

TWELFTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION



1902

THE PEOPLE'S  
*Almanac*

FACTS & FIGURES FOR THE ELECTORS OF CANADA.

Issued as a Supplement to

*The Gazette.*

MONTREAL.

1902.

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1902

THE PEOPLE'S  
ALMANAC

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 \* \* \* \* \*

1902

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Telegraph Company  
OF CANADA.



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**I**N presenting to the public the twelfth edition of the **PEOPLE'S ALMANAC**, the publishers feel that the demand and favor it has met, year by year, is ample justification for its appear-

ance. It has been found to be a useful work for those who follow political affairs. Its purpose is to give facts bearing upon public affairs, and to be a

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In presenting the issue of 1902 to the readers of the "Gazette," the publishers desire to wish them a Happy New Year .. ..

·TWO·

**CENTURIES** **·TONIC·**

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## ECLIPSES IN 1902.

In the year 1902 there will be five eclipses, three of the Sun (☉) and two of the Moon (☾).

I.—A small partial eclipse of the Sun (☉), April 8. Visible to the extreme northern part of North America and Greenland.

II.—A total eclipse of the Moon (☾), April 22-23. Visible to Asia and Australia, and in part to Europe and Africa.

III.—A partial eclipse of the Sun (☉), May 7-8. Visible to New Zealand and the South Pacific Ocean.

IV.—A total eclipse of the Moon (☾), October 16-17. Visible to North and South America, and in part to New Zealand and the western portions of Europe and Africa. Occurring as follows:

	Quebec.	Montreal.	Toronto.
	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.
Moon enters penumbra.....	16 10 32A.	16 10 23A.	16 10 0A.
Moon enters shadow.....	16 11 32A.	16 11 23A.	16 11 0A.
Total eclipse begins.....	17 0 34M.	17 0 25M.	17 0 2M.
Middle of eclipse.....	17 1 18M.	17 1 9M.	17 0 46M.
Total eclipse ends.....	17 2 3M.	17 1 54M.	17 1 31M.
Moon leaves shadow.....	17 3 5M.	17 2 56M.	17 2 33M.
Moon leaves penumbra.....	17 4 5M.	17 3 56M.	17 3 33M.

First contact of shadow, 86 degrees from the north point of the Moon's limb toward the east. Magnitude of eclipse=1,461 of the Moon's diameter.

V.—A partial eclipse of the Sun (☉) October 31. Visible to Asia and the northeastern part of Europe.

## PLANETS DURING 1901

*Mercury* will be evening star about February 3, May 28, and September 24; and morning star about March 17, July 15, and November 4.

*Venus* will be evening star till February 14, then morning star till November 23, and then evening star again the rest of the year.

*Jupiter* will be evening star till January 15, then morning star till August 5, and then evening star again the rest of the year.

## CHURCH FESTIVALS, HOLIDAYS, ETC.

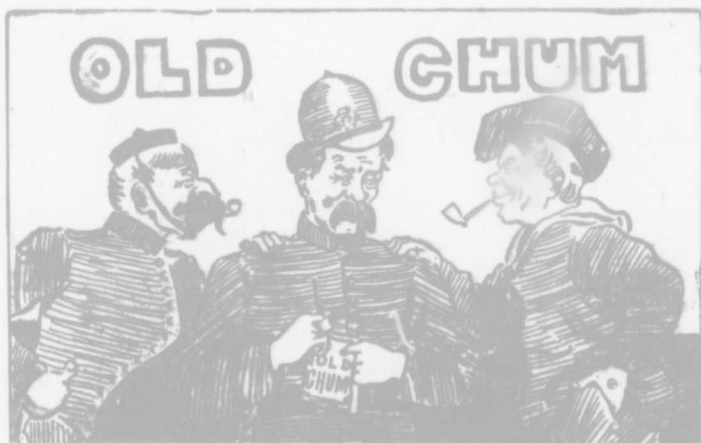
New Year's Day.....	Jan. 1	Victoria Day.....	May 24
Epiphany.....	" 6	Trinity Sunday.....	" 25
Accession of King Edward VII.	" 22	Corpus Christi.....	" 29
Septuagesima.....	" 26	Prince of Wales' Birthday.....	June 3
Quinquagesima—Shrove Sun..	Feb. 9	St. Jean-Baptiste.....	" 24
Ash Wednesday.....	" 12	St. Peter and St. Paul.....	" 29
St. David's Day.....	Mar. 1	Dominion Day.....	July 1
St. Patrick's Day.....	" 17	Labor Day.....	Sept. 1
Palm Sunday.....	" 23	Michaelmas.....	" 29
Annunciation—Lady Day.....	" 25	All Saints.....	Nov. 1
Good Friday.....	" 28	King's Birthday.....	" 9
Easter Sunday.....	" 30	St. Andrew's Day.....	" 30
Easter Monday.....	" 31	First Sunday in Advent.....	" 31
Low Sunday.....	April 6	Queen Alexandra's Birthday... Dec.	1
St. George's Day.....	" 23	Conception.....	" 8
Rogation Sunday.....	May 4	St. Thomas's Day.....	" 21
Ascension Day—Holy Thurs..	" 8	Christmas.....	" 25
Pentecost—Whit Sunday....	May 18	St. John the Evangelist.....	" 27

## LEGAL AND BANK HOLIDAYS.

*For the Dominion*—New Year's Day, January 1; Good Friday, March 23; Easter Monday, March 31st; Victoria Day, May 24; Dominion Day, July 1; Labor Day, September 1; King's Birthday, November 9; Christmas, December 25.

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

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28		TUES.	
29		WED.	
30		THUR.	
31		FRID.	

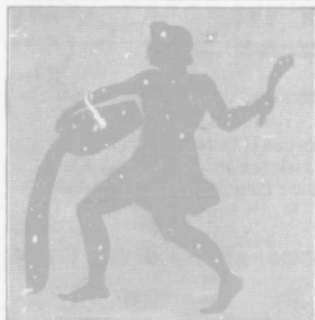
Moon's

Last Quart  
New Moon  
First Quart  
Full Moon  
Last Quart

1st Month.

JANUARY, 1902.

31 Days.



**AQUARIUS**—The ancients, for the more ready recognition of any particular star, divided the firmament into various groups, called constellations, to some of which they gave the names of celebrated personages, whose memory they wished to perpetuate. The others were named after such birds, beasts, fishes, insects or other things as would occupy, if they were delineated, the space allotted to the constellation. These divisions of the starry heavens served to distinguish the seasons of the year, and, consequently, the proper periods for the various operations of agriculture, fishing, hunting, etc. Thus, in the days of Hipparchus, the month of January was denoted by Aquarius, or the Water Bearer, because it was observed that when the sun entered this constellation it was always about the wet and dreary season of the year. Hence it was represented under the figure of a man pouring out water from an urn. Over Aquarius the goddess of Marriage was supposed to preside.

This constellation contains one hundred and eight stars, four of which, of the fourth magnitude, are placed as to form the figure of a Y about the urn. The two principal stars of the group are of the third magnitude, one situated in the East shoulder and the other in the right leg of the figure. The latter star is called Scheat.

About 9 o'clock on August evenings this constellation may be seen just emerging above the eastern horizon. By the middle of October it has arrived at a point almost directly overhead, with Pisces joining it on the Northeast and Capricornus on the Southwest. It now gradually approaches the western horizon, beneath which it sets about 8 o'clock on the evenings of January.

Day of Month	Day of Week	WEATHER FORECASTS.	For Montreal and Quebec, regions of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.			For Toronto and Provinces of Ontario, lying on and bet. the Great Lakes.		
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	WED.	Storm period.	7 40	4 27	morn.	7 34	4 34	morn.
2	THUR.	Cold and stormy.	7 40	4 28	0 53	7 34	4 35	0 50
3	FRID.	Snow throughout the	7 40	4 29	1 54	7 34	4 36	1 51
4	SAT.	West and northwest.	7 40	4 30	2 55	7 34	4 37	2 51
5	SUN.	Cold wave.	7 40	4 31	3 53	7 34	4 38	3 48
6	MON.	Zero weather	7 40	4 32	4 49	7 34	4 39	4 44
7	TUES.	in Lake region.	7 40	4 33	5 41	7 34	4 40	5 35
8	WED.	Windy weather	7 39	4 34	6 28	7 34	4 41	6 23
9	THUR.	over the West.	7 39	4 35	7 11	7 33	4 41	7 07
10	FRID.	Mild period.	7 39	4 36	sets.	7 33	4 43	sets.
11	SAT.	Clear weather	7 38	4 37	6 52	7 33	4 44	6 54
12	SUN.	over Lake region.	7 38	4 38	7 59	7 33	4 45	8 01
13	MON.	Slush and mud	7 38	4 39	9 07	7 32	4 46	9 08
14	TUES.	in Central West.	7 37	4 41	10 17	7 32	4 47	10 16
15	WED.	Fair and frosty.	7 37	4 42	11 24	7 31	4 48	11 23
16	THUR.	Storm period.	7 36	4 43	morn.	7 31	4 49	morn.
17	FRID.	Strong gales	7 35	4 45	0 36	7 30	4 51	0 33
18	SAT.	over Great Lakes.	7 34	4 46	1 49	7 29	4 52	1 46
19	SUN.	Freezing.	7 34	4 47	2 59	7 29	4 53	2 55
20	MON.	Very cold.	7 33	4 49	4 08	7 28	4 54	4 03
21	TUES.	Cold period.	7 32	4 51	5 10	7 27	4 55	5 05
22	WED.	Below zero.	7 31	4 52	6 04	7 26	4 57	6 00
23	THUR.	Blizzards	7 30	4 53	rises	7 26	4 58	rises.
24	FRID.	in Northwest.	7 29	4 55	6 08	7 25	4 59	6 11
25	SAT.	Monthly temperature	7 28	4 56	7 19	7 24	5 00	7 20
26	SUN.	below the normal.	7 27	4 58	8 28	7 23	5 02	8 29
27	MON.	Precipitation deficient.	7 26	4 59	9 32	7 22	5 04	9 31
28	TUES.	Heavy squalls	7 25	5 00	10 37	7 21	5 05	10 36
29	WED.	over Lake region.	7 24	5 02	11 41	7 20	5 06	11 39
30	THUR.	Rain or snow.	7 23	5 03	morn.	7 19	5 08	morn.
31	FRID.	Foggy.	7 22	5 05	0 42	7 18	5 1	0 39

MOON'S PHASES.

75TH MERIDIAN.

90TH MERIDIAN.

105TH MERIDIAN.

Last Quarter .....	1d 11h 8m m.	1d 10h 8m m.	1d 9h 8m m.
New Moon .....	9d 4h 15m ev.	9d 3h 15m ev.	9d 2h 15m ev.
First Quarter .....	17d 7h 35m m.	17d 6h 35m m.	16d 11h 35m ev.
Full Moon .....	24d 7h 5m ev.	24d 6h 5m ev.	23d 5h 5m ev.
Last Quarter .....	31d 8h 9m m.	31d 7h 9m m.	31d 6h 9m m.

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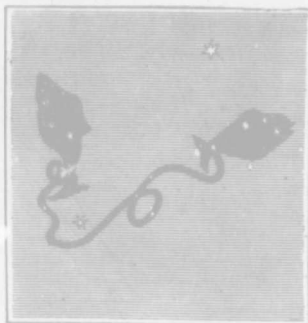
Day	Month	Day
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11	TU	
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22	SAT	
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24	MO	
25	TU	
26	WE	
27	TH	
28	FRI	

Moc  
 New Moon  
 First Quat  
 Full Moon

2nd Month.

FEBRUARY, 1902.

28 Days.



**PISCES.**—The constellation Pisces, over which Neptune was supposed to preside, was regarded by the ancients as the last of the winter signs, and was represented under the figure of two fishes, one tied to the other, as an emblem of the fishing season; but at present it is the first stellar group in order in the zodiac, and presides over the vernal equinox, a position to be occupied for centuries to come. In consequence of the procession of the equinoxes, which causes the equinoctial points in the ecliptic to retrograde about 50½ degrees annually, the effect has been to separate the asterisms from their denominative signs, so that Pisces is now occupied by Aries, and tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, according to the Sun's place among the stars, have actually become the tropics of Gemini and Sagittarius. About 4,000 years ago the Sun was in Taurus at the vernal equinox, and the bull opened the astronomical year. In about 23,000 years the signs will again nominally agree.

