

PRICE FIVE CENTS

FEBRUARY 20, 1904

EVENTS

PUBLISHED
WEEKLY

Death of
Chamberlain's
Crusade

Canadian
Bye-Elections

The New Cab-
inet Minister

(With portrait of
Hon. C.S. Hyman)



SENATOR WARK

Who yesterday completed his 100th year.

The Wonderful
City of Dalny
(With map)

Map of Rail-
ways at the
Seat of War

A Woman's
Clever Letter
to Her Lover.

The RIDEAU PRESS, Ottawa, Can.



"Just think of it, I didn't have my



"Royal Seal" Oats
for breakfast!"

There is only one food to make growing children strong and contented; and that is

"Royal Seal" Rolled Oats
It contains all the elements necessary for the building up of a good, sound, strong constitution.



Wise parents will always make sure that this health giving food is provided for their children.

A trial will convince any one that there's no other food just as good.

"Royal Seal" Rolled Oats are without a peer.

Made by

The Dowd Milling Co. LIMITED.

Ottawa - Canada.

OTTAWA AND PAKENHAM, ONT. — QUYON AND WATERLOO, QUE.

TRAVEL

TO

Canada's

Winter

Ports

St. John and

Halifax

VIA

**INTERCOLONIAL
RAILWAY**

BY

Canada's
Famous
Train

The Maritime
Express

Leaving Montreal 12,00 noon daily except
Saturday

Write **General Passenger
Department**

For Time Tables, Etc. **MONCTON, N. B.**

The Ontario School of Practical Science

TORONTO:

This School Constitutes the Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering of the University of Toronto. Full Courses of Instruction are given in the following Departments:

1. CIVIL ENGINEERING
2. MINING ENGINEERING
3. MECHANICAL and ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING
4. ARCHITECTURE
5. ANALYTICAL and APPLIED CHEMISTRY

The Laboratories in all Departments are fully equipped with the most modern apparatus. The Calendar, which contains a list showing the positions held by graduates, will be mailed on application.

A. T. LAING, Secretary.

KEEP POSTED ABOUT **U. S. STEEL** CORPORATION.

The White & Kemble Atlas Map and Volume of Statistics should be in the hands of every stockholder. Nowhere else is the same amount of information accessible to the public. This volume shows by a five-color-map the location of plants, ore lands, railroad and steamship lines, and gives official statements of earnings, distribution of capital, division of securities, incorporation certificate, full text of bylaws, complete legal digest of mortgages, etc., etc., corrected to October, 1908.

Price \$5 net, to accompany each order.

For sale only by

DOW, JONES & CO.

44 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

The oldest News Agency of Wall Street, and Publishers of The Wall Street Journal.

Investors read the
WALL STREET JOURNAL.

EVENTS

The National Weekly
PUBLISHED AT

The National Capital

Should be read by every
intelligent family in
the Dominion ☞ ☞

Subscription Price, \$2 a year in advance; \$1 for six months.

Three months on trial for 50 cts.

The RIDEAU PRESS
ELGIN STREET, OTTAWA, CANADA.

T
tial tr
ultim
of aut
imper
taxes
the B
which
when
lacked
Whe
it cons
134 ma
the ex
Minist
positio
Scotlan
in a mi
Ireland
land th
ishing
1900.
Mr. M
govern
from hi

EVENTS

Published Weekly.

12
Vol. 8, No. 8.

OTTAWA, FEB. 20, 1904.

Whole No. 257.

Chamberlain's Policy Killed.

THE policy of protection in England launched under the guise of preferential trade within the empire and with the ultimate object of depriving the colonies of autonomous government in the name of imperial federation, with the corollary of taxes for defence, received its quietus in the British parliament in the division which took place on Monday, the 15th inst. when Mr. John Morley's amendment only lacked 26 votes of being carried.

When the present parliament was elected it consisted of a ministerial majority of 134 made up altogether from England, with the exception of four from Scotland. The Ministerialists numbered 402 and the Opposition 268. The small majority from Scotland is gone, and the government are in a minority in the representation from Ireland, Wales and Scotland, while in England the bye-elections are rapidly diminishing the large English majority of 218 in 1900.

Mr. Morley's amendment censured the government for conflicting declarations from his Majesty's ministers and condemn-

ed protection. It was moved as a direct vote of want of confidence in the government and yet all of the majority that the Balfour administration could retain was 51. There were 276 members voted for the amendment and 327 against it. The importance of the division can be realized from the fact that this is one of the largest divisions ever recorded in the annals of the British House of Commons, the total membership of which is 670. The vote for Mr. Morley's amendment of 276 would on almost every other occasion have overturned the government.

The despatches state that many Unionists were impelled by the nature of the vote, one of want of confidence, to vote against the amendment contrary to their convictions. As a result out of 60 Unionists only 28 followed the Unionist leaders into the Opposition lobby. If all the Unionists had voted the way 28 of them did the government would have been defeated and there is no doubt that all the Unionists are of one mind on the subject. In addition, straight Conservatives, such as the Rt.

Hon. C. T. Ritchie, Lord George Hamilton, Lord Hugh Cecil, Sir John Gorst, and Winston Churchill, all voted against the government. The Canadian cable service includes the names of these straight Conservatives in the list of Unionists but this is mere ignorance, because they were all elected as straight Conservatives. The wonder is that such slips are not corrected by the editors of the Canadian daily papers who handle this telegraph copy. At all events the division showed the temper of the British House of Commons on the subject of protection and it proves that any resolution along the lines advocated by Mr. Chamberlain, if indeed they could be formulated in one resolution, presented to the House not as a vote of want of confidence but as an expression of opinion, would be defeated by a large majority.

