resolution had in view.

Mr. Smith then announced that he would accept the amendment and with the rider the resolution was carried unanimously.

This legislative resolution and debate sustain the position taken in these columns all along with regard to this question. An experienced public man like Mr. Hill, who has served for thirty-two years, a native Canadian, with large experience in public life, and until lately a member of government, states his views to the effect that the present relations are more calculated to build up the British Empire than the closer relations demanded by Mr. Chamberlain.

Another point which this incident helps to make clear is that Mr. Chamberlain's policy is in Canada a political question. Mr. Hill sees in it a menace to that responsible government which he and others have contributed to establish. Mr. Hazen saw in a reference to the Laurier preference a party line and a party division. Is it not strange that on such a question, involving grave political issues, and, in the view of some, dividing the two political parties in this country, the Governor-General should venture to express an opinion? Some people assert that Mr. Chamberlain's policy is a great imperial policy about which there could be no difference of opinion in British countries. It is even

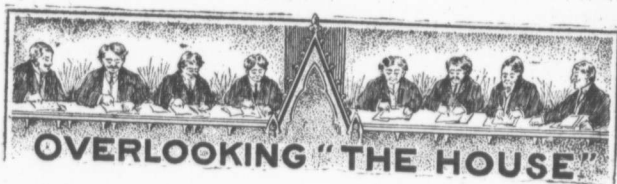
stated that Mr. R. L. Borden desired Sir Wilfrid Laurier last session to agree to a unanimous resolution on the subject. Well, the New Brunswick legislature has agreed to a unanimous resolution. Let Mr. Borden propose that from his place in the House of Commons and see if he can get his followers to swallow, as Mr. Hazen and his followers were forced to swallow, the endorsement of the chief feature of the trade policy of the Laurier Administration.

Mr. Loggie, as an excuse for offering an opinion upon a question that is a piece of domestic politics in the United Kingdom, said that they have not passed on preferential trade in Great Britain. But Mr. Loggie is quite wrong. They have passed on it, and rejected it. The government of the day have declared it to be out of their programme and the Opposition have declared themselves unalterably opposed to it. Now what can Mr. Loggie want? The only third party are the Irish Nationalists and no one can expect them to favor imperial preferential trade very much.

The resolution which has now gone on the journals of the House of Assembly of New Brunswick reads, as amended, as follows:—

Resolved, that this house believes that the adoption of the principle of preferential trade throughout the British empire would greatly stimulate commercial intercourse and by promoting the development of the resources and industries of the several parts strengthen the empire. That this house has watched with great interest the progress of the discussion of this question in the United Kingdom, South Africa and throughout Canada and desires to express its hearty sympathy with every effort made to accomplish by constitutional methods the commercial organization of the empire on the basis of such preference. And as are needed by the empire."

"This House also desires to express its approval of the voluntary action of the government and parliament of Canada in extending a preference to the manufactures and products of the motherland which was a great stride forward along the line of imperial unity and afforded most striking proof of the fact that the people of Canada were heartily in sympathy with the movement in favor of inter-imperial trade preference which in the opinion of this house will be proactive of most beneficial results not only to the mother country but to all parts of the empire."



**M**R. SIFTON'S speech on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Bill was one of the best delivered on the government side. It was very closely reasoned and received considerable praise on all sides. But some of his conclusions were at fault. He labored, for instance, to prove that the contract would prevent the company from securing their rolling stock by the issue of rolling stock bonds. He insisted on this so strenuously that one almost suspects that he saw some flaw in his own argument. Sir Charles Rivers Wilson informed the shareholders at their annual meeting that it was the intention of the new company to secure their rolling stock in this way, but Mr Sifton would have it that the \$25,000,000 of common stock would be exhausted in the purchase of rolling stock. It is a fact that every railway company in Canada, possibly every railway on the continent, secure their rolling stock from these rolling stock trusts. There is the Imperial Co. and the Victoria Co. and we do not know how many more companies supplying rolling stock to railways in Canada. Mr. Haggart took the ground that a trust company could put rolling stock on the road and take as security the rolling stock itself. The government deny this but the President of the Grand Trunk Co. stated to the shareholders in annual meeting: "We have laid our plans for providing rolling stock by means of a trust fund. Therefore we can wipe it out," that is, wipe it out of the financial obligations imposed by the contract.

We fancy that if the company are going

to finance their rolling stock in this way that decision has been reached after reading the contract and measuring its responsibilities. As Mr. Osler pointed out if Sir Charles Rivers Wilson made a misleading statement to the shareholders of his company as to the extent of the liability they assume by this contract then he and every director would be liable to criminal prosecution. Mr. Sifton dwelt for a moment on the Grand Trunk Pacific being "an independent organization," but the President of the Grand Trunk Co. stated to the shareholders as follows:—

"We caused a Bill to be introduced into the Canadian Parliament for securing a charter of incorporation for the creation of a company with an independent organization but in close connection with and under the control of the Grand Trunk Railway Co."

In fact the government stated on the floor of the House that the Grand Trunk was to control this independent organization, and that this was one of the essential features of the arrangement. Mr. Osler stated to the House, and he is a director of a railway, that the Grand Trunk Pacific have arranged or are arranging for a supply of \$15,000,000 of rolling stock through a rolling stock trust. The position, therefore, seems to be that the Grand Trunk is responsible for the Grand Trunk Pacific and in control of all its operations; and, further that the Grand Trunk proposes to negotiate its rolling stock through a rolling stock trust. But, says the Minister of the Interior, with the added authority of the Minister of Justice and other counsel, they can't do it, which reminds one of the boy

who told the man that he couldn't whip him and after he was whipped fell back on the statement that he had no right to do it. It may be said that the Grand Trunk have no right to secure their rolling stock in this way, but when they secure it we do not think that any action will be taken against them for breach of contract. This, then, leaves the Grand Trunk with \$25,000,000 of common stock as the price they receive for promoting the line. Mr Sifton discussed the question as to what this stock is worth, but if it's only worth twenty-five cents on the dollar and the Grand Trunk are only allowed to sell \$12,000,000 of it, it means \$3,000,000 immediate return to the Grand Trunk for agreeing to operate a line of railway which they do not desire to operate and which we do not believe they ever will operate.

