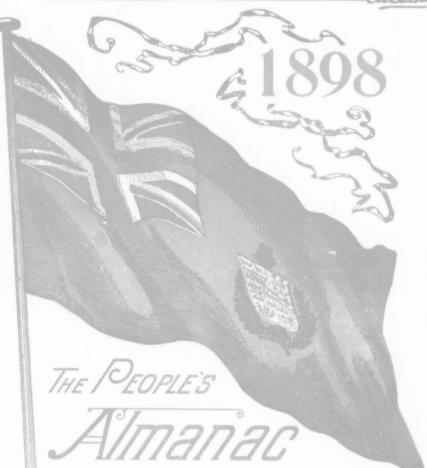
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Issued as a Supplement to

The Gazette.

MONTREAL.

For Contents see page 95.



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- 11	5	.6.4	IO			-				-		6	- 11
11	IO	55	20				-		-			IO	44
46	20	6.6	30	-		-						12	64
11	30	44	40		-		-		-			15	- 11
- 64	40	4.6	50	-								18	44
- 11	50	11	60		44		-		-			20	16
1.6	60	44	75	-		6				1		25	3.6
18	75	44	100				-					30	6.6

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..ALMANAG..

A Compilation of Facts and Figures

FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF THE

ELECTORS OF CANADA.

Issued as a Supplement to ...

THE GAZETTE,

MONTREAL.

With the Compliments of the Publishers.

1898

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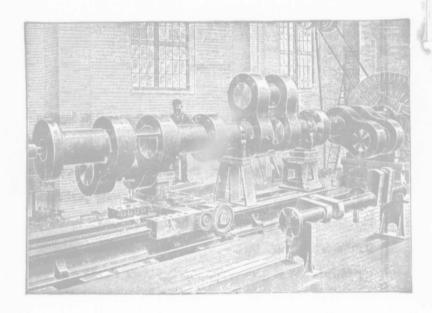
useful work for those who follow political affairs. Its purpose is to give facts bearing upon public events, and to be a reliable authority on the political issues of the day.

In presenting the issue of 1898 to the readers of The Gazette, the publishers desire to wish them a Happy New Year.

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ECLIPSES IN 1898.

There will be three Eclipses of the Sun and three of the Moon in the year 1898. I.—A Partial Eclipse of the Moon January 7; visible generally in the Eastern portions of North America, in South America, Europe Asia and Africa. Occurring here as follows:

	EASTE	RN STA	NDARD TIME.
	D.	H.	M.
Moon enters penumbra	7	4	59 p. m.
Moon enters shadow	7	6	48 "
Middle of Eclipse	7	7	35 "
Moon leaves shadow	7	8	23 11
Moon leaves penumbra	7	10	11 "

First contact of shaddow 169 degrees from North point of the Moon's limb toward the East. Magnitude of Eclipse = 0. 175 (Moon's diameter = 1.0).

II.—A Total Eclipse of the Sun January 22; invisible to America; visible to Eastern Europe, the greater part of Asia and Africa, and to the Northern part of the Indian Ocean, the line of totality running through the Chinese Empire, India

the Indian Ocean, the line of totally and Eastern Africa.

III.—A Partial Eclipse of the Moon July 3; invisible in North America; but visible generally in Europe, Asia and Africa.

IV.—An Annular Eclipse of the Sun July 18; invisible to North America; visible to the South Pacific Ocean and the extreme Southern part of South America is the south Pacific Ocean.

erica, the line of Annulus passing through the South Pacific Ocean.

V.—A Partial Eclipse of the Sun December 13; invisible here.

VL.—A Total Eclipse of the Moon December 27; visible generally throughout North and South America, Europe, Asia and Africa.

and the second		EA	STERN STA	NDARD TIME.	100		
	D.	H.	M.,		D.	н.	М.
Moon enters penembra Moon enters shadow Total Eclipse begins	27 27 27	3 4 5	33 p.m. 48 ** 58 **	Total Eclipse ends Moon leaves shadow Moon leaves penumbra	27 27 27	7 8 9	27 p.m. 36
Middle of Eclipse	27	6 learne	42 "	rth point of the Moon's limb	town	ed th	a East.

THE PLANETS DURING 1898.

VENUS will be a morning star up to February 15, evening to December 1, and morning for the

rest of the year.

Mass will be a morning star all the year.

JUFFICER will be a morning star all the year.

SATURN, morning to March 2, and evening to December 6.

MERCURY will be a morning star about Jan. 29, May 28, and Sept 21, and evening about April 10,

AMERICAN S. and Hansamber 3.

CHURCH FESTIVALS AND HOLIDAYS.

		the section and description of	
New Year's Day Jan. Epiphany Peb. Septungsesima Peb. Quinquagesima—Shrove Sunday Ash Wednesday Quadragesima Mar. St. David's Day Mar. St. Patrick's Day Mar. Annunciation—Lady Day Palm Sunday April Good Friday April Easter Sunday Agril Low Sunday St. George's Day Rogation Sunday Mag. Rogation Sunday Mag. Rogation Sunday May Ageension Day—Holy Thursday May	1 6 6 20 23 27 1 17 25 3 8 10 11 17 23 15	Queen's Birthday. May Penticost—Whit Sunday June Corpus Christi. Accession of Queen Victoria. St. Jean Baptiste Day. Dominion Day. July Labor Day. July Labor Day. Sept. Michaelmas. All Saints Day. Nov. Prince of Wales Birthday. First Sunday in Advent. St. Andrew's Day. Conception Dec. St. Thomas' Day.	24 29 5 9 20 24 29 1 5 29 1 9 27 30 8 21 25 29
The state of the s			

LEGAL AND BANK HOLIDAYS.

For the Dominion—New Year's Day, January 1; Good Friday, April 8; Easter Monday, April 11; Queen's Birthday, Muy 21; Dominion Day, July 1; Labor Day, September 5; Christmas, December 25.

For the Province of Quebec-All the above, and Epiphany, January 6; Ascension, May 19; All Saints' Day, November 1; Conception, December 8.

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ment.

WEATHER SIGNS FROM THE SUN.

If at sunrise there are many dark clouds seen in the west and remain there, rain will fall on that day.

If the sun "draws water" in the morning, it will rain before night.

When the sun rises with dim, murky clouds, with black beams and clouds in the west, expect rain.

If the sun rises pale, there will be rain during the day.

If the clouds at sunrise be red, there will be rain during the day.

"A red morn: that ever yet betokened Wreck to the seamen, tempest to the field, Sorrow to shepherds, woe unto the birds, Gust and foul flaws to herdsmen and to herds,"

Shakespeare.

If the sun rises clear, then shadowed by a cloud, and comes out clear again, it will rain before night.

"In flery red the sun doth rise, Then wades through clouds to mount the skies."

Red skies in the evening precede fine morrows.

A red sun indicates fair weather.

A red evening indicates fair weather, but if the red extends far upward, especially in the morning, it indicates wind or rain.

A very red sky in the east at sunset indicates stormy winds.

If the sun sets in dark, heavy clouds, expect rain the next day.

A bright yellow sunset indicates wind, a pale yellow wet.

If the sun sets pale it will rain to-morrow.

"The weary sun hath made a golden set, And by the bright track of his fiery car Gives token of a goodly day to-morrow."

Shakespeare.

A halo around the sun indicates the approach of a storm, within three days, from the side which is more brilliant.

If there be a ring or halo around the sun in bad weather, expect fine weather soon.

Haze and western sky purple, indicate fair weather.

A blur or haziness about the sun indicates a storm.

If the sun burn more than usual, or there be a halo around the sun in fine weather, expect rain.

When the sun in the morning is breaking through the clouds and scorching, a thunderstorm follows in the afternoon.

"Sunshining shower won't last half an hour; Sunshine and shower, rain again to-morrow."

Pale yellow twilight, extending high up, indicates threatening weather.

"As the days begin to shorten, The heat begins to scorch them.

Sundogs in summer indicate a storm.

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1s	t Mon	th. JAN	IUAI	RY,	1898.			. 3	1 Days	š.,
Day Month.	Dav Week.	WEATHER PROBABILITIES	For Montreal Quebec and regions of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.				routo a Ontario, the Gre	nd Prov- lying on at Lakes,	nat ew irst	Моом
Mo		Whatting I sobabilities	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Sun Rises-	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Moon Quarte Moon. Cuarte	50
1 2 3 4 4 5 6 7 7 8 8 9 9 10 11 12 12 13 14 14 15 16 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 26 27 28 29 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	SATUR. MOS. TUES. WED. THUR. FRID. SATUR. WED. THUR. FRID. S. TUR. SE N., MON. 1 UES. WED. THUR. FRID. SATUR. MON.	Comes in stormy and cold. Moderating. Warmer. Month cooler than the average. Warm period. Ex in m'ally precipitation Storm period. Severe. Snow. Cold period. Below zero. Warmer. Threatening. Storm wane. Snow. Cold wave Cold, freexing. Moderating. Warmer. Warm period. Severe. Storm period. Severe. Storm period. Severe. Moderating. Maderating. Warmer. Warm period. Severe. Moderating.	h m. 7 40 7 40 7 40 7 40 7 40 7 40 7 40 7 4	h.m. 4 27 4 27 4 28 4 29 4 29 4 39 4 31 4 32 4 33 4 34 4 35 4 36 4 37 4 44 4 47 4 49 4 45 4 45 4 45 4 45 5 6 6 5 7 6 7 6 7 7 7 7 8 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	b.m. 2 01 3 06 4 09 5 08 6 04 6 53 7 1888. 5 16 6 22 7 8 23 11 02 11 37 2 55 6 24 17 12 5 25 6 24 7 12 1 5 25 6 24 7 12 5 15 6 22 1 37 1 37 1 4 12 5 25 6 24 7 1 2 8 11 9 5 1 1 45 1 1 45 1 1 45 1 1 45 1 1 52 1 52 1 52 1 52 1 53 1 6 52 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7	h.m. 7 34 7 34 7 34 7 34 7 34 7 34 7 34 7 3	b.m. 4 34 4 35 4 36 4 37 4 38 4 4 38 4 4 38 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	h m. 1 571 3 01 4 03 3 01 4 03 5 5 7 7 55 50 22 6 27 7 35 8 45 11 01 11 01 13 22 49 6 5 18 8 12 2 49 6 6 55 18 12 10 32 2 10 32 2 10 32 2 10 32 2 10 32 2 10 32 2 10 32 2 10 32 2 2 10 32 2 2 10 32 2 2 10 32 2 2 10 32 2 2 10 32 2 2 53	7d 7h 24m ev. 17d 5h 24m ev. 17d 5h 24m ev. 17d 5h 24m ev. 17d 9h 44m m. 17d 9h 4 m m. 17d 8h 44m m. 17d 9h 4 m m. 22d 1h 56m m. 22d 1h 56m m. 22d 0h 57m m. 27d 6h 58m m. 28d 7h 58m m.	Phases. 75th Meridian. 90th Meridian. 105th Meridian

In Winter.

Blithe Strephon and Fair Chloe stray No longer where the wavelets play.

Nor hand in hand the meadows rove,

Whisper love's sweet and tender tale, Heard only by the evening's gale,

Or sit upon the stoop and spoon As oft they used to do in June,

But close beside the parlor stove They sit these nights and talk of love,

Thus love, the pleasure kindling flame,

And sheds as bright as warm a glow When drops the glass to ten below,

As when it marked by Phœbus' aid The notch of "ninety in the shade."

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2nd Month. FEBRUARY, 1898.

28 Days.

Month.	Day Week.	WEATHER PROBABILITIES.	regions	utreal,Q of St. tawa Ri	Lawrence	ince of		nd Prov- , lying on eat Lakes	PAST PAST PAST PAST PAST PAST PAST PAST	
Mo	M		Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Sun Rises-	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Moon Quarter Moon Quarter	H.T.S.N.
1 2	TURS. WED.	Severe. Storm period.	h.m. 7 21 7 20	h.m. 5 07 5 08	h.m. 3 56 4 49	h.m. 7 17 7 16	h.m. 5 11 5 12	h.m. 3 49 4 41	er	ASBS.
	THUR. FRID. SAT.	Snow or rain. Cold. Moderating.	7 19 7 18 7 17	5 09 5 11 5 12	5 33 6 12 6 43	7 16 7 15 7 14 7 12 7 11	5 14 5 15 5 16	5 26 6 06 6 38	20d 28d	
3	SUN.	Warmer.	7 16	5 14	rises.	7 11	5 18	rises.	6275	
3	Mon. Tues.	Warm period. Very severe.	7 14 7 13	5 15 5 17	6 32 7 45	7 10 7 09	5 19 5 20	6 34 7 45	24m 35m 41m 13m	
)	WED. THUR.	Storm period.	7 12 7 10	5 18 5 20	8 52 10 09	7 08 7 06	5 22 5 23	8 51 10 06	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
	FRID.	Cold period.	7 09	5 21	11 26	7 05	5 24	11 22	DAAA	L
200	SAT. SUN. Mon.	Below Zero. Moderating. Warmer.	7 08 7 06 7 05	5 22 5 24 5 25	morn. 0 43 1 58	7 08 7 02 7 00	5 26 5 27 5 29	morn. 0 37 1 52	13d 20d 28d	
5	TUES. WED.	Storm Wave. Rain or Snow.	7 03 7 01	5 27 5 28	3 11 4 12	8 59	5 30	8 04	5566	
7	THUR.	Cold.	7 00	5 30	5 08	6 58 6 56	5 31 5 33	4 05 4 56	24 m 85 m m	
3	FRID.	Warmer. Excess in precipitation.	6 58	5 31 5 32	5 44 6 14	6 55 6 53	5 34 5 35	5 38 6 10	1000	
	SUN. Mon.	Warm period.	6 54 6 52	5 34	sets.	6 52	5 87	sets.	64. 64.	1
	TUES.	Very severe. Storm period.	6 51	5 37	7 04 8 10	6 50 6 49	5 38 5 40	7 04 8 09	28000	
3	WED.	Kain or Snow. Cold period.	6 49 6 47	5 38 5 40	9 23 10 35	6 47	5 41 5 42	9 21 10 31	6885	
	FRID.	Month slightly.	6 46	5 41	11 42	6 43	5 44	11 36		
6	SAT.	Warmer than the average Warmer.	6 42	5 42 5 44	morn. 0 46	6 42	5 45 5 46	morn. 0 40	24m 35m 41m	
8	Mon.	Threatening storm.	6 40	5 45	1 45	6 39	5 47	1 38	m. ev.	

February.

Oh! churlish month! whose wild vagaries.

Fret and perplex each passing day, Till bleak December's harshness varies With the soft wooing of May;

The morns may come with radiant promise—

Thy skies be bright with golden glow; But ere the day be gone half from us, The world is drowned in drifts of snow. We love thee not, although so human, In thy coquettish, wayward moods,— Capricious as the veriest woman, In thy perverse vicissitudes.

And yet we hail thy rude oncoming, Because thou closest Winter's state— Glad that thy days, (in honest summing),

Can only number twenty-eight!

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R CO.

MARCH, 1898.

3rd Month.

31 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week,	WEATHER PROBABILITIES.	For Mo region and O	ntreal,Q s of St. itawa Ri	uebec and Lawrence vers.	For To ince of and be	ronto a l'Ontario t. the Gr	nd Prov- , lying on ent Lakes	Full Last New First	Moon
Mo	W	WEATHER I ROBARILITIES.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Moon Moon Quarter.	S,MO
1 2 3 4	TUES. WED. THUE. FRID.	Severe. Storm period. Heavy gales on Lakes. Rain or Snow.	h.m. 6 39 6 37 6 35 6 33	h.m. 5 47 5 48 5 50 5 51	h.m. 2 40 3 27 4 07 4 42	h.m. 6 37 6 35 6 33 6 31	h.m. 5 48 5 49 5 50 5 52	h.m. 2 33 3 20 4 01 4 37	er.	PHASES.
5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	SATUR. SUN. MON. TUES. WED. TEUR. FRID. SATUR.	Cold period. Freezing. Moderating. Warmer. Precipitat'n about average Warm period. Threatening. Rain or Snow. Storm wave.	6 31 6 29 6 27 6 26	5 52 5 53 5 55 5 56 5 57 5 59 6 00 6 02 6 03	5 11 5 33 5 53 rises. 7 53 9 12 10 32 11 49 morn.	6 30 6 28 6 26 6 24 6 22 6 21 6 19 6 17 6 15	5 53 5 54 5 56 5 57 5 58 5 59 6 01 6 02 6 08	5 06 5 30 5 51 rises, 7 61 9 09 10 27 11 43	8d 4h 29m m. 15d 2h 48m m. 22d 3h 47m m. 30d 2h 40m m.	75TH MERIDIAN.
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Mon. Tues. Wed. Thur. Frid. Satur. SUN. Mon. Tues.	Colder. Freezing. Moderating. Warmer. Severe.	6 14 6 12 6 10 6 09 6 07 6 05 6 03 6 01 5 59	6 04 6 06 6 07 6 08 6 09 6 11 6 12 6 13 6 15	1 02 2 07 3 00 3 42 4 14 4 40 5 01 5 18 sets,	6 14 6 12 6 10 3 08 6 06 6 05 6 03 6 01 5 59	6 04 6 05 6 07 6 08 6 09 6 11 6 12 6 13 6 14	morn. 0 55 2 00 2 54 8 36 4 10 4 37 4 59 5 18	8d 3h 29m m. 15d 1h 48m m. 22d 2h 37m m. 30d 1h 40m m.	90TH MERIDIAN.
23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	WED. THUR. FRID. SATUR. SUN. MON. TUES. WED. THUR.	Month cooler than average. Warm period. Rain or Snow. Local storms. Cool. Colder. Warmer.	5 57 5 55 5 54 5 52 5 50 5 48 5 46 5 44 5 42	6 16 6 17 6 19 6 20 6 21 6 23 6 24 6 25 6 27	8 16 9 24 10 30 11 31 morn. 0 29 1 20 2 03 2 40	5 57 5 56 5 64 5 52 5 51 5 49 5 47 5 45 5 44	6 16 6 17 6 18 6 19 6 20 6 22 6 23 6 24 6 25	8 12 9 20 10 25 11 25 morn. 0 22 1 13 1 56 2 34	8d 2h 29m m. 15d 0h 48m m. 22d 1h 37m m. 30d 0h 40m m.	105TH MERIDIAN.

March.

Light-footed March, wild maid of Spring, Your frolic footsteps hither stray, Smiles blent with tears will April bring-'Tis April's sentimental way. But your wild winds with laughter ring, While young and old your will obey; A moment here then on the wing, Coquettish March, what games you play!

I know a maid as blithe as you-Child of the Ice-King and the Sun-At her fair feet fond lovers woo; She flouts and jeers them, every one: And then she smiles-once more they sue; Then blows she cold-they are undone. Oh, March! could you or she be true, Then all were naught, so you were won.

-Louise Chandler Moulton.

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4th Month.

RS.

APRIL, 1898.