It may be said, Oh, but Mr. Chamberlain is appealing to the country. Yes, and the country is answering him with no uncertain voice. Indeed, the country is much more emphatic even than the House of Commons because the House contains a normal Ministerial majority of over one hundred. As each appeal is made to the electors at each succeeding bye-election the answer is a direct condemnation of Mr. Chamberlain's policy. The last county to be heard from was the St. Albans Division of Hertfordshire, otherwise called the Mid-Herts election. This is the most significant, perhaps, of all the bye-elections as the Conservative candidate, Mr. Vicary Gibbs, is a strong supporter of Mr. Chamberlain and a Conservative in politics. He was opposed by Mr. J. B. Slack, Liberal, who received 4,757 votes as against 4,625 for Mr. Gibbs. At the last election the Hon. Vicary Gibbs was returned without any opposition. The constituency has been strongly Conservative for twenty years. Mr. Gibbs had done nothing to forfeit the confidence of his constituents except to declare for Mr. Chamberlain, and he himself, although not confining his reasons to the tariff question, places it first among those to which he attributes his defeat. Under the circumstances it will be seen that a Liberal majority of 132 in a Conservative stronghold against the same candidate who

was elected by acclamation three years ago means death to any Administration which gives any countenance to Mr. Chamberlain's scheme. These many declarations of public opinion at the polls in different parts of the United Kingdom make it clear beyond the possibility of doubt that the administration is doomed to defeat when an appeal is made to the country. In that case Mr. Chamberlain will be left with his policy, and the probability is that Mr. Chamberlain will die of old age before he or any person else has explained what that policy is and to what it was designed to lead.

The defeat in the House made it clear that neither of the two political parties in England will touch Mr. Chamberlain's policy. The motion they were debating showed that the Liberal party (which is likely to be the victorious party at the next general election) condemned Mr. Chamberlain's ideas. In speaking for the government Mr. Wyndham, one of the principal secretaries of state, outlined the policy on which the government will appeal to the country. He said that a duty of 10 per cent on manufactures all round was no part of the government policy, nor taxation for the purpose of fostering home industries, nor taxation on foreign manufactures, nor on food or raw material. The cabinet was pledged to exclude colonial preference in the policy to be submitted at the general elections. The government, he added, intended to prosecute Premier Balfour's policy, reserving the freedom of commercial negotiations. He believed that the Conservative party would recall Mr. Balfour's dictum that so long as he led they would fight for freer trade.

Thus it is made abundantly clear that the policy of the Conservative party in Great Britain is against protection and against colonial preference. The Liberal party disbelieves in one as much as in the other and have placed themselves on record to that effect. If the coming general election in the United Kingdom sustains the present government in office it will be on a policy of no preference for the colonies. If the Liberal party is returned to power it will be on a policy of no preference for

The
schoolin
Mr.
you kno

the colonies. All the imperialism, all the jingoism, all the high-fallutin language, all the jockeying with words, and all the shifting of position of which Mr. Chamberlain has been guilty during the last twelve months, closes in a chimera. Poor Joe! He should have stuck to the ship instead of jumping overboard and bobbing round on a raft which was only strong enough to last while he discharged a few fireworks into the murky void. No wonder he has gone to Egypt to interview the Sphinx. If

he puts the question, what is wisdom, let us all hope he will receive a reply for no one needs it more.

In the meantime while the British people are settling with Mr. Chamberlain and with the Balfour administration Canada can calmly continue minding her own business and adjusting her tariff to suit the conditions existing in this country conformably with the principles and platform of the party in power.



A HANDY WORD.

The Enquirer—"Mr. Borden, I'm only a plain consumer, and haven't had much schooling. Would you please tell me what this big word means?"
Mr. Borden—"Oh—er—that's a diplomatic term and means—er—almost anything, you know!"—Toronto Globe.

EVENTS

Published Weekly.

ARNOTT J. MAGURN, Editor.

VOL. 5. FEB. 20, 1904. No. 8

HON. J. ISRAEL TARTE reached the depth of humiliation when circumstances impelled him to promote the election to the House of Commons this week of Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron, ex-M. P. Not that Mr. Bergeron isn't quite as fit to be a member of the House as Mr. Tarte but for nine or ten years Mr. Tarte had declared before the public that Mr. Bergeron was not a fit person, that his views were wrong and his policy bad. Then he turns round and asks the people to elect Mr. Bergeron. There are some pretty hard gulps in politics.

THERE are in Canada 20,000 public schools with enrolled pupils numbering 1,115,000 taught by 30,000 teachers.

ARATHER famous libel suit against an Ottawa paper has been apparently settled by an expression of regret, accompanied by a statement that the boss was out of town when the article appeared and that it would not have appeared had the boss been in the city. This raises an altogether new question in the ethics of journalism, as to whether a newspaper is responsible for what it publishes or whether it can wriggle out by saying that part of the staff is incompetent. It would follow that each time the boss leaves town on business or for a holiday, or should he become ill, the paper can libel any member of the community and escape with an explanation afterwards that the boss was away and had no competent person in the office upon the exercise of whose judgment he could depend.

THE leader of the Opposition in parliament has been placed in a rather awkward position by the nomination as one of his supporters of Dr. Patrick for the federal constituency of Yorkton. He

accepted the nomination on the distinct understanding that he would be at liberty to vote according to his ideas of what would be a full measure of provincial autonomy for the Territories. The demand of Premier Haultain for provincial autonomy, backed up by the majority of the legislature which sits at Regina, was for the Dominion to erect the whole of the Territories into one province. This demand was endorsed by the Opposition at Ottawa who put forward a resolution. Dr. Patrick's conditional acceptance of the nomination for Yorkton means that he would oppose Mr. Haultain's programme if he were elected to parliament for the reason that Dr. Patrick is an advocate of the establishment of two provinces in the Territories. On this issue he defeated the candidate of the Haultain government at the general election of 1902 by a vote of nearly three to one. The Conservative party has, therefore, put forward for parliament a candidate who is opposed to a position taken by the Conservative party in parliament last session.

THE Hon. E. P. Morris, K. C., Minister of Justice for Newfoundland, in a recent interview given at Sydney, N.S., had his attention drawn to the appointment of Mr. Goodrich to the leadership of the Opposition. Mr. Morris said that the Bond government could not be disturbed. As regarded the return to politics of Sir William Whiteway, who is reported as advocating union with Canada, Mr. Morris said that there was little if any feeling in favor of confederation with Canada. If any, he thought the sentiment was against it. Times were good in Newfoundland and the people were not anxious for a change. Mr. Morris hoped that the Bond-Hay Treaty, which had not yet come before the Senate at Washington for ratification, would be ratified.