The constellation Pisces, or the Fishes, consists of a loose assemblage of 113 stars, difficult to trace, occupying a large triangular space in the heavens. Its principal star is of the third magnitude.

This constellation which is next to Aquarius on the north-east rises about 6 o'clock during the evenings of September, comes to the meridian towards the last of November, at which time it is most favorably situated for observation.

It should, however, be remarked that Pisces is the hardest constellation of the zodiac to trace on the celestial vault. It is bounded on the southwest by Aquarius and on the northeast by Aries, the Ram. Pisces disappears beneath the western horizon about 9 o'clock during February ev'gs.

Day	Month	Day Week.	WEATHER FORECASTS.	For Montreal and Quebec regions of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.			For Toronto and Province of Ontario, lying on and bet. the Great Lakes.		
				Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.
1	SAT.		Mild period.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.
2	SUN.		Warm.	7 21	5 07	1 42	7 17	5 11	1 38
3	MON.		Warmer.	7 20	5 08	2 38	7 16	5 12	2 34
4	TUES.		Threatening.	7 19	5 09	3 32	7 15	5 14	3 27
5	WED.		Storm period.	7 18	5 11	4 22	7 14	5 15	4 17
6	THUR.		Heavy snows.	7 17	5 12	5 06	7 12	5 16	5 01
7	FRID.		and drifts.	7 16	5 14	5 47	7 11	5 18	5 43
8	SAT.		Cold weather	7 14	5 15	6 23	7 10	5 19	6 20
9	SUN.		over Canada	7 13	5 17	sets.	7 09	5 20	sets.
10	MON.		and New England.	7 12	5 18	6 55	7 08	5 22	6 56
11	TUES.		Mild period.	7 10	5 20	8 05	7 06	5 23	8 05
12	WED.		High temperatures	7 09	5 21	9 13	7 05	5 24	9 12
13	THUR.		for February.	7 08	5 22	10 27	7 03	5 25	10 24
14	FRID.		Rainfall below normal.	7 06	5 24	11 40	7 02	5 27	11 37
15	SAT.		Storm period.	7 05	5 25	morn.	7 00	5 29	morn.
16	SUN.		Squally weather	7 03	5 27	0 51	6 59	5 30	0 47
17	MON.		in Northwest.	7 01	5 28	1 58	6 58	5 31	1 54
18	TUES.		High winds on	7 00	5 30	3 02	6 56	5 33	2 56
19	WED.		Atlantic Coast.	6 58	5 31	3 56	6 55	5 34	3 51
20	THUR.		Milder.	6 56	5 32	4 45	6 53	5 35	4 41
21	FRID.		Rainy period.	6 54	5 34	5 25	6 52	5 37	5 22
22	SAT.		Heavy rains in	6 52	5 35	6 02	6 50	5 38	5 59
23	SUN.		North and West.	6 51	5 37	rises.	6 49	5 40	rises.
24	MON.		Foggy.	6 49	5 38	7 14	6 47	5 41	7 14
25	TUES.		Cold wave.	6 47	5 40	8 19	6 45	5 42	8 18
26	WED.		Zero weather in	6 46	5 41	9 25	6 43	5 44	9 23
27	THUR.		North and Northwest.	6 44	5 42	10 27	6 42	5 45	10 25
28	FRID.		Windy.	6 42	5 44	11 29	6 40	5 46	11 25
				6 40	5 45	morn.	6 39	5 47	morn.

MOON'S PHASES.	75TH MERIDIAN	90TH MERIDIAN.	105TH MERIDIAN.
New Moon.....	8d 8h 21m m.	8d 7h 21m m.	8d 6h 21m m.
First Quarter.....	15d 9h 57m m.	15d 8h 57m m.	15d 7h 57m m.
Full Moon.....	22d 8h 3m m.	22d 7h 3m m.	22d 6h 3m m.

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24	MO	
25	TU	
26	WE	
27	TH	
28	FRI	
29	SAT	
30	SU	
31	MO	

Mo  
Last Q  
New M  
First Q  
Full M  
Last Q



3rd Month.

MARCH, 1902.

31 Days.



**ARIES.**—The first sign in the zodiac was called by the ancients Aries, because the ram was considered the father of the fleecy flock, which afforded them both food and raiment; and is also the shape which Jupiter is said to have assumed when he was panic-struck at the sight of the monster Typhon.

The constellation Aries, or the Ram, contains 66 stars. It is readily distinguished by two bright stars in the head of the figure, one of the second magnitude called Arctis, or Mamel, and the other of the third magnitude, situated about 3½ degrees to the southwestward of the former and is called Sberatan. About 1½ degrees southward of the last named star there is another of the fourth magnitude, which prevents the chance of mistaking Arctis, or of observing any other star in its stead. Here is one instance out of many where stars of more than ordinary brilliancy are seen together in pairs, the brightest being generally on the East.

The position of Arctis affords important facilities to nautical science. The skillful navigator, should he be lost upon an unknown sea, could, by measuring the distance between the Moon and

Arctis, tell at once, not only the spot he was in, but his true course and distance to any known harbor on the globe. Aries rises about 8 o'clock on September evenings, gradually getting higher and higher in the heavens it comes to the meridian about the 6th of December, at which time it may be seen directly overhead in the early hours of the evening.

Day Month.	Day Week.	WEATHER FORECASTS.	For Montreal and Quebec regions of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.			For Toronto and Province of Ontario, lying on and bet. the Great Lakes		
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.
1	SAT.	Storm period.	6 39	5 47	0 27	6 37	5 48	0 22
2	SUN.	Cold.	6 37	5 48	1 22	6 35	5 49	1 17
3	MON.	Blizzards in	6 35	5 50	2 13	6 33	5 50	2 08
4	TUES.	the North.	6 33	5 51	2 59	6 31	5 52	2 54
5	WED.	Mild period.	6 31	5 52	3 41	6 30	5 53	3 37
6	THUR.	Fine.	6 29	5 53	4 19	6 28	5 54	4 16
7	FRID.	Foggy.	6 27	5 55	4 52	6 26	5 56	4 49
8	SAT.	Damp and drizzly in	6 25	5 56	5 23	6 24	5 57	5 20
9	SUN.	Lake region.	6 24	5 57	5 50	6 22	5 58	5 49
10	MON.	Storm wave.	6 22	5 59	sets.	6 21	5 59	sets.
11	TUES.	Heavy snows in	6 20	6 00	8 12	6 19	6 01	8 10
12	WED.	West and Northwest.	6 18	6 02	9 26	6 17	6 02	9 23
13	THUR.	Excessive rains on	6 16	6 03	10 40	6 15	6 03	10 36
14	FRID.	the Atlantic Coast.	6 14	6 04	11 49	6 14	6 04	11 45
15	SAT.	Warm.	6 12	6 06	morn.	6 12	6 05	morn.
16	SUN.	Warmer	6 10	6 07	0 55	6 10	6 07	0 49
17	MON.	Rising temperatures	6 09	6 08	1 52	6 08	6 08	1 47
18	TUES.	over Northwest and	6 07	6 09	2 43	6 06	6 09	2 39
19	WED.	Lake region.	6 05	6 11	3 28	6 05	6 11	3 22
20	THUR.	Monthly temperature	6 03	6 12	4 12	6 03	6 12	4 00
21	FRID.	below the mean.	6 01	6 13	4 32	6 01	6 13	4 30
22	SAT.	Cold period.	5 59	6 15	5 02	5 59	6 14	5 01
23	SUN.	Heavy snows over	5 57	6 16	rises.	5 57	6 16	rises.
24	MON.	Rocky Mountains.	5 55	6 17	7 09	5 56	6 17	7 08
25	TUES.	Monthly precipitation	5 54	6 19	8 13	5 54	6 18	8 11
26	WED.	excessive.	5 52	6 20	9 15	5 52	6 19	9 12
27	THUR.	Storm wave.	5 50	6 21	10 16	5 51	6 20	10 12
28	FRID.	Cold and stormy on	5 48	6 23	11 11	5 49	6 22	11 07
29	SAT.	Atlantic Coast.	5 46	6 24	morn.	5 47	6 23	11 58
30	SUN.	Cold winds over	5 44	6 25	0 04	5 45	6 24	morn.
31	MON.	the Northwest.	5 42	6 27	0 52	5 44	6 25	0 46

MOON'S PHASES.	75TH MERIDIAN.	90TH MERIDIAN.	105TH MERIDIAN.
Last Quarter.....	2d 5h 29m m.	2d 4h 39m m.	2d 3h 39m m.
New Moon.....	9d 9h 50m ev.	9d 8h 50m ev.	9d 7h 50m ev.
First Quarter.....	16d 5h 13m ev.	16d 4h 13m ev.	16d 3h 13m ev.
Full Moon.....	23d 10h 21m ev.	23d 9h 21m ev.	23d 8h 21m ev.
Last Quarter.....			31d 11h 24m ev.

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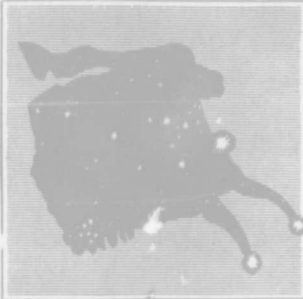
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Sole Makers of High Class Syrups,  
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4th Month

APRIL, 1902.

30 Days



**TAURUS.**—In the constellation Taurus there are two very remarkable representations, namely, the Pleiades, or Seven Stars, and the Hyades. The first were the seven daughters of Atlas and the nymph Pleione, who were changed into stars, and placed near the neck of the Bull; they were formerly called Vergilliae, from their rising in the Spring-time of the year. The Hyades were also daughters of Atlas and Pleione, who were turned into stars, and placed in the head of the Bull for their exemplary piety and affection in bewailing the death of their only brother Ilyas, who was killed by a wild boar. Hence, the ancients supposed that the appearance of this asterism would always be productive of much rain.

The constellation Taurus, or the Bull, was so named by the ancients because the bull was looked upon as being the pride and strength of their numerous herds. It contains 141 stars, the principal of which is Aldebaran, of the first magnitude, situated in the eye of the Bull, and is of a reddish cast. The Hyades consist of five stars, so placed

as to form the letter V, with Aldebaran at the top, on the left. The Pleiades are formed by a cluster of seven stars, principally of the fourth and fifth magnitudes, situated in the neck of the figure. They are commonly said to consist of seven, though only six are visible to the naked eye. Alcyon, the principal star in the Pleiades, is of the third magnitude, and is supposed, by Professor Madler, of Germany, to be the grand central sun in the universe, around which all the other stars revolve.

This magnificent constellation may be looked for close to the eastern horizon about 9 o'clock during October evenings. Looking upward about 8 or 9 o'clock during the evenings of January we see it directly overhead, situated between Aries on the West and Gemini on the East, while just a little to the southeast is situated that most magnificent of all the constellations, Orion.

Taurus sinks beneath the western horizon about 9 or 10 o'clock during the evenings of April.