30 Days.

ay oth.	ay eek.	WEATHER PROBABILITIES.	For Moregion and Or	ntreal,Q s of St. tawa Ri	uebec and Lawrence vers.	For To ince of and be	ronto a l'Ontario t. the Gr	nd Prov- o, lying on eat Lakes.	Full I Last New First	Moon's
Month.	WD		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets,	Moon Sets.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Moon Quarter. Moon Quarter	N'S PHA
1 2 3	FRI. SAT. SUN.	Warmer. Excess in precipation.	h m. 5 41 5 39	h.m. 6 27 6 29 6 30	h.m. 3 09 3 35	h.m. 5 42 5 40	h.m. 6 27 6 28	h.m. 8 05 3 32	er	HASES.
	Mon. Turs.	Storm period. Rain or snow	5 37 5 35 5 33	6 31 6 32	3 55 4 12 4 37	5 40 6 28 3 32 5 5 38 6 29 3 52 5 37 6 30 4 11 8 8 5 5 35 6 31 4 37 6 38 6 32 7 1888 9 7 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	13d 20d 28d	75TH		
4 M 5 Tu 6 W 7 Tu 8 Fi 9 Sa 10 Si 11 M	WED. THUR. FRID. SAT. SUN. MON.	and gales. Cold period. Freezing. Moderating. Warmer. Showers.	5 31 5 29 5 27 5 25 5 24 5 22	6 34 6 35 6 36 6 38 6 39 6 40	rises. 8 11 9 32 10 49 11 58 morn.	5 31 5 30 5 28 5 26 5 24	6 34 6 35 6 36 6 37 6 38	8 07 9 26 10 43 11 51 morn.	4h 20m ev. 9h 28m m. 5h 21m ev. 9h 5m ev.	MERIDIAN.
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	WED. THUR. FRID. SAT. SUN. MON. TUES. WED. TEUR	MON. TUES. WED. THUE. WED. THUE. Severe. THUE. Severe. Severe. THUE. Severe. S	5 20 5 18 5 16 5 14 5 12 5 11 5 09 5 07 5 05 5 04	6 41 6 43 6 44 6 45 6 46 6 48 6 49 6 50 6 52 6 53	0 55 1 42 2 17 2 44 3 05 3 23 3 47 4 04 4 26 8ets•	5 23 5 21 5 19 5 17 5 16 5 14 5 12 5 10 5 08 5 07	6 40 6 41 6 42 6 43 6 44 6 45 6 46 6 48 6 49 6 50	0 49 1 36 2 12 2 41 3 03 3 22 3 48 4 06 4 29 sets,	6d 3h 20m ev. 13d 8h 28m m. 20d 4h 21m ev. 28d 8h 5m ev.	SOTH MERIDIAN.
22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	FRID. SAT. SUN. MON. TUES. WED. THUR. FEID. SAT.	Freezing. Moderating. Warmer. Warmer. Warm period. Severe. Storm period. Rain, Gales on Lakes. Colder.	5 02 5 00 4 59 4 57 4 56 4 54 4 53 4 51 4 50	6 54 6 56 6 57 6 59 7 00 7 01 7 03 7 04 7 05	9 19 10 19 11 12 11 58 morn. 0 37 1 09 1 36 1 57	5 05 5 04 5 02 5 00 4 59 4 57 4 56 4 54 4 53	6 51 6 53 6 54 6 55 6 56 6 58 6 59 7 00 7 02	9 13 10 13 11 05 11 52 morn. 0 31 1 04 1 32 1 54	6d 2h 20m ev. 18d 7h 28m m. 20d 3h 21m ev. 28d 7h 5m ev.	105TH MERIDIAN.

April.

Laden with flower-bells, bursts of songs and showers; A violet fragrance hovers o'er the way, While children frolic in her golden hours; Brooks, too, glance by, all sparkling in the sun, Glad that ice fetters to the wings are flung.

The violet loves her, and the bloodroot white With pink arbutus, soon will be ablow; Then youths and maidens, in intense delight, Will linger 'neath the moonlight's witching glow, While Boreas slinks away, with sullen sigh, As lovely, flower-crowned April passes by.

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ETC.

5th Month. MAY, 1898. 31 Days.

Month.	Day Week.	WEATHER PROBABILITIES.	region	ntreal,Q s of St. tawa Ri	uebec and Lawrence vers.			nd Prov- , lying on out Lakes.	Full Last New First	NOOR
Mo	We	W BATHER PROBABILITIES.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets-	Moon Quatrer Moon	0
1 2 3 4	SUN. Mon. Tues.	Warmer. Rain. Storm wave.	h.m. 4 48 4 47 4 46	h.m. 7 07 7 08 7 09	h.m. 2 15 2 85 2 58	h.m. 4 51 4 50 4 48	7 03 7 04 7 06	h-m. 2 14 2 35 2 59	er	ACTION CONTRA
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	WED THUR. FRID. SATUR. SUN MON. TUES. WED. THUR.	Colder. Moderating. Warmer. Warm period. Very warm. Severe. Storm period. Gales on Lakes. Cold period.	4 44 4 42 4 41 4 40 4 38 4 37 4 36 4 34 4 33 4 52	7 11 7 12 7 14 7 15 7 16 7 17 7 18 7 20 7 21 7 22	3 18 3 44 rises, 9 42 10 46 11 39 morn, 0 18 0 48 1 11	4 47 4 46 4 45 4 44 4 42 4 41 4 40 4 39 4 38 4 37	7 07 7 08 7 09 7 10 7 11 7 12 7 14 7 15 7 16 7 17	3 21 3 49 rises, 9 35 10 40 11 32 morn, 0 13 0 45 1 08	6d 1h 34m m 12d 4h 36m ev. 20d 7h 58m m 28d 0h 14m ev.	A STATE OF THE REAL PROPERTY.
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	FRID. SATUR SUN. MON. TURS. WED THUR FRID. SATUR SUN.	Warmer, Showers. Monthly temperature about normal. Severe -torm period. Rain or Snow, tales on Lakes. Cold period.	4 31 4 29 4 28 4 27 4 26 4 25 4 24 4 23 4 22	7 22 7 23 7 25 7 26 7 27 7 28 7 29 7 30 7 31 7 32	1 11 1 30 1 49 2 11 2 31 2 54 3 22 5ets. 9 06 9 54	4 36 4 35 4 34 4 33 4 32 4 31 4 30 4 29 4 28	7 18 7 19 7 20 7 21 7 22 7 28 7 24 7 25 7 26	1 28 1 50 2 12 2 34 2 58 3 28 sets. 8 59 9 47	6d 0h 84m m. 12d 3h 36m ev. 20d 6h 58m m. 28d 11h 14m m.	
22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	MON. TUES. WED. THUR. FRID SATUR. SUN. MON. TUES.	Freezing, Moderating. Warmer. Deficiency in precipitat'n. Warm period. Severe. Storm wave. Rain. Colder. Cool.	4 22 4 21 4 20 4 19 4 18 4 17 4 17 4 16 4 15 4 45	7 32 7 33 7 34 7 35 7 36 7 37 7 38 7 39 7 40 7 41	9 54 10 35 11 10 11 38 morn, 0 01 0 21 0 38 1 00 1 19	4 28 4 27 4 27 4 26 4 25 4 25 4 24 4 23 4 22 4 22	7 26 7 27 7 28 7 29 7 30 7 30 7 31 7 32 7 33 7 34	10 29 11 04 11 34 11 58 morn 0 18 0 37 1 01 1 22	5d 11h 34m ev. 12d 2h 36m ev. 20d 5h 58m m. 28d 10h 14m m.	

мау.

Of the silver rill!

The prisons of snow; And the captives go;

Over the Winter's tomb To the barren earth;

Mystery fills the air, Follows the pathways where Glimmer Spring's white feet.

She hastens, and-see! April is at the door With her golden key! -FRANK DEMPSTER SHERMAN.

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6th Month.	JUNE, 1898
oth Month.	UUNE, 1000

30 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	WEATHER PROBABILITIES.	regions	ntreal,Q of St. tawa R	Lawrence.	For Toronto and Prov- ince of Ontario, lying on and bet. the Great Lakes.			ull ast low lirs	Moon	
Moi	W	TO BELLEVILLE OF THE STATE OF T	Sun Rises-	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Moon Quarte Moon Quart	0.0	
1 2 3	WED. THUR- FRID.	Warming up. Warmer. Cooler.	h.m. 4 14 4 13 4 13	h.m. 7 41 7 42 7 43	h.m. 1 42 2 12 2 12	h.m. 4 21 4 20 4 20	h.m. 7 34 7 35 7 36	h.m. 1 46 2 16 2 57	ter	LHASES.	
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	SAT. NUN. MON. TUES. WED. THUR. FRID. SAT. SUN.	Rain. Storm period. Cooler. Cool period. Light frosts. Warmer. Hot period sets in. Rainfall about average.	4 12 4 12 4 12 4 11 4 11 4 11 4 10 4 10 4 10	7 43 7 44 7 45 7 46 7 47 7 48 7 48 7 48 7 49	rises. 9 27 10 13 10 48 11 15 11 35 11 56 morn. 0 18	4 19 4 19 4 18 4 18 4 17 4 17 4 17 4 16 4 16	7 37 7 37 7 38 7 39 7 39 7 40 7 41 7 41 7 42	rises. 9 21 10 08 10 44 11 12 11 34 11 56 morn. 0 19	4d 9h 11m m. 11d 1h 4m m. 18d 11h 19m ev. 26d 11h 54m ev.	NAIGIBBE HIGH	
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Mon. Tues. Wed. Thur. Frid. Sat. Mon. Tues.	Summer temperatures prevail with local storms and some heavy rains. Mouth slightly cooler-Light gales. Storm period. Rain. Cool.	4 10 4 10 4 10 4 10 4 10 4 10 4 10 4 10	4 10 4 10 4 10 4 10 4 10 4 10 4 10 4 11	7 49 7 50 7 50 7 51 7 51 7 52 7 52 7 53 7 53	0 37 0 57 1 25 1 57 2 37 3 22 sets. 9 11 9 40	4 16 4 16 4 16 4 16 4 17 4 17 4 17 4 18	7 43 7 44 7 44 7 44 7 45 7 45 7 46	0 39 1 01 1 30 2 03 2 44 3 29 sets. 9 06 9 36	4d 8h llm m. 11d 0h 4m m. 18d 0lh 19m ev. 26d 10h 54m ev.	SOLE DIRECTORAN.
22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	WED- THUR. FRID, SAT. MUN, MON. TUES. WED- THUR.	Cool period continued. Cool. Warmer. Hot. Local storms. Warmer. Month goes out warmer.	4 11 4 11 4 12 4 12 4 12 4 13 4 13 4 13	7 53 7 53 7 53 7 53 7 53 7 53 7 53 7 53	10 05 10 26 10 42 11 07 11 24 11 44 morn. 0 08 0 42	4 18 4 18 4 19 4 19 4 19 4 20 4 20 4 21 4 21	7 46 7 46 7 46 7 46 7 46 7 46 7 46 7 45 7 45	10 02 10 24 10 42 11 07 11 26 11 47 morn. 0 12 0 48	4d 7h lim m. 10d lih 4m ev. 18d 9h l9m ev. 26d 9h 54m ev.	Weight State	

June.

Slower, sweet June, Each step more slow, Linger and loiter as you go; Linger a little while to dream, Or see yourself in yonder stream. Fly not across the summer so! Sweet June! be slow.

Slower, sweet June!
And slower still
Let all your matchless beauty thrill
My soul! Stretch out this day so bright,
Far, far along midsummer's height,
Till sunset back to sunrise glow,
Sweet June! be slow.

Slower, sweet June!
Yes, wait awhile.
The meadow stars look up and smile
That you are here; the grasses bend
Their heads to greet their dearest friend,
And say, "She taught us how to grow."
Sweet June! be slow.

Slower, sweet June!
Your footsteps bear
An echoing gladness everywhere.
The robin hears it in his nest,
Andanswers, "June, dear June, is best."
And rippling brooks your presence
Sweet June! be slow. [know.

See reduced rates DOMINION EXPRESS COMPANY'S MONEY ORDERS.
Particulars see page 10.

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OR ANY AGENT OF THE LINE.

DOL

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Horses

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real.

7th Month. JULY, 1898.

31 Days.

Day Month,	Day Week.	WEATHER PROBABILITIES.	region	ntreal.Q s of St. ttawa R	uebec and Lawrence ivers.		routs a Ontari t. the Gr	Full Last New First	Moon		
Mo	Web	Whalles I subabilities.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Moon Quarter Moon Quarter	00	
1 2 3 4	FRID. SATUR- SUN. MON.	Warm. Severe- Storm period- Gales on Lakes, rain-	h.m. 4 15 4 16 4 16 4 17	h.m. 7 52 7 52 7 52 7 52 7 51	h.m. 1 27 2 23 rises, 8 45	h.m. 4 22 4 23 4 23 4 24	h.m. 7 45 7 45 7 45 7 44	h.m. 1 33 2 30 rises. 8 39	er	PHASES.	
5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	TUES. WED. THUR. FRID. SATUR. SUN. MON. TUES. WED.	Cool. Cool period. Cool. Warmer. Rainfall about average for the month. Hot period.ly cooler than the average.	4 17 4 18 4 19 4 20 4 20 4 21 4 22 4 23 4 24	7 51 7 51 7 50 7 50 7 49 7 49 7 48 7 48 7 47	9 16 9 33 9 58 10 23 10 42 11 03 11 28 11 59	4 25 4 25 4 26 4 27 4 28 4 28 4 29 4 30 4 30	7 44 7 44 7 48 7 43 7 42 7 42 7 41 7 41 7 40	9 12 9 36 9 58 10 24 10 45 11 06 11 32 morn. 0 05	3d 4h 12m ev. 10d 11h 43m m. 18d 2h 47m ev. 26d 8h 40m m.	75TH MERIDIAN.	
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	THUR. Continued high temperature and occasional thunder storms. TUES. WED. Cooler. Local storms. Cooler. Cooler.	temperature and occasional thunder storms. Cooler. Local storms. Cooler.	temperature and occasional thunder storms. Cooler. Local storms. Cooler. Cool period.	4 25 4 26 4 27 4 28 4 29 4 30 4 31 4 32 4 33	7 45 7 44 7 44 7 43 7 42 7 41 7 40 7 39	45 1 19 44 2 09 44 3 05 43 sets. 42 8 11 41 8 33 40 8 50	4 31 4 32 4 33 4 34 4 35 4 36 4 37 4 38	7 40 7 39 7 38 7 37 7 37 7 36 7 35 7 35 7 34	0 42 1 26 2 15 3 12 sets. 8 07 8 30 8 49 9 07	3d 3h 12m ev. 10d 10h 43m m. 18d 1h 47m ev. 26d 7h 40m m.	90TH MERIDIAN.
23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 81	SATUR SUN. MON. TUES WED. THUR- FRID. SATUR- SUN.	Cool. Warmer. Hot period. Thunder storms Severe. Storm wave. Rain. Month goes out hot.	4 34 4 35 4 36 4 37 4 38 4 39 4 40 4 41 4 42	7 38 7 37 7 36 7 35 7 34 7 33 7 32 7 31 7 30	9 30 9 49 10 11 10 40 11 18 morn. 6 09 1 09 2 23	4 39 4 40 4 41 4 42 4 43 4 44 4 45 4 46 4 48	7 33 7 32 7 31 7 30 7 29 7 28 7 27 7 26 7 25	9 31 9 52 16 15 10 46 11 24 morn. 0 15 1 16 2 30	3d 2h 12m ev 10d 0h 43m m 18d 6h 47m ev 26d 6h 40m m	105TH MERIDIAN	

July.

The scarlet cardinal tells

Her dream to the dragon-fly,
And the lazy breeze makes a nest in

And murmurs a lullaby.

The tangled cobweb pulls
The cornflower's cup awry
And the lilies tall lean over the wall
To bow to the butterfly.

The heat like a mist, it floats,
The poppies flame in the rye,
And the silver note in the river's throat

The hours are so still that time
Forgets and lets them lie,
'Neath petals pink, till the night stars
wink

At the sunset in the sky.

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Boston—The Markants National Bank
Boston—The Markants National Bank
Boston—The Markants National Bank Boston-The Merchants National Bank, Anglo-Californian Bank

Portland, Oregon-Bank of British Columbia.

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President. President. Esq.

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London

Buffalo. olumbia in Bank 8th Month. AUGUST, 1898.

31 Days.

Day Week.	Day Week,	Weather Probabilities.	For Mo region and O	ntreal,Q s of St. ttaws R	uebec and Lawrence ivers.	For Tines of and bet	Ontario the Gr	and Prov- o, lying on eat Lakes.	Full Last New First	NAME OF TAXABLE
M	Web	TO MALLION & MODERNIA STATES	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Moon Quarter Moon Quarter	W. 45 at constant
1 2 3 4	Mon. Turs Web. Thur.	Warm. Severe. Storm period. Gales on lakes.	h.m. 4 43 4 44 4 45 4 46	h.m. 7 28 7 27 7 26 7 25	h.m. rises. 7 40 8 00 8 27	h.m. 4 49 4 50 4 51 4 52	h.m. 7 23 7 22 7 21 7 20	h.m. rises. 7 37 7 59 8 27	er II	* TORONO.
5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	FRID. SAT. SUN. MON. TURS. WED. THUR. FRID. SAT. WED. TURS. WED. THUR. FRID. SAT. SUN. MON. MON.	Raiu. Cood period Month slightly coolor than average. Warm. Sultry. Hot period. Heavy rains. Ntorm period. Cooler. Warmer. Uccasional Thunder Storms, Rain, Warm. Sultry. Hot period.	4 47 4 49 4 50 4 51 4 52 4 54 4 55 4 58 4 59 5 00 5 01 5 03 5 05 5 06 5 07 5 08	7 23 7 22 7 20 7 19 7 18 7 16 7 15 7 13 7 11 7 10 7 06 7 05 7 03 7 01 6 59 6 58 6 56	8 47 9 30 10 00 10 35 11 16 morn. 0 04 0 58 1 56 2 59 4 03 sets. 7 15 7 39 7 56 8 17 8 44	4 53 4 54 4 55 4 56 4 57 4 59 5 00 5 01 5 02 5 03 5 04 5 05 5 06 5 07 5 08 5 09 5 10	7 18 7 17 7 16 7 14 7 13 7 11 7 10 7 08 7 07 7 05 7 02 7 00 6 59 6 57 6 55 6 55 6 52	8 48 9 10 9 35 10 05 10 41 11 23 morn. 0 11 1 05 2 02 2 02 4 07 sets. 7 14 7 39 7 58 8 20 8 49	1d 11h 29m ev. 9d 1h 13m m. 9d 0h 13m m. 17d 5h 34m m. 17d 4h 39m m. 24d 3h 32m ev. 24d 2h 38m m. 21d 7h 51m m. 31d 6h 51m m.	SENTETTING TO THE SAME SANDERS OF SANDERS
23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	TUES. WED. THUR. FRID. SAT. MUN. MON. TUES. WED.	Rain. Storm period. Cooler. Cool period. Excess in rainfall. Warmer. Goes out fair and warmer.	5 10 5 11 5 12 5 13 5 14 5 16 5 17 5 18 5 20	6 54 6 52 6 50 6 49 6 47 6 45 6 43 6 41 6 40	9 17 10 03 10 57 morn. 0 05 1 20 2 41 4 03 rises.	5 12 5 14 5 15 5 16 5 17 5 18 5 20 5 21 5 23	6 50 6 49 6 47 6 46 6 44 6 42 6 41 6 39 6 38	9 23 10 09 11 04 morn. 0 11 1 26 2 46 4 06 rises.	1d 9h 29m ev. 8d 11h 13m ev. 17d 3h 34m m. 24d 1h 32m ev. 31d 5h 51m m.	TOOTH STREET,

August.

Deep in the wood I made a house Where no one knew the way; I carpeted the floor with moss, And there I loved to play.

I heard the bubbling of the brook; At times an acorn fell, And far away a robin sang Deep in a lonely dell. I set a rock with acorn cups; So quietly I played A rabbit hopped across the moss, And did not seem afraid.

That night before I went to bed
I at my window stood, [be
And thought how dark my house must
Down in the lonesome wood.

HOWARD PYLE.

For MONEY ORDERS payable in Canada and United States use those issued by the DCMINION EXPRESS COMPANY, See particulars page 10,

THE QUEBEC BANK.

Founded 9 July, 1818. Incorporated by Royal Charter, 30 Nov., 1822 Authorized Capital, \$3,000,000 Paid-up Capital, - 2,500,000 Rest. -HEAD OFFICE.

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Nov., 1822

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RINE ST.

U, Mgr.

9th Month. SEPTEMBER, 1898.