MR. D. C. FRASER, M.P. for Guysboro, N.S., has been appointed to the Bench in that province. There is no appointment in the gift of the Liberal party that Mr. Fraser did not deserve, and there is hardly any which he would not fill with complete satisfaction to the people. Every

TH
mont
Ottaw

person who knows him will have perfect confidence in Mr. Fraser's impartiality, discretion, learning, and judgment on the Bench.

IT is reported on the coast that the provincial government of British Columbia has secured an option on the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway from Mr. James Dunsmuir and are contemplating the purchase of the line. The Vancouver Board of Trade were asked to take action in regard to the matter but reported that they had no definite information.

IN the elections on Montreal island this week Mr. Tarte was continually asking why we should import so many millions worth of stuff from the United States each year. Why not, he said, produce these things at home. Speaking a little over eighteen months ago in the House of Commons Mr. Tarte said:—"I am no free trader, but I declare here and now that I object to paying fifty cents a pound for Canadian tomatoes when I can have American tomatoes for twenty cents." Mr. Tarte has apparently abandoned his tomato policy.

THE death of Marcus A. Hanna, a Senator of the United States, removes one of the national figures of the American union. A Cleveland, Ohio, business man in the beginning he first became prominent in national politics by running the campaign of William McKinley in 1896 having first been the means of securing the nomination of McKinley at the convention. He became the Chairman of the Republican National Committee and the political leader of the National party. Much of the credit for the defeat of Mr. Bryan was given to Chairman Hanna. He was subsequently elected to the United States Senate and re-elected last fall, winning a conspicuous victory over Tom L. Johnson. He became a member of the National Civic Federation and Chairman of the Arbitration Board of that body.

THE following is an extract from a letter written in London, England, last month by a gentleman there to a friend in Ottawa:—

"The fiscal fight goes bravely on here, and I see that a good many people in Canada are just about as crazy over it as men can possibly be who fail to grasp the situation in this country. The truth of the matter is that for Canada serious trouble is only beginning if Chamberlain's policy is approved by Great Britain.

"In the first place, preference is not going to be given on Colonial food products unless a quid pro quo is given by each one of the Colonies. Two concessions, at least, will be asked from Canada: one, a still further reduction in the average custom's duty on British manufactures; and, secondly, a contribution from Canada towards the support of the British Army and Navy."

AT an Irish meeting recently held there was a significant speech from Lord Mayo, who, while ready to "welcome any form of tariff reform," made it very clear that he has no sentimental attachment to the idea of uniting the Empire. "Mr. Churchill had referred to the possibility of Canadian store cattle being admitted to the English markets. He himself would fight till he died in order to prevent it, and he was sure a great many others would do the same." Mr. Chamberlain is scarcely to be congratulated in his follower, who is so far from "thinking Imperially" that he will fight till he dies to prevent Canadian cattle having access to the markets of the mother country.

MR. WYNDHAM, speaking for the administration in the House of Commons "at home", said that if Canada put bounty-fed steel on the British market he would "distinguish between blood relations and a keen business competition." The Opposition are reported to have indulged in laughter at this distinction which is too fine for the average British mind, as shown by the utterance of Lord Mayo who said that he would die fighting to keep Canadian cattle out of the British market. We are afraid that neither Mr. Wyndham nor the Balfour administration reflects public sentiment in the United Kingdom.

WHEN the session opens and the newly elected member for St. John city arrives it will be a case of "a Daniel come to judgment."

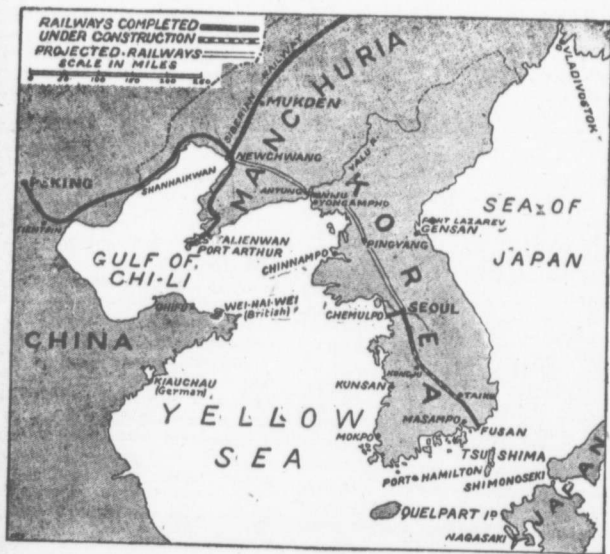
EVENTS.

BETWEEN the unprecedented quantity of snow in Ontario and the unprecedented continuous frost the railways moved their passenger trains this week with the greatest difficulty and had to abandon all attempt at moving freight. A pretty kettle of fish for the business community. We think when the session opens that a vote of censure should be moved on the government's weather bureau.

SENATOR WARK, of Fredericton, N.B. was a hundred years old yesterday having been born in Londonderry, Ireland, Feb. 19, 1804. He has been in legislatures longer than any man in the British

empire. He was introducing legislation to extend freedom of commercial intercourse nearly sixty years ago, and he is still attending to his parliamentary duties. More power to him!

THE Customs Department is to be congratulated over its decision to impose a duty of 25 per cent on these cheap and vulgar colored supplements shipped into this country from the United States, which some Canadian newspapers are misguided enough to use. The whole subject of periodicals imported from the United States free of duty ought to be inquired into by parliament during this coming session.



M
S
c
c
st
an
an
po
fe
ro
ist
we
ern
sec
as
hes
l
wh
lik
beh
is a
of c
abil
cut v
of th
of a
good
the c
and c
thirte
years
tered
is a g
strenu
filling
letic ex
ful and
field of
of busi
Whethe
tennis
lie" Hy
Inspiri
man is
He is a
convey
earnest
at once.
wishes t
illustrat
sion of
friends
Hyman

The New Cabinet Minister.