Day Month.	Day Week.	WEATHER FORECASTS.	For Montreal and Quebec and Ottawa Rivers.			For Toronto and Pro- vince of Ontario, lying on and bet. the Great Lakes.		
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	TUES.	Warm period.	5 41	6 27	1 35	5 42	6 27	1 30
2	WED.	High temperatures	5 39	6 29	2 14	5 40	6 28	2 10
3	THUR.	over the West.	5 37	6 30	2 47	5 38	6 29	2 45
4	FRID.	Warm in the East.	5 35	6 31	3 19	5 37	6 30	3 17
5	SAT.	Storm period.	5 33	6 32	3 48	5 35	6 31	3 47
6	SUN.	Rain.	5 31	6 34	4 17	5 33	6 32	4 16
7	MON.	Showery.	5 29	6 35	4 49	5 31	6 34	4 50
8	TUE.	Cyclones in the	5 27	6 36	sets.	5 30	6 35	sets.
9	WED.	West.	5 25	6 38	8 20	5 28	6 36	8 17
10	THUR.	High water	5 24	6 39	9 33	5 26	6 37	9 29
11	FRID.	in the East.	5 22	6 40	10 43	5 24	6 38	10 38
12	SAT.	Cool period.	5 20	6 41	11 46	5 23	6 40	11 41
13	SUN.	Freezing.	5 18	6 43	morn.	5 21	6 41	morn.
14	MON.	Cold.	5 16	6 44	0 39	5 19	6 42	0 35
15	TUE.	Moderating.	5 14	6 45	1 26	5 17	6 43	1 22
16	WED.	Warm.	5 13	6 46	2 04	5 16	6 44	2 01
17	THUR.	Warmer.	5 11	6 48	2 37	5 14	6 45	2 35
18	FRID.	Unusually warm and	5 09	6 49	3 05	5 12	6 46	3 04
19	SAT.	dry for April.	5 07	6 50	3 30	5 10	6 48	3 30
20	SUN.	Changeable.	5 05	6 52	4 00	5 08	6 49	4 01
21	MON.	Heavy rains	5 04	6 53	4 27	5 07	6 50	4 29
22	TUE.	and floods.	5 02	6 54	rises.	5 05	6 51	rises.
23	WED.	Rains general.	5 00	6 55	5 05	5 04	6 53	5 02
24	THUR.	Temperature for the	4 59	6 57	5 03	5 02	6 54	5 03
25	FRID.	month above normal.	4 57	6 59	5 57	5 00	6 55	5 52
26	SAT.	Cool period.	4 56	7 00	10 46	4 59	6 56	10 41
27	SUN.	Cool and dry	4 54	7 01	11 31	4 57	6 58	11 26
28	MON.	over the Northwest.	4 53	7 03	morn.	4 56	6 59	morn.
29	TUE.	Rainfall above	4 51	7 04	0 11	4 54	7 00	0 06
30	WED.	the normal.	4 50	7 05	0 47	4 53	7 02	0 43

MOON'S PHASES.	75TH MERIDIAN.	90TH MERIDIAN.	105TH MERIDIAN.
Last Quarter .....	1d 1h 24m m.	1d 0h 24m m.	
New Moon .....	8d 8h 50m m.	8d 7h 50m m.	8d 6h 50m m.
First Quarter .....	15d 0h 25m m.	14d 11h 25m m.	14d 10h 25m m.
Full Moon .....	22d 1h 50m m.	22d 0h 50m m.	22d 11h 50m m.
Last Quarter .....	30d 5h 58m m.	30d 4h 58m m.	30d 3h 58m m.

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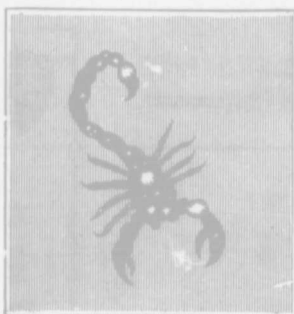
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5th Month.

MAY, 1902.

31 Days.



**SCORPIO.**—Anciently, when the Sun entered the constellation Scorpio, over which Diana was supposed to preside, a great variety of fruit was ripened, the immoderate use of which was found to be productive of much evil, and generally a predisposing cause of fever and a numerous train of diseases. Hence, this asterism was represented under the figure of a scorpion, because that reptile gives a poisonous wound, or sting, with its tail to the person who makes too free with it.

The constellation Scorpio, or the Scorpion, exhibits a most beautiful collection of stars, 44 in number, the chief of which is called Antares. This is a remarkable star, of the first magnitude, of a fier-, reddish color, and is one of those from which the Moon's distance is computed in the Nautical Almanac. Antares forms, with two other stars of the fourth magnitude (one on each side of it, about 2 degrees distant) the apex of a large obtuse angle. The tail of the scorpion tends to the southward and eastward of Antares, and is formed by a circular row of stars of the third and fourth magnitude, the principal of which is Lesath. Scorpio

also has a fancied resemblance to a boy's kite. Four stars form an arc over Antares for the body of the kite, and ten others, more conspicuous, extend from him in a crooked line, answering to the tail.

This constellation lies between Libra on the left and Sagittarius on the right, and is seen on May evenings just emerging above the horizon away down in the far southeast. By the middle of July it has reached its zenith from which it gradually declines until it is lost sight of beneath the southwestern sky, during the early hours of September evenings.

Day Month.	Day Week.	WEATHER FORECASTS.	For Montreal and Quebec, and Ottawa Rivers.			For Toronto and Province of Ontario lying on and bet. the Great Lakes.		
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.
1	THUR.	Mild period.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.
2	FRID.	Warm.	4 48	7 07	1 18	4 51	7 03	1 15
3	SAT.	Warmer.	4 47	7 08	1 48	4 50	7 04	1 46
4	SUN.	Dry and smoky	4 46	7 09	2 16	4 48	7 05	2 15
5	MON.	over West and Northwest.	4 44	7 11	2 47	4 47	7 07	2 47
6	TUES.	Storm period.	4 42	7 12	3 18	4 46	7 08	3 19
7	WED.	Temperatures	4 41	7 14	3 49	4 45	7 09	3 51
8	THUR.	below the mean.	4 40	7 15	4 28	4 44	7 10	4 31
9	FRID.	Tornado storms	4 38	7 16	sets.	4 42	7 11	sets
10	SAT.	in the West.	4 37	7 17	9 31	4 41	7 12	9 26
11	SUN.	Cool period.	4 36	7 18	10 30	4 40	7 14	10 26
12	MON.	Unusually low	4 34	7 20	11 21	4 39	7 15	11 17
13	TUES.	temperatures for May.	4 33	7 21	morn.	4 38	7 16	11 59
14	WED.	Killing frosts as	4 32	7 22	0 04	4 37	7 17	morn.
15	THUR.	far south as Omaha.	4 31	7 23	0 38	4 36	7 18	9 35
16	FRID.	Storm period.	4 29	7 25	1 09	4 35	7 19	1 08
17	SAT.	Heavy rains.	4 28	7 26	1 36	4 34	7 20	1 35
18	SUN.	Monthly temperature	4 27	7 27	2 03	4 33	7 21	2 04
19	MON.	below the normal.	4 26	7 28	2 31	4 32	7 22	2 32
20	TUES.	Moderating.	4 25	7 29	2 57	4 31	7 23	2 59
21	WED.	Mild period.	4 24	7 30	3 26	4 30	7 24	3 29
22	THUR.	Seasonable weather	4 23	7 31	3 57	4 29	7 25	4 01
23	FRID.	over the East.	4 22	7 32	rises.	4 28	7 26	rises.
24	SAT.	Cool and backward	4 21	7 33	4 43	4 27	7 27	4 38
25	SUN.	over Lake region.	4 20	7 34	9 29	4 27	7 28	9 24
26	MON.	Dry.	4 19	7 35	10 10	4 26	7 29	10 06
27	TUES.	Warm.	4 18	7 36	10 48	4 25	7 30	10 44
28	WED.	Hot wave.	4 17	7 37	11 19	4 25	7 30	11 17
29	THUR.	High temperatures.	4 17	7 38	11 49	4 24	7 31	11 47
30	FRID.	Rainfall above	4 16	7 39	morn.	4 23	7 32	morn.
31	SAT.	the average.	4 15	7 40	0 16	4 22	7 33	0 15
			4 15	7 41	0 49	4 22	7 34	0 49

MOON'S PHASES.	75th MERIDIAN.	90th MERIDIAN.	105th MERIDIAN.
New Moon.....	7d 5h 45m ev.	7d 4h 45m ev.	7d 3h 45m ev.
First Quarter.....	14d 8h 40m m.	14d 7d 40m m.	14d 6h 40m m.
Full Moon.....	22d 5h 46m m.	22d 4h 46m m.	22d 3h 46m m.
Last Quarter.....	30d 7h 0m m.	30d 6h 0m m.	30d 5h 0m m.

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Day	Month	Day
1	SE	SE
2	Mo	Mo
3	TU	TU
4	WE	WE
5	TH	TH
6	FRI	FRI
7	SAT	SAT
8	SU	SU
9	Mo	Mo
10	TU	TU
11	WE	WE
12	TH	TH
13	FRI	FRI
14	SAT	SAT
15	SU	SU
16	Mo	Mo
17	TU	TU
18	WE	WE
19	TH	TH
20	FRI	FRI
21	SAT	SAT
22	SU	SU
23	Mo	Mo
24	TU	TU
25	WE	WE
26	TH	TH
27	FRI	FRI
28	SAT	SAT
29	SU	SU
30	Mo	Mo

Mo

New Mo  
First Qua  
Full Mo  
Last Qua

6th Month.

JUNE, 1902.

30 Days.



**CANCER.**—The first of the summer signs was called Cancer, because when the sun entered this constellation it was observed to have attained its greatest northern distance from the equator, and then began to assume a retrograde motion, which the ancients represented under the figure of a crab, on account of its creeping or moving backward. While Hercules was engaged in destroying the famous Lernaean monster, according to Mythologists, Juno sent a sea-crab to bite the hero's feet. This new enemy was soon dispatched, but Juno, to reward its services, placed it among the stars.

Cancer, or the Crab, is inferior to most of the other constellations along the "solar walk," having but few conspicuous stars. The whole number contained in this asterism is 83, the chief of which is called Acubens, which is of the third magnitude. There are also two others of the fourth magnitude called by the Romans Asselli or Asees. About 2 degrees to the eastward of the latter there is a nebulous cluster, known by the name of Præsepe, or the Manger, for the accommodation of the Asses.

Cancer rises about 8 o'clock p. m. in December; comes to the meridian about the 3rd of March, and disappears beneath the western horizon during the early hours of darkness during June. This constellation is situated midway between Gemini on the left and Leo on the right.

DAY. Month.	Day Week.	WEATHER FORECASTS.	For Montreal and Quebec and Ottawa Rivers.			For Toronto and Prov- inces of Ontario, lying on and bet. the Great Lakes.		
			Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises
1	SUN.	Cool wave.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.
2	MON.	Clear with cool frosty	4 14	7 41	1 14	4 21	7 34	1 15
3	TUES.	nights in Northwest	4 13	7 42	1 46	4 20	7 35	1 48
4	WED.	Moderating.	4 13	7 43	2 20	4 20	7 36	2 23
5	THUR.	Tornado period.	4 12	7 43	3 00	4 19	7 37	3 04
6	FRID.	Heavy clouds.	4 12	7 44	3 48	4 19	7 37	3 52
7	SAT.	Destructive storms	4 12	7 45	sets.	4 18	7 38	sets.
8	SUN.	in Northwest.	4 11	7 46	9 09	4 18	7 39	9 05
9	MON.	Tornado storms in	4 11	7 47	9 57	4 17	7 39	9 53
10	TUES.	the West.	4 10	7 48	11 11	4 17	7 40	10 34
11	WED.	Hot period.	4 10	7 48	11 40	4 16	7 41	11 39
12	THUR.	High temperature	4 10	7 49	morn.	4 16	7 42	morn.
13	FRID.	in the East.	4 10	7 49	0 10	4 16	7 43	0 10
14	SAT.	Precipitation	4 10	7 50	0 36	4 16	7 43	0 37
15	SUN.	heavy in all sections.	4 10	7 50	1 02	4 16	7 44	1 04
16	MON.	Storm wave.	4 10	7 51	1 29	4 16	7 44	1 32
17	TUES.	Heavy rain storms	4 10	7 51	2 00	4 16	7 44	2 03
18	WED.	over the West.	4 10	7 52	2 34	4 17	7 45	2 30
19	THUR.	dry in the East.	4 10	7 52	3 14	4 17	7 45	3 18
20	FRID.	Pleasant.	4 10	7 53	rises.	4 17	7 45	rises.
21	SAT.	Cool period.	4 11	7 53	8 10	4 18	7 46	8 06
22	SUN.	Clear.	4 11	7 53	8 50	4 18	7 46	8 46
23	MON.	Fair weather in	4 11	7 53	9 23	4 18	7 46	9 19
24	TUES.	all sections.	4 11	7 53	9 53	4 19	7 46	9 51
25	WED.	Local frosts in the	4 12	7 53	10 21	4 19	7 46	10 19
26	THUR.	Northwest.	4 12	7 53	10 48	4 19	7 46	10 47
27	FRI.	Storm period.	4 12	7 53	11 15	4 20	7 46	12 16
28	SAT.	High winds in	4 13	7 53	11 47	4 20	7 46	11 48
29	SUN.	the West.	4 13	7 53	morn.	4 21	7 45	morn.
30	MON.	Foggy over Lake regions.	4 13	7 52	0 17	4 21	7 45	0 19

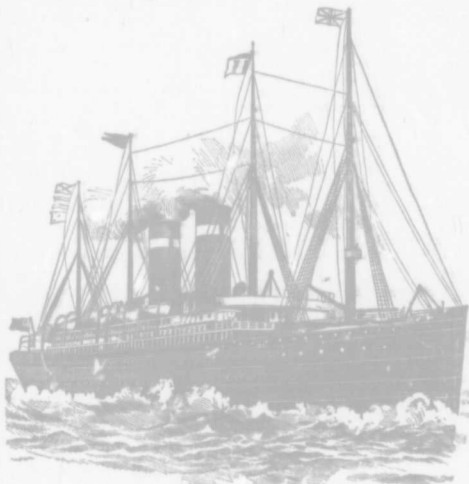
MOON'S PHASES.	75th MERIDIAN.	90th MERIDIAN.	105th MERIDIAN.
New Moon .....	6d 1h 11m ev.	6d 0h 11m m.	5d 11h 11m ev.
First Quarter .....	12d 6h 54m ev.	12d 5h 54m ev.	12d 4h 54m ev.
Full Moon .....	20d 9h 17m ev.	20d 8h 17m ev.	20d 7h 17m ev.
Last Quarter .....	28d 4h 52m ev.	28d 3h 52m ev.	28d 2h 52m ev.