30 Days.

Day	Day Week	WEATHER PROBABILITIES.		ntreal,Q as of St. Ittawa B	uebec and Lawrence livers.	For To ince of and be	ronto a Ontario t. the G	BST W9	Moon	
Med	AM.	W RATREE PROBABILITIES.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets-	Moon Rises.	Quarter Moon Quarter Moon	N'S PH
1 2 3	THUR. FRID. Sat.	Warmer. Cooler, Rain.	h.m. 5 21 5 22 5 23	h.m. 6 38 6 36 6 34	h m. 6 50 7 09 7 34	h.m. 5 24 5 25 5 26	h.m. 6 35 6 34 6 32	6 50 7 12 7 37	ter	HASES.
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	MUN. TUES. WED. THUR. FRID. SAT. SUN. MON.	Cool. Warm period. Warm. Severe. Storm period. Gales on lakes. Cold, Killing frosts. Cold period.	5 24 5 26 5 27 5 28 5 29 5 30 5 31 5 33 5 34	6 32 6 30 6 28 6 26 6 24 6 22 6 20 6 18 6 16	8 01 8 34 9 13 9 58 10 51 11 47 morn. 0 47 1 51	5 28 5 27 5 28 5 29 5 30 5 31 5 32 5 33 5 34 5 35	6 32 6 30 6 28 6 26 6 24 6 22 6 20 6 19 6 17 6 15	8 06 8 40 9 19 10 05 10 57 11 53 morn, 0 53 1 55	7d 5h 51m ev. 15d 7h 10m ev. 22d 9h 89m ev. 29d 6h 10m ev.	75TH MERIDIAN.
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	TUES. WED. THUE. FRID. SAT. SUN. MON. TUES. WED.	Warmer, Rain. Norm period. Cooler. Warmer. Month about normal temperature. Warm period.	5 35 5 36 5 38 5 39 5 40 5 42 5 43 5 44 5 45	6 15 6 13 6 11 6 09 6 07 6 05 6 03 6 01 5 59	2 57 4 06 5 17 sets. 6 24 6 48 7 21 8 02 8 53	5 36 5 37 5 39 5 40 5 41 5 42 5 43 5 44 5 46	6 14 6 11 6 09 6 08 6 06 6 05 6 03 6 01 5 59	3 00 4 07 5 17 sets. 6 27 6 53 7 27 8 09 9 00	7d 4h 51m ev. 15d 6h 10m ev. 22d 8h 39m ev. 29d 5h 10m ev.	90TH MERIDIAN.
22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	THUR. FRID. SAT. SUN. MON. TUES. WED. THUR. FRID.	Warm. Severe. Storm period. Rain or snow. Gales on lakes. Cold period. Killing frosts. Deficiency in rain fall. Warmer.	5 47 5 48 5 49 5 50 5 52 5 53 5 54 5 56 5 57	5 57 5 56 5 54 5 52 5 50 5 48 5 46 5 44 5 42	9 56 11 06 morn, 0 24 1 41 3 02 4 22 5 32 rises.	5 47 5 48 5 50 5 51 5 52 5 53 5 55 5 56 5 57	5 57 5 56 5 54 5 52 5 50 5 48 5 47 5 45 5 43	10 08 11 13 morn. 0 29 1 45 3 04 4 22 5 31 rises.	7d 3h 5lm ev. 15d 5h 10m ev. 22d 7h 39m ev. 29d 4h 10m ev.	105TH MERIDIAN.

September.

From September's misty grass, Growing on the furrowed ground, Comes the cheery cricket sound; While from twisted browning trees Annles full.

And the warm and dusty winds, Turning white the roadside weeds, Whirl the leaves and thistle seeds, From the mellow hazy air, Blue jays call. O'er the meadows aftermath, By the August rains made green, Harvest spider-webs are seen, Showing wet, like fresh drawn net Spread to dry.

Threading from the summer's woof, Golden-rod September weaves, Binding in with crumpled leaves, Sparrows trailing flight from trees Through the sky.

Butterflies with snowy wings, Rising from the asters white Look like petals in their flight, Or as souls of summer flowers Passing by.

NINA SHAW.

When remitting to Europe the cheapest and safest, use DOMINION EXPRESS COMPANY'S MONEY ORDERS. For particulars see page 10.

HE MOLSONS BANK

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1855.

HEAD OFFICE.

- - - MONTREAL

Paid Up Capital, \$2,000,000. Rest Fund \$1,500,000 Reserve for rebate on Current Discounts, \$80,000. Profit and Loss \$26,-829.68-\$1,606,829.68.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Wm. Molson Macpherson, President.

S. H. Ewing, Vice-President.

Henry Archbald, Samuel Finley, H. Markland Molson, J. P. Cleghorn.

F. Wolferstan Thomas, Gen. Manager. A. D. Durnford, Inspector. H. Lockwood, Asst. Inspector.

Aylmer, O. Hamilton, O. Morrisburg, C. Ridgetown, C. Srockville, O. London, O. Norwich, O. Sorcil, P.Q. Ottawa, O. Sorcil, P.Q. Owen Sound, O. St. Thomas, O. Exeter, O. Toronto, O.

AGENTS.

Toronto Jt., 0. Trenton, 0. Waterloo, 0. Winnipeg, M. Woodstock, 0.

AGENTS.

British Columbia, Bank of British Columbia.

Manitoba and North West, Imperial Bank of Canada.

New Brunswick, Bank of New Brunswick of Canada.

Newfoundland, Bank of Nova Scotia.

Nova Scotia, Halifax Banking Company, Bank of Yarmouth.

Ontario, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Dominion Bank, Imperial Bank of Canada.

Prince Edward Island, Merchants Bank of P.E.I., Summerside Bank.

Quebec, Eastern Townships Bank.

IN EUROPE.

London—Parr's Bank, Limited, Morton Rose & Co. Liverpool—The Bank of Liverpool, Limited. Cork—Munster and Leinster Bank, Limited. France, Paris—Société Générale, Credit Lyonnais. Germany, Berlim—Deutsche Bank, Antwerp, Belgium—La Banque d'Anvers. Germany, Hamburg—Hesse, Newman & Co.

IN UNITED STATES.

D STATESS.
Buffalo—The City Bank,
Milwaukee—Wisconsin National Bank of
Milwaukee,
Milwaukee,
Minneapolis—First National Bank;
North
Western National Bank,
Butte—Montana—First National Bank,
Butte—Montana—First National Bank,
San Francisco and Pacific Coast—Bank of
British Columbia.

IN UNITED STATES.

New York—Mechanics' National Bank.

Messr. Morton Bliss & Co.
National City Bank.

Hanover National Bank.

Boston—State National Bank.

Suffolk Nat. Bank, Kidder, Peabody & Co.
Portland—Caseo National Bank.

Cleveland—Commercial National Bank.

San Francisco and Pacific Coast—Bank of British Columbia.

British Columbia.

British Columbia.

British Columbia.

British Columbia.

BANQUE _E-MARIE.

Head Office,

Capital Authorized, - \$500,000. Capital Subscribed, - \$500,000. Rest, - - - -- \$10,000.

DIRECTORS-W. Weir, President and General Manager. E Lichtenheim, Vice-President, S. C. Wurtele, F. W. Smith and Godfrey Weir; F. Lemieux, Accountant. A. S. C. Wurtele, F. W. Smith and Godicey Weir; F. Lemieux, Accountant.

Branch at Berthier, J. H. Dusseault, Manager
Branch at Lachine J. D. Stewart, Branch at Lachine J. Branch at Lachine J. H. Theoret, Branch at Lachine J. H. Theoret, Branch at St. Laurences...deity) A. Carute, Branch at St. Carute, Branch at St. Carute, Branch at St. Laurence...deity) A. Carute, Branch at Laprairie...deity, Carute, Branch at Laprairie...deity, Carute, Branch at Lomably Canton...deity, Branch at Longueuil...deity, Branc

10th Month.

CAL

Reserve for ss \$26 .-

W. M. Ramsay, Cleghorn,

Toronto Jt., O. Trenton, O. Waterloo, O. Winnipeg, M. Woodstock, O.

al Bank of Bank; North

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L.

\$500,000.

opel, Manager

eau,

lmann & Co.

OCTOBER, 1898.

31 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week,	WEATHER PROBABILITIES.		ontreal, Q s of St. tawa Ki	uebec and Lawrence vers	ince of		nd Prov- , lying on eat Lakes.	ast Quart ew Moon irst Quar ull Moon	Mo
Mo	Mo W	The state of the s	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises-	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.		Moon's P
1 2 3 4	SAT. SUN. Mon. Tues.	Warm. Cooler. Warmer. Local rains.	h.m. 5 58 6 00 6 01 6 02	h.m. 5 40 5 39 5 37 5 35	h.m. 5 59 6 31 7 09 7 52	h.m. 5 57 5 59 6 00 6 01	h.m. 5 40 5 39 5 38 5 36	h·m. 6 03 6 37 7 15 7 59	OF.	HASES.
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	WED. THUR. FRID. SAT. BUN. MON. TUES. WED. THUR.	Cooler. Warm period. Sovers. Storm period. Rain or snow. Colder. Cold period. Freezing. Month norma!	6 03 6 05 6 06 6 07 6 09 6 10 6 11 6 13 6 14	5 33 5 31 5 29 5 27 5 25 5 28 5 22 5 20 5 18	8 41 9 37 10 35 11 37 morn. 0 42 1 48 2 58 4 06	6 02 6 04 6 05 6 06 6 07 6 08 6 09 6 10 6 12	5 34 5 33 5 31 5 29 5 28 5 26 5 24 5 23 5 21	8 42 9 43 10 40 11 41 morn. 0 45 1 50 2 59 4 05	7d 1h 5m ey. 15d 7h 87m m. 22d 4h 9m m. 29d 7h 18m m.	75TH MERIDIAN,
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	FRID. SAT. SUN. MON. TURS. WED. THUR. FRID. SAT.	temperature. Local showers. Warmer. Storm wave. Rain or snow. Cooler. Warm period. Deficiency in rainfall.	6 15 6 16 6 18 6 19 6 21 6 22 6 23 6 25 6 26	5 18 5 17 5 15 5 18 5 11 5 10 5 08 5 07 5 05 5 03	5 15 6 32 8ets, 6 00 6 49 7 50 8 58 10 13 11 31	6 13 6 14 6 15 6 16 6 19 6 20 6 22 6 23	5 19 5 18 5 16 5 14 5 13 5 11 5 09 5 08 5 66	5 14 6 29 sets 6 06 6 56 7 56 9 05 10 19 11 35	7d 0h 5m ey. 15d 6h 37m m. 22d 3h 9m m. 29d 6h 18m m.	90TH MERIDIAN.
23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	MON. TUES. WED, THUR. FRID. SAT. NUN. MON.	Storm period, snow. High w nds. Colder. Cold period. Freezing. Cold. Moderating. Warmer. Warm.	6 27 6 29 6 30 6 31 6 32 6 34 6 35 6 36 6 38	5 02 5 00 4 58 4 57 4 55 4 54 4 50 4 50 4 49	morn. 0 48 2 06 3 19 4 30 5 44 rises. 5 '4 5 47	6 24 6 25 6 27 6 28 6 29 6 31 6 32 6 33 6 34	5 05 5 08 5 01 5 00 4 58 4 56 4 55 4 53 4 51	morn. 0 51 2 07 3 18 4 28 5 41 rises. 5 10 5 53	7d 11h 5m m. 15d 5h 37m m. 22d 2h 5m m. 29d 5h 18m m.	105TH MERIDIAN.

Yet, though Quaker-like and sober, Thou hast many a phase, October; Thou hast many a changing notion When thy thoughts are set in motion; For, to-day we find thee choosing Ther, like some gay, dashing fellow, See thy robes of brilliant yellow. Indian-red, green, brown and umber, Tints, and half-tints without number; Nature's wardrobe freely rifling, All to please a taste so trifling Never making, always spending; Sure, thou may est be called, with reason, Nature's spendthrift of the season.

-M. A. B. KELLY.

Use DOMINION EXPRESS COMPANY'S MONEY ORDERS when remitting by mail, THE SAFEST, particulars on page 10.

Capital, - \$1,500.000 - Reserve Fund, \$1,500,000

James Austin, - - President Sir Frank Smith, - Vice-President

Wm. Ince, Edward Leadly. E. B. Osler,

HEAD OFFICE - -

James Scott.

TORONTO.

AGENCIES—Brampton, Belleville, Cobourg, Guelph, Lindsay, Napanee, Oshawa, Orillia, Uxbridge, Whitby, Toronto, Queen St. W., cor. Esther; Dundas St., cor. Queen; Spadina Ave., No. 306; Sherbourne St., cor. Queen; Market St., cor. King and George Sts.

Drafts on all parts of the United States, Great Britain and the Continent of Europe bought and sold.

Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of Europe, China, Japan and the Vest Indies.

R. D. GAMBLE, Gen. Manager.

Wilmot D. Matthews.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK

Authorized Capital, - - - \$1,500,000
Capital paid-up, - - - - \$1,500,000
Reserve Fund - - - 8785,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

R. W. Heneker, President. Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Vice-President. Israel Wood, J. N. Galer, Thomas Hart, N. W. Thomas, T. J. Tuck, G. Stevens, John G. Foster.

HEAD OFFICE, - * SHERBROOKE, P. Q. WILLIAM FARWELL, General Manager.

....

Waterloo, Richmond, Granby, Bedbord, Cowansville, Bedbord, Huntingdon, St. Hyacinthe

Agents in Montreal, - - - Boston, - - - National Bank of Scotland.

New York, - - National Park Bank.

COLLECTIONS MADE AL ALL ACCESSIBLE POINTS AND REMITTED FOR.

NK 1,500,000

11th Mon h.

B. Osler,

RONTO.

y, Napanee, her; Dundas ; Market St.,

Continent of

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ANK

President. V. Thomas,

E, P. Q.

gog, Hyacinthe.

Scotland. nk.

FOR.

NOVEMBER, 1898.

30 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week,	WEATHER PROBABILITIES	region	ntreal,Q s of St ttawa R	Lawrence	ince of	Ontari	nd Prov. o, lying on reat Lakes	Last New First Full	Moon's
	Web	THE STATE OF THE S	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Quarter. Moon Quarter Moon	N'S PEA
1 2	TUES. WED. THUR.	Cooler. Warmer	h.m. 6 39 6 41 6 42	h.m. 4 47 4 45 4 44	h. m. 6 33 7 27 8 23	h.m. 6 36 6 37 6 39	h.m. 4 50 4 49 4 48	b. m. 6 40 7 33	8. 87.	EASES.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	FRID. SAT. SUN. MON. TUES. WED. THUE. FRID.	Rain or snow. Excess in rainfall. Warm period. Warm. Severe. Storm period, Snow. High winds. Cold. Cold period. Warmer.	6 43 6 45 6 46 6 48 6 49 6 51 6 52 6 53 6 55	4 42 4 41 4 40 4 38 4 37 4 36 4 35 4 34 4 33	9 24 10 28 11 33 morn. 0 39 1 49 2 53 4 07 5 25	6 40 6 41 6 43 6 44 6 46 6 47 6 48 6 50 6 51	4 46 4 45 4 44 4 43 4 41 4 40 4 39 4 38	46 9 29 45 10 32 44 11 36 43 morn. 41 0 41 440 1 49 439 2 52 4 38 4 05 4 37 5 21	6d 9h 28m m. 13d 7h 20m ev. 20d 0h 5m ev. 27d 11h 39m ev.	75th Meridian.
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	WUN. MON. TUES. WED. THUR. FEID. SAT. WUN.	Cooler. Rain or snow. Storm ware. Brisk winds. Colder. Warmer. Month normal temperature. Warm period.	6 56 6 57 6 59 7 00 7 01 7 03 7 04 7 05 7 07	4 32 4 31 4 30 4 29 4 28 4 27 4 26 4 25 4 24	6 42 sets. 5 37 6 46 8 01 9 20 10 39 11 58 morn.	6 52 6 54 6 55 6 56 6 58 6 59 7 00 7 01 7 02	4 86 4 35 4 34 4 33 4 32 4 31 4 30 4 30 4 29	6 37 sets. 5 44 6 53 8 07 9 24 10 42 11 59 morn.	6d 8h 28m m. 13d 6h 20m ev. 20d 11h 5m m. 27d 10h 39m ev.	90TH MERIDIAN.
22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	TUES. WED. THUR. FRID. SAT. SUN. MON. TUES. WED.	Severe Storm period, snow. High winds. Cold period. Below zero. Cold. Moderating. Warmer. Warmer.	7 08 7 09 7 11 7 12 7 13 7 14 7 16 7 17 7 18	4 24 4 23 4 23 4 21 4 21 4 20 4 20 4 19 4 18	1 09 2 20 3 33 4 44 5 51 6 56 rises, 5 18 6 15	7 03 7 04 7 06 7 07 7 08 7 09 7 10 7 11 7 12	4 28 4 28 4 27 4 27 4 26 4 26 4 25 4 25 4 24	1 09 2 19 3 30 4 40 5 46 6 50 rises. 5 24 6 21	6d 7h 28m m. 13d 5h 20m ev. 20d 10h 5m m. 27d 9h 39m ev.	105TH MERIDIAN.

November.

Are thine eyes weary! Is thy heart too sick,
To struggle any more with doubt and though
Whose formless veil draws darkening now and thick
Across thee, een as smoke-tinged mistwreaths brought
Down a fair dale to make it blind and nought?
Art thou so weary that no world there seems
Beyond these four walls hung with pain and dreams?
Look out upon the real world, where the moon,
Half way 'twia, root and crown of these high trees,
Turns the dead midnight into dreamy noon,
Silent and full of wonders, for the breeze
Died at the sunset, and no images,
No hopes of day, are left in sky or earth—
Is it not fair, and of most wondrous worth?
Yea, I have looked and seen November there;
The changeless seal of change it seemed to be,
Fair death of things that, lived once, were fair;
Bright sign of loneliness to great for me,
Strange image of the dread eternity,
In whose void patience how can these have part,
These outstretched, feverish hands, this restless heart?

WILLIAM MORRIS.

Apply to the DOMINION EXPRESS COMPANY agents for rates on MONEY OB-DERS payable in Europe, the cheapest most convenient. See advertisement page 10.

MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE. - - MONTREAL.

Capital Paid-Up. \$6,000,000. - Reserve Fund, \$3,000,000.

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H. MONTAGU ALLAN, Esq., TH. DUNN, Esq., THUMAS LONG, Esq.,
ROBERT MACKAY, Esq.,
GEORGE HAGUE, General Manager. THUMAS FYSHE, Joint-General Manager.
E. F. HEBDEN, Nurl. of Branches.

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Agents.

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Newfoundland—Merchants Bank of Halifax.

Nona Scotia and New Brunswick—Bank of Nova Scotia and Merchants Bank of Halifax.

A general Banking business transacted.

Letters of Credit issued, available in China, Japan and other foreign countries.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

HEAD OFFICE. TORONTO.

PAID-UP CAPITAL - \$6,000,000.

REST. - \$1,000,000.

Geo. A. Cox, Esq., President.
W. B. Hamilton, Esq., Jas. Crathern, Esq., John Hoskin, Esq., Q.C., LLD.,
Matthew Legoatt, Esq.,
B. E. Walker, General Manager.
A. H. Ireland, Inspector.
New York—Alex. Laird and Wm. Gray, Agents.

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Ayr, Barrie, Belleville, Berlin, Blenheim, Brantford, Cayuga, Chatham, Collingwood, Dundas, Dunnville, Galt, Goderich, Guelph, Hamilton, London, Montreai (Main Office, St. James street, Corner St. Peter street), Uity Branch, (19 Chabolliez Square), Orangeville, Ottawa, Paris, Parkhill, Peterboro, Sarnia, Seaforth, Simcoe, St. Catharines, Sault St. Marie, Stratford, Strathroy, Toronto, Toronto Jet., Walkerton, Walkerville, Waterloo, Windsor, Winnipeg, Waddstode

Woodstock.
Toronto—Head Office, 19-25 King Street West; City Branches—712 Queen Street East; 450 Young Street, corner College; 791 Young Street; 268 College Street, corner Spadina; 546 Queen Street West; 415 Parliament Street: 128 King Street East.
Commercial credits issued for use in Europe, the East and West Indies, China, Japan and South America. Sterling and American Exchange Bought and Sold. Travellers' Letters of Credit issued for use in all parts of the world. Interest allowed on deposits.
Bankers and Correspondents—Great Britain—The Bank of Scotland. India, China and Japan—The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China. Paris, France—Lazard Freres & Cie. Brussels, Belgium—J. Matthieu & Fils. New York—The American Exchange National Bank of New York. San Francisco—The Bank of British Columbia. Chicago—The American Exchange National Bank of Bermuda—The Bank of Rosen Services Bank, Berlin, and branches.

ADA

3,000,000.

President. DGSUN, Esq., ONG, Esq.

Manager.

St. Johns, Q., St. Thomas, Toronto, Walkerton, Windsor.

The Clydes-E. Merrett,

ank; Boston : Paul, Minn. : an Francisco :

c of Halifax.

ERCE.

e-President. LL.D., Esq., Manager.