Both the members of the Opposition and the press stated that the government intended to sit silent during the discussion of this measure by the Opposition. Mr. Osler was one of those who made that statement, but as usual Mr. Osler was wrong, for Mr. Wade made a long and able speech on the subject as did Mr. Russell, Mr. Demers, Mr. Thompson of Haldimand, and others on the Ministerial side.

A writer who is engaged to present to the public certain views upon public questions contributes in a daily publication some observations on the government's railway scheme. A denial is given to the correctness of the report that at the recent Grand Trunk shareholders' meeting held on March 8 Mr. Hays stated that no wheat would be carried east by all rail over the Grand Trunk Pacific system. It is claimed that what he did say was that this would be the case during the season of navigation. It is pointed out that the C.P.R. uses the water stretch between Fort William and Georgian Bay ports and that when navigation closes the C.P.R. carries grain all rail to the Atlantic fleet at St. John. N.B. Even this view relegates this magnificent trunk line of railway to a lonely solitariness in the wilderness of that wonderful hinterland during seven months of the year, and instead of the picture of millions of bushels of grain flowing swiftly towards Quebec's ample and waiting harbor the kaleidoscope now

shows the grain dropping down, down, down, by way of the "lines of least resistance" to the Grand Trunk's harbor and terminals at Portland, U.S.A.

A great deal has been said as to the \$25,000,000 of common stock which the government have forced upon the Grand Trunk as a precious gift the value of which no man knoweth, but nothing has been said as to what is to become of the other \$20,000,000 of stock. Does it go into the pockets of the Toronto promoters of that 'separate and independent organization' called the Grand Trunk Pacific? The government should be asked to explain this point for it is not only important but very interesting.

The annual dinner of the Parliamentary Press Gallery is fixed to be held this evening. This has come to be the leading and most popular of the sessional dinners. The Prime Minister, the leader of the Opposition, the leaders of the two parties in the Senate, and the Speakers of both Houses are the official guests of the gallery on this occasion, while some other members of both Houses are usually present. This year's dinner promises to be quite as successful as any of those which have been held in the past. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has attended these dinners, with rare exceptions, for probably twenty years and he openly confesses that he likes it.



MR. THOMPSON  
The Member for Haldimand who carried off the prize for the most sanguine speech in the debate





Japanese officer cutting off a Chinaman's head after the Boer troubles. From photo loaned by Mr. J. Manley.

## EVENTS

*Published Weekly.*

ARNOTT J. MAGURN, Editor.

VOL. 5. APRIL 16, 1904. No. 16

**T**ORONTO UNIVERSITY is said to want two or three hundred thousand dollars from the Ontario government and, in addition, an annual grant of \$150,000. The money can be better spent on education in Ontario by increasing the efficiency of the primary schools and securing the best possible class of teachers. The University is extravagantly and badly managed, and needs reform much more than it needs additional money.

**B**Y a vote of 51 to 14 the Ontario legislature refused to permit a delegation representing one side of the Sturgeon Falls school question to be heard at the bar of the House. The section of people at Sturgeon Falls which attempted to perpetrate a fraud on their fellow-citizens will find that they are not able to make a large provincial issue out of such petty conduct.

**B**Y a circular of the Customs Department United States vessels have been barred from participating in the Canadian Yukon trade. This has been done by instructing the collector of customs at the Pacific ports to refuse to certify as to the origin of goods shipped from Vancouver for Dawson, via St. Michael, on foreign vessels. Of course foreign vessels may take such cargoes from Vancouver but without the customs certificate the goods on arriving at Dawson will be treated as of foreign origin and will have to pay duty. In the past foreign vessels have taken thousands of tons of merchandise from Vancouver for Dawson via this route. The cargoes have been of Canadian origin and as they have been so certified by the collector at Vancouver they have always received free entry at Dawson. It has been the practise of

foreign vessels to load at Vancouver and tranship at St. Michael to United States river steamers which carried the cargoes up the Yukon river to Dawson.

**T**HE course of the Ross government in asking the legislature to countenance some assistance to the James' Bay Railway is one that can be easily justified. This is a colonization road to some extent and more than that will form an important connecting link between the main line of the C.P.R. at Sudbury, the Parry Sound and Canada Atlantic system at Parry Harbor, and the general railway systems at Toronto, thus giving another outlet to the traffic from west to east and north to south. The road when completed will be about 265 miles in length and may at any future time be extended from Sudbury northward to connect with the trunk line of the proposed new transcontinental railway.

**A**FTER vainly endeavoring to get hold of the Canadian Northern Railway system the promoters of the Grand Trunk Pacific are now raising the cry that the proposed running rights arrangement between the C.P.R. and the C.N.R. between Port Arthur and Sudbury and Sudbury and Toronto prove that they have common interests and that it shows the necessity for the Grand Trunk Pacific. Why, the Grand Trunk Pacific can have, by applying for them, running rights over the Canadian Northern between Port Arthur and Winnipeg. If these were granted would it prove that the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific were one? As a matter of fact the Canadian Northern could not refuse running rights to the C.P.R. over the James' Bay road because the company is under contract with the Dominion government to afford all connecting railways running powers and traffic arrangements. This is one of the new conditions imposed by the Laurier Administration on all railways receiving Dominion aid.

**T**HE archives of the House of Commons for 30 or 40 years past are kept in wooden cases contained in two or three rooms

and scattered along the corridors of the building upstairs. In case of fire these would be the first to go and in fact themselves constitute a menace to the building. Other departments are substituting steel cases for the wooden and it would be well if the House of Commons adopted the same plan without delay.