"CHARLIE" HYMAN is now the Hon. Charles Hyman, one of His Majesty's privy councillors for Canada and a member of the Laurier cabinet. Sometime ago it was predicted in these columns that Mr. Hyman would enter the cabinet at no distant period. He was too strong and too popular a man to keep out and, besides that, he had won his spurs and secured a title to a portfolio. The portfolio will come and the sooner the better. The Prime Minister cannot allow dry



rotation to enter his administration. Perhaps the weakest part of the government is the Ontario section, speaking of it as a whole. It lacks cohesive action and that live, active energy which a great province like Ontario should have behind it. Mr. Hyman is a man of great force of character, executive ability, and clean, clear-cut views. He is a son of the soil, a grand son of a legislator, had a good civic training in the city of London, Ont. and can now count back thirteen or fourteen years since he first entered parliament. He is a good type of the strenuous young Canadian who is fond of filling his lungs with fresh air, fond of athletic exercise, growing up buoyant, hopeful and brave, determined to win on the field of sport and bound to win in the field of business or in the arena of public life. Whether it was playing baseball, cricket, tennis or any other outdoor game "Charlie" Hyman has always seen a success. Inspired by high animal spirits Mr. Hyman is wont to joke with his fellow men. He is a great joker but lacks the face to convey the joke, and so you think he is in earnest until you find the laugh on you, all at once. He is not the kind of man who wishes to advertise himself. This may be illustrated by an incident of the last session of parliament when some of his friends joined together in presenting Mr. Hyman with a handsome gold watch, suit-

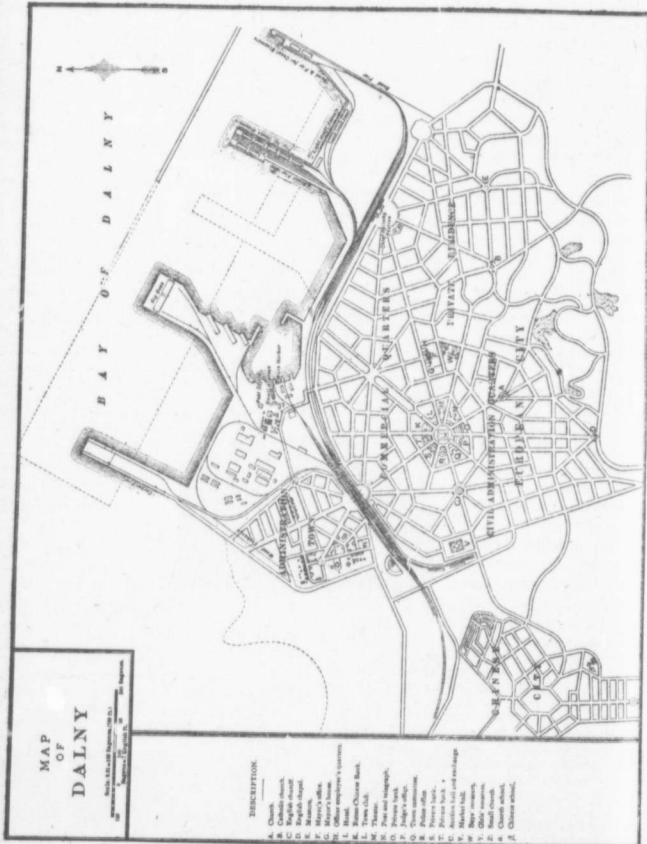
ably engraved. A few nights afterwards, three or four newspaper correspondents were seated in Mr Hyman's room chatting over the prospects of the close of the session when someone remarked a handsome new gold chain on Mr. Hyman's vest. "Now boys," he said, "I will tell you about that chain if you promise to say nothing about it." The promise being given he continued, pulling out the watch:—"Some of my fellow-members were good enough to club together and give me this watch. You see the inscription on it. Now to show you what a good, big-hearted fellow D. C. Fraser is I will tell you the story

of the chain. It seems that Fraser was by some oversight left out of the group who procured the watch so when he heard of it he came to me one day and handed me this chain and asked me to accept it from him to go with the watch." Mr. Hyman said more to show his appreciation of Mr. Fraser's action, and concluded by again enjoining the newspaper men to say nothing about it, an injunction which we believe was observed, and that for the incident is here told for the first time in print.

It may be of interest now that Mr. Hyman is a member of the cabinet, and the question of tariff changes is always prominently before the public on the eve of the meeting of parliament, to look

at the attitude of the member for London the last time he spoke on the subject in the House of Commons which was during the session of 1901. He concurred with the government that session in deciding not to make any tariff changes.

"I think," he said, "we should have a longer period in which to give the tariff a fair trial. I have no doubt that the time will come when some changes must be made in the tariff. No tariff could be applied to a country so diverse in its interests and character as Canada that would satisfy everybody; but we on this side of the House, and I think the country generally, are prepared to make some sacrifices. I am prepared to leave it in the hands of the government, the choice of both the time and the manner of such alterations in the tariff as may have to be made.



W
 pe
 ize
 pop
 in
 wit
 rou
 less
 end
 and
 forti
 atten
 lous
 term
 Th
 to m
 nava
 Russi
 struct
 north
 which
 capita
 that a
 out of
 that th
 civilia
 lowed
 held or
 Dalny
 city—w
 where
 In orde
 immens
 built, a
 into the
 ing a sp
 great ad
 ed and e
 East—a
 Eventu
 the final
 railroad,
 tied toge
 pire.

The Wonderful City of Dalny.

WITH all its drawbacks war is an educator which in many ways has no peer. It directs the attention of the civilized world to the field of operations. The popular eye is made familiar through maps in the daily papers and periodical press with the disputed territory and the surrounding country. These are the greatest lessons in geography for they are likely to endure. The present war between Japan and Russia attracted attention first to the fortified naval station of Port Arthur, and attention is naturally drawn to the marvelous new town of Dalny, which has been termed the Wonderful City.