Collingwood, n Office, St. rille, Ottawa, ie, Stratford, , Winnipeg,

Street East;

Japan and Letters of

China and rd Freres & ge National te American Hamilton, Duluth—

12th Month. DECEMBER, 1898. 31 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week,	WEATHER PROBABILITIES.		streal,Q of St. tawa R	Lawrence	ince of	Ontario	nd Prov- , lying on eat Lakes.	n.H.	Mo
Mo	We	WEATHER I ROBABILITIES.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Quarte Moon Quart Moon.	loon's P
1 2 3	THUR. FRID. SATUR.	Cooler. Warmer. Rain.	h.m. 7 20 7 21 7 22	h.m. 4 18 4 17 4 17	h. m. 7 14 8 16 9 19 10 25	h m. 7 14 7 15 7 16	h.m. 4 24 4 24 4 24	h. m. 7 20 8 21 9 22	er	PHASES.
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	MON. TUES. WED. THUR. FRID. SATUR. SUN. MON. TUES.	Monthly temperature about normal. Warm period. Severe. Storm period, snow. Gales. Cold. Cold. Cold period. Below zero. Moderating.	7 24 4 17 7 25 4 16 7 26 4 16 7 27 4 18 7 28 4 16 7 29 4 16 7 30 4 16 7 31 4 16	normal. 7 24 4 17 11 31 riod. 7 25 4 16 morn. 7 26 4 16 0 35 7 27 4 16 1 43 7 27 4 16 1 43 7 28 4 16 2 57 7 29 4 16 4 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 1	11 31 7 18 4 23 11 31 morn. 7 19 4 23 morn. 0 35 7 20 4 23 0 35 1 43 7 21 4 23 1 42 2 57 7 22 4 23 2 54 4 14 7 23 4 23 2 64 5 32 7 24 4 23 5 25 6 46 7 24 4 23 6 40	7 19 4 23 morn. 7 20 4 23 0 35 7 21 4 23 1 42 7 22 4 23 2 54 7 23 4 23 4 09 7 24 4 23 5 26 7 24 4 23 6 40			6d 5h 6m m. 13d 6h 43m m. 19d 10h 22m ev. 27d 6h 39m ev.	75TH MERIDIAN.
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	WED. THUR, FRID. SATUR SUN. MON. TUES. WED. THUR.	Moderating. Warmer. Severe Storm, snow. High winds. Cold. Freezing. Warmer. Excess in percipitation. Warm period.	7 33 7 33 7 34 7 35 7 36 7 36 7 37 7 37	4 16 4 17 4 17 4 17 4 18 4 18 4 19 4 19 4 19 4 20	sets. 5 37 6 58 8 20 9 42 11 01 morn. 0 11 1 24 2 36	7 25 7 26 7 27 7 28 7 28 7 29 7 29 7 30 7 31 7 31	4 23 4 24 4 24 4 24 4 25 4 25 4 26 4 26 4 27	8ets. 5 44 7 03 8 24 9 44 11 02 morn. 0 10 1 22 2 32	7d 4h 6m m. 13d 5h 43m m. 19d 9h 22m ev. 27d 5h 89m ev.	90TH MERIDIAN.
23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	FRID. SATUR. SUN. MON. TUES. WED. THUR. FRID. SATUR.	Severe Storm period, snow, Gales on Lakes and Atlantic. Cold period. Below izero. Cold. Moderating. Warming up.	7 38 7 38 7 39 7 39 7 40 7 40 7 41 7 41 7 41	4 20 4 21 4 22 4 22 4 23 4 24 4 24 4 25 6 26	2 30 3 48 4 49 5 47 6 43 rises. 5 05 6 07 7 09 8 13	7 32 7 32 7 32 7 32 7 33 7 33 7 34 7 34 7 34 7 34 7 34	4 27 4 28 4 28 4 29 4 30 4 30 4 31 4 32 4 33	3 38 4 42 5 42 6 37 rises. 5 10 6 11 7 13 8 16	6d 8h 6m m. 13d 4h 48m m. 19d 8h 22m ev. 27d 4h 39m ev.	105TH MERIDIAN.

December.

Come, close your eyes and let us dream together

That June-time glow is here, See not the coming of the snow's first feather, Hear not the wind's voice drear.

And these pink asters-do they not resemble

The climbing roses there? You will not dream? How, then, can you remember The month that bore our love

(Hold—see them not, I meant), And no fern frond in all the land uncloses;

The summer's gold is spent.

How can we keep the past and drink its sweetness,

How walk in love's dear ways,

Love is, you say, no child of change and season— He is our heart's desire;

Dreams will not keep him; take a woman's reason,

DOMINION EXPRESS COMPANY'S MONEY ORDERS the cheapest, safest and most convenient. See reduced rates page 10.

Guardian

ESTABLISHED 1821.





Fire and Life Assurance Co., Limited.

OF ENGLAND.

Head Office in Canada:

Guardian Assurance Building, 181 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL. 业

E. P. HEATON, Manager,

G. A. ROBERTS, Sub-Manager.

MONTREAL CITY AGENTS.—David Denne, Capt. Lawrence, G. Ross Robertson & Sons, C. F. Duranceau, Walter C. Hagar.



NORTHERN Assurance Co.

INCOME AND FUNDS, (1895.)

Head Office: LONDON AND ABERDEEN.

Branch Office for Canada, 1724 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

urance

AND.

ON. Manager.

RTS, ab-Manager. , G. Ross

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

THE PEOPLE'S ALMANAC

THE ROYAL FATILY.

HER Majory Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, bediend of the Patine Pools, the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, succeeded in the Throne 28th June, 187, on the death of her mode, King William IV; crowned 28th June, 1883, and married 10th February, 1886, to his late Royal III; huses F-ancis Albert Augustus Charles Emmanuel, Patroci Cosson, 1986, and God late December, 1881.

1881. 1 H. I. M. Villotta, Rippress Frederick of Germany, Princess Royal, b. Nov. 21, 1849; m. Jan. 25, 1858, to Frederick, Crown Prince of Prussia, afterwards German Emperor b. Oct. 18, 1831, died June 15, 1888, and has had issue—William, religning German Emperor, b. Jan. 27, 1859, m. Feb. 27, 1881, to Princess Augusta of Schleswig-Holstein, and has six sons and a daughter; Charlotte, b. July 24, 1890, m. Feb. 18, 1878, to Hered. Prince of Saxe-Meiningen; Henry, born Ang. 14, 1892, m. May 24, 1888, to his cousin, Princess Irene of Hesse; Signsmund, b. Sept. 15, 1864, d. June 18, 1890; Victoria, b. April 12, 1866, m. Nov. 19, 1890, to H.S.H. Prince Adolphe of Schaumburz-Lippe; Waldemar, b. Feb. 10, 1898, d. March 27, 1879; Sophia Dorothea, b. June 14, 1870, m. Oct. 27, 1889, to the Duke of Sparta; and Margaret, b. April 22, 1872, m. Jan. 25, 1893, to Prince Fredk, of Hesse-Cassel. 2. H.R.H. ALMERT EDWARD, Prince of Wales, b. Nov. 9, 1841; m. March 10, 1863, to the Princess Alexandra (b. Dec. 1, 1841, eldest daughter of the King of Denmark, and has had issue—Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence, b. Jan. 8, 1895, m. July 6, 1892; Forincess Victoria Mary ("May") of Teck (b. May 25, 1867), and has had issue—Edward, b. June 23, 1894, and Albert, b. Dec. 14, 1895; Louise, b. Feb. 20, 1837, m. July 27, 1889, to the Duke of Fife—issue Alexandra, b. May 17, 1891, and Maud, b. April 3, 1893; Victoria, b. July 6, 1868; Maud, b. Nov. 26, 1894, m. 24, 1884, to her cousin, Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the German Emperor;

 O. H.R.H. LOUISE Caroline Atterda, 6. March 18, 1848; m. March 21, 1841, to
 John, Marquess of Lorne (b. Aug. 6, 1485).
 T. H.R.H. ARTHUR W.P.A., Duke of Connaught, b. May 1, 1850; General in command at Aldershot; m. March 13, 1879, Princess Louise Margaret (b. July 25, 1880), daughter of the late Prince Frederick Chas. of Prussia, and has issue— Margaret, b. Jan. 15, 1882; Arthur, b. Jan. 13, 1883; Victoria Patricia, b. March

17, 1886.

8. H.R.H. LEOPOLD G.D.A., Duke of Albany, b. April 7, 1863; m. April 27; 1882, to Princess Helen (b. Feb. 17, 1861), daughter of the late Prince George of Waldec, d. March 28, 1884, his issue being—Alice Mary, b. Feb. 25, 1883; Leopold Charles Edward G.A., Duke of Albany, b. July 19, 1884.

9. H.R.H. BEATRICE Mary Victoria Feodora, b. April 14, 1857; m. July 23, 1885, to Prince Henry Maurice of Battenberg (b. Oct. 5, 1858; d. Jan. 20, 1896), and has issue—Alexander Albert, b. Nov. 23, 1886; Victoria Eugénie Julia Ena, b. Oct. 24, 1887; Leopold Arthur Louis, b. May 21, 1889; and Maurice Victor Donald, b. Oct. 3, 1891.

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Mr. Joseph Chamberlain-Secretary of the Colonial Department.

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Hon, Sir Oliver Mowat, G.C.M.G.; born at Kingston, July 22, 1820; married, June, 1846, Jane, daughter of John Ewart, of Toronto; called to the Bar in 1841; appointed Q.C. in 1856; made K.C.M.G., 1892, and G.C.M.G., 1897; was a member of the Confederation Conference at Quebec, 1864; Postmaster-General of province of Canada, 1863 to March, 1864, and from June till November, 1864; Vice-Chancellor of Upper Canada, 1864 till 1872; Premier of Ontario, 1872 till 1896; Senator and Minister of Justice of Canada, July, 1896 till October, 1897, when appointed Lieutenant-Governor. Salary \$10,000 a year and residence.

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Hon. Sir Joseph Adolph Chapleau, K.C.M.G.; born at Ste Therese de Blainville, Nov. 9, 1840; married, 1874, Marie Louise, daughter of Lt.-Col. King, of Sherbrooke; appointed Q.C., 1873; Commander of the Legion of Honor, 1887; Solicitor-General of Quebec, 1873 to 1874; Provincial Secretary, 1876 to 1878; Premier and Commissioner of Railways, 1879 till 1882, when appointed Secretary of State of Canada; Licutenant-Governor of Quebec, Dec. 7, 1892. Salary \$10,000 and residence.

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LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR

Hon. Abner Reid McClelan, born at Hopewell, N. B., 4th January, 1831; married Anna, daughter of W. J. Reed of Port Harvey; was Chief Commissioner of Public Works for New Brunswick 1866 till Confederation, when called to the Senate; appointed Lieutenant-Governor, January, 1897. Salary 89,000.

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THEFTEN ANT GOVERNOR

Hon. James Colebrook Patterson, born at Armagh, Ireland, 1839; married Miss Elliott of Windsor, Ont.; sat for North Essex in Ontario Legislature 1875 to 1878, and for House of Commons from 1878 till 1891, when he was returned for West Huron; Secretary of State of Canada and Minister of Militia 1892 till September 2, 1895, when appointed lieutenant-governor of Manitoba. Salary \$10,000.

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LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR

Hon. George William Howland, born at Waterford, Ireland, 19th May, 1835; married, 1863, Miss Olson, of St. John, N.B.; 2nd, Miss Doran, of Kingston, Ont.; sat for first district of Prince in Legislative Assembly, 1862 to 1873; called to the Senate October, 1873; appointed Lieutenant-Governor, February 24, 1894. Salary \$7,000 and residence.

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Charles Herbert Mackintosh, born in London, Ont., 1843; married, April, 1868, Gertrude, daughter of Mr. T. Cooke, of Strathroy; Mayor of Ottawa, 1879-81; M.P. for Ottawa, 1882-87 and 1890-93; appointed Lieutenant-Governor Nov. 1st, 1893. Salary, \$7,000 and residence.

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DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE, December, 1897

POLITICAL HISTORY OF 1897.

The year 1897 opened with the ministers engaged in the task of enquiring into the business situation in the country, for the purpose of gaining information on which to base the tariff legislation they were pledged to carry through. What they learned from the men whose means were invested in commercial and manfacturing enterprises was not in all things in keeping with the Liberal party's preconceived notions as to what a tariff should be. To give those entrusted with the work of revision time to complete their enquiries and study the results, the time for calling Parliament was first put back till March 11, and then till March 25; and even the latter date was found too early, and it was not till April 22, fully nine months after Sir Wilfrid Laurier had taken office, that Mr. Fielding, the finance minister, was ready with his budget speech. Meantime Parliament had been occupied discussing a bill to amend the Franchise Act by, among other things, giving the control of the federal voters' lists into the hands of provincial officials. This measure was dropped, however, when the real business for which the session was called was reached.

The tariff resolutions, when they were submitted contained some surprises. Mr. John Charlton, M. P., had gone to Washington in January, along with Mr. Ed. Farrer, and Sir Richard Cartwright and Sir Louis H. Davies had followed them in February, for the purpose of discovering, it was announced, what prospects there were of making a reciprocity arrangement with the United States. What followed was the introduction in Congress of the Dingley Tariff Bill, a measure that restored the old McKinley Bill duties on most articles of Canadian produce, and, in fact, seemed designed to reduce to a minimum the possible exports of Canadian goods to the United States. The Government thereupon turned to look elsewhere for trade advantages, the outcome being seen in the following clause of the budget resolutions submitted to Parliament:—

"When the customs tariff of any country admits the products of Canada on terms which, on the whole, are as favorable to Canada as the terms of the reciprocal tariff herein referred to are to the countries to which it may apply, articles which are the growth, produce, or manufacture of such country, when imported direct therefrom, may then be entered for duty, or taken out of warehouse for consumption in Canada, at the reduced rates of duty provided in the reciprocal tariff set forth in Schedule D to this act.

"Any question arising as to the countries entitled to the benefits of the reci"procal tariff shall be decided by the Controller of Customs, subject to the
"authority of the Governor-in-Council."

Schedule D, alluded to above, is as follows:

"On all the products of countries entitled to the benefits of this reciprocal "tariff, under the provision of section seventeen (quoted above) the duties mentioned in Schedule A (the general tariff) shall be reduced as follows:

"On and after the 23rd of April, 1897, until the 30th day of June, 1898, inclusive, the reduction shall in every case be one eighth of the duty mentioned

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" in Schedule A, and the duty to be levied, collected and paid shall be seven-"eighths of the duty mentioned in Schedule A.

"On and after the first day of July. 1898, the reduction shall in every case be one-fourth of the duty mentioned in Schedule A, and the duty to be levied, collected and paid shall be three-fourths of the duty mentioned in Schedule A.

"Provided, however, that these reductions shall not apply to any of the following articles, and that such articles shall in all cases be subject to the duties mentioned in Schedule A, viz.: Wines, malt liquors, spirits, spirituous liquors, liquid medicines and articles containing alcohol; sugar, molasses and syrups of all kinds, the product of the sugar cane or beet root; tobacco, cigars and cigarettes."

It was announced that, so far as Great Britain was concerned, the Government had acted on these clauses, and that the next day (April 23) British goods would be admitted at the reduced duties. The tariff was referred to as one to give a preference to British goods, a claim its text does not justify. In Great Britain, however, it was accepted on what the friends of the Government said about it, and was hailed as a loyal concession on the part of Canada for the benefit of the United Kingdom's trade. Mr. Laurier, soon to be Sir Wilfrid, was acclaimed as a broad-minded imperial statesman.

The Conservative opposition pointed out, however, that the resolution did not provide for a preference for Great Britain's products, and that practically any country could come in under its terms, at the discretion of the Controller of Customs. Moreover, it was shown that the resolution had been framed without consideration of facts that were commonly known, and that under the commercial treaties Great Britain had with a large number of countries, and especially with Germany and Belgium, whatever concessions Canada made in favor of British merchandise would, under the favored nation clause, have to be extended to merchandise, the product of these and other countries.

This contention was denied by the ministers, and especially ridiculed by Mr. Davies. The Conservative leaders' contention was fully borne out, however, and on August 10, the following despatch from Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, was made public:

"The law officers advise that the Crown is bound by the German and Bel"gian treaties in respect of trade between these countries and Canada; that the
"obligation in these treaties that the produce of Germany and Belgium shall
"not be subject to any higher or other duties than those which may be imposed
"upon similar articles of British origin is absolute and unqualified, and, as the
"United Kingdom has been admitted to the benefit of the (Canadian) recipro"cal tariff, Germany and Belgium are entitled to it also.

"The law officers advise also, that, on the admission of Germany and Bel-"gium, the benefit of the reciprocal tariff must be extended to all countries en-"titled in Canada by treaty to most favored nation treatment in tariff matters.

"Notice was given on the 30th of July to terminate the treaties, and in the "meantime effect should at once be given in accordance with the undertaking

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and Belatries enmatters. ad in the " given by your ministers to the law officers' decision and the excess of duties " levied should be repaid on demand."

After a little delay the intimation contained in the last paragraph of this despatch was acted on. In October a circular was issued by the Customs Department extending the reduction in duties granted to British goods to the products of Germany, Belgium, France, Algiers, the French colonies, the Argentine Republic, Austria and Hungary, Bolivia, the United States of Colombia, Denmark, Persia, Russia, Sweden and Norway, Tunis, Venezuela and Switzerland—these temporarily pending the abrogation of the German and Belgian trade treaties. The colony of New South Wales and the British possessions in India were admitted to the same privileges through their tariffs being sufficiently low to justify such action on the recommendation of the Minister of Customs, as were also, at a later date, Japan and Holland.

Thus the Conservative leaders in Parliament were admitted to have better understood the situation than the Liberal Government, which created it.

Governor-General-in-Council power to reduce or abolish the duties on any article or articles of commerce, respecting which there existed any trust, comto enhance the price or in any other way to unduly promote the advantage of vative opposition pointed out that the power thus asked was extraordinary; that it placed in the hands of ministers a means of ruining by a sudden change in duties the business of a manufacturer or importer who might incur the displeasure of the men in power or their supporters; that it was not a power necessary to the end in view, that is, the protection of the consuming public against combines, because Parliament met so often and sat so long in each year, that less harm could be done by any possible combination during the recess than would be involved by Parliament divesting itself of the control of the means of raising the revenue which, in England, it struggled for years to gain and most determinedly holds on to. In this matter, also, the Government had to give way, in so far that it agreed, and the wording of the law was so changed, to require a report of a judge of a superior court declaring that such combination existed before any action by the Government was taken. The section was

It took some time for the trade of the country to appreciate the meaning of the changes made in the tariff schedules, complicated as they were by the possible operations of the preferential clause, with its reduction, first of one-eighth and later of one-quarter, in the duties on the goods of an unknown list of countries. It became very evident, however, in a few days, that the enquiry the ministers had conducted had not informed them as to what the country needed. From every side there were protests. For no visible reason differences had been made in the treatment of industries standing on the same footing. Some duties considered sufficiently protective under the Conservative Government were actually raised; some were lowered 10 per cent. and some as

much as 30 per cent. Some were altogether abolished, for the alleged reason that the farmer needed cheap articles of the kind affected. Of the farmer's products the only important articles to suffer a reduction in protection were flour, the duty on which was lowered from 75c. to 60c. a barrel; wheat, reduced from 15 to 12 cents a bushel, and corn put on the free list.

Both public and private representations were made against the injustices of the revision, and with such admitted good reason that, on the 25th May, after a month's deliberation, Mr. Fielding introduced amended resolutions greatly changing many of the duties as he had originally suggested them, and removing some of the anomalies that had been complained of.

Sir Charles Tupper immediately thereafter put on record the Conservative party view by moving the following resolution:

"That in the opinion of this House the reduction by 25 per cent. of duties upon all imports except wines, malt liquors, spirits, spirituous liquors, liquid medicines, and articles containing alcohol, sugar, molasses, and syrups of all kinds, the product of sugarcane or beet root, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, in favor of any country whose tariff is or may be made on the whole as low as that of schedule "D," is calculated to imperil the industrial interests of Canada, and is in principle opposed to preferential trade of any kind with the Mother Country.

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"That on several occasions the Government and Parliament of Canada have requested Her Majesty to be pleased to take such steps as might be necessary to terminate the effects of the provisions of all treaties which prevent the parliaments of the United Kingdom and the self-governing colonies adopting such tariffs as may be required for the promotion of trade within the Empire, but no decisive action has been taken in this direction.