**M**R. BORDEN wants to extend the Intercolonial Railway from Montreal to Georgian Bay. Would it not be better to extend a line from Georgian Bay to the Intercolonial at Montreal? The Intercolonial was brought to Montreal in order to be fed there by roads coming in from the west. If the Parry Sound and Canada Atlantic Railways are extended into Montreal as the eastern end of a transcontinental system it would appear to meet Mr. Borden's idea just as well and even better.

**A**N extensive temperance movement has sprung up in France of late years which gives promise of continuing to spread till it becomes of vast dimensions throughout the country. The Anti-Alcoholic Union has now sixty thousand members, and there are many other local temperance or abstinence associations which bring up the number of those who are fighting the evil of intemperance to be a large army. The French people are in the main temperate, though light wines are used very freely as a beverage, especially during meals.

**T**HE following is the text of Premier Ross' reply to the ministerial delegation touching temperance legislation:

Toronto, April 6, 1904

My Dear Sir:

In reply to the deputation which I had the honor of meeting yesterday, I desire to express my concurrence in the view presented by the different speakers, that nothing short of the prohibition of the sale of liquors in hotels and the strict control over sales, for purposes generally re-

cognized as proper and legitimate, would fully protect society from the evil effects of excessive drinking, so far as legislation can be invoked for that purpose. Your decided preference for such a measure as against amendments of the license laws I understand to mean that you do not favor at present any other form of temperance legislation. If the government is unable to give the measure desired this session, it will be our duty to consider what means are available for further action.

Yours truly,

G. W. Ross.

To Rev. James Rankin, Pastor, Central Methodist Church, 14, Park road, Toronto.



HON. C. S. HYMAN

The new Minister who addresses the Reform Club in Montreal tonight.

## The Incandescent Electric Lamp.

**I**N discussing the wonderful success and widespread use of the ordinary incandescent electric lamp, a writer in *Engineering News* (Feb 18) asserts that its most impressive feature, viewed with our present knowledge, is that its originator and those associated with him should ever have been able to make it a commercial success. The idea of the lamp was simple and all the principles on which its working depends had long been known at the time of its invention. Yet before it could be made a practical commercial product thousands of difficulties had to be surmounted. The writer imagines some capitalist considering an investment in the new invention at its start and exhibiting the new lamp to an expert with a request for advice. The expert, he says, if thoroughly posted and conservative, would have had to reply about as follows:—

"This is a very ingenious invention and it gives a very pretty light; but I must warn you that there are very strong chances that it can never be anything more than the mere scientific toy that all previous electric lamps, with the sole exception of the arc lamp, have been.

"In the first place the whole existence of the lamp depends upon a long slender piece of carbon, which is nothing more than charcoal, as fine as a human hair. All our knowledge of charcoal goes to show that it is an extremely weak and fragile substance. It is true that the specimen you show me seems to have really surprising strength to resist jar, etc., without rupture, but the chances are strong that after it has been heated to incandescence for some time it will grow more brittle.

"Suppose, however, that this difficulty can be overcome, the point that appeals to me is: Can these lamps be made at a cost low enough to make them commercially prac-

ticable? The lamp consists of a glass chamber which must be specially blown, prepared and annealed and must withstand high temperature, while at the same time liable to exposure to cold drafts, and all the while be under an external pressure of fifteen pounds to the square inch. This glass globe must have a metal base attached with means for automatically connecting the current from the supply wires to the carbon filament, the carbon filament must be formed and put in place with nobody knows what expense and difficulty, and must be connected to wires made of platinum, a metal as rare and valuable as gold. Besides this, the interior of the lamp must be exhausted of air with a nearer approach to a perfect vacuum than has ever been attained, save in the most elaborate and costly experiments in a scientific laboratory.

"This is what must be done to produce each lamp, and if the lamp costs more than a fraction of a dollar, its commercial use will be exceedingly limited, if, indeed, it ever comes into use at all."

The writer goes on to say: "We do not think the above imaginary statement at all exaggerates the discouraging report that any conservative scientist would have felt bound to make on the incandescent lamp as first invented. Yet these difficulties and a host of others which we have not enumerated have all been surmounted, and we buy today an incandescent lamp, to whose creation all the resources of inventive genius and scientific investigation have been taxed, for little more than the cost of a common glass lamp chimney!

"As for the unforeseen results that have grown from the commercial perfection of this little bulb of glass enclosing a carbon filament, it would take pages to record them. It has created new industries by

dozens and hundreds. It has furnished a profitable field for the investment of capital measured in hundreds of millions of dollars. It has set a thousand cataracts at work for the benefit of the race; it has made a revolution in the comfort and safety of ocean travel, and, indeed, of all travel and transport by water.

"Let us not forget, too, that this vast

range of new industries has given employment and opportunity to tens of thousands of civil engineers and mining engineers as well as to the electrical engineers in whose particular department of the profession the development first began. It seems to us an admirable illustration of the interdependence of the different branches of the engineering profession.



Sir Frederick Borden—When I get you fixed up, young fellow, you can roar like your dad—Saturday Night.

## Bootes.

By E. F. Benson.

LADY MAIZIE FERRARS took a cigarette from the gold box by her and lit a match on the sole of her very high-heeled shoe. She had masses of the most beautiful golden hair, all quite genuine in both quantity and colour, deep violet-blue eyes which reflected her very various moods as rapidly and as correctly as an echo, a brilliant pink and white complexion, and the most marvellous faculty for enjoying herself!

"My dear, of course it is a success," she said. "If one has a grain of intelligence—and personally I have at least two—and only sits down to think, one can always make a success of anything one chooses to do. The people who fail either have no intelligence—that is the commonest cause—or else they will not or cannot sit down to think."

Mrs. Grantham drew the chair which she very completely filled a little nearer the hissing log-fire on the open grate.

"O, but even you have bungled," she said. "Think of your first marriage. No doubt it was made in heaven and all that but it was not quite—quite at home under terrestrial conditions. You can't say it was a success."