The Russian plan has been from the first to make Port Arthur a purely military and naval centre. With that plan in view, the Russians several years ago began the construction of the City of Dalny, 30 miles north and 10 miles east of Port Arthur, which they hope to make the commercial capital of the East. The plan contemplates that all commercial ships shall be barred out of Port Arthur and sent to Dalny, and that the former fortress shall be barred to civilians, where indeed they are now allowed only on sufferance, property being held on merely temporary bases.

Dalny—or rather, the site of the present city—was located on an open roadstead, where the navies of all nations might ride. In order to make there a safe harbor, an immense breakwater, costing millions, was built, and is now completed, projecting into the sea for a great distance and enclosing a splendid anchorage. At Dalny also, great administration buildings were erected and even—that rare thing in the far East—a first-class and comfortable hotel.

Eventually, as planned, Dalny is to be the final terminus of the great Siberian railroad, by means of which Russia has tied together her widely extending empire.

Dalny is to be an absolutely free port without customs charges of any kind, and with tonnage dues, dock charges, wharfage and warehouse charges maintained at the lowest point, with a view to encourage and develop commerce. The harbor is one of the finest on the Pacific, being free from ice, and ships drawing thirty feet can enter at low tide without difficulty, and without the aid of a pilot, berth alongside the immense docks and piers, which are well protected by breakwaters, where their cargoes can be loaded directly into cars for transport into the interior of Asia. The rise and fall of the tide is only twelve feet, and the surface of the bay, which is many square miles in extent is sufficient to contain the shipping of all China.

At a recent date over six millions of dollars had already been expended in the works, and some twelve millions more are to be spent to bring them to completion. The city will be free to people of all nations, who may acquire property by purchase, and it will be governed by a council to be elected by the ratepayers, of whom two must be Russian subjects, and not more than two Chinese or two Japanese can sit on the Council at the same time.

The Chinese Eastern Railway, which terminates at Dalny, is completed north to Harbin, where it makes a junction with the Central Manchurian road, which is completed east to Vladivostock, and west to Kaidalovo, on the Siberian line; and it is now possible to travel direct by rail from Dalny to St. Petersburg or any part of Europe, with the exception of the passage of Lake Baikal on which the trains are carried by steamers. The line round the south end of the lake will, it is estimated, take two years longer to complete, owing to the roughness of the country. Already there are over twenty steamers

engaged in the Chinese trade doing business at Port Arthur and Dalny, and fast passenger boats will be put on the line from Dalny to Nagasaki, in connection with the fast train service from Europe.

The harbor works actually under construction or completed are five large piers, varying from sixty to several hundred feet in width, and from a quarter to half a mile in length, each supplied with several railway tracks, immense warehouses and elevators, and electric light and water. A large and substantial breakwater is being constructed across the pier harbor, so that ship can lie alongside the piers and load and unload in all weathers. The docks for foreign vessels will extend between these piers and along the shore for two miles, and those for the native Chinese craft will be in another portion of the bay, in convenient proximity to the railway. Two first class dry docks also are being constructed, one for ordinary ocean steamers, and the other for the largest vessels of commerce or war afloat. When completed, there will be no port that will surpass that of Dalny in the facility and economy with which freight will be handled; and from the design and execution so far as it has gone, and the natural advantages, it will be practically perhaps one of the most perfect harbors in the world.

At present the city contains about 50,000 inhabitants, mostly Chinese, with many Japanese and Koreans, Russians, and others of various nationalities. It is divided into five sections, the first part containing the administrative departments, workshops, and the residences of the mechanics, and general employees, together

with hotels, schools, clubs, churches and places of amusement. Immediately back of this portion of the city is located the warehouse, large hong, and general wholesale section extending to the docks and piers, and, together with the administration and Chinese section, covering the entire water front. Adjoining this is the retail and general mercantile section, and on the gradually rising ground further off towards the hills, is the foreign residence quarter with a beautiful view of the bay. Electric lighting is already installed and a complete system of electric tramways is in course of construction. About three miles from the foreign settlement, to the southeast, is a fine sea beach that is to be arranged as a summer resort and a highway to connect it with the city is being made.

Altogether, Dalny, as described, seems destined to play a great part in the development of the Far East.

Recent descriptions of the resources of Manchuria and of the country north of the Amur, leave no doubt of its capacity to support a large population which would absorb an almost indefinite quantity of manufactures. Blagovestchensk, on the Amur, is the market of the Zeya goldfields to the north, with a population of some 40,000, and it will, no doubt, before long, be connected with the Manchurian railway by a branch line. The mines of the district are very rich, one not long ago celebrating the output of its sixteenth ton of gold. The agricultural and mineral resources of Central Manchuria are practically unlimited, and, once peace is firmly established, their development must advance by leaps and bounds.

THE
we
of Can
Three
nation
tain to
seats w
these fi
rier ad
porters
of the C
The g
Quebec
for the S
where Jo
in Jan. 1
majority
ed, a gro
in one po
issued for
This time
H. Gervai
Mr. Berge
remarkabl
been defea
polled agai
the interest
due to the
posed Mr. I
same consti
supported X
would go to
ence is nil.
As it turn
ion in the ci
great jubilat
They won a
ing Dr. Dani
of about 285.
point out that
ways been Co
Liberal, was e
1896 while at
Mr. Blair, one

Federal Bye-Elections.

THERE have been within the last few weeks a dozen elections in various parts of Canada for the House of Commons. Three of these returned Liberals by acclamation and a fourth, Gaspe, is almost certain to do so within a few days. Eight seats were contested on the 16th inst. Of these five returned supporters of the Laurier administration and three returned supporters of Mr. R. L. Borden, the leader of the Opposition.

The greatest interest in Ontario and Quebec seemed to centre on the election for the St. James' division of Montreal where Joseph Brunet was declared elected in Jan. 1892 over J. G. H. Bergeron by a majority of 647. Mr. Brunet was unseated, a gross fraud having been discovered in one polling sub-division. No writ was issued for this election until the other day. This time the Liberal candidate was Mr. H. Gervais and he has been elected over Mr. Bergeron by a majority of 636. By a remarkable coincidence Mr. Bergeron has been defeated by almost the same majority polled against him two years ago. Part of the interest aroused by this contest was due to the fact that Mr. J. Israel Tarte opposed Mr. Bergeron two years ago in the same constituency. This time Mr. Tarte supported Mr. Bergeron and the result would go to show that Mr. Tarte's influence is nil.