"That the desire for preferential trade with the United Kingdom is now

"That this House is of the opinion that the Government of Canada should cause Her Majesty's Government to be advised that so soon as the difficulties in the way are removed the Parliament of Canada is ready to enter into a preferential trade arrangement with Great Britain and Ireland.

"That this House cannot consent that any arrangement made by the Government of Canada with any country involving serious considerations of tariff and revenue should become operative without the ratification of Parliament."

This was supported by pointing out that the policy of the Government, embodied in the tariff resolutions, had destroyed the prospect of preferential trade, which Sir Charles Tupper described as the most gigantic boon that could be obtained for Canada. It was also objected to the Government's resolution in regard to the preferential duties, that it put the lowering and raising of duties in the hands of the government of the day, thus embodying in the law a vicious principle. It was pointed out that everything that touched the tariff—everything that touched the fiscal policy of the country—ought to be settled by the members of the House of Commons, and not by the members of the Government, and that

just in proportion as the rights of Parliament were encroached on were the rights of the people encroached on. This position was supported by quotations from the despatches of Lord Ripon, the colonial secretary, to the Governor-General, in which it was said:

"Her Majesty's Government trust, therefore, that the colonial legislature "will not seek to divest themselves in any measure of their power to fix the "amount of their taxation in order to confer on the executive a power, the exercise of which, without the fullest deliberation, might inadvertently give rise "to serious complications, not only with other colonies, but with foreign "countries."

Opposition argument and protest were alike unavailing. The Liberal majority voted for a principle directly opposed to the spirit of liberalism in parliamentary affairs, and approved of the Government taking power to at will alter the tariff to the extent of 25 per cent. of the duties in favor—not of Great Britain alone—but of any country whose tariff—be it high or low—might be regarded by the Minister of Customs of the day as sufficiently favorable to Canada to justify such a step. Parliament, in effect, divested itself to a marked extent of its control over the basis of revenue of the country. It gave cause for "serious complications with foreign countries."

The results of the first's year's financial administration of the Government as outlined in the budget speech, were not happy. In 1895-96 there had been a revenue of \$36,618,950, and an expenditure on ordinary services of \$36,949,142, leaving a deficit of \$330,552. The changes in the tariff naturally upset all calculations as to the actual likely receipts for the year current at the time of the delivery of the budget speech. Mr. Fielding anticipated, however, that the expenditure would outrun the revenue, and subsequent events showed that this anticipation was correct. When the accounts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, were finally adjusted, it was found that the receipts in the two years compared as follows:

	1896.	1897.
Customs	\$19,833,279	\$19,478,236
Excise	7,926,005	9,170,765
Post office	2,964 014	3,216,482
Public works and railways	3,594,264	3,570,571
Miscellaneous	2,301,025	2,363,291
Totals	\$36,618,590	\$37,809,347
Expenditure	\$36,949,142	\$38,335.086
Deficit	\$ 330,552	\$ 525,739

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e obegard a the printhing abers that Though the Liberal Government had managed to collect in the first year of its term \$1,190,757 more from the people than did its Conservative predecessor, it did not come out so well, because it also spent more, by \$1,385,944. It increased the deficit from \$330,552 to \$525,739. It also added to the net debt a sum of \$2,794,000.

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For the current fiscal year, beginning with July 1st. 1897, even less satisfactory results are anticipated. Mr. Fielding in his budget speech calculated that the revenue would be \$37,000,000. In reality, owing to the improvement in trade since experienced, it may exceed this figure. But he also calculated on a much heavier expenditure than in 1896-97. In the ordinary estimates he asked for \$38,111,663, with supplementaries of \$1,055,215 for 1897-98, and of \$1,775,492 for 1896-97. He expects to spend for the services of the current year \$39,166,878, or \$2,166,878 more than the revenue he calculates on, and this outside of \$157,000 for rental of the Drummond County Railway.

Equally liberal provision was made for expenditure on capital account, that is out of borrowed money. The total calculated to be taken out of the treasury during the twelve months between July 1st last and June 30th next under this head is \$6,800,575. There was also voted to the Canadian Pacific Railway for the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass line a sum of \$3,630,000, and for general railway subsidies a sum of \$4,220,000. The total expenditure authorized by Parliament, at the request of the Laurier Government, in the second year of its existence, was over \$55,000,000. The anticipated revenue during the same time, as stated above, is \$27,000,000.

The natural result of such a course was that money had to be borrowed. There was in existing acts authority to issue bonds to the extent of \$8,613,000. This was not deemed sufficient, however, in view of the expenditure that had been resolved on, and power was asked to increase the sum by \$15,000,000 making the total \$23,613,000. Mr. Fielding in the fall proceeded to England, and, on October 15th it was announced that an issue of two millions of pounds in 2½ per cent, bonds had been put on the market, at an average price of £91, 10s, 5d, per hundred pound bond.

A proposal to extend the Intercolonial Railway to Montreal led to one of the liveliest debates of the session. The Intercolonial has not been a profitable investment for the country, regarded simply from a commercial point of view. It has not earned enough to pay interest on its cost. Some years it has not earned operating expenses, and large sums have been taken out of the federal treasury to pay for its maintenance. It was urged in favor of the Government's proposal that at Levis, where the terminus has been for years, there was no trade, and that only by extension to a trade centre, where it could compete for traffic on an equality with other railways, could it hope to improve its position. The Government's plan was embodied in two agreements, one with the Grand Trunk Railway, the other with the owners of the Drummond County Railway, a line not then completed, running from Ste-Rosalie, near St. Hyacinthe, to Chaudière, near Levis. In return for an annual payment of \$140,000 a year the Grand Trunk was to give the Government, for the use of the Intercolonial

trains, running powers over that section of the Grand Trunk from Ste-Rosalie to Montreal, including the Victoria Bridge, and the use of the station and terminal facilities in Montreal; the Government, however, to pay in addition to the above rental, a share, proportioned to the use it made of the leased line, of all operating expenses, including the maintenance of track and all its appurtenances, and of the wages of the G. T. R. station and other employees on the section in question. The agreement was to last for 99 years, and by another proposition the Grand Trunk was to receive \$300,000 for the purpose of enabling it to double-track and enlarge the Victoria Bridge.

To the Drummond County Railway Company was to be paid a sum of \$64,000 a year, for the line from Ste-Rosalie to the Chaudière, from which point it had secured running powers over the Grand Trunk, at a charge of \$6,000 a year, which were to be transferred to the Government. At the expiration of 99 years the road was to become the property of the Government. The Drummond County Railway was not completed, there being a section between Forest-dale and Chaudiere not yet in operation.

A very strong opposition to these proposals at once developed, both in Parliament and the country. It was pointed out that the Drummond County Road, was not completed, while the Grand Trunk, which was finished, offered a line only ten miles longer than that which the new line would afford, when constructed, while, if a new line was to be built, the South Shore Railway Company's scheme afforded a shorter route through a well settled and rich farming country, offering greater traffic advantages to the line traversing it. The Drummond County line, it was pointed out, did not bring the Intercolonial to Montreal, but only to a point some three miles from St. Hyacinthe, a place 66 miles from Montreal. It was also shown that, in competing for the traffic of the West, the Intercolonial would be no better off practically at Montreal than it was at Levis. The Drummond County scheme did not connect it with the Canadian Pacific main line, while the incentive to the Grand Trunk to secure traffic for the Intercolonial would be reduced instead of strengthened by the arrangement, which, in effect, made the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk competitors with instead of feeders of each other, for a large section of country. The Toronto Globe, on February 6, in this connection, declared that "the traffic " over the present line between Montreal and Levis is not more than sufficient " for the profitable maintenance of the present service" and that "were the " line duplicated and the traffic divided by the extension of the Intercolonial "the increase in business would not counterbalance the cost of the double ser-" vice and management."

In the course of the debate, Mr. Tarte, Minister of Public Works, declared that the money which purchased *La Patrie* from Mr. Beaugrand and turned it into the organ at Montreal of the Laurier Government, under the direction of Mr. Tarte's sons, was arranged for by Mr. E. N. Greenshields, the president of, and a principal shareholder in, the Drummond County Railway. This, however, had no more effect on the Government forces than the arguments of the

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Opposition, and the House of Commons, on June 16, by a vote of 91 to 47, ap-

proved of the double proposition.

The Senate's scruples were not so easily overcome. Sir Oliver Mowat moved the second reading of the bill to give effect to the Government's arrangements on June 23rd, declaring that he had studied the contract, and that he was convinced the bargain made by the Government was a good one. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, leader of the Conservatives in the Senate, met the issue thus raised by a motion for the three months' hoist. He pointed out that while the contract was signed on May 15th, it was not laid before Parliament till June 11th, while the order-in-council authorizing the making of the agreement was kept back till June 16th. There could be no other conclusion, he argued, than that the papers were designedly kept from the public eye so as to prevent an opinion being formed as to the merits of the whole transaction. Moreover, Sir Mackenzie pointed out, the engineers' reports on which it was sought to justify the arrangement were not made for months after the contract was signed. The Government, in effect, proposed to pay \$17,500 a mile for what the company had only spent \$8,500 a mile to obtain. Senator Scott made a feeble reply, and the Senate, by a vote of 37 to 10, rejected the proposition. The same night Mr. Fielding, in the House of Commons, took out of his pocket an estimate for \$157,000 to pay for nine months' operation of the Drummond County Railway by the Government, and for the lease of the Grand Trunk lines for the same time. By making this item a part of the Supply Bill, it was intended to force the Senate to accept it, the Upper House having no constitutional right to alter that measure, or to do anything save accept or reject it, the latter action being justified only in cases of the gravest nature. The House of Commons' majority approved of the grant, after a protest from the Opposition leaders, but in the Senate Sir Oliver Mowat promised that the money asked for would not be used to buy the rolling stock of the Drummond County Railway Company, and that nothing would be done by the Government to curtail the freedom of Parliament at the next session to deal as it thought best with the matter. At Sir Oliver Mowat's suggestion, also, a committee of investigation, to enquire into the whole transaction, moved for by Senator Miller, postponed its enquiries till the next

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The Government also carried through a measure giving a bonus of \$3,630,000 to the Canadian Pacific Railway for the construction of a line of railway through the Crow's Nest Pass into the British Columbia mining country. Sir Charles Tupper pointed out that the Conservative government had made an arrangement for the construction of the line in question for \$1,650,000 bonus and a secured loan at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest of \$20,000 a mile, to be repaid by the company. The Laurier, government's proposal will, therefore, cost the country \$1,980,000 more than there was any necessity for.

The Government also surprised some of its supporters by asking for power to grant railway subsidies to the extent of \$3,500,000, of which \$1,658,000 was revotes of lapsed grants and \$1,862,000 was to new roads. These included a grant for $42\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the Drummond County Railway from Moose Park to the

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f \$3,630,railway try. Sir made an 00 bonus d by the country

or power ,000 was cluded a k to the Chaudiere River. The new principle was also introduced of allowing the Government to increase the subsidy from \$3,200 a mile up to \$6,400 a mile, in proportion as the total cost of the line may exceed \$15,000 a mile.

In all, in the first two sessions of the Parliament it controlled, the Laurier Government took power to spend over a hundred million dollars.

Parliament was also called on to ratify an agreement for the establishment of a fast mail service on the Atlantic between Canada and Great Britain, between the Government and Messrs. Petersen, Tate & Co., of Newcastle-on-Tyne. The steamships to be provided under the agreement are to be of not less than 520 feet in length and not less than 10,000 tons gross register, and to carry not less than 1,500 to 2,000 tons of cargo, of which not less than 500 tons shall be cold storage. The vessels are to be fitted in manner equal to the Lucania and Campania of the Cunard line, and to have a speed of at least 21 knots an hour. They are to be four in number, two to be ready by May 1st, 1899, and the other two within one year after that date. The subsidy to be paid by the Government is £103,000 sterling a year, the contractors also receiving £51,500 a year from the Government of Great Britain.

The numerous dismissals of public employees for offensive partizanship were the subject of many enquiries by Conservative members, which were instrumental in drawing from ministers declarations in favor of the principle that no public employee should take an active part in an election except at the risk of dismissal, if his side lost.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's visit to England, to take part in the jubilee demonstrations, was an event of considerable importance. He took the foremost place among the representatives of the colonies there assembled. He was lionized everywhere, and given a chief position at all the functions. He surprised some, however, who had believed his ante-election pledges that he would in England seek preferential trade for Canada, by pronouncing himself a believer in free trade and against protection in all its guises. He was awarded a medal by the Cobden Club, the great free trade organization, and also accepted a knighthood, a matter which also surprised some of his democratic admirers in Canada. Before returning to Canada he visited Rome, where he had a personal interview with the Pope, announced to have been on the Manitoba School question, and issues arising out of it. The same question also took Mr. Fitzpatrick, the Solicitor-General, to the Holy City, as well as some Conservative public men. and brought to this country from Rome, Mgr. Merry del Val, a papal delegate. who visited Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Winnipeg, who held a conference at Montreal with the R. C. bishops, and personally enquired into the legal and educational questions arising out of Manitoba's school legislation and the complications arising therefrom. The delegate departed without indicating what his report would be or what lines it would take.

In November Sir Oliver Mowat retired from the Government to enjoy the ease and emoluments of the lieutenant-governorship of Ontario, and was succeeded in the ministry of justice by Hon. David Mills.

In provincial politics the remarkable event of the year was the defeat of the Flynn Government, and the accession to power in Quebec of Mr. Marchand as head of a Liberal administration. On the retirement of Mr. Taillon in 1896, to take a portfolio in the federal ministry, which was then appealing to the country on the Manitoba school issue as crystallized in the Remedial Bill, Mr. Flynn was called on to lead the provincial Conservative Government. He laid down a programme of energetic administration, coupled with economy, the continuance of that followed by the DeBoucherville and Taillon cabinets, More than that, he lived up to it. He pointed to an enlarged revenue from crown lands, to an improvement in provincial agriculture, to a reduced expenditure, and to taxes he had abolished, as proof of good faith shown in keeping the party's pledges, He was attacked for not saving more, was assailed for promising aid to the Atlantic & Lake Superior Kailway, and was denounced for not doing greater things for the cause of education; The polling took place on May 11th; the ministry was badly beaten; Mr. Flynn resigned eleven days later, and Mr. Marchand became premier.

The Nova Scotia Legislature was also dissolved, and an appeal made to the province, with the result that on polling day, April 30, the Murray Government was sustained, but by a slightly reduced majority. In Prince Edward Island, also, there was a general election, the Peters Government coming out of the contest with a support of 20 members to 10 Conservative oppositionists. In October Mr. Peters retired to take up his residence in British Columbia, and Mr. A. B. Warburton succeeded him in the premiership. In New Brunswick there was also a change in the premiership, Hon. James Mitchell (a Conservative) who succeeded Mr. Blair, accepting a minor position, and Hon. H. R. Emmerson (a Liberal) taking the leader's place.

In Manitoba a good deal of interest centred in the bye-election in St. Boniface, the constituency in which Archbishop Laugevin lives, and in which the French-speaking Roman Catholics vote is in the majority. It had been made vacant by the appointment to a judgeship of Mr. J. E. P. Prendergast. The campaign was made on the acceptance or rejection of the school question settlement arranged between the Laurier and Greenway Governments. Polling took place on February 20, when Mr. J. B. Lauzon (Con.) opponent of the settlement, was elected by 388 votes, against 208 given to A. D. Bertrand (Lib.) who practically accepted the arrangement. This declaration of Catholic opinion had no effect on the Legislature, which, on March 17, after a speech by Mr. Greenway, rejected by a vote of 32 to 5, a motion for the six months' hoist of the approving measure, proposed by Mr. Roblin, leader of the Conservative opposition.

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SIR WILFRID LAURIER AND PREFERENTIAL TRADE

The preferential trade idea is one of the developments of the discussion of imperial affairs that has met with most general favor as a means of uniting the interests and building up the commercial strength of the different sections of the British Empire. There has not, probably, been a better definition of the idea, or a better picture of its anticipated effects in operation, than that drawn by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, at London, Ont., on the 4th of June, 1896, when he was speaking as leader of the Liberal opposition in the campaign that ended in his becoming leader of the Liberal government. As reported in the Toronto Globe, Sir Wilfrid Laurier then said:—

"But I want to point out to you, my fellow-countrymen, upon this occasion, that, in addition to the many reasons which we had up to the present time, there is now another reason which must strongly appeal to the sense of the Canadian people at large-perferential trade. That is a new idea of having within the British Empire preferential trade with all parts of that Empire. would be admitted free to England, as they are now, but in addition to that, we would have for our goods a preference which would not be given to the goods of directly to the people. It was supposed at that time that if such a principle were granted it would have a most mischievous effect. I appeal to the old men I see before me. They know that in the struggles of that time the objection they had to meet was that if the colonies were given the right of self-government they would feel so satisfied with self-government that they would soon ask for more, and that separation from the Motherland would be the consequence. But, instead of having separation from the Motherland, the granting of self-government to the colonies has made the colonial tie dearer to the people of the colonies. It is now a matter of history that as the hand of the Motherland became less and less felt upon the nation, the dearer became the hand of the old Motherland. Now, sir, we have reached that stage where we are to-day practically a semi-independent nation, keeping our allegiance to England, and ever intending to keep it, as long as the relations are as they are at the present time.

"Now, the statesmen of Great Britain have thought that the governments of the colonies have come to a time when a new step can be taken in their development. What is that? That there shall be a commercial agreement between England and the colonies. That practical statesman, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, has come to the conclusion that the time has come when it is possible to have within the bounds of the Empire a new step taken, which will give to the colonies in England a preference for their products over the products of other nations. What would be the possibilities of such a step if it was taken? We

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sell our goods in England. We send our wheat, our butter, our cheese, all our natural products, but there we have to compete with similar products from the United States, from Russia, and from other nations. Just see what a great advantage it would be to Canada, if the wheat, cheese and butter, which we would send to England should be met in England with a preference over similar products of other nations. The possibilities are immense.

"Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the new and progressive secretary of the colonies, has declared that the time has come when it is possible to discuss that question. But, sir, if England is going to give us that preference, England would expect something from us in return. What is it she would expect? England would expect that we would come as closely to her own system of free trade as it is possible for us to come. England does not expect that we should take her own system of free trade, such as she has it; but I lay it before you, that the thing the English people would expect in return is that, instead of a principle of protection, we should adopt the revenue form of tariff, pure and simple. These are the conditions on which we can have that boon."

Those are words such as only a believer in preferential trade should utter. That they did not over-paint the possibilities none who comprehend the size of the British Empire, with its possessions in every latitude, and its four hundred millions of people, will doubt. That they did not over-state the possibilities that Mr. Chamberlain's being at the head of the colonial department of the British government offered, there is proof in black and white. On the 24th of June Mr. Chamberlain met, in the Colonial Office, Downing Street, the prime ministers of Canada, New South Wales, Victoria, New Zealand, Queensland, Cape Colony, South Australia, Newfoundland, Tasmania, Western Australia and Natal. The official report of his speech, presented as a state paper to the Houses of Parliament shows that among other things Mr. Chamberlain then said;

"I pass on, then, to another question, and that is as to the future commercial relations between this country and her colonies. How far is it possible to make these relations closer and more intimate? I have said that I believe in sentiment as the greatest of all the forces in the government of the world; but at the same time I should like to bring to the reinforcement of sentiment the motives which are derived from material and personal interest. But, undoubtedly, the fiscal arrangements of the different colonies differ so much among themselves, and all differ so much from those of the mother country, that it would be a matter of the greatest complication and difficulty to arrive at any conclusion which would unite us commercially in the same sense in which the zollverein united the Empire of Germany. It may be borne in mind that the history of that zollverein is most interesting and most instructive. It commenced entirely as a commercial connection, dealing in the first instance only partially with the trade of the empire; it was rapidly extended to include the whole trade of the empire, and it finally made possible and encouraged the ultimate union of the empire. But this is a matter upon which at the present time, rather than suggest any proposals of my own, I desire to hear the views

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"In the meanwhile, however, I may say that I note a resolution which appears to have been passed unanimously at the meeting of the premiers in Hobart, in which the desire was expressed for closer commercial arrangements with the empire, and I think it was suggested that a commission of enquiry should be created in order to see in what way practical effect might be given to the aspiration.

"If that be the case, and if it were thought that at the present time you were not prepared to go beyond enquiry, if it were the wish of the other colonies, of Canada and of the South African colonies, to join in such an enquiry, Her Majesty's Government would be delighted to make arrangements for the purpose, and to accept any suggestions as to the form of the reference and the character and constitution of the commission, and would very gladly take part in it."