"I know that dear. And that was because I had not sat down to think. I fell in love. Poor Guy. He was in love with me, too, and didn't sit down to think either. We each of us said, 'Love is enough, darling,' which was extremely sweet of us but erroneous. Love is never, under any circumstances enough. Unfeeling

tradesmen used to threaten to county-court us, though we were so sweet, and the muton was always tough. It is absurd to think that because a woman is married to the man she loves she is necessarily happy. Love in a cottage, indeed! Cottages are either stuffy or draughty, and often both. Never, I hope, will I live in a cottage again, and, to tell you the truth, I don't think it's in the least likely."

Mrs. Grantham's large eyes, rather like a horse's, grew appreciative.

"He's enormously wealthy, isn't he?" she asked, in a reverential tone.

"My husband? Yes, quite enormously. O, my dear Pussie it is such fun! And he adores me! If I have a headache, he asks me, so to speak, whether a few large pearls would do any good. So much nicer than pills, you know, and they always cure it at once. And when it is cured, he gives me some more to prevent it coming back."

She paused a moment.

"In fact, really, it is a great mistake to marry the man you adore, whether he is rich or not," she said. "I adored Guy, I did really. But in the natural course of things that grew less; it lost its original thrill, and he became to me like—like a picture frame hanging on the wall with the picture taken out. I was always annoyingly conscious of its absence. One should not see too much of the people one adores, but there should be lots of them. I have heaps. I adore Jack for instance."

"My husband?"

"Yes, dear. He doesn't rauch like me,

but that doesn't make the slightest difference. You don't mind do you?"

Mrs. Grantham laughed loudly.

"Not in the least. I adore him myself. I think it shows your good taste."

"Dear Pussie," said Maizie, "you are really an understanding person. You know what a perfectly harmless little thing I am. I only want"—and she spread her hands out—"nice things, plenty of them; nice people, plenty of them. But the secret is to adore people two or more at a time."

"The secret of what?"

"Of not complicating matters. You talk to one, you see, and think about another."

"That sounds fascinating," said Mrs. Grantham; "quite a new philosophy, guaranteed safe. I think I must try it. Anyhow I'm delighted your marriage is a success. You see, I haven't set eyes on you since it happened, and, as usual, I imagined the worst; I always do. One is then delighted if the worst hasn't happened; if it has one has the consolation of knowing one was right."

Lady Maizie threw her half-smoked cigarette away and took another. That was extremely characteristic of her.

"Of course, dearest, Bootles is—"

"Bootles?"

"Yes, because he's such a baby. Of course Bootles is too hopeless for words in some ways, and he's too old to learn now. But it only makes one shriek with laughter. For instance, that dreadful old cat Lady Dover, was here last week. I only ask her in order to keep her tongue quiet—I'm sure it's forked, by the way; if you keep her, mouth full, so to speak, she can't talk about you. She only wants feeding—nothing else. What was I saying? O, yes. Well, Bootles the last evening she was here, talked to her about alcoholism and crime in a loud voice, amid deathly silence all round. Now he has been all the autumn in this country and he apparently didn't know that Dover drunk himself to death, after doing absolutely everything else first. So all the fine work I had put in, asking her down here, giving her the entire use of a motor, hav-

ing family prayers in the morning, was all completely thrown away. I might just as well never have asked her, for I know she thinks I put Bootles up to it, and le bon Dieu knows what she has been saying about me since."

"You—had—family—prayers?" asked Mrs. Grantham, with an impressive pause between each word.

"Yes, and a hymn. I sang about alto. I told her Bootles insisted on it, and we all found it very helpful. You see Bootles comes of Puritan stock—the people who sailed in the Mayfly, or something. Out over there, you know if your people came over in the Mayfly, you have the pride of birth; your blood is the very bluest."

Mrs. Grantham laughed. "What a country!" she said.

"Yes, but what a convenient one! What should I have done if it had never been discovered! Lived in a cottage still?"

"And this adorable husband of yours really talked about dipsomania to the Dover cat. Maizie, he must be very, very rewarding."

"He did indeed, and returned to be subject again and again like the moth to the candle. I know she thought I had told him to, for she gave me the tip of one finger to shake when she went away, and left an old pair of shoes behind, my dear—such shoes!—which she telegraphed for by way of giving as much trouble as possible. But I didn't send them."

"I know where she will go when she dies," remarked Pussie.

"I know too; we shan't meet. And you should see Bootles shooting! He shoots from a sense of duty, because all landed proprietors in England shoot, and I'm told he has a range-finder on his gun which pulls the trigger automatically when it has found the range. Then he misses and explains exactly why."

"Ben trovato," said Mrs. Grantham.

"Yes, very likely; in fact I think I made it up."

Mrs. Grantham got up and stood in rather a masculine attitude, feet apart in front of the fire. The attitude certainly suited her; being a very large woman, rather heavy of feature and big of limb, she

took herself as nature made her, and was bon garçon with a loud laugh to all comers.

"I haven't seen him yet, so I don't know," she said; "but I think I am sorry for Bootles."

"My dear, he is happier than the day is long. You will see."

"Ah, days are not long in November," said Pussie.

"I would say the same in June."

"Because he adores you?"

"Yes; and because I am clever enough to play up."

Mrs. Grantham regarded her friend attentively.

"Every now and then Maizie," she said "you seem to me to have a touch of genius. Family prayers were genius. But I offer one point for your consideration. Some day you will find it literally impossible to play up, as you call it. You will find you really can't manage it. Apres?"

"O, the deluge, I suppose," said Lady Maizie; "and I shall sail away on a neat raft. Gracious! we must go and dress. You know your room? Of course you don't; I will come up with you."

But Mrs. Grantham still lingered.

"I am delighted you are happy," she said "and I think its very clever of you. All the same—"

The door opened softly, and a large pink-faced man came in. His hair was white and flossy like a poodle's, and a large moustache concealed both upper and lower lips. Heavy eyelids, half-obscured dark grey eyes of singular sagacity and kindness, they were faithful and amiable like a collie's.

"Well, Petsie," he said, "not gone to dress yet, little woman? I beg your pardon; pray introduce me."

"This is Bootles, Pussie," she said.