As it turned out the result of the election in the city of St. John N.B., caused great jubilation among the Conservatives. They won a notable victory there by electing Dr. Daniel by the handsome majority of about 385. The Liberals will no doubt point out that St. John city has nearly always been Conservative but Mr. Ellis a Liberal, was elected in 1887 and again in 1896 while at the general election in 1900 Mr. Blair, one of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's col-

leagues was elected as a Liberal by a majority of 997. There is, therefore, no object in discounting the returns. The Liberals had a good candidate in the person of Mr. H. A. McKeown, a lawyer, who entered public life in 1899, and only recently swept the city of St. John on going back for re-election when he was appointed Solicitor General in the Tweedie administration exactly one year ago. It is probable that some important vote in the city usually cast for the Liberals went against them this time. At all events it will take the Liberals, including Mr. Richard O'Brien, some time to do the explaining. The Conservatives are justly entitled to congratulate themselves on the victory.

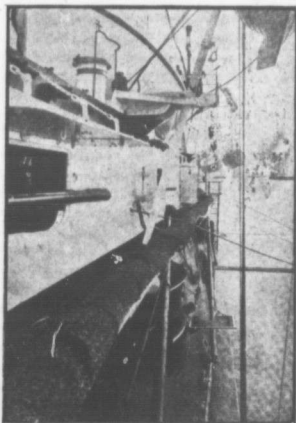
The government did not do well in the two Ontario elections in East Bruce and East Lambton. In 1882 the Redistribution Act carved out a new riding in the county of Bruce consisting of the townships of Curloss, Greenock, Brant, including the town of Walkerton and Carrick, which was formerly in South Bruce. The Liberals say that this constituency as carved out represented a Conservative majority but strange to say the first election afterwards returned a Liberal, Mr. R. M. Wells. Mr. Cargill (Cons.) was elected in 1887 but defeated in 1891 but since 1891 the constituency has been Conservative, first by a majority of 167 and last time by only 43. On Tuesday last Mr. James J. Donnelly, the Conservative candidate, was returned by a majority of about 300. One of the peculiar vagaries of popular suffrage was the result in the town of Walkerton which gave at the general election a Conservative majority of 69 and this time gave a Liberal majority of 17. The Conservatives also carried East Lambton by a sweeping majority of over 400. The Liberal candidate Mr. Jenkins, was a strong man, too.

In St. Hyacinthe the Liberal was elected by over 500. In Montmagny a political colt named Lavergne, who jumped into the contest at the last moment, was returned by a handsome majority of between 300 and 400. In Hochelaga, one of the constituencies on the island of Montreal, the Liberal candidate was returned by a majority of over 300.

There was also an election in West Queens, vacant by the death of Mr. Farquharson who was elected at a bye-election on Jan. 15, 1902, by a majority of 475. On

Tuesday Mr. Hazard, Liberal was elected by a majority of 200.

The only change in the political complexion of any constituency is the city of St. John which is transferred from the Liberal to the Conservative column, so that the government will meet the House next month with a majority two less than the 52 which represents the government majority in a full house. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has still half a hundred to go and come upon which may be termed a safe working majority.



Net on a battle-ship to protect from torpedo attack

A CO
pa
Manitob
resoluti
ing poin

"The p
berlain p
imperial
ser union
ther land
paying i
would sec
000,000 on
saving of
people of
more for t
el more fo

As this i
we are aw
Chamberl
legislature
text of it as
"That th
and endorse
Right Honor
volving cert
Empire, and
ina guration
effect of such
mount import
ple of Mani

It will be
asked to endo
Mr. Chamber
changes with
endorsed that
fine Mr. Cham
fore, a meani
any legislature
of the Opposi
duced an amen
lows:--

"Resolved th
to the proposi
be encouraged b
preferential tari
adoption of a p
by the Right Ho
ain would be of

A Manitoba Resolution.

ACCORDING to the accepted newspaper organ of the government of Manitoba Premier Roblin's recent fiscal resolution and speech contained the following points:—

"The principles embodied in the Chamberlain policy are twofold, protection and imperialism. The object in view is a closer union between the colonies and the mother land. The British consumer while paying increased duties of \$30,000,000 would secure reductions amounting to \$35,000,000 on other articles, producing a net saving of \$5,000,000 a year. That the people of Manitoba would get \$2 a head more for their cattle and six cents a bushel more for their wheat."

As this is the first resolution, so far as we are aware, attempting to endorse Mr. Chamberlain's policy introduced into any legislature in Canada, we reproduce the text of it as follows:—

"That this House strongly recommends and endorses the policy advocated by the Right Honorable Joseph Chamberlain, involving certain fiscal changes within the Empire, and is of the opinion that the inauguration and putting into practical effect of such a policy would be of paramount importance and benefit to the people of Manitoba."

It will be observed that the House was asked to endorse "the policy advocated by Mr. Chamberlain involving certain fiscal changes within the empire" and the House endorsed that. What is it? It does not define Mr. Chamberlain's policy and is, therefore, a meaningless resolution unworthy any legislature, however small. The leader of the Opposition, Mr. Greenway, introduced an amendment which read as follows:—

"Resolved that this House is favorable to the proposition that inter-imperial trade be encouraged by some uniform system of preferential tariffs and believes that the adoption of a policy on the lines proposed by the Right Honorable Joseph Chamberlain would be of great benefit to the people

of Manitoba, and is further of opinion that the people of Canada, to assist in the successful carrying out of this policy, should be prepared to make such further substantial reductions in the Canadian tariff against British goods, as shall ensure to the British manufacturers an enlarged market in Canada, in return for a preference by Great Britain upon Canadian food products."