These words constituted a straight invitation of the Imperial government to the colonies to move towards the end, the advantages of which had been so eloquently pictured in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's campaign speech. Mr. Chamberfain had studied the subject. Before the conference of the premiers met, he had spoken of the resolution of the colonial conference held at Ottawa in the following terms:—

throughout the British Empire, but would leave the separate contracting parties free to make their own arrangements with regard to duties on foreign goods, except that this is an essential condition of the proposal—that Great Britain shall consent to replace moderate Juties upon certain articles which are of large production in the colonies. Now, if I have rightly understood it, these articles would comprise corn, meat, wool and sugar, and perhaps other articles of enormous consumption in this country which are at present largely produced in the colonies, and which might, under such an arrangement, be wholly produced in the colonies and wholly produced by British labor. On the other hand, as I have said, the colonies, while maintaining their duties upon foreign importations, would agree to a free interchange of commodities with the rest of the Empire, and would cease to place protective duties on any product of British labor. That is the principle of the German zollverein; that is the principle which underlies federation in the United States of America, and I do not doubt for a moment that if it were adopted it would be the strongest bond of union between the British race throughout the world. I say such a proposal as that might commend itself even to an orthodox free trader. It would be the greatest advance that free trade has ever made, since it was first advocated by Mr. Cobden, to extend its doctrines permanently to more than three hundred millions of the human race, and to communities many of which are amongst the most thriving, the most prosperous and the most increasing in the world. On the other hand, it would open up to the colonies an almost unlimited market for their agricultural and other productions."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's heart was not equal to the task of backing his words

by action. He did not act as Sir John Macdonald would have done, as Sir Charles Tupper would have done. The Liberal Premier's conduct was well described in an article in the Contemporary Review. Here is a quotation from it:—

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"'What we give you by our preferential tariff,' said the Canadian Premier, 'we give in gratitude for the splendid freedom under which we have prospered. It is a free gift. We ask no compensation. Protection has been the curse of Canada; we would not see you come under its baneful influence, for what weakens you must weaken us.'"

"And so in one short day—for the momentous utterances of both Mr. Reid and Sir Wilfrid Laurier reached the English public at the same moment—the dream of years was shattered. It was, we may believe, conceived in a spirit of patriotism which commands admiration, but it is gone, and seemingly gone beyond recovery."

Lord Rosebery, the Liberal leader in England, echoed these sentiments Speaking at Manchester, on the 1st of November, at the centenary celebration of the Chamber of Commerce, Lord Rosebery, as reported by cable, "quoted Sir "Wilfrid Laurier, the Dominion premier, as a most illustrious authority, sus" taining the view that it is free trade which has preserved and consolidated "the British Empire. He fully agreed with Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He declared "that any deviation from absolute political and commercial freedom would only "weaken the bonds holding the empire together and that anything in the direc-

"tion of an imperial zollverein would weaken the Empire internally and excite the permanent hostility of the whole world, already seriously excited by "British prosperity under free trade. He said he would tread softly in the "presence of the idea of a zollverein for he believed it already dead."

To Sir Wilfrid Laurier, therefore, is given the discredit of killing the scheme he had advocated in his campaign speeches, had sought votes for the Liberal party on, and had pledged himself to work for.

J. ISRAEL TARTE.

The Toronto *Glabe*, on February 6, 1892, introduced Mr. J. Israel Tarte, Minister of Public Works in the Laurier Government, to its readers in an article dealing with the Quebec Harbor and other scandals with which the name of Mr. Thomas McGreevy was connected, in the following:

"Tarte comes from Berthier county. He was conducting a country newspaper with considerable ability when someone invited him, sixteen or seventeen years ago, to go to Quebec and become editor of Le Canadien. Le Canadien received large sums (\$30,000 in all) from Thomas McGreevy whilst he was building the North Shore road. In course of time Tarte became owner of the paper. He was one of the most active of the lesser luminaries on the Conservative side in the Quebec district. He was the trusted agent of Sir Hector, and at a later stage of Sir Adolph, until for some reason or other they broke with him."

The article then describes the quarrel between Robert McGreevy and Owen Murphy and Thomas McGreevy, and of the two threatening Thomas with exposure if he did not acquiesce in their demands for money. The article says: "When Robert McGreevy and Murphy began to threaten Thomas McGreevy and the Connollys with the publication of the letters, etc., Tarte fired the balls which they supplied." More is said of the quarrel, this section concluding:

"As a last stroke, Murphy and Robert, when the row occurred, attempted to exact, first \$100,000, and then \$75,000, from Thomas and the Connellys by threatening to print the letters. It was then that Tarte resolved to take the side of virtue. They furnished the ammunition in the hope of forcing the Dominion ministers to persuade Thomas and the Connollys to pay the sweat money. That was their sole object at the outset. The correspondence was dribbled out bit by bit through Le Canadien until at last a certain faction in the Conservative party in Quebec saw that it could be used to kill Sir Hector. Thomas McGreevy and the Connollys refused to be coerced by Robert and Murphy, and then the guns were used against Langevin. * * * * Tarte appeared as the champion of public morality. He would have deserved much more credit, however, had he applied himself to the elucidation of the whole truth. As it was, he screened his own operations and those of Sir Adolph and benefactor, Thomas McGreevy. They say he was inspired in this course by others. Whether he was or not, he must have known that it was not the way to serve the public interest. McGreevy in times past was Tarte's best friend."

With this article were printed fac similes of orders and receipts showing that Mr. Tarte had received money out of the fund of which Mr. Thomas Mc-

Mr. Tarte never took any proceedings against the Globe. So far as that paper is concerned, the allegations and insinuations of the article are uncontradicted to this day.

Mr. Tarte appeared again before the public in connection with the Quebec Court House scandals. Mr. Whelan was contractor under the Mercier Government for the construction of the court house. He had a claim against the Government, which he had some difficulty in getting settled. Mr. Ernest Pacaud of Quebec came to him and intimated that for a payment of \$10,000 the claim would go through and be paid. Mr. Whelan handed over the \$10,000. Mr. Pacaud gave \$5,000 of it to Mr. Tarte.

Examined on September 28, in the Grenier libel case, Mr. Tarte testified: "Did you not say that you had told Whelan that the \$5,000 you received

from Pacaud had been used to do some political printing?"

"I never told Mr. Whelan that I had spent the \$5,000 I had received from Mr. Pacaud in printing. It is possible that I might have said I had used a portion, but I do not remember."

"Where did you have that printing done?"

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ry newsventeen adien reas builde paper. ive side "I don't remember where the work was done. I had the printing done by commission. I did no printing of that kind at Le Canadien."

"How much of the \$5,000 did you spend upon the printing of electoral lists?"

"Very little of the total amount went for printing. It was used for general political purposes."

"Will you tell us how much you collected in Quebec for this printing, apart from the amount of \$5.000?"

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Mr. St. Pierre objected, holding that the court should insist upon the case being conducted within the limits of the plea.

The objection was sustained, and Mr. Tarte did not tell what he did with the money.

Some more of Mr. Tarte's financial transactions were told by himself in the same trial, in the following:

"Have you received any money from Mr. Shaughnessy?"

"Mr. Shaughnessy has been a friend of mine for many years. When I became bankrupt he offered to help me. I refused for myself, because I was actively engaged in politics; but I said, if you will advance to my sons what you would have given me, they will repay you or perform an equivalent quantity of printing for you. He advanced me \$2,500. I had at the time a cheque of Mr. Tourville's for a thousand dollars, to cover the expenses of the L'Islet election, which my sons had used, so I took some \$1,200 or \$1,400 of that money; I went to L'Islet and was elected."

In speaking of Mr. Tourville's cheque, Mr. Tarte said: "The cheque was brought to me by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The amount I understand had been made up by three or four parties. The cheque became my property."

"You admit, therefore, having used Mr. Shaughnessy's money while your sons used Mr. Tourville's money?"

"I have explained the whole transaction."

"Was Shaughnessy's money given for you or for your sons?"

"I have no doubt it would not have been given to my sons had I not been behind them. Mr. Shaughnessy had been my friend, and he was anxicus to help me. My sons have reimbursed all that they received, or near about. You are trying by your proceedings to make it appear that the transaction was dishonest while such is not the case."

Out of the \$100,000 obtained by Mr. Ernest Pacaud in connection with the Baie des Chaleurs Bailway job, there was paid the following:

Note for \$2,000, made by Charles Langelier in favor of J. Israel Tarte, and endorsed by J. Israel Tarte and Ernest Pacaud.

Note for \$1,000, made by J. Israel Tarte in favor of Ernest Pacaud, and endorsed Ernest Pacaud and F. Langelier.

Note for \$400, made by J. Israel Tarte in favor of himself, and endorsed J. Israel Tarte, Charles Langelier, Ernest Pacaud.

Note for \$3,000, made by Ernest Pacaud in favor of Honoré Mercier, and endorsed Honoré Mercier, J. Israel Tarte, C. A. P. Pelletier and Charles Langelier.

Note for \$5,000, made by Ernest Pacaud in favor of Honoré Mercier, and endorsed Honoré Mercier, J. Israel Tarte, C. A. P. Pelletier, Charles Langelier.

Note for \$5,000, made by Ernest Pacaud in favor of Honoré Mercier, and endorsed Honoré Mercier, J. Israel Tarte, C. A. P. Pelletier, Charles Langelier, F. Langelier, G. Demers.

These notes all bear date of March and April, 1891.

HOW SIR WILFRID LAURIER SECURED AN ORGAN.

The conversion of *La Patrie* of Montreal, from an Independent Liberal Journal into an organ of the Laurier Government under the control of the sons of Mr. Tarte, Minister of Public Works, was one of the most curious incidents in the politico-journalistic history of Canada. The circumstances connected with it were thus told by Mr. Tarte on June 28th, from his place in Parliament, the official report being followed:

"I know that my name has been connected with that transaction, because La Patrie newspaper has been bought by the Liberal party, and because Mr. Greenshields' name has been connected with that purchase. I will state frankly what took place; and I say again, let an enquiry under oath take place and if my statements are not proved, I will go into private life a disgraced man. But what has been the case, sir? The Liberal party had no organ in Montreal. Mr. Beaugrand, the owner of La Patrie, telegraphed on the same day to Mr. Laurier and to myself that he was dying. I went down to Montreal; the Premier could not go with me.

Mr. Foster.-Oh, spare us, spare us.

The Minister of Public Works—I want to put myself right before this chamber and before the country. My hon, friends have attacked me unfairly. Let my hon, friend who leads the Opposition get up in his place on the first day of next session and ask for an enquiry, and let us settle our accounts; but until then I am not obliged to lie down under unfair and unjust accusations. Sir, I have been hounded; I have not been treated like a political man; and what is my course? I parted from my friends on the other side of the House. I parted from them manfully; I did not betray anybody or anything. What passed between the friends of the party and myself has remained a secret. They speak of my endorsing notes as if I had never endorsed notes in the past. They speak of election expenditures as if during twenty-five years of association with the Conservative party I had never spent any money. My colleagues will bear testimony for me that I have never uttered a word of what took place when I belonged to that party. I have my failings, but I am not a traitor. I was going to state that the leader of this Government had begged me over and over

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again to arrange to have a Liberal organ in Montreal. My hon, friend, who leads his party with great vigor and energy, will admit that a party ought to have organs of its own. I arranged that Mr. Greenshields, who was my lawyer in many other cases, should act as the purchaser of La Patrie, as the lawyer of the party. They speak of a cheque which Mr. Greenshields gave. There is no secret about it. Mr. Greenshlelds had a cheque in his hands, not of his own money but of the money of the party, and he paid that cheque. Let an enquiry take place and all this shall be proved."

The Mr. Greenshields here referred to is the president of the Drummond County Railway, which the Government gave large sums to build, and which it proposes to purchase at a price which experts calculate will give the owners two dollars for every dollar they put into the enterprise.

THE DEBT AND EXPENDITURE.

The fourth resolution of the Ottawa Liberal Convention of 1893, held in response to a call of Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, and presided over by Sir Oliver Mowat, read as follows:

"We cannot but view with alarm the large increase of our public debt and of the controllable expenditure of the Dominion and the consequent undue taxation of the people under the governments that have been continuously in power since 1878, and we demand the strictest economy in the administration of the government of the country."

On July 13th, 1897, the party of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, which had made the above one of the planks of its election platform, became responsible for the administration of the federal government. The following, showing the revenue and expenditure for four years, for the last of which the Liberal party is solely and wholly responsible, shows how the spirit of the resolution was not lived up to:

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1894	\$ 36,374,693	\$ 37,585,026
1895	33,978,129	38,132,005
1896	36,618,591	36,949,142
1897	37,809,347	38,335,085

Neither the controllable expenditure nor the consequent undue taxation of the people were reduced by the Liberal government in the first year of its power. The increase of the public debt did not either alarm the authors of the above resolution once they were in a position to increase it. Taking four years back, the gross and net debt of Canada has been:

Year.	Gross.	Net.
1894	\$ 308,348,024	\$ 246,183,029
1895	318,048,755	253,074,927
1896	325,717,537	258,497,433
1897		261,291,000

The above figures are for the year ending June 30th.

At the end of October the debt was made up as follows:

	1896.		1897.	
LIABILITIKS—	\$ 0	ts.	\$ (cts.
Payable in England	218,225,503 1,946,666 9,580,046 1,849,656 21,694,923 47,044,175 8,391,617 16,406,986 1,844,532	66 13 75 12 25 78 87 05	218,225,503 4,866,666 9,284,241 1,884,362 24,608,876 48,935,068 8,425,714 16,406,:03 2,203,229	66 07 16 26 52 47 58 01
Assets— Investments—Sinking Funds Other Investments Province Accounts Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	36,508,019 6,076,527 10,606,089 19,440,873	18 95 41	38,603,517 6,261 527 10,607 979 20,127,779	50 91 60
Total Assets	72,631,509	81	75,600,804	36
Total Net Debt	254,352,598	35	259,239,060	7

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THE CASE OF THE PROVINCES.

There has never been in Canada a Liberal government, federal or provincial, that has curtailed the expenditure, or reduced the debt, or lessened the taxes.

There has never been in Canada a Liberal government, federal or provincial, that has not increased the expenditure, or added to the debt, or augmented the texas

THE CASE OF ONTARIO.

At Confederation the affairs of Ontario were put in the hands of a coalition government, that almost at once in fact became a Conservative government, confronted by a Liberal opposition. John Sandfield Macdonald was the first premier. He began by instituting a policy of economy. His ministry laid down the principle that the timber reserves of the province should be regarded as an asset, permanent in character, the interest on which only should be used for current expenditure, the capital being reserved as a permanent investment, a guarantee against the imposition of taxes when the needs of the province would exceed the revenue as it then stood.

This principle was acted on. From 1867 till 1871, when the Sandfield Macdonald ministry resigned, there was a yearly surplus. The revenue and expenditure compared as follows:

Year.	REVENUE.	EXPENDITURE
1867	\$ 182,900	\$ 56,670
1868	2,250,208	1,179,269
1869	2,625,179	1,445,752
1870	2,500,696	1,578,977
1871	2,333,180	1,816,784
Total	\$9,892,163	\$6,077,452

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In the first four years of Ontario's existence as a province, there was accumulated under a Conservative administration a surplus fund of \$3,814,711. Under Mr. Edward Blake's premiership the policy that led to the gathering of this fund was continued, and in 1872 the revenue was \$3,060,748 and the expenditure only \$2,217,555. There was added to the surplus left by the Macdonald ministry a sum of \$843,193, making the total \$4,657,904.

Then came the Mowat-Hardy administration and a change in financial methods. The desire to save ceased to influence the Government and its supporters. The timber resources of the province were no longer regarded as an asset to be preserved, but as a means of raising money for the current needs of the men in power.

Here is the record of receipts and expenditure:

I BAK.	YEAR. RECEIPTS. EXPEN		
070	\$ 2,961,515	\$ 2,940,803	
374		3,870,704*	
875		3,604,524*	
376		3,139,506*	
877		3.119.118*	
378		3,902 388*	
879		2,941,714*	
380		2,518,187	
881		2,579,802	
882		2,918,827*	
883		2,887,038*	
884		3,207,890*	
885		3,040,139*	
886		3,181,450*	
87		3,454,372	
888		3,454,235	
89		3,653,356*	
390		3,896,324*	
91		4,158,460*	
992		4,068,257	
993		3,907,145	
394		3,842,505*	
95		3,758.595*	
396		3,703,380*	

In seventeen years of the Mowat-Hardy administration there was a deficit. In seven only was there a surplus. In the twenty-four years covered in the above the total revenue amounted to \$76,412,791. The expenditure was \$80,-839,719. There was spent \$4,426,928 more than was collected. The surplus gathered under the Macdonald and Blake administrations is gone. Mr. Hardy has practically admitted it.

More than that, the statement of revenue and expenditure, owing to the method of book-keeping followed, does not fairly represent the situation. Ontario adopted the system of borrowing money on annuities, by which, instead of paying interest on bonds, and the principal in a lump sum at the bonds' maturity (the ordinary method), the interest and principal are combined, and the whole paid off in a calculated number of equal annual instalments. The money so borrowed was counted as ordinary receipts, and so swelled the revenue in a way to be misleading.

At the end of 1896 Ontario had obligations in the way of annuities involving a total payment of \$1,996,593. That is Ontario's debt obligation. It is not a surplus.

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In Ontario the inheritance tax has been imposed and part of the license receipts has been taken from the municipalities.

THE CASE OF MANITOBA.

In Manitoba the Liberals attained power in 1888, and are still in office.

In 1887, the last year of a Conservative Government, the total expenditure was \$678,098, while for the year 1896 the total expenditure was \$991,827, an increase in the yearly expenditure of \$313,729.

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In 1888, when the Liberals took office, there was no bonded debt against the province; but the Liberals have placed a bonded debt against it amounting to \$2,500,000.

In 1887 the province paid in interest upon her public debt \$2,019, while in 1896 she paid \$115,110 upon her bonded debt.

In 1896 the total receipts to the credit of the consolidated revenue fund amounted to \$665,353, while the expenditure amounted to \$991,827, or a deficit of \$326,474 for the year ending December 31st, 1896.

By the financial statement of the Provincial Treasurer, as appears by the public accounts for 1896, there was left in cash from the \$2,500,000 bonds the sum of \$674,219, which, with a continuation of a yearly deficit of over \$326,000 as in 1896, will give the Liberals about sufficient funds to run the Government for another year. They will then have to face the question of placing a further bonded debt upon the province or adopting the system of direct taxation.

THE CASE OF QUEBEC.

In Quebec a Liberal Government came into power in 1887.

The expenditure in 1886 was \$3,032,607; in 1891, when the Liberal Government was dismissed, it was \$4,095,520. The increase was one-third.

In 1886 the revenue was \$2,949,562. In 1891 it was \$3,457,144.

In 1886 the gross debt of Quebec was \$19,068,023; in 1891 it was \$25,842,148. It, also, was increased one-third in five years of Liberal rule.

THE CASE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

The Liberals came into power in Nova Scotia in 1884.

The expenditure in 1883 was \$541,099. In 1896 it was \$853,893.

The revenue in 1883 was \$563,864. In 1896 it was \$841,160.

The gross debt in 1883 was \$1,362,237. In 1896 it was \$3,443,769.

The Liberal administration in Nova Scotia has increased the expenditure by about one-half, and nearly trebled the debt.

THE CASE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Liberal-Coaliticn Government came into power in 1883.

In 1882 the expenditure was \$614,236. In 1896 it was \$701,452.

In 1882 the revenue was \$643,710. In 1896 it was \$698,437.

In 1882 the gross debt of New Brunswick was \$1,228,413. In 1896 it was \$2,962,892.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

In Prince Edward Island, the Liberals attained power in 1891 and are still in office. The average yearly expenditure under Conservative administrations was \$267,000, while for the five years of Liberal rule the average has been \$304,441 per annum.

There was no bonded debt in 1891, when the Liberals took office, and the entire debt at the close of 1890 was \$128,429. At the end of 1896 the debt is shown by the Public Accounts to be \$392,036.

In 1890 the province paid interest upon her public debt \$2,697, while in 1896 the interest paid on the debt of the province was \$15,441.