"Charmed to make your acquaintance, Mrs. Grantham. Your husband's been wondering where you were. Motor met you at the station? That's all right. And I guess Petsie's been telling you about Lady Dover. Wasn't it dreadful? And she said I'd spoiled it all. But I guess I haven't spoiled everything yet, eh, Petsie?"

You and I aren't a cent the worse, you know."

He took his wife's hand, pressed it against his white moustache, and apparently smacked his lips. Mrs. Grantham turned hastily round; these, little connubialities were slightly embarrassing. Really, Maizie was very clever to make a success of this.

"O, little woman, little woman!" said her husband.

"Silence, you transatlantic monster!" she cried.

This ticked him enormously.

"Transatlantic monster!" he said. "Why, if that's not real mean of you, after I've come over this side for good and all, too. She won't let me even look at a map of the States, Mrs. Grantham."

Maizie took her husband's arm, with a side glance at Mrs. Grantham, as if to say "This is how we do it. Quite easy and perfectly infallible. One dose a day."

"You horrid, selfish old Bootles," she said. "You've left me alone all day, and only come to see me when its time to go and dress. I shall bring an action against you for neglect and cruelty. Come and show Pussie her room. We shall all be horribly late, but they can't begin without us. That, dearest Bootles, is a cause for deep thankfulness."

Certainly Bootles seemed to himself to have many causes for deep thankfulness. He had devoted all his life to business, and in the matter of the affections he was as unspoiled and as unsatisfied at the age of fifty—his hair, though white, was abundant—as a boy. And through all these busy years he had cared about with him, like a miniature or a locket worn next the heart, a daydream, an ideal. That he should ever find it seemed to him, even in his most sanguine moments, almost outside the bounds of possibility; and, as the years bore him through middle-age, he began to look upon his daydream as a thing which might once have been, but never now could be. Yet to-day, yesterday, to-morrow it was his; this wife of his, so charming, so exquisite, so human, and so tenderly fond of him. Even now, after four months of marriage, his happiness seemed

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sometimes to be too divine to be real; yet day by day but confirmed its authenticity, and he was quite convinced that no one had ever been so blessed. He had, in fact, that evening had a short talk with Mrs. Grantham on the subject of his wife, and he convinced that very critical and sceptical person of the ideality of his marriage. She really felt, in fact, that she had never done Maizie justice before. It would have been easy enough for her just to get herself married to this guileless million aire, only to make him, and perhaps herself, miserable afterwards. But her achievement was of a much finer order. She had managed—she might perhaps be trusted for that—to make herself comfortable, but also she had made him blissful. For four whole months he had been blissful, and was unquestionably so still; and if it was possible for four months, why not for ever? Mrs. Grantham freely confessed to herself that it required a woman, as she had said, almost of genius to have done that. No doubt Bootles was pleased with little, took her friendly little caresses as tokens of something deeper which did not exist; but how clever of Maizie to have caught the right note. Still cleverer was it to keep on singing it all the time. What a throat! But but—

Maizie, with her eye for picturesque effects, had asked to this party all the men who had proposed to her, either before her first marriage or during her widowhood, and the house was full. Most of them, like sensible folk, had eventually married somebody else; but there was one who had really been charmingly faithful. This was Vincent Ellison, who had proposed to her twice—once when she was still a girl, and, for the second time after Guy's death had set her free again. She was really very fond of him, and his devotion had always flattered her and even touched her. He was still not yet forty, had held a post in the last Liberal Cabinet, and was generally regarded as the only man who could possibly pick up and put together the very small pieces into which his party appeared to have been shattered. He was a man certainly of great power—quiet, rather reserved and sparing of speech—

but what he said usually happened to mean something, a somewhat rare attribute of speech. He had the further distinction also of being probably the only person in the world of whom Maizie was afraid.

They had simultaneously cut out of a bridge-table that night, and had retired to a corner of the drawing-room to talk till the cards claimed them again. He was a little short-sighted, and looked round the room with a smile and a pince-nez.

"I see the legion of honor is largely represented," he said.

"And what is that?"

"The legion of those who fruitlessly adore you."

"And my husband," she asked.

"Ah! he is the victorious foe to whom we have all surrendered."

"Dear Bootles," she said. "Is he not a dear?"

Vincent let his pince-nez drop.

"I should think that described him excellently," he said.

"How odious of you! One never knows exactly what you mean."

"I mean exactly what I say. And I sincerely hope you will be very happy."

His smile deepened a little as he looked at her. She was radiant, dazzling, and, as always, her presence bewitched him. He was too clever a man not to see the hundred shallows and smallnesses of her nature, but whatever they were they were part of her, and for that reason transmuted. Critical and cool as he was in his judgments, there was one person in the world whom he was incapable of judging.

"And I think you will," he continued. "You have a great genius for happiness; in fact you have the ideal temperament for it."

She laughed.

"One used to be taught that if one is good one is happy," she said. "Now that seems to be such nonsense. If one is good one is bored, is far more often true. But I suppose it depends on what one means by 'good.' Now, Vincent, I'm sure you are good; do tell me you are happy."

He looked straight at her.

"No, not in the very least," he said. "Did you expect me to be?"

There was enough of the flirt in her to be pleased at this.

"But I want you to be," she said.

"I asked you to make me so twice," he said, "but you refused."

"You make me feel a brute." She lowered her voice. "But you're not jealous?"

He looked up and his eyes rested for a moment on the calm, pink face of his host.

"No, not this time, he said.

Six months passed, and Mrs. Grantham had begun to wonder whether she had not rated Maizie's capabilities too high. Brilliant as her achievements had been for the first half year of her married life, she had failed, so her friend saw, in "staying" power. She was frankly, irredeemably bored with her husband; he got on her nerves, and slowly, but with certainty he had begun to see this. It was made very clear to him about the middle of the season. They were to have stayed from a Saturday till a Monday at Vincent Ellison's but only the day before a telegram came for Maizie announcing that her host was down with influenza and the party put off; and Maizie threw the telegram into the waste-paper basket with a feeling of disappointment, the intensity of which amazed her. She had seen a great deal of him in the last six months, and his society was beginning in some secret manner to be necessary to her. What was happening, she did not care to ask herself; she only knew that he absorbed her thoughts.