If there is anything upon which Mr. Chamberlain has insisted in his campaign it is that the trade of Great Britain would be benefited and increased by a tax on food products from which the colonies were to be exempt, and he went so far as to say that in return the colonies might be expected not to establish any new industries, leaving the market, of course, to the British manufacturer by a substantial preference in the colonial tariff. Mr. Greenway's resolution was voted down by Mr. Roblin and his followers. Mr. Roblin's resolution affects to endorse Mr. Chamberlain's policy but Mr. Roblin's vote turned Mr. Chamberlain's policy down.

The issue seems to be whether the present preference in Canada of 33 1-3 per cent should be increased in favor of Great Britain. Mr. Roblin advocates Mr. Chamberlain's policy for two reasons, one of which is protection, and he endeavored to make out a gain to the British taxpayer by a system of taxation on foreign food-stuffs and exemption on colonial. This concern for the British taxpayer Mr. Roblin does not extend to the Canadian taxpayer. He is not in favor of letting British goods in at any smaller rate of duty than exists at present, but on the contrary is in favor of protection to Canadian industries against British manufactures as well as against those of other countries. To put the thing in a nutshell Mr. Roblin belongs to that class of persons in Canada who insist upon a decently high tariff wall

being erected against Great Britain and a still higher tariff wall against other countries, so that Great Britain would have relatively some advantage over Germany and the United States in the Canadian market, but first and foremost Canada was to have

an advantage in her own market over Great Britain as well as other countries.

The more frequent is the attempt to put in writing any endorsement of Mr. Chamberlain's schemes the more ludicrous will be the result.

A Decided "No."

By Frederick Gordon

WHY should a woman ever be expected to say "Yes" or "No"?

So thought Claude, as she sat one morning at her writing-table, with her chair tilted back and a frown of vexation on her pretty face. It was too bad! For Jack had asked her the night before to marry him, and had made her promise to send an answer the next day. Why had he not insisted on a reply at the time? Then it would all have been settled by now, one way or the other.

"Of course, I should have refused him," she said to herself, "but it would have been so much easier to say than to write." All the same, she could not help remembering how nice Jack had been on the occasion, and she felt that she might almost have been tempted to say "Yes," when he put his hands gently on her shoulders, and looking closely into her eyes had asked the question. If he had only drawn her to him and had dared to kiss her—well, she did not know what she might have said. Perhaps it was just as well he didn't. She was still free!

But this horrid letter had to be written. Of course, it must be "No!" At the same time, how was she to put it? Must she write a formal letter and give her reasons? That would be, to say the least, unpleasant, and besides she would not like to hurt him; and then she was

not quite clear about her reasons. Perhaps a postcard with the single word "No" on it would be best! But servants are given to read postcards, and she would have to sign her name, or at least put her initials. That would not do; it must be a letter.

So Claude began:

"[My Dear Jack],—I'm sure this is the last letter I shall ever write to you because I'm going to say 'No!' I see that I've begun it all wrong, but this is my last sheet of paper. So, please, don't read the words in brackets—I should have commenced 'Dear Captain Vane.'

"I suppose, that just like a man, you want reasons for my answer. You used to say that women never had any reasons for what they did only excuses. You added that this was one of their chief attractions. Now, I must be most unattractive, for I've heaps of reasons, and never an excuse. First of all, I didn't like you [at first at least]—you mustn't read the words in brackets. That was when you used to show me no particular attention, and everyone else was rushing to fetch and carry for me. I didn't like that, but I'm not sure that I actually hated you for it. I dare say that my pride [or conceit] was hurt. Recollect that the words in brackets are invisible.

"Then somehow or other I got to feel

tha
you
wou
nigh
danc
f whi
brac
for
that,
nigh
I can'
fused
ral, a
But I
enjoy i
had no
angry,
looking
inclined
with th
such an
unselfish
"After
to the ca
aged to l
saw it at
properly t
such a gra
saying
[it wasn't
my glove h
would have
fore ne pic
have looked
"I was an
new one an
somehow or
You looked
it up. I thin
lessness in l
am extravag
last night th
afraid I mus
ities!
"Why on ea
about money?
the question?
and it's not a
times helps a
loves. Remem
mention the br
another girl to
to have money

that I should like to do something for you. Wasn't it ridiculous? But you would never accept any favors. Even one night at a ball when you asked me for a dance and I gave you my programme (which I purposely left blank) 'ware the brackets—you only wrote down your name for a miserable square. Girls don't like that, and I've not forgotten it. The same night you took me to the carriage, though I can't imagine why you did it. I had refused a lot of dances and had sat out several, a thing which all pretty girls enjoy. But I suppose I can't be pretty, as I didn't enjoy it a bit. I had seen that you, too, had not been dancing (I wasn't the least angry, only a little sorry). But you kept looking [at me] so unhappily, that I felt inclined to forgive you for not dancing with the other girls. It must have been such an act of self-denial, and I adore unselfishness in men.

"Afterwards when I was stepping in to the carriage I somehow or other managed to let one of my gloves fall. You saw it at once, and instead of attending properly to me, you picked it up and made such a grave bow as you handed it to me saying 'I think you've dropped a glove' [it wasn't even 'your glove']. Of course my glove had dropped, and any other man would have waited till I had driven off before he picked it up. (I know because I have looked).

"I was annoyed. The glove was quite a new one and I had hardly soiled it, for somehow or other I hadn't danced much. You looked dreadfully glum as you picked it up. I think it must have been my carelessness in letting it drop in the dirt. I am extravagant, I fear; and as you told me last night that you were a poor man, I am afraid I must have shocked your sensibilities!

"Why on earth did you say anything about money? What had it to do with the question? I know I have heaps of it; and it's not a bad thing either, as it sometimes helps a man to marry the girl he loves. Remember (dear Jack)—I needn't mention the brackets again—when you ask another girl to marry you, if she happens to have money (which I hope she will for

your sake) don't refer to it. If she cares a bit for you, as you deserve, she'll be only ashamed to feel that she has so little to give you.

"I've heaps of other reasons for saying 'No,' but under any circumstances I could never marry a man who didn't take his answer from his lady-loves own lips. The girl who consents to such a thing deserves to be married in her bonnet and in shoes two sizes too big for her.