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7th

Decemtr

Day	Month	Day	Week
1	TUES.		
2	WED.		
3	THUR.		
4	FRI.		
5	SAT.		
6	SUN.		
7	MON.		
8	TUES.		
9	WED.		
10	THUR.		
11	FRI.		
12	SAT.		
13	SUN.		
14	MON.		
15	TUES.		
16	WED.		
17	THUR.		
18	FRI.		
19	SAT.		
20	SUN.		
21	MON.		
22	TUES.		
23	WED.		
24	THUR.		
25	FRI.		
26	SAT.		
27	SUN.		
28	MON.		
29	TUES.		
30	WED.		
31	THUR.		

Moon's

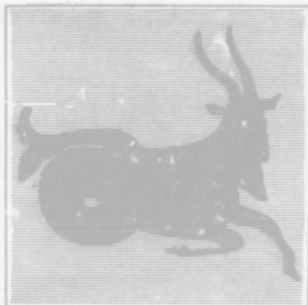
New Moon.  
First Quarter.  
Full Moon.  
Last Quarter.



7th Month.

JULY, 1902.

31 Days.



**CAPRICORNUS.**—The first of the winter signs was called Capricornus, from the Goat, which delights in climbing up high, craggy places, and hence is an emblem of the winter solstice. This constellation is sometimes called the "Southern Gate of the Sun," for when the sun entered this sign, he began to ascend, or climb higher in the zodiac.

Capricornus, or the Goat, is one of the least striking of the zodiacal asterisms, but is regarded as one of the most celebrated among the ancients, as the sign under which both Augustus and Vespasian were born, and hence accounted the harbinger of good. It contains 51 stars, two of which are of the third magnitude, situated close to each other, in the head of the Goat. The one northernmost is a double star, and is distant from the other about 24 degrees. The southernmost of the two is generally called at sea the "South Head of Capricorn."

This constellation is situated just to the east of Sagittarius and comes into our view as soon as the sun has set on August evenings. It comes to the meridian in September and by the evenings of

December has completely sunk beneath the western horizon.

July Month.	Day Week.	WEATHER FORECASTS.	For Montreal and Quebec regions of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.			For Toronto and Province of Ontario, lying on and bet the Great Lakes		
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.
1	TUES.	Sultry period.	4 h.m.	7 52	0 58	4 22	7 45	0 56
2	WED.	Hot.	4 15	7 52	1 35	4 23	7 45	1 39
3	THUR.	Thunder storms.	4 16	7 52	2 27	4 23	7 45	2 31
4	FRI.	Storm period.	4 17	7 51	3 25	4 24	7 44	3 30
5	SAT.	Heavy rainfall	4 17	7 51	sets.	4 25	7 44	sets.
6	SUN.	over Lake region.	4 18	7 51	8 31	4 25	7 44	8 27
7	MON.	Storms on the	4 19	7 50	9 08	4 26	7 43	9 06
8	TUES.	Atlantic coast.	4 20	7 50	9 39	4 27	7 43	9 33
9	WED.	High winds and	4 20	7 49	10 08	4 28	7 42	10 08
10	THUR.	rain in North West.	4 21	7 49	10 40	4 28	7 42	10 41
11	FRI.	Cool period.	4 22	7 48	11 07	4 29	7 41	11 08
12	SAT.	Stationary temperatures	4 23	7 48	11 33	4 30	7 41	11 35
13	SUN.	over the Rockies.	4 24	7 47	morn.	4 30	7 40	morn.
14	MON.	Damp, cloudy weather	4 25	7 46	0 04	4 31	7 40	0 07
15	TUES.	in the East.	4 26	7 45	0 35	4 32	7 39	0 39
16	WED.	Hot wave.	4 27	7 44	1 14	4 33	7 38	1 18
17	THUR.	Advanced heat	4 28	7 44	1 55	4 34	7 37	2 00
18	FRI.	in North West.	4 29	7 43	2 42	4 34	7 37	2 48
19	SAT.	Very warm.	4 30	7 42	3 31	4 35	7 36	3 40
20	SUN.	Hot.	4 31	7 41	rises.	4 36	7 35	rises.
21	MON.	Temp. for the month	4 32	7 40	7 58	4 37	7 35	7 55
22	TUES.	above the normal.	4 33	7 39	8 27	4 38	7 34	8 25
23	WED.	Severe local storms	4 34	7 38	8 53	4 39	7 33	8 52
24	THUR.	in Central West.	4 35	7 37	9 19	4 40	7 32	9 19
25	FRI.	Tornado storms	4 36	7 36	9 50	4 41	7 31	9 51
26	SAT.	in the great Plains.	4 37	7 35	10 20	4 42	7 30	10 2
27	SUN.	Cool period.	4 38	7 34	10 53	4 43	7 29	10 56
28	MON.	Rainfall below	4 39	7 33	11 31	4 44	7 28	11 35
29	TUES.	the normal.	4 40	7 32	morn.	4 45	7 27	morn.
30	WED.	Clear weather	4 41	7 31	0 17	4 46	7 26	0 21
31	THUR.	over Lake region.	4 42	7 30	1 10	4 48	7 25	1 15

MOON'S PHASES.	75TH MERIDIAN.	90TH MERIDIAN.	105TH MERIDIAN.
New Moon.....	5d 7h 59m m.	5d 6h 59m m.	5d 5h 59m m.
First Quarter.....	12d 7h 47m m.	12d 6h 47m m.	12d 5h 47m m.
Full Moon.....	20d 11h 45m m.	20d 10h 45m m.	20d 9h 45m m.
Last Quarter.....	28d 0h 15m m.	27d 11h 15m ev.	27d 10h 15m ev.

# BANK OF MONTREAL.

Established 1817. ....

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital (all paid-up).....\$12 000,000 00  
 Reserved Fund..... 7,000,000 00  
 Undivided Profits..... 876,531 64

HEAD OFFICE, - - MONTREAL

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

RT. HON. LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, G.C.M.G., - President.  
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 A. MACNIDER, Chief Inspector and Superintendent of Branches.  
 W. S. CLOUSTON, Inspector of Branch Returns.  
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JAMES AIRD, Secretary.

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MONTREAL—H. V. Meredith, Manager.

PROV. OF ONTARIO.	PROV. OF ONTARIO.	PROV. OF QUEBEC.	Province of Manitoba and Northwest Territories
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Belleville.	London.	" West End Br.	Calgary, Alberta.
Brantford.	Ottawa.	" Seigneurs St. Br.	Lethbridge, Ala.
Brockville.	Perth.	Point St. Charles.	Regina, Assiniboia
Chatham.	Peterboro.	Quebec.	
Cornwall.	Pictou.	LOWER PROVINCES:	Prov. of British Columbia
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Guelph.	Toronto.	St. John "	New Westminster.
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		Halifax, "	Vernon.
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St. John's, Nfld.—Bank of Montreal.

## In Great Britain.

London—Bank of Montreal, 22 Abchurch Lane, E.C., Alex. Lang, Manager.

## In the United States.

New York—R. Y. Hebden and J. M. Greata, Agents, 50 Wall Street.

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## Bankers in Great Britain.

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## Bankers in the United States.

New York—The National City Bank.

" The Bk. of New York, N.B.A.

" Nat. Bk. of Commerce in N. Y.

Boston—The Merchants National Bank.

Boston—J. B. Moors & Co.

Buffalo—The Marine Bank, Buffalo.

San Francisco—The First National Bk.

" Anglo-Californian Bk.

MONTREAL, 12th November, 1901.

8th Month.

AUGUST, 1902.

31 Days.



**GEMINI**.—The last of the Spring signs, which was anciently represented by two kids, was called Gemini, being emblematical of the goats bringing forth twins about the season of the year that the Sun got so high in the zodiac as to enter into this constellation. The kids were changed by the Arabians into peacocks, and by the Greeks into the twin brothers, Castor and Pollux, the sons of Jupiter by Leda, the wife of Tyndarus, king of Sparta.

The constellation Gemini, or the Twins, contains 85 stars, the two principal of which are called Castor and Pollux, both of the second magnitude. Pollux is situated about  $4\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  to the southward and eastward of Castor, and is one of the stars from which the Moon's distance is calculated in the Nautical Almanac. Propus, a small star of the 5th magnitude in this constellation, is memorable on account of Herschell finding Uranus in its neighborhood, and as having served for many years to guide astronomers to that planet.

The orbit of the earth passes through the center of this constellation. Gemini must be looked for close to the eastern horizon about 9 o'clock on November evenings, directly overhead during February evenings, and close to the western horizon during the evenings of May. This constellation is situated between Taurus on the west and Cancer on the east.

The milky-way traverses the eastern portion of Taurus and the western part of Gemini, and in this part of the heavens is very bright, thus enabling the observer to locate with great ease these two most beautiful of the zodiacal constellations.

DAY Month.	Day Week.	WEATHER FORECASTS.	For Montreal and Quebec regions of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.			For Toronto and Prov- ince of Ontario, lying on and bet. the Great Lakes.		
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.
1	FRID.	Warm period.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.
2	SAT.	Excessive heat over the	4 43	7 28	2 12	4 49	7 23	2 17
3	SUN.	West and Northwest.	4 44	7 27	3 20	4 50	7 22	3 25
4	MON.	Hot winds over the	4 45	7 26	4 32	4 51	7 21	4 36
5	TUES.	Great Plains.	4 46	7 25	sets.	4 52	7 20	sets.
6	WED.	Dry and sultry over	4 47	7 24	8 09	4 53	7 18	8 06
7	THUR.	Atlantic coast.	4 49	7 22	8 41	4 54	7 17	8 41
8	FRID.	Cool.	4 50	7 20	9 08	4 55	7 16	9 09
9	SAT.	Low range of	4 51	7 19	9 35	4 56	7 14	9 37
10	SUN.	Temperatures in all	4 52	7 18	10 04	4 57	7 13	10 07
11	MON.	sections east of	4 54	7 16	10 36	4 59	7 11	10 40
12	TUES.	the Rockies.	4 55	7 15	11 12	5 00	7 10	11 17
13	WED.	Storm period.	4 56	7 13	11 53	5 01	7 08	11 57
14	THUR.	Destructive thunder	4 58	7 11	morn.	5 02	7 07	morn.
15	FRID.	storms in the	4 59	7 10	0 38	5 03	7 05	0 43
16	SAT.	West.	5 00	7 08	1 28	5 04	7 03	1 33
17	SUN.	Heavy wind storms	5 01	7 06	2 22	5 05	7 02	2 27
18	MON.	over the East.	5 02	7 05	3 21	5 06	7 00	3 25
19	TUES.	High winds	5 03	7 03	4 24	5 07	6 59	4 27
20	WED.	and gales over	5 05	7 01	rises.	5 08	6 57	rises.
21	THUR.	Lake region.	5 06	6 59	7 25	5 09	6 55	7 24
22	FRID.	Violent storms over	5 07	6 58	7 56	5 10	6 54	7 57
23	SAT.	Atlantic coast.	5 08	6 56	8 26	5 11	6 52	8 27
24	SUN.	Cool period.	5 10	6 54	8 57	5 12	6 50	8 59
25	MON.	Fair and Cool from	5 11	6 52	9 33	5 14	6 49	9 35
26	TUES.	Great Lakes to	5 12	6 50	10 15	5 15	6 47	10 19
27	WED.	Atlantic coast.	5 13	6 49	11 04	5 16	6 46	11 08
28	THUR.	Rain period.	5 14	6 47	morn.	5 17	6 44	morn.
29	FRID.	Heavy rainfall	5 16	6 45	0 01	5 18	6 42	0 06
30	SAT.	over the West.	5 17	6 43	1 05	5 20	6 41	1 10
31	SUN.	Warm.	5 18	6 41	2 13	5 21	6 39	2 17
			5 20	6 40	3 25	5 23	6 38	3 24

MOON'S PHASES.	75TH MERIDIAN.	90TH MERIDIAN.	105TH MERIDIAN
New Moon .....	3d 3h 17m ev.	3d 2h 17m ev.	3d 1h 17m ev.
First Quarter .....	10d 11h 24m ev.	10d 10h 24m ev.	10d 9h 24m ev.
Full Moon .....	19d 1h 3m m.	19d 0h 3m m.	18d 11h 3m ev.
Last Quarter .....	26d 6h 4m m.	26d 5h 4m m.	26d 4h 4m m.