"It is too provoking," she cried. "I had set my heart on going, and here we are stuck in London till Monday. How maddening! I hope he is not very bad."

Her husband was watching her quietly. Because he did not proclaim to the world what he saw, it was generally supposed he did not see anything.

"I expect he's pretty sick if he puts you off," he said.

"Ah! how can you say such horrible things, Bootles," she cried. "You say them just to frighten me. And I wish you wouldn't use the word 'sick' like that; it irritates me."

His suspicions and fears grew deeper on this.

"I know it does, Petsie," he said; and I guess a lot of things I do irritate you. Well, never mind that. Why need we stop in London till Monday? Let's go down to Hinton to-morrow till Monday."

"My dear man you can't get people at a moment's notice like that."

He paused a moment, choosing his words speaking with purpose.

"No. Why should we get people? Just you and I I meant."

She laughed, not very pleasantly; she was too absorbed in her own disappointment this moment to sit down and think."

### OUT OF IT



John Bull & Co.—"We'll like awful well to know what's goin' on inside."—Toronto Telegram.

"Good gracious! We should yawn our heads off with boredom," she said. "And I prefer to keep mine on. Hinton with nobody there!"

"I shouldn't be bored," he said. "I should like it."

"Ah, you perhaps. But you are in love with me, you see," she said, going on with the note she had been writing.

He rose slowly.

"Yes, I guess I see," he remarked.

She hardly heard him, and he walked up and down the room once or twice. Then he came up behind her and laid his hand on her arm. "Well, I'm going out," he said. "Give me a kiss, Petsie."

"O, Bootles, how tiresome you are!" she cried! "You've joggled my elbow; I must write it all over again. Pray go out if you are going."

He left the room without more words, went upstairs to his own sitting-room at the top of the house, and sat down before his table, looking vacantly in front of him. But, at any rate he had "sat down to think," and for half an hour he thought.

He went over in his mind all possible contingencies and combinations, all solutions which might make the situation bearable. But there was nothing in the least degree satisfactory.

"Yes, it's bad," he thought to himself. "And poor Petsie so bored with me. It's bad."

Then suddenly he got up with the air of a man who has thought out a difficulty, and walked on to the balcony outside the window, looking down on to the stone-paved yard forty feet below.

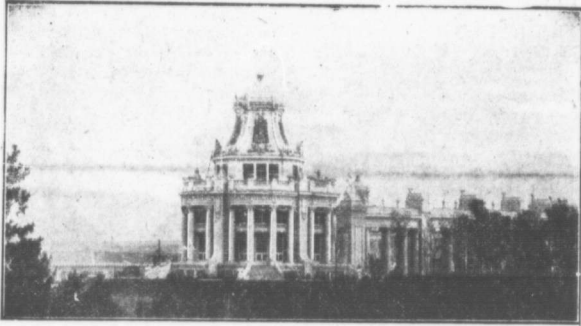
"Poor darling Bootles," said Maizie that evening to Mrs. Grantham, who had come in answer to the dreadful message. "He must have leaned against the railing of

the balcony, which was very thin and rickety, and the whole thing must have given way. It was this morning, just after I had heard that Vincent had the influenza—how is he, by the way? It is too dreadful I shall never get over it. And I had been so unkind to him in the morning. The last words I said to him were so cross—I did not think. It makes one feel as if I had killed him. Poor darling Bootles he was always such an angel to me."

Which was all quite true.



A reproduction of the painting of Senator Wark by Mr. Forbes.



World's Fair, St. Louis—Restaurant Building



A VERY EXCLUSIVE OLD LADY

Grandma Opposition: 'Oo, is it Sammy?

Col. Hughes: A bloomin' Colonial Commandeh of the Canadian fawces

Grandma Opposition: Don't admit 'im. I receives no one hunder the rank of General of the 'ome Himprial R'yal Unse'old 'Orse Guards—Toronto World,

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# A Colonial Martyrs' Monument.

**EDITORS EVENTS:** I notice that a movement is on foot to erect a memorial monument on the site of Old Fort Michilimackinac at the straits of Mackinaw to mark the spot where the massacre of a British garrison accompanied by cannibal orgies took place in 1763 when it was captured by savage Indians during the Pontiac War, and to commemorate the recapture of the Fort by a combined force of British regulars, Colonial Militia, from New York and New England, which was joined by 300 Canadian Volunteers which combined force proceeded to reconquer that military post the next year.

The Toronto Globe published last month a very full account of the steps already taken by which the old Fort site has been secured and actually dedicated to memorial purposes including a monument to be erected by the descendants of the capturers or the governments representing them, and maintained as a token of kinship between the peoples on both sides of the National boundaries in the Great Lake region.

This I notice has been copied in part in an Ottawa news paper, but the most striking feature of the Globe narrative has been omitted:—Name-ly that relating to certain provisions of the deed of trust from the Municipality as donor, to the State as trustee, given in full in the Toronto paper and reading in part as follows:—

"This Indenture, made this 27th day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four, between the village of Mackinaw City, a municipal corporation created and existing under the laws of the State of Michigan, party as the first part, and the State of Michigan, as trustee upon the trusts hereinafter set forth, party of the second, witnesseth:

"That the party of the first part, for and in consideration of the assumption by the party of the second part of the trusts herein created, hereby sells and conveys to the party of the second part the following described lands and premises, situate and being in the village of Mackinaw City, in the counties of Cheboygan and Emmet, and State of Michigan, known and described as follows, to-wit:

(Here follows the survey description.)

"The said lands and premises being part of the property known as the site formerly occupied as a military post under the name of Fort Michilimackinac, as shown by the plan attached hereto.