In 1890 there was no direct taxation for provincial purposes. At the present time there is an income tax, a provincial land tax, a commercial travellers' tax, and an incorporated companies' tax, besides succession duties. These taxes yielded in 1896, \$47,059, and yet there was a deficit of nearly \$15,000 on the operations of the year.

In the year 1893, during which a provincial election was held, the revenue was only \$217,473, while the deficit was \$119,942. Nothing beyond the ordinary repairs to roads, bridges, etc., were undertaken in any year since the Grits assumed office.

The scope of direct taxation on lands and income has been greatly extended in the last session of the Legislature, so that the province is now subjected to an energy system of direct taxation.

APPOINTING M.P.'s TO OFFICE.

In opposition the Liberal party laid down the doctrine that a member of Parliament should not be appointed to office or to any position of emolument under the Crown, and, to give it effect, Mr. Mulock introduced a bill absolutely forbidding the acceptance of any office of emolument under the Crown (other than a portfolio) by a member of Parliament (Senate or House of Commons), until one year had elapsed after the dissolution of that Parliament. Mr. Mulock supported this very strong measure by a speech in which he said, among other things:

"If the Government of the day can dangle public offices before their followers, and induce a few, and perhaps an increasing number, to aspire to these positions, instead of representing their constituencies here and exercising an unbiased judgment and wholesome influence upon the administration of the day, they become mere parasites upon the administration, and cease to voice the opinions of their constituents. Not only do they do that, but moving

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about among their colleagues, they become, as it were, corrupting agencies amongst their own ranks. And so a small percentage of persons in that position are likely to impair the independence of the whole body. So it has become now, in my opinion, a crying abuse, and Parliament is cast down from its high position. And not only is the will of the people being interfered with, not only is Parliament being subordinated to the administration, but there is even a worse evil growing out of this abuse. All through the country the electorate, noticing these things, are coming to the conclusion that the highest aim a man can have in seeking public life, is that he may through Parliament find his way into a comfortable position for life. If that becomes the highest aim of those who seek public life, then public life becomes a means, not of advantage to the public, but of private gain. And thus we shall have coming into public life, office seekers, place-hunters, instead of those ready to make sacrifices for the love of their country, and ready to undertake the labors of public life for the good they can do in the interests of the people. So that, whether we view this evil with regard to its influence on the existing House, or with regard to its demoralizing influence on public opinion, in either case, I submit, it is of such pernicious character as to demand the earliest interference on the part of this Parliament."

Within a comparatively short time after delivering himself as above, the report being that of the official stenographers of the House of Commons, Mr. Mulock became Postmaster-General and a member of the Laurier Liberal Cabinet. Since then he and his colleagues who supported him in his opposition zeal for the independence of Parliament, have appointed the following Liberal members of Parliament to offices of emolument under the crown:—

Mr. C. R. Devlin, M.P. for Wright, Immigration Agent in Ireland.

Mr. Joseph Lavergne, M.P. for Drummond and Arthabaska, Judge of the Superior Court.

Dr. Fiset, M.P. for Rimouski, a Senator.

Sir Oliver Mowat, Senator, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

Senator McInnes, Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia.

The above is the record of less than eighteen months. It has been shown, also, that other Liberal members have been seeking and have secured promise of office. Les Nouvelles of Montreal, in an article sympathizing with Mr. Francois Langelier, M.P. for Quebec Centre, printed extracts from letters of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, which indicate that through one, if not two sessions of Parliament Mr. Langelier sat with a promise of office in his pocket, and was, according to Mr. Mulock's opposition doctrine, a "corrupting agency" in Parliament. Here is the text of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's letter to Mr. Francois Langelier:—

This is what I propose. The position of lieutenant-governor will be at our disposition at the end of 1897, and if from now till that time you are not appointed judge I promise to place the lieutenant-governorship at your disposal."

Three days later Sir Wilfrid wrote to Charles Langelier as follows:

"Tell Francois that I do not wish that there shall be any misunderstanding. I wish that my promise may be considered sacred."

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THE PROVINCIAL FRANCHISES.

The Liberal government proposes to give to the provinces the control over the franchise in the matter of the election of members of the House of Commons. How this power is likely to be used by partizan provincial governments and the legislatures they control is shown by what has been done in Prince Edward Island and Manitoba. In the former, there has been for some years a Liberal government in power. The federal government owns and operates the railway on the island. As long as the Conservatives were in control at Ottawa, the Island government refused the right to vote to railway employees.

As soon as the Laurier Liberal government was established at Ottawa, the right to vote was restored to the railway employees. The provincial election came on immediately, and here is the Summerside Journal's account of how it was used:

"Mr. John Perry, section man, of this town, who has been on the road for many years past, and who is a faithful conscientious, hard-working, experienced and thoroughly capable employee, has received his 'walking ticket,' his successor going on the road to-day. And why is Mr. Perry dismissed? For offensive partisanship? Not at all; for a quieter man in political matters is unknown, as he took no part whatever in politics. He is dismissed, without investigation, simply because when he went to the poll at the last provincial election, and proffered his vote for the Liberals—not for the Conservatives—he refused to swear, on being challenged on behalf of the Conservative candidates, that no pressure or unduce influence had been brought to bear on him to induce him to vote for the Liberals. For refusing to do violence to his conscience, and to swear falsely, he is dismissed. James Flanagan was the one man in the railway works at Charlottetown who told the Liberal candidate that he was a Conservative and intended to stand true to his political principles, and in consequence thereof he lost his position."

The Liberal government has placed on the statute book of Manitoba, a franchise law, the administration of which every independent paper in the province has condemned as a disgrace to the Province and to the party that enacted it. The act presumes to secure "manhood suffrage and one man one vote" but by the manner it has been manipulated by the partisan officers appointed to administer it, it has resulted in hundreds of Conservatives who were entitled to the franchise being left from off the lists entirely, while upon the other hand hundreds of Liberals were given votes in from two to four different electoral districts each; and this state of affairs exists, notwithstanding the fact that the Conservatives made every effort to obtain proper lists. This is the act that will be adopted for Dominion purposes if the Liberal Government at Ottawa repeals the present Dominion Franchise Act and adopts the local acts of the different provinces in its stead.

Men who act as the Liberal majorities in Prince Edward Island and Manitoba have done should not have any control over the elections to the Parliament of Canada.

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Two Appreciations of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

"Mr. Laurier is a man not wanting in polish....He is without large ideas.... The fact is, that he has not yet pronounced a single discourse of a nature to manifest in him a man of serious worth. His polished manners, his astuteness, a certain ability in concealing his principles—not far removed from hypocrisy—have won for him his popularity in the country."—Hon. J. Israel Tarte.

"Mr. Laurier is not a nobody; still less is he what we call a man of talent. He has a character veneered on the outside. Scratch a little and you will discover the mediocrity within. He is not learned; his speeches show it. His thought never rises above the plane of his prejudices.

"He will never be faithful to what he does not possess—principles, sound convictions, or patriotism."—Hon. J. Israel Tarte.

Active Sympathy and Cold Justice.

Mr. Hardy, the Ontario Premier, has put on record his ideas of a government's duty to constituencies. Speaking in the North Grey Campaign of 1896, that resulted in the return of Hon. Wm. Paterson, minister of Customs, Mr. Hardy said:—

"I am not talking politics, but business.

"I want to ask you what have you Owen Sounders to lose by electing Mr.

"What have you to gain by electing Mr. McLaughlin?

"You say 'nothing.'

"That is the point you must keep before you.

"Do you want a shrivelling commerce, a decaying population, or do you want the opposite?

"Shall Owen Sound stagnate for five years to come, or perhaps for ten years to come, or will you have the sympathy of a Government at your back.

"You will not, in any event, get less than justice: but to have the active sympathy of a Government is one thing, and to have only 'cold justice' is another thing.

LEADING EVENTS OF 1897.

Jan. 1-James Macpherson Lemoine

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modore" sinks off Florida, 16 lost.

Acting-Consul Phillips, of Bonny, starts with expedition to King of Benin, attacked and 250 killed. Benin later taken by British and King banished.

Jan. 2—Thomas A. Bram, mate of barque "Herbert Fuller," found guilty of murdering Captain Nash on the high seas and sentenced to death at Boston.

Jan. 6 - Fire at Roberval destroys Ursuline Convent; seven nuns

Canon Thornloe consecrated Bishop of Algoma at Quebec Cathedral.

11-Arbitration Treaty between Great Britain and United States signed at Washington; killed in the U.S. Senate May 5, by vote 43 for to 26 against, a two-thirds majority being required.

Jan. 13-Count Muravieff appointed Russian Minister of Foreign affairs.

Jan. 14-Outbreak of bubonic plague

causes panic in Bombay. Troopship "Warren Hastings" wrecked off Mauritius, 1,122 on board taken off safely

15-Earthquake at Kishnu, on Persian Gulf; 2,500 perish.

Jan. 18-President Cleveland sends to Congress report of Deep Waterways Commission, recommending a 20 foot channel from lakes to the sea.

Jan. 20-Motion to release dynamiter prisoners rejected in Imperial House of Commons, 204 to 132.

21-Chief Justice Sir Henry Strong named a member of the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council.

Jan. 23—Canadian Government starts Indian famine relief fund; \$175,922 raised to June 30th.

Jan. 28-E. T. D. Chambers, of Quebec, elected G.M. Grand Lodge of Quebec, A. F. and A. M.

. 1—Cattle quarantine between Canada and U. S. abolished.

Feb. 2-British-Venezuelan treaty to arbitrate boundary dispute signed at Washington.

Feb. 3—British House of Commons, by 228 to 157, passes second reading of bill to give parliamentary franchise to women; bill is later allowed to lapse.

Feb. 4-Bye-elections to House of Commons-East Simcoe, W. H. Commons—Least Simcoe, w. H. Bennet (Con.), 3,236; H. H. Cook (Lib.), 3,111. North Ontario, D. Graham (Lib.), 2,403; A. McLeod (Con.), 2,364. North Brant, C. B. Heyd (Lib.), 2,731; R. Henry (Con.), 2,332

5—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, intimates in speech that Great Britain will not withdraw from Egypt till she considers her work

Fighting begins in Crete between Christians and Mahomedans, which leads to landing of Greek troops on the island, the invasion by Greek irregulars (April 9) of Turkish territory, the declaration of war (April 18) by Turkey, and the complete overthrow of the Greeks, peace being signed by the

Nova Scotia Legislative Assembly adopts a bill to make Dominion Day a school holiday.

Feb. 6-Judicial Committee of Privy Council upholds constitutionality of Ontario Brewers' Tax.

7-New Portuguese ministry formed; de Castro premier. Feb. 9—Sir Richard Cartwright and

Sir Louis Davis interview President Cleveland at Washington.

Feb. 10-Ontario Legislature meets; F. E. A. Evanturel elected speaker.

Feb. 11-Fire does much damage to Western Block of departmental buildings at Ottawa.

Feb. 16—Arthur Destrow, a million-aire, hanged at Union, Mo., for murder of wife and child.

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Managing Director,

Gazette Printing Co., MONTREAL.

Feb. 18—McGill students and professors present Greek play, "The Rudens of Plautus," in Greek.

Rudens of Plautus," in Greek.
Feb. 20—St. Boniface election to
Manitoba Legislature, J. B. Lauzon (Con.), 388; A. D. Bertrand
(Lib.), 208.
Feb. 28—U. S. Senate sits on Sunday.

Feb. 28—Ü. S. Senate sits on Sunday. March 2—President Cleveland vetoes immigration restriction bill, some clauses of which were directed

against Canada.

March 4—Wm. McKinley becomes President of United States, and forms Cabinet. State — John Sherman, of Ohio. Treasury—Lyman J. Gage, of Illinois. War — Russell A. Alger, of Michigan. Navy—John D. Long, of Massachusetts. Interior — Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York. Postmaster-General—Jas. A. Gary, of Maryland. Attorney-General — Joseph McKenna, of California. Agriculture — James Wilson, of Iowa.

March 7—French steamer "Ville de St. Nazairè" lost of Cape Hatteras

-55 drowned.

March 17—Bonaventure bye-election, J. Quite (Lib.), 1,833; Cyr (Con.), 983.

R. Fitzsimmons at Carson City, Nev., defeats J. Corbett for heavyweight puglistic championship in 14th, round

Manitoba Legislature passes second reading of bill to give effect to school settlement arrangement;

March 22—U. S. Supreme Court holds railway pooling arrangements to be illegal.

March 23—Wright bye-election, L. M. Champagne (Lib.), 2,842; J. M. McDougall (Con.), 2,067.

March 23—Earthquake at Montreal and through Ottawa Valley.

Transvaal and Orange Free State sign treaty of mutual assistance in case of attack.

March 25-Parliament meets.

AL.

March 25—Daughter born to Duke and Duchess of York.

March 27—Bye-elections: Winnepeg, R. W. Jamieson (Lib.) 1117 maj. over E. L. Taylor (Ind.); Macdonald, Dr. Rutherford (Lib.) 467 maj. over K. Mackenzie (Pat.): West Prince, S. F. Perry (Lib.) 6 (?) maj. over E. Hackett (Con.).

March 30—Mgr. Mery del Val, papal delegate to enquire into the Manitoba school question, arrives in Canada.

March 31—Hugh John Macdonald accepts leadership of Manitoba Conservative Opposition.

April 3—Oxford beats Cambridge in University boat-race.

April 7—Champlain bye-election: F. A. Marcotte (Con.) 154 majority over P. Trudel (Lib.).

over P. Trudel (Lib.). April 20—Colchester bye-election: F. McClure (Lib.) 2168; Dr. Miller (Con.) 2158.

Nova Scotia general election: Murray (Lib.) Government sustained. April 22—Budget speech delivered

May 3—Fire in the Charity Bazaar on Rue Jean Coujou, Paris—113 perish, including the Duchess d'Alencon, the Duchess de St. Didier and many notable French ladies.

May 11—Quebec general elections; Flynn government defeated, and resigns on the 22nd; Marchand government sworn in 24th.

May 15—Toronto Sunday Street car vote — for Sunday cars 16,372; against 16,051.

May 26—N.C. Wallace, M.P., re-elected G.M.Grand Orange Lodge of B.N.A. May 27—Earthquake shock at Montreal lasts 65 seconds.

May 29—Indian Almighty Voice shot near Batoche, after killing four

men and wounding two.

June 2—Cape Parliament adopts resolution. "That, in the opinion of this House, the time has arrived when steps should be taken to arrange some basis of contribution by this colony towards the Imperial Navy, and that the Prime Minister be requested to enter into provisional and tentative negotiations in this matter with Her Majesty's Government, and report the matter to Parliament next

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40	25.35	31.21	36.45	48.27
45	30.93	36.34	42.08	55.32
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Mr. Gubbins' Galtee More wins the Derby.

June 3—Steamship Diana sails from Halifax with Hudson Bay exploration party; returns November 5.

Rev. J. B. Sanderson elected President of Montreal Methodist Conference

June 5—Sir Wilfrid Laurier sails for England, to attend jubilee demonstration.

June 9—Steamship Aden lost on Island of Socotra; 78 drowned.

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June 10—Rev. Dr. Moore, of Ottawa, elected Moderater of Presbyterian General Assembly, at Winnipeg.

General Assembly, at Winnipeg. June 12—"Barney" Barnato, South African Mining King, drowned off Steamship Scot.

Earthquake in India causes great damage and some loss of life.

June 13—Attempted assassination of President Faure, of France. June 15—Treaty of Union of Costa

nne 15—Treaty of Union of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and San Salvador signed at City of San Salvador.

June 18—Earthquakes at Tehuantepec destroy houses and do damage.

Montreal pilots strike, because Parliament rejected bill to incorporate them; they surrender after short struggle.

June 19—Brome bye-election—H. T. Duffy elected on taking office in Provincial Executive Council, by 525 majority over F. England.

June 20—Victorian Diamond Jubilee celebration begins and lasts 3 days in London, with demonstrations in all the colonies. The following honors were conferred on Canadians:

Sir Donald Smith, created Baron Stratheona and Mount Royal. Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, G.C.M.G. Sir Oliver Mowat, G.C.M.G. Sir Richard Cartwright, G.C.M.G. Hon. G. A. Kirkpatrick, K.C.M.G. Hon. L. H. Davies, K.C.M.G. Mr. Sanford Fleming, K.C.M.G. Chief Justice Taylor, of Manitoba, Knight.

Chief Justice Tait, of Montreal, Knight. Chief Justice Haggerty, of Ontario, Knight.

Mr. J. M. Courtney, C.M.G. J. Lorne McDougall, C.M.G. Lt.-Col. William White, C.M.G.

June 25—Canon Paul Bruchesi appointed R. C. Archbishop of Montreal; consecrated August 8.

June 26—Great Naval Review at Spithead; 165 warships in line. June 29—Parliament prorogued.

June 30—Lambeth Pan-Anglican conference opens; U. S. bishops intimate that it is hopeless to secure recognition of Archbishop of Canterbury as head of the Episcopal communious.

July 5 - Great U. S. coal strike begun; lasts some months, and leads to riot at Latimer, Pa., when deputy sheriffs fire on unarmed strikers, kill 21 and wound many more.

July 7—Earthquake in Northern Italy does much damage.

July 8—Intense heat causes many deaths and suffering in Canada and Northern States.

July 9—American Institute of Instruction meets at Montreal.

July 11—S. A. Andree with Strindberg and Frenckel, start in balloon from Davies Island, Spitzbergen, in attempt to reach the North

July 13—Logia of Christ's sayings, found at Benesseh, Syria, published.

July 15—Queen issues letter of thanks to her people for interest and loyalty shown during jubilee demonstration, concluding; "I shall ever pray God to bless them, and to enable me still to discharge my duties for their welfare as long as life lasts."

July 16 — Kolapore Cup match at Bisley won by Victoria, (Aus-

July 19—Steamship Portland arrives at Seattle with gold from the Klondike, which leads to a great rush to the new fields.

July 21—P. E. Island elections; Peters government sustained.

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July 22-Charlottetown votes on Scott act, 673 for 786 against. Portneuf rejects act by 545 majority July 24-U. S. tariff bill passed

Peter McNally swims across the Private Ward, of 1st Devonshire Regiment, wins Queen's prize at

President McKinley sends to U.S. Congress a message recommending a reform of the currency, adjourns.

try arrive at St. Louis from Fort Missouri, 2,000 miles, on bicycles.

July 29—Seditious agitators in India arrested and prosecuted; several

July 30-Announcement that Great Britain dencunces German and Belgian commercial treaties, in order to permit colonies making preferential tariff arrangements with each other.

July 31-Prince Luigi of Savoy climbs to top of Mount St. Elias; first

ascent.

Aug. 2-Sir Wilfrid Laurier appointed

Aug. 4-King Chulalongkorn of Siam arrives on visit to England.

Aug. 6.-Joseph Lavergne, M. P., appointed Judge of the Superior

Emperor William of Germany visits

Czar of Russia.

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Aug. 7.-Abu Hamed taken by Anglo-Egyptian troops, and advance begun towards Berner and Khar-

Aug. 8.—Canovas del Castillo, premier of Spain assassinated by Colli, an anarchist; assassin garroted.

Aug. 12.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier has interview with the Pope on Manitoba School question.

Aug. 15 .- Count of Turin and Prince Henri of Orleans fight a duel near Paris, over insult of latter to Italian army in Abyssinia; Count of Turin declared victor.

Aug. 18.—British Association for Advancement of Science meets at

Duke and Duchess of York arrive in Dublin and are well received.

General rising of Afridis and tribes on northwest frontier of India.

Glencairn II of Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club wins the contest for the Seawanhaka cup, in competition with Momo, of New York,

at Toronto, ask for Government restriction of saw log exports to

No. 2 Spring wheat sells at \$1 a bushel in Chicago.

Aug. 23.—President Faure of France arrives at Cronstadt on visit to Czar of Russia.

Uruguay, assassinated.

Aug. 28.—Star Pointer at lowers world's pacing record to

Aug. 31.—British Medical Association meets at Montreal.

Sept. 2.—Hon. J. E. Robidoux elected president Canadian Bar Association, at Halifax.

Sept. 13 .- H. M. S. Renown, Vice-Admiral Sir John Fisher, arrives at Halifax, first modern battle ship for station.

Sept. 15.-Yellow fever breaks out at Jackson, Miss., and spreads through southern states.

Sept. 16.—Arroyo attempts to kill President Diaz of Mexico, and is murdered by the police.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier dined by Montreal Board of Trade.