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# THE MOLSONS BANK

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1855.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - MONTREAL.

Paid up Capital, \$2,500,000. Reserve Fund, \$2,150,000. Reserve for  
rebate on Current Discounts, \$80,000. Profit and Loss Account,  
\$31,506.47—\$2,261,506.47.

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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W. M. Ramsay, Samuel Finley, J. P. Gleghorn, H. Markland Molson, Lt.-Col. F. C. Henshaw  
James Elliot, *Gen. Manager,* A. D. Duriford, *Chief Inspector and Supt. of Branches.*  
W. H. Draper, *Inspector.*  
H. Lockwood and W. W. L. Chipman, *Asst. Inspectors.*

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Calgary, Alta.	Meaford, O.	Port Arthur, O.	Trenton, O.
Chesterville, O.	Montreal, Q.	Quebec, Q.	Vancouver, B.C.
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Fraserville, Q.	bour Branch, Jac-	Simcoe, O.	Waterloo, Ont.
Hamilton, O.	ques Cartier Sqr.	Smith's Falls, O.	Winnipeg, Man.
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Kidder, Peabody & Co.	Toledo—Second National Bank.
Portland, Maine—Casco National Bank.	Butte, Montana—First National Bank.
Chicago—First National Bank.	San Francisco—Canadian Bank of Commerce.
Cleveland—Commercial National Bank.	Portland, Oregon—Canadian Bank of Commerce.
Philadelphia—Fourth St. National Bank.	Seattle, Wash.—Boston National Bank.
Philadelphia National Bank.	

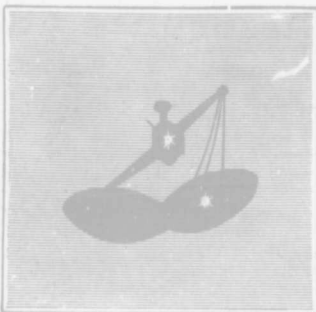
Collections made in all parts of the Dominion, and returns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange. Commercial letters of credit and Travellers' Circular letters issued, available in all parts of the world, also "Bank Money Orders" payable at all Banking Points in the Dominion.

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9th Month.

SEPTEMBER, 1902.

30 Days.



**LIBRA.**—The first of the autumnal signs, over which Mars was supposed to preside was called Libra, because when the Sun entered this asterism it seemed to hold the days and nights in equilibrio, giving the same proportion of light as darkness to all inhabitants of all parts of the globe.

The constellation Libra, or the Balance, contains 51 stars, the two principal of which are of the second magnitude, the one on the South called Zubenssch Mell, and the other on the Northeast, called Zubenslg.

Libra is a small constellation situated between Virgo on the West and Scorpio on the Southeast. It may be known by means of its four principal stars forming a quadrilateral figure, lying Northeast and Southwest. The two stars which form the Northeast side of the square are situated about 7 degrees apart and distinguish the Northern Scale. The two which form the Southwest side of the square are situated about 9 degrees apart and distinguish the Southern Scale.

Libra may be seen in a rather southeastern direction, just above the horizon between 9 and

10 o'clock on April evenings. Its center reaches the meridian about the 22nd of June, and it sets about 9 o'clock during the evenings of September.

Day Month	Day Week	WEATHER FORECASTS.	For Montreal and Quebec regions of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.			For Toronto and Prov- ince of Ontario, lying on and bet the Great Lakes.		
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.
1	MON.	Storm period.	5 21	6 38	4 37	5 24	6 35	4 39
2	TUES.	Severe thunder storms	5 22	6 36	sets.	5 25	6 34	sets.
3	WED.	in the West.	5 23	6 34	7 08	5 26	6 32	7 09
4	THUR.	Heavy local storms	5 24	6 32	7 37	5 27	6 30	7 38
5	FRID.	in the East.	5 25	6 30	8 14	5 28	6 28	8 06
6	SAT.	Cooler.	5 27	6 28	8 26	5 29	6 26	8 39
7	SUN.	Mild period.	5 28	6 26	9 10	5 30	6 24	9 14
8	MON.	Fine, cool weather.	5 29	6 24	9 49	5 31	6 22	9 53
9	TUES.	Light frosts.	5 30	6 22	10 33	5 32	6 20	10 37
10	WED.	Warming up.	5 31	6 20	11 21	5 33	6 19	11 26
11	THUR.	Warmer.	5 33	6 18	morn.	5 34	6 17	morn.
12	FRID.	Dry.	5 34	6 16	0 13	5 35	6 15	0 17
13	SAT.	Windy.	5 35	6 15	1 10	5 36	6 14	1 14
14	SUN.	Crops suffering	5 36	6 13	2 10	5 37	6 11	2 13
15	MON.	from drought.	5 38	6 11	3 14	5 39	6 09	3 16
16	TUES.	Temperature above	5 39	6 09	4 20	5 40	6 08	4 21
17	WED.	the mean.	5 40	6 07	rises.	5 41	6 06	rises.
18	THUR.	Rain period.	5 42	6 07	5 28	5 42	6 05	5 29
19	FRID.	General rains in	5 43	6 03	6 59	5 43	6 03	7 01
20	SAT.	upper St. Lawrence.	5 44	6 01	7 35	5 44	6 01	7 38
21	SUN.	Gales on Great Lakes	5 45	5 59	8 15	5 46	5 59	8 19
22	MON.	and on North Atlantic	5 47	5 57	9 03	5 47	5 57	9 07
23	TUES.	coast.	5 48	5 56	9 56	5 48	5 56	10 01
24	WED.	Storm wave.	5 49	5 54	10 57	5 50	5 54	11 02
25	THUR.	Destructive wind and	5 50	5 52	morn.	5 51	5 52	morn.
26	FRID.	tornado storms.	5 52	5 50	0 02	5 52	5 50	0 06
27	SAT.	Heavy local rains	5 53	5 48	1 11	5 53	5 48	1 14
28	SUN.	in the West.	5 54	5 46	2 21	5 55	5 47	2 23
29	MON.	Killing frosts throughout	5 56	5 44	3 33	5 56	5 45	3 34
30	TUES.	the West and Northwest	5 57	5 42	4 43	5 57	5 43	4 43

MOON'S PHASES.	75TH MERIDIAN.	90TH MERIDIAN.	105TH MERIDIAN.
New Moon.....	2d 0h 19m m.	1d 11h 19m ev.	1d 10h 19m ev.
First Quarter.....	9d 5h 15m ev.	9d 4h 15m ev.	9d 3h 15m ev.
Full Moon.....	17d 1h 23m ev.	17d 0h 23m ev.	17d 1h 23m m.
Last Quarter.....	24d 11h 31m m.	24d 10h 31m m.	24d 9h 31m m.

ESTABLISHED 1821

**Guardian** Fire and Life  
Assurance Co.

(LIMITED)

OF ENGLAND

Funds in Hand Exceed - \$25,000,000

*Head Office for Canada, GUARDIAN ASSURANCE BUILDING  
181 St. James Street MONTREAL*

E. P. HEATON, Manager.

**COMMERCIAL UNION**

Assurance Company, Limited

OF LONDON, ENGLAND

**Fire, Life AND Marine**

**CAPITAL AND ASSETS EXCEED \$32,000,000**

Head Office: Canadian Branch, MONTREAL.

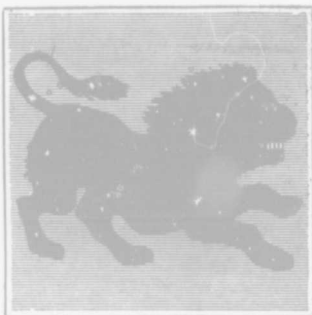
**JAMES McGREGOR, Manager.**

Agencies in all the principal Cities and Towns in Canada.

10th Month.

OCTOBER, 1902.

31 Days.



**LEO.**—The constellation Leo was so named because of the parching heat which usually attended the Sun's entrance into this sign; and also because the lion, impelled by thirst, would frequently quit the Desert of Sahara, and make his appearance on the banks of the Nile, about that time.

The constellation Leo, or the Lion contains 95 stars, the two principal of which are Regulus, of the first magnitude, situated in the breast of the figure, and Denebola, of the second magnitude, in the tail. Regulus, in "the Lion's Heart," is supposed to have taken its name from the illustrious Roman consul, Regulus, whose great military and naval achievements, in the first Punic war against Carthage, and whose unparalleled patriotic firmness, in the lingering torments of death, rendered his name dear to the Romans, and to all other nations immortal.

This is one of the most brilliant constellations in the winter hemisphere. Situated between Cancer on the West and Virgo on the East, and due South of the Great Bear, its position in the heavens cannot be mistaken.

We first see it during the early hours of darkness in January, just looming above the eastern horizon. By April we see it almost directly overhead, from which position it may be seen evening by evening gradually descending toward the western horizon, beneath which it disappears about 9 or 10 o'clock p.m. in July. The ecliptic passes almost directly through its brightest star. Regulus.

Day Month.	Day Week.	WEATHER FORECASTS.	For Montreal and Quebec regions of St Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.			For Toronto and Province of Ontario, lying on and bet the Great Lakes.		
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.
1	WED.	Storm period.	5 58	5 40	5 48	5 57	5 40	5 47
2	THUR.	Rough weather over	6 00	5 39	sets.	5 59	5 39	sets.
3	FRID.	the East.	6 01	5 37	6 35	6 00	5 38	6 38
4	SAT.	Snow and sleet over	6 02	5 35	7 07	6 01	5 36	7 11
5	SUN.	the Northwest.	6 03	5 33	7 45	6 02	5 34	7 50
6	MON.	Cold period.	6 05	5 31	8 28	6 04	5 33	8 32
7	TUES.	Abrupt fall of Temp.	6 06	5 29	9 12	6 05	5 31	9 17
8	WED.	over Northwest, Lake	6 07	5 27	10 04	6 06	5 29	10 08
9	THUR.	region and New	6 09	5 25	10 58	6 07	5 28	11 02
10	FRID.	England.	6 10	5 23	11 56	6 08	5 26	morn.
11	SAT.	Warming up.	6 11	5 22	morn.	6 09	5 24	0 01
12	SUN.	Warm.	6 13	5 20	0 58	6 10	5 23	1 00
13	MON.	Fine, clear weather	6 14	5 18	2 03	6 12	5 21	2 05
14	TUES.	over all sections	6 15	5 17	3 10	6 13	5 19	3 11
15	WED.	east of the Rockies.	6 16	5 15	4 15	6 13	5 18	4 15
16	THUR.	Storm period.	6 18	5 13	5 25	6 15	5 16	5 24
17	FRID.	High winds.	6 19	5 11	rises.	6 16	5 14	rises.
18	SAT.	Snow squalls in the	6 21	5 10	6 11	6 18	5 13	6 15
19	SUN.	Northwest.	6 22	5 08	6 50	6 19	5 11	7 03
20	MON.	Stormy on Gt. Lakes.	6 23	5 07	7 50	6 20	5 09	7 55
21	TUES.	Cold wave.	6 25	5 05	8 50	6 22	5 08	8 54
22	WED.	Wintry weather in	6 26	5 03	9 56	6 23	5 06	10 0*
23	THUR.	Canada and New England.	6 27	5 02	11 03	6 24	5 05	11 0*
24	FRI.	Heavy frosts.	6 29	5 00	morn.	6 25	5 03	morn.
25	SAT.	Dry weather continuing	6 30	4 58	0 12	6 27	5 01	0 15
26	SUN.	over the West.	6 31	4 57	1 22	6 28	5 00	1 23
27	MON.	Warm wave.	6 32	4 55	2 30	6 29	4 58	2 31
28	TUES.	Rising temperatures	6 34	4 54	3 36	6 31	4 56	3 36
29	WED.	over Great Lakes.	6 35	4 53	4 40	6 32	4 55	4 39
30	THUR.	Monthly average Temp.	6 36	4 50	5 48	6 33	4 53	5 45
31	FRID.	about normal.	6 38	4 49	sets.	6 34	4 51	sets.