"In trust, however, upon the following terms and conditions, to-wit:

"(1) The party of the second part shall hold and maintain the said lands and premises as a public park forever, and for the purpose of erecting thereon a monument in commemoration of the massacre of the garrison stationed at Fort Michilimackinac by the Indians, in the year A. D. seventeen hundred and sixty-three; said monument to be erected by contributions from the State, and other States, Governments, or authorities, or individuals. The said premises to be designated and known as 'Wawatam Park,' to perpetuate the name and memory of the Indian chief who, at that time and place, manifested the instincts of an ennobling humanity.

"(2) The party of the second part shall construct and maintain all necessary roadways, walks and other conveniences, and beautify and ornament the said premises as a public park, and any subjects of the Empire of Great Britain, and especially any citizen of the Dominion of Canada, shall be considered as entitled to enjoy the privileges of the park under the same regulations as citizens of said State, and in time of peace to come, free of cost, upon said premises with uniforms, arms, flags, insignia, etc., used elsewhere for the purpose of commemorating the anniversary of the aforesaid massacre, or of celebrating the recapture of the premises from savage control by the combined forces of Governments then defending civilization in the St. Lawrence basin.

These are certainly most courteous provisions under which Canadians can visit the historic vicinity not by sufferance, but by right, and can celebrate their forefathers participating achieve-

ments in rescuing that region from savage domination fully, and freely, as if the old original flag was now the local ensign as of yore.

That these conditions and surroundings will promote cordial relations between the two neighboring nationalities in a quite unique and very forceful manner, goes without saying.

But there is another tie of a later date which seems to have been overlooked. Namely, the participation of Canadians in the contest to maintain the integrity of the union of American States.

It is estimated that 40,000 Canadians enlisted in the Union armies and loyally supported the "Stars and Stripes" four decades ago. It may not be generally known that Canada did more in that respect than all other foreign countries combined.

This is proven by the report of the U. S. Pension Office for 1923 of which a copy is sent herewith.

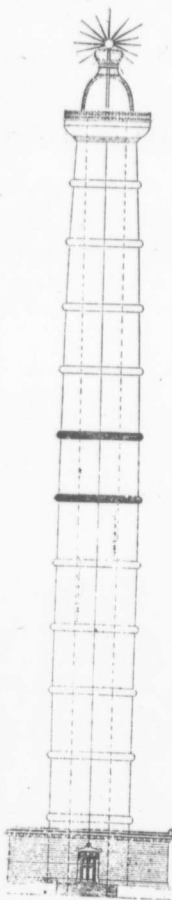
By that it appears, that after an interval of forty years 2,311 Canadians are now drawing annual pensions to the amount of \$323,666.89 from the United States Treasury. To these can be added the list from other sections of the Empire, Ireland 449 pensions, amount \$62,855.53, England 339 pensions, amount \$47,463.11, Scotland 121 pensions, amount \$16,938. Total 3220 pensioners drawing \$450,924.23 in pensions annually

This leaves but 1,399 persons and \$197,128.81 paid in all other parts of the world including some 25 claims from India and other British dependencies.

What a "reunion" it would be to have the 2300 Canadian and 900 British pensioners meet around the Colonial Martyrs monument in Wawatam park under the folds of both the two National flags to the glory of each of which they have contributed!

What a reception they would meet with by veterans from the south side of the line!

They could well use the language of the Earl of Eglinton commanding the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Battalion of London when returning the previous visitation of that of Boston. Last year he remarked in making a banquetting speech that the warmth of the greetings himself and command had received, he could not state better than by using the Yankee expression that "it tickled them to death"! Let us have along 5500 miles of national boundary at least one object of mutual pride and proof of kinship.



The Proposed Monument

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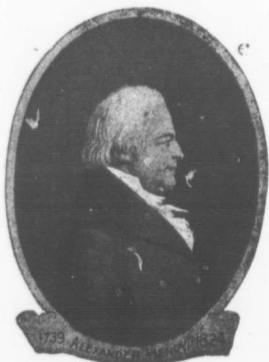
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In conclusion it should be remarked that great credit is due to the present provisional trustees of the park property for manifesting an appreciation of suitable proportions in outlining the height and size of the proposed Memorial Monument as shown in accompanying sketch.

A small structure would not comport with the dignity of the three peoples who are to unite in its erection. The Greatest Empire, the greatest Republic and the great Dominion, in the world or ever existed or ever rested therein, are expected to join in making it the most significant historical monument on this continent, or hemisphere. Counting only the population of the British Isles, the three number one hundred and twenty-five millions of people and the estimated expense will consequently average less than one half cent per head. Under such conditions a structure less imposing should not be considered as respectable.



The sentimental aspects of the proposition are many sided and grand. Of these will now be noticed:—

1 The tall shaft with its summit crowned with an unsurpassed search light can be deemed a torch of human progress which past generations have caused to burn with heroic deeds and sacrifices, and devolved upon the present one the duty of transmitting it to those following, undimmed in lustre or illuminating power.

2 The flashing Electric light will appear as the central effulgent jewel in the Martyrs Crown, thus held aloft to most appropriately mark the place hallowed by human sacrificial blood.

3 Emanating from apparatus furnished by general subscriptions of the gentler sex, it will become a token of womans appreciation of the light of civilization and Christianity on this continent, dispelling the gloom of savagery and paganism which but a few centuries ago held their aboriginal sisters in universal slavery and superstition.

4 It will be a worthy sign of the sentiments of kinship and cordiality between the two neighboring nations, which by its circling rays will illuminate dark places where formerly lurked blood-thirsty foes and the "hell of war" made havoc of humanity.

5 It will be a fitting emblem of the triumph of science in the production of the power of steam which has revolutionized the navigation of the seas since the "Griffen" cast anchor in the adjacent Straits, and in the utilization of Electrical energy—with its resulting wonders within the past few years of which the search light is a most impressive climax.

But sundry small souled Canadians have criticised the proposition on the score of the Memorial not being located within our own territory. For such narrow, selfish objections let the following facts be applied on the medical principal of "Similia—Similibus—Curantur" ("like is cured by like.")