"Now I'll give you a piece of good advice before I stop. When you propose to 'the other girl', don't mention, as I have said, her money, if she has any; don't say that you are unworthy of her; (that won't be true) and not fit to tie her shoelace, though I recollect you once tied mine very nicely in spite of your fingers trembling. Don't above all, say that you are not anxious to hurry her, but would like her to consider the matter well. I can't imagine a lover of mine saying that, when, perhaps my heart was like the warning of a clock on the point of midday striking, and breaking into a perpetual high noon chime of love and joy. After that, it could only go on 'gur-gurrrrrr,' straining its poor works and chords, and allowing the true sun time of life to leave it behind. It could never speak clear and true to one who wanted to set it back.

"Now, to finish my good and impartial advice; when you are addressing the 'other girl,' you should lay your hands gently upon her shoulders, and look closely into her eyes (I believe you have learned this already). It is cruel to retreat at this moment, especially if, as I have said, the heart-clock is on the point of striking. At the same time it is most difficult to go back, for, like particles of matter, the forces of attraction grow incredibly strong at infinitesimal distances (I have found it so). Then having got so far, you should say, Claude, (or whatever the name of 'the other girl' may be) I love you. Will you be my wife?"

"You'll possibly hear then a sound like the warning of the clock, a sort of sob of all the strings of its heart. You should have lost all hesitation by this time, and you should take the face of, say, the clock,

quite close, and kiss it gently first on the figure XII (that's the brow), then most warmly on figures IX and III (these are the cheeks), and then rapturously on figure VI, just where the comic artists put the mouth when they make the clock-face human. You shouldn't neglect the hands, which are often fascinatingly pretty and delightful to kiss—at least so they say in clock-land! I hope your little clock when you try all this, will give the true cuckoo cry, which is the fit song of the ever new season when the young maid's fancy turns—but not lightly—to thoughts of love.

"I shan't trust this letter in the hands of the penny postman, but shall send it by my little groom. Isn't it funny that we used to call him Cupid because of his rosy face and bow legs? Now he shall speed, not indeed with his shafts, but behind them, in my own polo-cart.

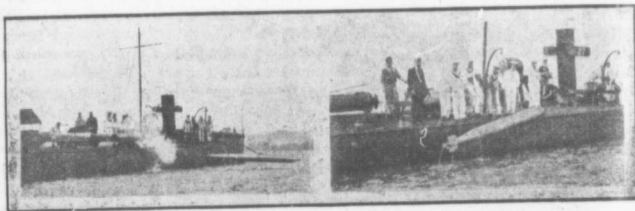
"I enclose the glove, in case you may have liked to have something to remind you of an old friend, who is very sorry to have to send you such a decisive 'No.'

"I shall be in the conservatory at nine to-night, and if you care to go through a rehearsal of the scene with 'the other girl' I shall put on my prettiest frock—the pale green one that you like—and do my best to make you perfect (I think you are that already).

"But don't forget that you must always be kind to your little clock; firm, too, so as not to let the works run down for want of judicious winding. There is only one universal key, and you have it.

"(Ever yours),

CLAUDE"



Firing and recovering a torpedo.

T
 The
 the hig
 of the
 lish W
 The
 Imperia
 profess
 While
 their mi
 that are
 The
 subjects
 French a
 The
 thorough
 The s
 of the sys
 and conse
 handling
 In add
 kinds, ens
 An exp
 Five co
 cadets.
 The len
 The tot
 material, an
 The ann
 the headquar
 each year.
 For full p
 ld be ma

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 nine 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.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

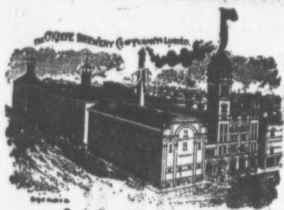
I can quickly sell for cash, without local publicity, your

Business, Real Estate or Partnership no matter where located. Send me full particulars, prices, &c. Address,

CHAS. E. POWELL,

19, W. Mohawk St.,

Buffalo, N. Y.



Specialties

English and Bavarian
hopped Ale in wood and
bottle
Gold Label in bottle only.
XXX Stout and Porter.
Pilsiner and Imperial Lager.

The
O'Keefe Brewery Co.,
Limited, Toronto.

JOHN KENNEDY & SONS

Agents for Ottawa
and Vicinity

427 NEPEAN ST.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo.

April 30 to December, 1st, '04

MONTREAL SERVICE.

Via short line from Central Station.

b5.00 a.m., a8.45 a.m., b3.30 p.m., a4.00 p.m.

SUNDAY SERVICE—5.00 a.m., 3.30 p.m.
6.25 p.m.

Via North Shore from Union Station
a8.15 a.m., a6.20 p.m.

SUNDAY SERVICE—from Union Station
via Short Line
4.30 a.m., 3.10 p.m.

b—Daily a—Week days.

For tickets and full information apply

Geo. Duncan,

City Passenger Agent, 42 Sparks St.

General Steamship Agency.

Independent Order of Foresters.

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	.....	\$7,453,306.14
Total benefits paid to December 31st, 1903	.....	\$16,290,991.78
Total accumulated funds February 1st, 1904	.....	\$7,518,852.09

DR. ORONHYATEKHA,
Supreme Chief Ranger..

Home Office, Temple Building, Toronto.

JOHN A. MCGILLIVRAY,
Supreme Secretary.

THE
CANADIAN FARMER

**A
New**

Special Articles
for the farmers
and good

ILLUSTRATIONS

will mark this
paper out from
all others by its
excellence. Sub-
scription

**50 CENTS
A YEAR.**

Special Offer--In
order to swell the
large circulation al-
ready guaranteed we
will send The Can-
adian Farmer for
12 months for the
small subscription
price of 50^{cts}. Join
in at the start and
enjoy the full advan-
tage

**Agricultural
and
Home Paper**

Issued Weekly by

THE RIDEAU PRESS

11 ELGIN ST.

OTTAWA - CANADA