Sept. 21.-U. S. Attorney-General McKenna gives opinion that clause of tariff imposing 10 per cent extra duty on goods imported from foreign countries through contiguous countries, does not apply to importations through Canada, thus reversing a former

Sept. 27.—Count Badini, Premier of Austria, fights a duel with Dr. Wolff, German Nationalist leader.

Oct. 2.-W. A. Grenier, of La Libre Parole, found guilty of libelling Hon. J. I. Tarte, and sentenced to 6 months in jail, and to find sureties not to repeat his offence.

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Oct. 4.—New Spanish ministry formed;

Oct. 6.—Forest fires destroy villages of Casselman and South Indian, Ont, and render 350 or 400 families homeless.

Oct. 9-Mr. D. L. Moody, evangelist,

in Montreal.

Oct. 10—Announced that 64,000 members of British Amalgamated Society of Engineers are on strike or locked out in struggle for eight-

hour day.

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Oct. 11—Irish Independent League convention at Dublin affirms that Ireland can only be satisfied by concession of national self-government, and expresses sympathy with tribes fighting Great Britain.

Oct. 12—Grand Trunk secures centrol of Central Vermont Railway.

Oct. 14—Wreck on C. P. R. at Stittsville; 4 killed.

Oct. 15—Canadian £2,000,000 2½ per cent. loan put on London market at £91 10s, 5d. per £100.

London bankers make a formal protest against any concession to U.S. bi-metallic commissioners.

Oct. 17—Town of Windsor, N. S., burned; loss nearly a million; 3 people killed.

Oct. 18—Dr. Fiset, M.P., called to the Senate.

Oct. 19—Yerke's telescope at Chicago, largest in America, dedicated.

Oct. 20—Gordon Highlanders distinguish themselves at taking of Dargai, N. W. India.

Oct. 24—New York Central train runs off track near Garrison's; 20 killed.

on track near Garrison's; 20 killed. Archbishop Cleary, of Kingston, issues pastoral condemning severely Catholics who attend marriage and funeral ceremonies conducted by Frotestant clergymen.

Oct. 25—World's W. C. T. U meets at Toronto.

Oct. 27—Premier Peters, of P. E. Island, resigns; A. B. Warburton forms new cabinet.

Oct. 28 — Newfoundland elections; Whiteway Government defeated; Sir James Winter called on to form new administration; enters office Nov. 17. Oct. 29—Premier Mitchell, of New Brunswick, resigns; H. R. Emmerson forms new cabinet, including all old members.

Oct. 30—U. S. frigate Yantic arrives at Montreal on way to Detroit.

Nov. 1—Union Pacific Railway sold at suit of U. S. Government for \$58,000,000.

Capt.-General Weyler leaves Cuba; Marshal Blanco succeeds him.

Nov. 2—Robert Van Wyck, Democrat, elected first mayor of Greater New York.

Nov. 3—Elizabeth, Anne, Ellen and Patrick Nulty, of Rawdon, murdered

Nov. 6—United States, Russian and Japanese representatives at Washington sign a treaty to temporarily stop pelagic seal hunting in Behring Sea.

Nov. 6—Bye-elections: Temiscouata, C. A. Gauvreau (Lib.) elected; Rimouski, Dr. Ross (Lib.) elected; both by acclamation.

Steamer Idaho founders off Long Point, Lake Erie; 19 lost.

Senator McInnes appointed lieutenant-governor of British Columbia.

judge of Superior Court of Quebec. Nov. 8—Horatio David Davies installed

lord-mayor of London. Nov. 10—Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir

L. H. Davies visit Washington to discuss Behring Sea sealing and other questions. Dr. Frithjof Nansen, Arctic ex-

plorer, lectures at Montreal. ov. 13—Drummond and Arthabask

Nov. 13—Drummond and Arthabaska election; Ls. Lavergne (Lib.) elected by 1,305 over Aug. Noel (Con).

James R. Sovereign resigns; Hy. R. Hicks elected Grand Master Workman K. of L.

Nov. 16—Yamaska (Legislature) election; V. Gladu (Lib.), 601; J. A. Mondou (Con.), 392.

Nov. 18—Sir Oliver Mowat sworn in Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario; Hon, D. Mills, Minister of Justice.

Nov. 19—Mrs. Olive Sternaman, at Cayuga, sentenced to be hanged January 20 for poisoning her husband.

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Nov. 23—Quebec Legislature meets; Jules Tessier elected Speaker.

Nov. 24—Violent scenes occur in Austrian Reichsrath and are continued till 18th, when Badeni Ministry resigns; Baron Gautsch new Premier.

Nov. 27—Turtle Mountain, Man., election to Legislature; James Johnston (Con.), elected by 150 over Thomas Nichol (Lib.)

Nov. 29—Queensland Legislature rejects by 21 to 17 Confederation Enabling Act.

Nov. 30—Toronto Centre election; Geo. H. Bertram (Lib.), 2,212; O. H. Howland (Con.), 1,962.

Dec. 2—Rioting in Prague causes unla easiness in Austria. Dec. 3—James Allison, at Berlin, sentenced to be hanged February 4 for murder of Mrs. Orr.

Wm. James Hammond, at Bracebridge, sentenced to be hanged February 18 for murder of his wife.

Dec. 8—Judicial Committee of Privy Council maintains right of provinces to nominate Queen's Counsel.

Miss Willard, of World's W. C. T. U., accepts Mrs. Josephine Butler's resignation of superintendency of social purity work, on account of Lady Henry Somerset's course in regard to State recognition of vice.

regard to State recognition of vice.

Dec. 9—Mr. Frs. Langelier, M.P.,
publishes interview condemning
management of Liberal party in
Quebec, and practically demanding Mr. Tarte's retirement.

Dec. 11—C. W. Miller wins six-day

Dec. 11—C. W. Miller wins six-day bicycle race at New York, covering 2,093 miles.

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MR. TARTE AND THE LIBERALS.

In the closing days of the year something of a sensation caused in Quebec political circles by the publication in the Montreal Witness of December 9th, of an interview its correspondent had with Mr. Francois Langelier, M. P. for Quebec Centre. Mr. J. C. Patterson, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, had come to Quebec, where, with Hon. Mr. Tarte, Minister of Public Works, and some other less noted politicians, he had an interview with Sir Adolphe Chapleau, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec. Report had it that the somewhat unusual meeting was for the purpose of arranging a political deal for the strengthening of Mr. Tarte's influence in the Laurier Cabinet, Sir Adolphe's promised reward being a second term in the Lieutenant-Governorship of the province of Quebec. Mr. Langelier evidently accepted the rumor as being well based, as in his interview in the Witness he said:

"It is true that I was promised the position as Lieutenant-Governor of the province of Quebec, and this came to me in the form of a letter which I received from Sir Wilfrid on July 8, 1896, which was brought to me by Mr. Choquette, M. P. for Montmagny.

"I never had any communication with the Premier when he was forming his Government, was in fact completely ignored, although I thought that from the length of my service to the Liberal party (covering a period of over thirty years), coupled with the very many sacrifices that I have made during that time, that I should have been consulted.

"I was obliged to dispossess myself by sale of my private residence, and only property, in order to pay election debts, not my own, however, but on account of a note for ten thousand dollars which I endorsed for the election expenses of 1891.

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"I am annoyed to see that the affairs of the party are being discussed by such men as Messrs. Tarte, Dansereau, Decelles, Drolet, Patterson, Chapleau and others of their ilk—Conservatives yesterday, and still Conservatives. We old Liberals are completely left in the dark."

Referring to the reported coalition scheme, Mr. Langelier declared:

"I can never support it, not on account of any enmity towards Sir Adolphe Chapleau, but because I should consider such a coalition a gross piece of political immorality. The general feeling among the old Liberal guard of the Liberal party is a unit with me on this subject."

The latter part of Mr. Langelier's statement was borne out by *Le Soleil*, of Quebec, Mr. Ernest Pacaud's paper, which on the 11th printed an article which, among other things, declared:

"We are sure we speak for every Liberal in Quebec in saying that the complaints of Mr. Langelier are well founded. * * * We beg to remind the leader of the Liberal party that he has been in power seventeen months and that during the whole of that time, not only Mr. Langelier, but most of the Liberal leaders of this district, have been complaining of an inexplicable ostracism. We do not reproach Mr. Laurier personally. * * * Unfortunately, he cannot give the necessary attention to the internal management of

the party. The allies he has chosen as his colleagues take advantage of the situation to ostracise the Liberals under the pretext that it is in the interest of the Government to strengthen itself by new alliances. If this policy is judicious anywhere, it certainly is not at Quebec.

"Do not let our friends imagine that we speak without consideration or authority. We are perfectly au fait with the situation, perhaps more so than any one else. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's allies, in spite of his ardent sympathies for our journal, have not only struck Le Soleil out of the patronage list in certain departments, but have had the indelicacy of ordering and refusing to pay for hundreds of dollars worth of copies of Le Soleil, distributed during the Federal elections of Bonaventure and Champlain.

"The Hon. François Langelier had a place marked for him in every Liberal Government up to the day after the 23rd of June. He has been set aside for a year and a half. The great body of the Liberal party resent it more strongly than he does himself."

Le Signal, another Liberal journal printed at Montreal, took up the quarrel against Mr. Tarte in like manner. It said;

"Mr. Langelier has played such an important role in the politics of the country that the firm and uncompromising attitude which he has taken cannot but be a subject of alarm for the Federal Cabinet. It is, indeed, a fact that Francois Langelier is the most eminent Liberal leader in the District of Quebec. For thirty years we have seen him at work combating in defence of those principles which are so dear to us all. Heir in a direct line of the Plamondons, the Fourniers and the Letelliers, we may well say that he has been the educator of the young Liberals for a quarter of a century or more.

"Francois Langelier was coldly put aside, although we must be just and say that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, although leader of the party, was not guilty of this weakness—we were going to write this black ingratitude. It was the new element, the allies of the last hour, who brought about the conspiracy. The rectitude of Mr. Langelier's political life, his frankness, his chivalrous loyalty, his long services to the party and his great popularity, threw in the shade those new stars which were revolving in the political firmament, and they represented to Sir Wilfrid Laurier that Francois Langelier's only ambition was the entire the tricorne.

"That which has been perpetrated with regard to Mr. Langelier was only the first link of the long chain of errors and faults committed with respect to all adherents of the militant Liberal party. The methods employed would, perhaps, be considered clever, if they were not so vulgar. They, in a word, wished to create a void around Mr. Laurier, and that hateful, jealous, narrow and bitter ostracism appeared to be felt almost everywhere,—in the clubs, in the newspapers and in the departments. Conservative leaders, compromised and corrupt, lost in public opinion, are seen day after day in the ministerial offices at Ottawa, and, in fact, they hold the upper hand and boast that they are the lobbyists of the party. Their latest underhand conspiracy to continue Chapleau

(Continued on page 86.)

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at Spencerwood would have succeeded had it not been for Francois Langelier's timely and energetic intervention. He has a right to the sincere congratulations of all true Liberals for having broken the silence which he so long maintained. Better after all that the storm should take place now than later on, when we would be at the mercy of the masses.

"The alliances and the coalitions which we detest are those, the object of which is place and power and the sweets of office which it brings. Mr. Chapleau wants to ally himself to the Liberal party if this party is disposed to maintain their cause in a heap of ruin. There is nothing in this man's past that will tempt us to hold out the olive branch. An alliance of this kind would be sterile in results and would singularly abate the enthusiasm of the true Liberals.

"A Laurier-Chapleau alliance would be a mesalliance, and this is why Sir Wilfrid can never consent to it; and Mr. Langelier only expresses Liberal

opinion in nipping in the bud so serious a project."

The Quebec Liberal Club, at its annual meeting on December 17, expressed its sympathy with Mr. Langelier's views by electing him as its president and adopting a resolution endorsing what he had said in his interview.

Other Liberal papers in this province spoke in like strain, as well as a number of public men of greater or less note. Among others Mr. Rain rille, a representative of Montreal in the Quebec Legislature, thus expressed his views of Mr. Langelier's course;

"When I read the interview in question a feeling of relief passed over me

the like of which I had not experienced for eighteen months past.

"Mr. Langelier gave words to the opinion entertained by old Liberals, and although no one seemed disposed to openly criticize the manner in which the ministers have conducted party affairs in this province, we were all delighted at what had taken place.

"I do not wish to blame Sir Wllfrid Laurier; yet I must declare that the choice of colleagues from this province was unfortunate, to say the least. He is, in fact, alone, as far as the Liberals are concerned, and, being Premier, and having to look after the affairs of the Government in general, no time is apparently left him to look after certain necessary details. Such supervision is absolutely necessary, and if Sir Wilfrid does not devote more time to Quebec province, or secure colleagues able to do so, for him, the result cannot but be disastrous to the party he leads. " " The facts, therefore, are these: Although we have been in power at Ottawa for eighteen months, we, the old Liberals, seem to be out of place. In fact, we are not at home, and might just as well be in opposition, where we would have at least a free hand to discuss public affairs. Mr. Tarte is not one of us. He knows nothing of our party traditions, of our aims and aspiratious. He is not, in a word, in touch with the Liberal party. The men who have influence at Ottawa to-day are those who have bitterly fought the Liberal party in the past, and I will not say that our new allies are the best element of the Conservative party."

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Mr. Rainville also declared himself against a coalition.

Mr. Tarte did not act with apparent discretion in the matter. He went to Levis, where there was a provincial bye-election in progress, and among other things at a meeting in the Town Hall said he had been taken into the Cabinet by Sir Wilfrid Laurier to represent the Conservatives, a statement that did not do much to allay the anger felt against him in the Liberal ranks. The course taken by La Patrie, the paper Mr. Tarte is credited with controlling, did not serve to make matters any better, and brought out evidence of a strong desire on the part of many Liberal's to see him retire from the Cabinet. The closing weeks of the year found Sir Wilfrid Laurier with a very uncomfortable situation to deal with, so far as Quebec province was concerned.

THE ENGLISH MARKET.

The benefits to Canada of the British market, which the Conservative Government, when it was in power, cultivated in face of the ridicule and objections of the Liberal opposition, where well shown last shipping season when the exports of dairy products reached the highest figure in the history of the trade. So extensive has this trade become, and so plain are its advantages to the country, that, now that they are in power, the Liberal ministers are doing all they can to assist it, and are continuing and augmenting the cold storage and other services, inaugurated by the Conservatives and formerly criticised by the Liberals. The export of cheese began to attract attention in 1875, and since that year the exports from Montreal of butter and cheese have been as follows, the figures for every fifth year being given:—

	Cheese	Butter
	boxes.	pkgs.
1875	507,062	115,417
1880	507,009	194,366
1885	1,076,601	66,545
1890	1,486,220	30,142
1895	1,716,007	69,664
1896	1,726,226	157,321
1897	2,102,985	220,252

For some years, as the exports of cheese increased those of butter declined; but after Prof. Robertson, under the direction of the Department of Agriculture, and assisted by the provincial ministries, began the work of instruction and experiment, a change followed, and while the exports of cheese steadily increased those of butter regained their old volume, and then began to exceed at itill in 1897, in butter as in cheese, exceeded all records, and represented a cash payment to the producers in the country of nearly seventeen millions of dollars.

In its annual report for 1868 the Montreal Board of Trade, then chiefly Liberal as regards the political ideas of its membership, said that the repeal (in 1866) of the reciprocity treaty of 1854, had "stimulated the erection of "cheese factories, which are shutting out the products of foreign dairies from our Canadian market, and enabling the dairymen of Canada to compete successfully with their American neighbors in sending supplies to the British "markets."

It is not exaggeration to say that the cheese trade of Canada owes its start and much of its growth to the incidental protection of a revenue tariff against United States imports. It was an infant industry that the N. P. principle was good for, and, through it, good for the country.

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THE MARCHAND COVERNMENT.

The Marchand Liberal Government came into power in May, 1897, when some six weeks of the financial year were yet to run. It is not, of course, to be held responsible for the record of the whole twelve months, in which Mr. Marchand makes it that the ordinary expenditure exceeded the ordinary revenue by \$810,484; but it may reasonably he held blamable for not curtailing the

expenses during the weeks it was in power.

The Marchand Government is to be held responsible also for the deficit which the Treasurer calculates will result from the present year's operations, which will be entirely under Liberal control. This deficit will be the result also of over-expenditure by the present government, which was in control when the year began, and whose members, though when in opposition to Mr. Flynn they had condemned the Conservatives for extravagance, found that his calculations of the cost of the administrative services were too small for them, and brought down supplimentary estimates asking for \$82,000 more to spend.

The Marchand Government is also to blame for the increase of the debt which it announces it will shortly incur, though its members had, while in opposition, complained of the existing debt as being already too great, and condemned its conservative predecessors for recklessly allowing it to reach such a size. The gross bonded debt of the province of Quebec, on the 30th of June, 1897, was \$24,202,654, the interest and charges upon which last year were \$1,550,874. The Marchand Government proposes to increase this bonded debt by \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000, and the interest charged from \$50,000 to \$75,000 a year, thus making it still harder to make revenue and expenditure balance.

The Marchand Government is illustrating the truth of the saying that there has never been in Canada a Liberal Government, Federal or Provincial, but has increased the expenditure, or added to the debt or augmented the taxes. The Laurier Government is proceeding in the same way at

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Hon. Thomas McGreevy, of Quebec,

Joseph Hickson, of Montreal, Jan. 4.

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CTOR Esq.

Gen. Frs. A. Walker, scientist, Boston, Jan. 5.

Richard Dickinson, N. P., Bedford,

Sir Isaac Pitman, inventor of stenography, Jan. 22 Margaret Hungerford ("The Duchess")

novelist, Jan. 24 W. LeB. Fauvel, M.P., Bonaventure,

Feb. 8. George E. Rioux, D.M., Sherbrooke,

Jean Frs. de Gravelot ("Blondin") ropewalker, February 22

Col. Wm. T. Baird, Woodstock, N.B.,

George Irvine, Judge Admiralty Court, Quebec, Feb. 24.

James Austin, Pres. Dominion Bank,

Nelson Wheatcroft, actor, March 3. Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, March 5. A. N. Richards, of Victoria, B. C.,

March 6. Wm. Smith, ex-Dep. Min. of Marine and Fisheries, March 6.

Prof. Henry Drummond, theological writer, Glasgow, Feb. 11.

Shiel Barry, actor, Feb. 13. Armine D. Nicolls, bursar Bishops' College, Feb. 29.

Johannes Brahms, composer, April 3. Senator Frs. Bechard, April 13. John J. Foote, Quebec, publisher,

April 19. Duc d'Aumale, May 7. John H. R. Molson, Montreal, capital-

ist, May 28. Bernard Isaacs Barnato, June 12. Father Kneipp, water curist, June 17.

Captain Boycott (first boycotted man), June 21.

C. E. Pouliot, M.P., June 24.

Amor de Cosmos, ex-premier B.C., July 4.

Isham G. Harris, U.S. Senator, July 8. A. L. Light, C.E., July 11. Brown Chamberlin, C.M.G., July 14.

Henry Lyman, Montreal, merchant,

Jean Ingelow, poet, July 19. D. A. Ross, M.L.C., July 23. E. T. Brooks, judge Superior Court,

August 5

Canovas del Castillo, Spanish states-

Mary Kyle Dallas, writer, August 25. Mrs. John Drew, actress, August 31. Gen. Bourbaki, French soldier, Sept.

Gen. Neal Dow, prohibitionist, Oct. 2. Sir John Gilbert, painter, Oct. 6. Charles John Vaughan, D.D., Oct. 15. George M. Pullman, sleeping-car in-

Justin Winsor, historian, Oct. 22. Mary, Duchess of Teck, Oct. 27 Lord Rosmead-Sir Hercules Robin-

son, Oct. 28. Henry Geerge, single-tax advocate,

Col. John Chard, of Rorke's Drift,

Fabien Boisvert, M.P., Nicolet, Nov. 13. Sir Henry Doulton, English crockery manufacturer, Nov. 18.

Dr. A. Cameron, ex-M.L.A., Huntingdon, Dec.

Dr. Robert C. Kirkpatrick, Montreal,

J. O. Arsenault, Senator, P.E.I., Dec. 14 Wm. Terris, English actor, Dec. 16. Alphonse Daudet, French writer,

Dec. 16. James Mitchell, ex-Premier, New Trunswick, Dec. 16.

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