The rays of the Monument search light in reaching the nearest point in Canada, which is St. Joseph Island the St. Mary's River, will also cover the Neebish Rapids and Hay Lake on the American side of the same. There the United States have expended six or more millions of dollars in making a straight deep channel miles away from the boundary line and have within the last month let contracts for further improvements there calling for an expenditure of over four millions of dollars as additional outlay.

By this magnificent engineering work, navigation between Lakes Superior and Huron is materially shortened in distance a steamer of vastly greater tonnage can be employed with more safety and speed. The channel on the Canadian side has never been improved since the writer used to go that way in the "fifties" and get aground on a steamer drawing 8 feet of water.

The fact is that every Canadian steamer going to Fort William or Port Arthur must use those channels which the United States have provided and will yet further improve at a cost at ten millions of dollars.

Every bushel of wheat from Manitoba and the North West Territories coming Eastward by the lake route, passes that way without paying toll with a saving of a million or more annually and free of all charges, which might be legally imposed.

When the monument light will illuminate such an example of national liberality as this, should not Canadians reciprocate in some manner, as a matter of self interest as well as of self respect?

The conclusion every impartial investigator must arrive at in this connection is that the proposed cooperation for this Memorial Monument is not only the best, but the sole practicable means of cultivating cordial relations between the two countries based upon historical associations and permanent land marks.

That Canadians should be among the first in this movement goes without saying.

PEACE MAKER.

Ottawa, April 4 1904.

# Canada Asked to Participate.

An international monument perpetuating the place and time where Canadians and Americans fought side by side against a savage and blood-thirsty foe would be a magnificent tribute to the Christian character of the two great peoples on the North American continent and to that civilization which they have done so much to advance. There are too many monuments on both sides of the border which remind us of feuds and fights between the two countries, but there is no monument dedicated to international peace and good will. By reference to a communication published this week it will be seen that it is proposed to erect a magnificent monument to commemorate the rescue of the upper lake regions from aboriginal control.

The narrative is as follows:

In the early days of the summer of 1902 a volume in the outdoor stall of a second-hand book dealer in Washington, D.C., attracted the attention of a lover of historical research, and on opening it he found an account of the capture of Fort Michilimackinac in June, 1763, by the neighboring tribes of Indians, acting in concert with Chief Pontiac, who was then waging war against the European immigration on a line reaching from Fort La Quesne — (afterward Fort Pitt, now Pittsburg, Pa.) — on the east, to the Fox River, in Wisconsin, on the west, and out of thirteen colonial military posts on that frontier had captured nine, including the one last named.

Amongst those not captured were Fort Pitt and Fort Detroit, although the latter was besieged for nearly two years, and only saved from capture by the receipt of provisions, under the cover of night, from the Canada shore.

As the narrative proceeded, it indicated that the post was captured by stratagem, and out of a garrison of British regulars numbering over ninety about seventy were massacred in cold blood, and of the remainder seven men were a day or two later slaughtered like cattle, preparatory to a cannibal feast; also that previous to that time the settlement protected by the fort had been the most important trading centre west of Montreal for a century or more, its fur trade extending to the plains of the Missouri, and the Saskatchewan.

After the news of the capture reached the eastern colonies a colonial army of about three thousand men was assembled the following year at the mouth of the Niagara River, under the command of General Sir William Johnson, then Governor of the province of New York, who also had a considerable force of British veterans under his orders. It was decided to relieve Detroit and capture the northern post without delay. A boat flotilla was fitted out, which, following the south shore of Lake Erie, reached Detroit about a month later, when it was found that Pontiac had fled to the Illinois tribes; and that the Michigan Indians were desirous of peace, and surrendered without fighting.

Then an expedition to recapture Fort Michilimackinac was fitted out, consisting of colonial militia from New York, British army regulars, which was joined by 300 volunteers from Canada. This force embarked in "batteaux," or large boats propelled by oars, and canoes on August 8, 1764. The date of arrival at Fort Michilimackinac was not mentioned, but was probably near the end of that month. Not an Indian was seen along the route or found at the fort, which was recaptured without firing a shot.

Word had been passed from tribe to tribe in advance of the expedition that it was too strong to be opposed, and consequently the savage foes retired to the woods.

The meagre information thus obtained but whetted the appetite for more, and recourse was had soon after to the public and private library of Hon. Peter White at Marquette, Mich. There was found a far more complete account of the capture and massacre at the fort, by an intelligent eyewitness named Alexander Henry. Born in New Jersey in 1739, of English parentage, he evidently received a good business education, for when twenty years of age he visited Quebec to learn of chances of profit in the fur trade, and soon after brought in a stock of goods for Indian trading purposes, which he obtained at Albany, N. Y.

While on the route between Montreal and Point Levis he made the acquaintance of a friendly Frenchman, who had been in the Indian hunting grounds of the northwest, and who fired his ambition by stories of the fabulous wealth of furs to be obtained there. He soon went to Montreal, and obtained a special permit from General Gage, the newly-arrived English commander, to proceed on a westward fur trading expedition, which was granted August 3, 1761.

Having obtained a supply of goods from Albany, he set out for Fort Michilimackinac in June 1762, and arrived during the summer, visited Sault Ste. Marie during the winter, and was at the fort with its capture and the massacre took place.

It is understood that the government of Canada will be asked to subscribe towards the cost of the proposed monument and to join with the federal government of the United States and with the governments of several of the States in making this memorial park and monument register the ascendancy of the white man on this continent. If the United States government and these other governments are entering into the project it is difficult to see how the Dominion government can stay out of it, especially as the contribution would not be a large one. It is said that the total cost of the memorial is estimated at five hundred thousand dollars.

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# The ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

**T**HERE 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 dets.

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.

# The International School of Telegraphy

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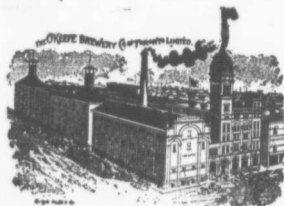
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