MOON'S PHASES.	75TH MERIDIAN.	90TH MERIDIAN.	105TH MERIDIAN.
New Moon.....	1d 0h 9m ev.	1d 11h 6m m.	1d 10h 9m m.
First Quarter.....	9d 0h 21m ev.	9h 11h 21m m.	9d 10h 21m m.
Full Moon.....	17d 1h 1m m.	17d 0h 1m m.	16d 11h 1m ev.
Last Quarter.....	23d 5h 59m ev.	23d 4h 59m ev.	23d 3h 59m ev.
New Moon.....	31d 3h 14m ev.	31d 2h 14m m.	31d 1h 14m m.

## Before You Write

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# THE **EQUITABLE** Life Assurance Society OF THE UNITED STATES

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MANAGER

157 ST. JAMES STREET MONTREAL

**ASSETS** .. .. . \$304,598,063.49

**LIABILITIES** .. .. . \$238,460,893.48

**Surplus, \$66,137,170.01**

**Outstanding Insurance** .. \$1,116,875,047.00



11th Month.

NOVEMBER, 1902.

30 Days.



**SAGITTARIUS.** The last of the autumnal signs was called Sagittarius, because when the Sun entered it the trees were nearly divested of their clothing, or leaves, which the ancients considered as emblematic of the fit season for hunting, and hence represented the constellation under the figure of an archer with his bow and arrows. According to mythologists, Chiron, the centaur, having received an incurable wound in the knee by one of the Lernaean monsters, Hydra, implored the gods to deprive him of his immortality, so that death might be able to free him from the excruciating torments he then endured. His prayers were heard and Jupiter turned him into the stellar archer. The constellation Sagittarius, or the Archer, contains sixty-nine stars and is easily distinguished by means of several stars of the fourth magnitude, which form a figure bearing some similitude to the resemblance of the plow in Ursa Major.

Sagittarius contains but one star of the third magnitude, all of the others being subordinate. Eight of the principal ones form two quadrangles nearly alike, four in and four out of the milky way.

Sagittarius occupies a more southern position in the heavens than any other of the zodiacal constellations.

Soon after the July sun has disappeared in the West, Sagittarius comes in full view far down in the southeast.

Situated between Scorpio and Capricornus, with his western half immersed in the milky way, it cannot fail to be located. It comes to the meridian in August and sets during the evenings of October.

Day Month.	Day Week.	WEATHER FORECASTS.	For Montreal and Quebec			For Toronto and Provinces of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.			For Toronto and Provinces of Ontario, lying on and bet. the Great Lakes.		
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.
1	SAT.	Storm period.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
2	SUN.	Heavy rains.	6 39	4 47	5 42	6 38	4 50	5 46	6 37	4 45	6 26
3	MON.	Severe wind storms	6 41	4 45	6 22	6 37	4 45	6 26	6 39	4 48	7 11
4	TUES.	over Great Plains.	6 42	4 44	7 06	6 39	4 48	7 11	6 43	4 46	7 59
5	WED.	Variable.	6 45	4 41	8 47	6 41	4 45	8 52	6 46	4 44	9 48
6	THUR.	Moderating.	6 46	4 40	9 34	6 43	4 44	9 48	6 44	4 43	10 47
7	FRID.	Mild period.	6 48	4 38	10 44	6 44	4 43	10 47	6 45	4 41	11 47
8	SAT.	Warm.	6 49	4 37	11 45	6 46	4 41	11 47	6 47	4 40	morn.
9	SUN.	Warmer.	6 51	4 36	morn.	6 47	4 39	0 51	6 48	4 39	0 51
10	MON.	Genial weather over	6 52	4 35	0 59	6 48	4 38	1 57	6 50	4 38	1 57
11	TUES.	Lake region.	6 53	4 34	1 57	6 51	4 37	3 00	6 52	4 36	4 11
12	WED.	Storm period.	6 55	4 33	3 01	6 51	4 35	5 23	6 54	4 35	5 23
13	THUR.	Cold.	6 56	4 32	4 13	6 52	4 34	6 11	6 55	4 34	rises.
14	FRID.	Snow and Sleet.	6 57	4 31	5 26	6 54	4 33	5 43	6 56	4 33	5 43
15	SAT.	Windy weather over	6 59	4 30	rises.	6 55	4 34	rises.	6 57	4 32	6 42
16	SUN.	Northwest.	7 00	4 29	5 39	6 56	4 33	7 47	6 59	4 31	7 47
17	MON.	Hurricane period.	7 01	4 28	6 37	6 58	4 32	8 55	7 00	4 30	8 55
18	TUES.	Violent storm wave	7 03	4 27	7 43	6 59	4 31	10 05	7 01	4 30	10 05
19	WED.	from G.L. Lakes to	7 04	4 26	8 51	7 02	4 29	11 05	7 02	4 29	11 05
20	THUR.	Atlantic coast.	7 05	4 25	10 02	7 03	4 28	12 05	7 03	4 28	morn.
21	FRID.	Temperature for the	7 07	4 24	11 13	7 04	4 27	0 24	7 04	4 26	0 24
22	SAT.	month slightly	7 08	4 24	morn.	7 05	4 25	1 28	7 05	4 25	1 28
23	SUN.	above the mean.	7 09	4 23	0 23	7 06	4 24	2 32	7 06	4 24	2 32
24	MON.	Cold period.	7 11	4 23	1 28	7 06	4 24	3 36	7 07	4 24	3 36
25	TUES.	Blizzard in Lac	7 12	4 21	2 33	7 07	4 23	4 39	7 08	4 23	4 39
26	WED.	Northwest.	7 13	4 21	3 38	7 08	4 23	5 43	7 09	4 23	5 43
27	THUR.	Moderating.	7 14	4 20	4 41	7 09	4 22	6 47	7 10	4 22	6 47
28	FRID.	Warm.	7 16	4 20	5 44	7 10	4 22	7 51	7 11	4 22	7 51
29	SAT.	Pleasant weather	7 17	4 19	6 42	7 11	4 22	8 53	7 12	4 22	8 53
30	SUN.	for November.	7 18	4 18	sets.	7 12	4 24	sets.			

MOON'S PHASES.	75TH MERIDIAN.	90TH MERIDIAN.	106TH MERIDIAN.
First Quarter .....	8d 7h 30m m.	8d 6h 30m m.	8d 5h 30m m.
Full Moon .....	15d 0h 6m ev.	15d 11h 6m m.	15d 10h 6m m.
Last Quarter .....	22d 2h 47m m.	22d 1h 47m m.	22d 0h 47m m.
New Moon .....	29d 9h 4m ev.	29d 8h 4m ev.	29d 7h 4m ev.

# THE BANK OF OTTAWA.

Established 1874.

Capital (Fully paid up), \$2,000,000.00. - - - Rest, \$1,765,000.00.

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 Hon. George Bryson.  
 Alex. Fraser. David Maclaren. John Mather. Denis Murphy.  
**Head Office, Ottawa, Ont.**  
 GEO. BURN, General Manager. D. M. FINNIE, Ottawa Manager.  
 L. C. OWEN, Inspecting Officer.

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Arnprior..... " "	Lanark..... " "	Portage la Prairie.... Man.
Avonmore..... " "	Lachute..... Que.	Rat Portage..... Ont.
Bracebridge ..... " "	Mattawa..... Ont.	Renfrew..... " "
Carleton Place..... " "	Montreal..... Que.	Shawinigan Falls..... Que.
Cobden..... " "	Ottawa..... Ont.	Smith's Falls..... Ont.
Dauphin..... Man.	" Bank St..... " "	Toronto..... " "
Granby..... Que.	" Rideau St..... " "	Vankleek Hill..... " "
Hawkesbury..... Ont.	" Somerset St..... " "	Winchester..... " "
Hull..... Que.	Parry Sound..... " "	Winnipeg..... Man.
Keewatin..... Ont.		

## Agents in Canada:

BANK OF MONTREAL.

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National Bank of Commerce.	Colonial National Bank.
Merchants National Bank.	Massachusetts National Bank.
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LONDON—Par's Bank Limited.	FRANCE—Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
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# Imperial Bank of Canada.

CAPITAL (Paid up) - - - - - \$2,500,000  
 REST - - - - - 1,850,000

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H. S. HOWLAND, President. T. R. MERRITT, Vice-President.  
 WILLIAM RAMSAY, ROBERT JAFFRAY, T. SUTHERLAND STAYNER.  
 ELIAS ROGERS, WM. HENDRIE.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - TORONTO.

D. R. WILKIE, General Manager. E. HAY, Inspector.

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Fergus.	Listowel.	Rat Portage.	Toronto.
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Letters of Credit issued negotiable at Branches of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, in Transvaal, Cape Colony, Natal, Rhodesia.

Virgo  
 Libra 0  
 about 9  
 May, at

Day  
 Month.  
 Day  
 Week.

1	MON.
2	TUES.
3	WED.
4	THUR.
5	FRID.
6	SAT.
7	SUN
8	MON.
9	TUES.
10	WED.
11	THUR.
12	FRID.
13	SAT.
14	SUN.
15	MON.
16	TUES.
17	WED.
18	THUR.
19	FRID.
20	SAT.
21	SUN.
22	MON.
23	TUES.
24	WED.
25	THUR.
26	FRID.
27	SAT.
28	SUN.
29	MON.
30	TUES.
31	WED.

Moons'

First Quart  
 Full Moon.  
 Last Quart  
 New Moon.

12th Month.

DECEMBER, 1902

31 Days.



**VIRGO.**—The last of the summer signs the ancients represented under the figure of a virgin, or female reaper, holding an ear of corn in her hand, as being emblematic of the time of harvest. This constellation is supposed to be Astraea, the Goddess of Justice, who lived upon earth during the Golden Age; but, being offended by the wickedness of mankind during the Brazen and Iron Ages, she returned to heaven among the stars, and has since been known under the name of Virgo.

The asterism Virgo, or the Virgin, contains 110 stars, the chief of which is of the first magnitude, and is called Spica Virginis, or the Virgin's Spike. It may be distinguished by its solitary splendor, there being no visible star near it, but one of the fourth magnitude. For this reason it was called by the Arabs "the defenseless Simak." The place of this star as determined by Hipparchus, compared with a similar determination a century and a half before, led to the discovery of the precession of the equinoxes. About 23 degrees northwesterly of Spica Virginis is situated the star Vindemiatrix, of the third magnitude.

Virgo covers a wide expanse of the heavens from East to West, between Leo on the West and Libra on the East. Its principal star, the Virgin's Spike, may be seen close to the Eastern horizon about 9 o'clock on March evenings. It reaches the meridian during the early hours of evening in May, and sets some hours after the sun in August.

Day Month.	Day Week.	WEATHER FORECASTS.	For Montreal and Quebec regions of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.			For Toronto and Prov- ince of Ontario, lying on and bet. the Great Lakes		
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.
1	MON.	High winds.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	TUES.	Cold.	7 29	4 18	5 39	7 14	4 24	5 54
3	WED.	Severe over Gt. Lakes	7 21	4 17	6 4	7 15	4 24	6 45
4	THUR.	and Canada.	7 22	4 17	7 35	7 16	4 24	7 40
5	FRID.	Mild.	7 23	4 17	8 31	7 17	4 23	8 37
6	SAT.	Genial weather	7 24	4 17	9 34	7 18	4 23	9 37
7	SUN.	over the West.	7 25	4 16	10 37	7 19	4 23	10 38
8	MON.	Damp and cloudy	7 25	4 15	11 40	7 20	4 23	11 41
9	TUES.	over Great Lakes.	7 27	4 15	morn.	7 21	4 23	morn.
10	WED.	Local rains and snow.	7 28	4 15	0 42	7 22	4 23	0 42
11	THUR.	Storm period.	7 29	4 16	1 49	7 23	4 23	1 48
12	FRID.	Great storms over	7 30	4 16	3 00	7 24	4 23	2 58
13	SAT.	the West.	7 31	4 16	4 13	7 24	4 23	4 09
14	SUN.	Precipitation above	7 32	4 16	5 25	7 25	4 23	5 21
15	MON.	the average.	7 33	4 17	6 36	7 26	4 24	6 32
16	TUES.	Cold wave.	7 33	4 17	rises.	7 27	4 24	rises.
17	WED.	Very cold.	7 34	4 17	3 30	7 28	4 24	6 35
18	THUR.	Below zero.	7 35	4 18	7 43	7 28	4 25	7 47
19	FRID.	Temperature above the	7 36	4 18	9 57	7 29	4 25	9 00
20	SAT.	normal.	7 36	4 19	10 10	7 29	4 25	10 11
21	SUN.	Moderating.	7 37	4 19	11 20	7 30	4 26	11 22
22	MON.	Mild period.	7 37	4 19	morn.	7 31	4 26	morn.
23	TUES.	Warm.	7 38	4 20	0 24	7 31	4 27	0 3
24	WED.	Clear.	7 38	4 20	1 30	7 32	4 27	1 29
25	THUR.	Frosty.	7 39	4 21	2 35	7 32	4 28	2 32
26	FRID.	Clouding up.	7 39	4 22	3 36	7 32	4 28	3 33
27	SAT.	Storm wave.	7 40	4 22	4 36	7 33	4 29	4 33
28	SUN.	Heavy precipitation.	7 40	4 23	5 31	7 33	4 30	5 27
29	MON.	High winds.	7 40	4 24	6 23	7 34	4 30	6 18
30	TUES.	Severe over Lake region	7 41	4 24	7 10	7 34	4 31	7 05
31	WED.	and New England.	7 41	4 25	sets.	7 34	4 32	sets.
			7 41	4 26	6 25	7 34	4 33	6 29

MOON'S PHASES.	75TH MERIDIAN.	90TH MERIDIAN.	105TH MERIDIAN.
First Quarter .....	8d 1h 26m m.	8d 0h 26m m.	7d 11h 26m ev.
Full Moon .....	14d 10h 47m ev.	14d 9h 47m ev.	14d 8h 47m ev.
Last Quarter .....	21d 3h 0m ev.	21d 2h 0m ev.	21d 1h 0m ev.
New Moon .....	29d 4h 25m ev.	29d 3h 25m ev.	29d 2h 25m ev.

**THE ROYAL FAMILY.**

**THE SOVEREIGN :**

HIS MAJESTY ALBERT EDWARD, officially : " Edwardus VII., Dei Gratia Britanniarum at terrarum transmarinarum que in ditioe sunt Britannica, Rex, Fidei Defensor, India Imperator." In English : " Edward VII., by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India." Born Nov. 9, 1841, at Buckingham Palace ; married, at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, March 10, 1863, to Princess Alexandra Caroline Marie Charlotte Luise Julia, eldest daughter of King Christian IX, of Denmark, who was born December 1, 1844 ; succeeded to the throne January 22, 1901, on the death of his mother, Queen Victoria.

The King's father was His Royal Highness Albert, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (Prince Consort), born August 26, 1819, died December 14, 1861.

**FAMILY OF THE KING.**

His Royal Highness George Frederick Ernest Albert, born June 3, 1865, at Marlborough House ; married July 6, 1893, at St. James Palace, Princess Victoria Mary of Teck, who was born May 26, 1867 ; created Prince of Wales Nov. 9, 1901. Their Royal Highnesses have issue :

Prince Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David, born June 23, 1894.

Prince Albert Frederick Arthur George, born Dec. 14, 1895.

Princess Victoria Alexandra Alice Mary, born April 25, 1897.

Prince Henry William Frederick Albert, born, Mar. 31, 1900.

Princess Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, Duchess of Fife, born Feb. 20, 1867, married, July 27, 1889, the Duke of Fife, K. T., and has issue :

Lady Alexandra Victoria Alberta Edwina Louise Duff, born May 17, 1891.

Lady Maud Alexandra Victoria Georgia Bertha Duff, born Apr. 3, 1893.

Princess Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary, born July 6, 1868.

Princess Maud Charlotte Mary Victoria, born Nov. 26, 1869, married July 22, 1896,

Prince Charles, 2nd son of the Crown Prince of Denmark.

The deceased Prince Albert Victor Christian Edward, Duke of Clarence and Avondale, born Jan. 8, 1834 ; died January 14, 1892.

The deceased Prince Alexander John Charles Albert, born April 6, 1871 ; died April 7, 1871.

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. . . MARINE

**ROBERT HAMPSON & SON**

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Board.  
Earl

**THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.**

(Formed June 29th, 1895.)

Marquis of Salisbury—Prime Minister and Lord Privy Seal.  
 Lord Halsbury—Lord High Chancellor.  
 Duke of Devonshire—Lord President of Council.  
 Sir Michael E. Hicks Beach—Chancellor of the Exchequer.  
 Mr. Charles T. Ritchie—Secretary of Home Department.  
 Mr. Joseph Chamberlain—Secretary of the Colonial Department.  
 Marquis of Lansdowne—Secretary of Foreign Department.  
 Lord George Francis Hamilton—Secretary of Indian Department.  
 Lord Balfour of Burleigh—Secretary for Scotland.  
 Lord Selborne—First Lord of the Admiralty.  
 Mr. Arthur J. Balfour—First Lord of the Treasury.  
 Earl of Cadogan—Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.  
 Lord Ashbourne—Lord Chancellor of Ireland.  
 Mr. Gerald Balfour—President of Board of Trade.  
 Lord James of Hereford—Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster.  
 Mr. Walter H. Long—President Local Government Board.  
 Mr. Robert Wm. Hanbury—President Board of Agriculture.  
 Mr. Aretas Akers Douglas—First Commissioner of Works and Public Buildings.  
 Mr. Wm. St. John Brodrick—Secretary of War Department.

**THE ABOVE FORM THE CABINET.**

Mr. George Wyndham—Chief Secretary for Ireland.  
 Lord Londonderry—Postmaster-General.  
 Sir John E. Gorst—Vice-President Committee of Council on Education.  
 Henry Torrens Anstruther and William Hayes Fisher, Junior Lords of the Treasury.  
 Mr. Austin Chamberlain—Financial Secretary of Treasury.  
 Sir William H. Walrond, Bart., M.P.—Patronage Secretary of Treasury.  
 Sir Francis Hy. Jeune—Judge Advocate-General.  
 Admiral Sir Fred. Wm. Richards, Rear-Admiral A. K. Wilson, C.B., and Captain A. W. Moore, Lords of Admiralty.  
 Mr. Arnold Foster—Parliamentary Secretary to Admiralty.  
 Mr. Jesse Collings—Parliamentary Secretary to Home Office.  
 Lord Cranborne—Parliamentary Secretary to Foreign Office.  
 Lord Onslow—Parliamentary Secretary to Colonial Office.  
 Lord Raglan—Parliamentary Secretary to War Office.  
 Mr. Grant Lawson—Parliamentary Secretary to Local Government Board.  
 Earl of Dudley—Parliamentary Secretary to Board of Trade.

# The Royal Bank of Canada

INCORPORATED AS THE MERCHANTS BANK OF HALIFAX, 1869

Capital Paid-up, \$2,000,000

Surplus, \$1,700,000

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WILEY SMITH. H. G. BAULD. HON. DAVID MACKEN.  
E. L. PEASE, General Manager.

Office of the General Manager, Montreal.  
W. B. TORRANCE, Secretary and Superintendent of Branches, Halifax.  
Inspector, W. F. BROCK, Montreal.

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 Sir Edward Carson—Solicitor-General.  
 Sir Robert Bannatyne Finlay—Attorney-General.  
 Lord Stanley, M.P.—Financial Secretary to War Office.  
 Mr. Graham Murray—Lord Advocate.

## THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT.

## GOVERNOR-GENERAL :

Right Honorable Gilbert John Elliott-Murray-Kynynmond, B.A., Earl of Minto, Viscount Melgund ; born July 9th, 1845 ; married, 1883, Mary Caroline, daughter of General the Hon. Charles Grey ; served as lieutenant in the Scots Guards ; has been brigadier-general commanding South of Scotland infantry volunteers ; was a lieutenant-colonel of the Canadian militia during the Saskatchewan campaign of 1885 ; served with the Turkish army in the war of 1877, and in the Afghan war of 1879, was secretary to Field Marshal Lord Roberts at Cape of Good Hope, 1881 ; volunteer in the Egyptian campaign, 1882 ; militia secretary to Governor-General the Marquis of Lansdowne, 1883-85 ; chief of staff to Major-General Middleton, 1885 ; Governor-General of Canada, November, 1898. Salary, £10,000 and residence.

Military Secretary—Major F. S. Maude, Coldstream Guards.

A.D.C.—Captain A. C. Bell, Scots Guards.

Comptroller—Mr. Arthur Guise.

## THE CABINET.

(Formed July 13th, 1896.)

Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G.C.M.G.—Premier and President of the Council.

Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright, G.C.M.G.—Minister of Commerce.

Hon. Richard Wm. Scott—Secretary of State.

Hon. David Mills—Minister of Justice.

—Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Hon. Frederick W. Borden—Minister of Militia and Defence.

Hon. Wm. Mulock—Postmaster-General.

Hon. Sydney A. Fisher—Minister of Agriculture.

Hon. Joseph Israel Tarte—Minister of Public Works.

Hon. Andrew G. Blair—Minister of Railways and Canals.

Hon. Wm. S. Fielding—Minister of Finance.

Hon. Clifford Sifton—Minister of the Interior.

# QUEBEC BANK.

FOUNDED 1818.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - QUEBEC.

Capital Authorized, . . . . . \$3,000,000  
 Capital Paid-up, . . . . . 2,500,000  
 Rest, . . . . . 700,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

JOHN BREAKKEY, President. JOHN T. ROSS, Vice-President.  
 GASPARD LeMOINE, F. BILLINGSLEY.  
 WM. A. MARSH. VESSEY BOSWELL.  
 EDSON FITCH.  
 THOMAS McDOUGALL, General Manager.

BRANCHES IN PROVINCE OF QUEBEC:

Quebec, Main office, St. Peter St.  
 " Upper Town.  
 " St. Roch.  
 Montreal, Main office, Place d'Armes Sq.  
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THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT.—*Continued.*

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Hon. Wm. Paterson—Minister of Customs.

Hon. R. R. Dobell—Without portfolio.

Hon. James ~~Sherwin~~ <sup>W. H. T. G. G. G.</sup> Without portfolio.

Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick—Solicitor-General (not in Cabinet).

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Secretary—Joseph G. Colmer, C.M.G.

**GOVERNMENT OF ONTARIO.**

## LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR :

Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat, G.C.M.G. ; born at Kingston, July 2, 1832; 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 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 to November, 1864; Vice-Chancellor of Upper Canada, 1864 to 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.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL :

(Formed October 21, 1899.)

Hon. George Wm. Ross, Premier and Treasurer.

Hon. John Morison Gibson, Attorney-General.

Hon. Richard Harcourt, Minister of Education.

Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture.

Hon. Elihu James Davis, Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Hon. James Robert Stratton, Secretary and Registrar.

Hon. Francis Robert Latchford, Commissioner of Public Works.

**GOVERNMENT OF QUEBEC.**

## LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR :

Mr. Louis Amable Jette, Q.C., LL.D.; born at L'Assomption, Jan. 15, 1836; called to the Bar, 1862; elected to House of Commons for Montreal East, 1872; appointed judge Superior Court, 1878; and Lieutenant-Governor Jan. 20, 1898. Married, 1862, Berthe, daughter of Touissant Laflamme. Salary \$10,000 and residence.

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GOVERNMENT OF QUEBEC—*Continued.*

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL :

(Formed October 3, 1900.)

Hon. Simon Napoleon Parent, Premier, Commissioner of Lands, Mines and Fisheries.

Hon. Horace Archambault, Attorney-General.

Hon. Francois Gilbert Miville Déchéne, Commissioner of Agriculture.

Hon. Adélarde Turgeon, Secretary and Registrar.

Hon. H. Thomas Duffy, Treasurer.

Hon. Lomer Gouin, Commissioner of Public Works.

Hon. J. J. Guerin, Minister without portfolio.

**GOVERNMENT OF NOVA SCOTIA.**

## LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR :

Hon. Alfred Gilpin Jones; born at Weymouth, N.S., September 28, 1824; educated at Yarmouth Academy; M.P. for Halifax, 1867 to 1872; 1874 to 1878, and 1878 to 1891; Minister of Militia, January to October, 1878; appointed Lieutenant-Governor July 26, 1900. Salary, \$9,000 and residence.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL :

Hon. G. H. Murray—Premier, President of the Council and Provincial Secretary.

Hon. J. W. Longley—Attorney-General and Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Hon. Arthur Drysdale—Commissioner of Works and Mines.

Hon. Thomas Johnson, A. H. Comeau, Angus McGillivray, D. McPherson, Thomas R. Black and W. T. Pipes, without portfolio.

**GOVERNMENT OF NEW BRUNSWICK.**

## LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR :

Mr. 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 \$9,000.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL :

Hon. L. J. Tweedie—Premier and Provincial Secretary.

Hon. William Pugsley—Attorney-General.

Hon. C. H. Labilloy—Commissioner of Public Works.

Hon. L. P. Farris—Commissioner of Agriculture.

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Hon. H. A. McKeown and G. F. Hill—without portfolios.

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**GOVERNMENT OF MANITOBA.**

## LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR :

Mr. D. H. McMillan, born at Whitby, Ont., January, 1846; sat for Winnipeg Centre in Manitoba Legislature, 1880 to 1900; Provincial Treasurer, May 1, 1889, to January, 1900; Lieutenant-Governor, October, 1900. Salary \$10,000.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL :

Hon. R. P. Roblin—Premier and President of the Council.  
Hon. J. A. Davidson—Treasurer.  
Hon. Colin Campbell—Attorney-General.  
Hon. Robert Rogers—Minister of Public Works.

**GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.**

## LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR :

Hon. Sir Henry Joly de Lotbiniere; born in France, December 5, 1829; educated in Paris; called to Bar of Lower Canada, March, 1855; Q.C., March, 1878; member for Lotbiniere in L.C. Assembly, 1861 till 1867; then elected to Parliament and Quebec Legislature for same constituency; retired from Parliament, 1874; Premier of Quebec, 1878 to 1879; retired from Legislature, 1885; elected to Parliament for Portneuf, 1896; minister of Inland Revenue, 1896-1900; made K.C.M.G., 1895; appointed Lieutenant-Governor, June 21, 1900. Salary \$9,000 and residence.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL :

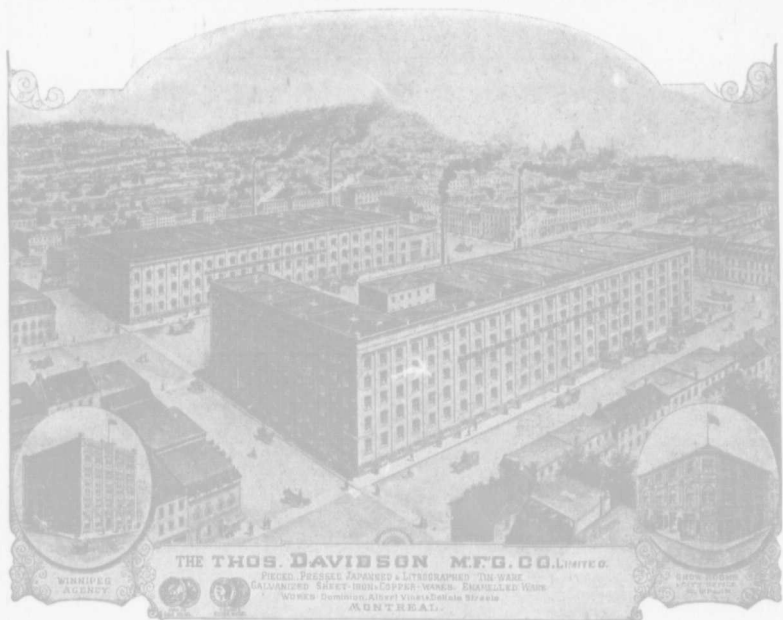
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Hon. James Dunsmuir—Premier without portfolio.  
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Hon. —Minister of Mines.  
Hon. W. C. Wells—Commissioner of Lands and Works.  
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**GOVERNMENT OF P. E. ISLAND.**

## LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR :

Hon. Peter Adolphus McIntyre, born at Peterville, P.E.I., 1840; educated at St. Dunstons, Quebec Seminary, and Laval; M.D. of McGill, 1867; married February 15, 1871, Agnes M., daughter of Angus McDonald, of Souris; elected to Parliament, 1874 and 1882; appointed May 22, 1899. Salary \$7,000 and residence.



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GOVERNMENT OF P. E. ISLAND—*Continued.*

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL :

- Hon. Donald Farquharson—Premier.  
 Hon. Arthur Peters—Attorney-General.  
 Hon. S. H. Cummiskey—Commissioner of Public Works.  
 Hon. B. Rogers—Commissioner of Agriculture.  
 Hon. Malcolm McDonald, James W. Richards, R. C. McLeod, Peter McNutt, George Forbes—without portfolio.

**GOVERNMENT N. W. TERRITORIES.**

## LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR :

Amedee Emmanuel Forget, born at Mariville, Que., November 12, 1847; appointed clerk N. W. Council, 1876, Assistant Indian Commissioner, 1888, and Indian Commissioner, 1895; married Miss Henriette Drolet; appointed Lieutenant-Governor November 4, 1898. Salary \$7,000 and residence.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL :

- Frederick W. Haultain—Attorney-General and Treasurer.  
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- Commissioner of the Territory—Mr. James Hamilton Ross.  
 Gold Commissioner—Mr. Edmund Senkler.  
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 Judge of Territorial Court—Mr. Calixte A. Dugas.

**GOVERNMENT OF NEWFOUNDLAND.**

## GOVERNOR :

Sir Charles Cavendish Boyle, K.C.M.G.; born 1849; appointed 1901.

## CABINET :

- Sir Robert Bond, K.C.M.G.—Premier and Colonial Secretary.  
 Hon. Mr. Horwood—Minister of Finance.  
 Hon. Messrs. Knowling, Harvey, Woods, Pitts, Morris—without portfolio.  
 The following are not in the Cabinet:—  
 Mr. Dawe—Minister of Agriculture and Mines.  
 Mr. Murphy—Minister of Marine and Fisheries.  
 Mr. Gushue—Minister of Public Works.

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### POLITICAL HISTORY OF 1901.

The first session of the newly-elected Ninth Parliament of Canada opened on February 6, when Mr. L. P. Brodeur, the member for Rouville, was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons, Hon. L. G. Power, of Halifax, having been nominated to the Speakership of the Senate. The defeat, among other Conservative leaders, of Sir Charles Tupper, and his determination to retire from public life, made it necessary for the Opposition to elect a new parliamentary chief, and the choice fell upon Mr. R. L. Borden, one of the members for Halifax. At the caucus there was read a letter from Sir Charles Tupper, who had been the parliamentary leader from 1896, in which, among other things, he said:

"That the Conservatives are in opposition is a matter of little moment, compared with the fact that the principles for which they have contended against vigorous opposition are now established on the firm foundation of the approval of practically the whole people of Canada.

"The National Policy of protection to Canadian industries was carried by the Liberal-Conservative party in face of an opposition which denounced protection as immoral, unwise, and ruinous to Canadian interests. . . . Where is the Canadian statesman who today would advocate free trade, unrestricted reciprocity or commercial union? It may be left to the Canadian people to say to which party is due the credit, to the party that made the policy or to the party that only adopted that policy to save itself from defeat.

"The Canadian Pacific Railway policy of the Liberal-Conservative party was denounced as a visionary project, incapable of accomplishment or of being operated if constructed. Where is the Canadian today who will venture to say that the construction of Canada's great transcontinental railway was a mistake?

"If there is one policy with which the Liberal-Conservative party has been more consistently identified than any other, it is the policy of maintaining British connection. The completion of Confederation, the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the repudiation of unrestricted reciprocity with the United States were all inspired largely by the determination to maintain at all hazards and at all cost, Canada's priceless birth-right as a part of the British Empire. Even while the Liberal-Conservative party has been in opposition it has successfully enforced the duty of Canada to aid Great Britain in maintaining the integrity of the Empire.

"There remain two important planks in the platform of the Liberal-Conservative party yet to be made effective—the establishment of a fast line of steamships between Canada and the United Kingdom, and the arrangement of a system of reciprocal preferential trade between the

Mother Country and the Dominion. When our party was defeated, the fast line service was an accomplished fact, and the line would have been in operation in May, 1898, had not the Liberal Government, by initiating new negotiations, caused the indefinite postponement of the project.

"The duty of Her Majesty's loyal Opposition is to exercise its vast influence in restraining a tendency to pernicious legislation and in giving a loyal support to proposals of the Government which commend themselves as in the interests of the country, while initiating itself such measures for the common weal as are neglected by the administration."

#### THE FINANCES.

In the budget speech, which was delivered on March 14, Mr. Fielding, the minister of finance, intimated that there would be no tariff changes, and took a hopeful view of the situation generally. The surplus of revenue over ordinary expenditure in the year 1899-1900 he put at \$8,054,715. For the then current year, 1900-1901, he estimated the revenue at \$52,750,000, and the expenditure at \$46,000,000. For the "next year," 1901-02, he thought the regular expenditure would be about \$52,500,000, with the revenue the same as for 1900-1901. He dwelt on the growth of foreign trade and the circulation of Dominion notes as evidences of commercial prosperity. He announced that the payment of bounties for the production of iron and steel would be made out of "capital," and not regarded as a revenue charge. He held that the hope of obtaining a preference in the British markets for Canadian produce was futile. Mr. Osler, who replied for the opposition, spoke strongly against the railway subsidy abuse, and contended that men of enterprise and capital could be found to build commercially needed railways in Canada, just as they were found in the United States. He condemned the present preferential tariff as, through the operations of trade in Great Britain, tending to encourage the importation of Belgian and German-made goods which were only put through a finishing process in British mills, and so became entitled to the 33½ per cent. reduction on importation into Canada.

#### THE TARIFF AND PREFERENCE.

The tariff views of the Conservative opposition were set out in a resolution, moved by Mr. Borden, in the following terms:

"That in the opinion of this House, the welfare of this country requires a pronounced policy of adequate protection and encouragement at all times to the labour, agricultural, manufacturing, mining and other industrial interests of Canada.

"That, in the opinion of this House, the adoption of a policy of mutual trade preference within the Empire would prove of great benefit to the mother country and to the colonies, and would greatly promote the pros-

perity, unity and progress of the Empire as a whole, and that the present time, when the Commonwealth of Australia is laying the foundation of its fiscal system, is particularly opportune for taking prompt and energetic steps towards the furtherance of this object.

"This House is further of opinion that equivalent or adequate duties should be imposed by Canada upon the products and manufactures of countries not within the Empire in all cases where such countries fail to admit Canadian products and manufactures upon fair terms, and that the Government should take for this purpose all such available measures as may be found necessary."

Mr. Borden condemned Sir Wilfrid Laurier for having at the London conference of colonial premiers in 1897 temporarily thrown away the chances of preferential trade with Great Britain. He was, he said, prepared to stand for the unity of the Empire as strongly as any man, and would support the claims of any government which would spend its last dollar and send its last man in support of the integrity of the Empire against any foe which might threaten. Tariffs, however, were not matters of sentiment, but of commercial consideration.

The division was taken on the morning of March 29, and showed 64 yeas to 118 nays, a majority for the government of 54.

#### THE FINANCES.

The financial administration was the subject of considerable discussion during the session. The situation from an opposition point of view was summed up in an amendment to a government motion, proposed by Mr. Borden in the following terms:—

"That the total expenditure as shown by the Public Accounts during each fiscal year from 1892 to 1900, both inclusive, was as follows:—

1892 .. .. .	\$42,272,136
1893 .. .. .	40,853,727
1894 .. .. .	43,006,233
1895 .. .. .	42,872,338
1896 .. .. .	44,096,385
1897 .. .. .	42,972,755
1898 .. .. .	45,334,281
1899 .. .. .	51,542,635
1900 .. .. .	52,717,466

"That the Minister of Finance estimates that the total revenue for the current year ending June 30, 1901, will be \$52,750,000.

"That notwithstanding this very large revenue the Minister of Finance estimates that the public debt will be increased during the current year by about \$1,800,000.

"That the total amounts which this House has been asked to vote during the present session, together with items of expenditure authorized by statute, are substantially as follows:—

Supplementary estimates, 1901 . . . . .	\$ 3,729,716	
Supplementary estimates, 1902 . . . . .	30,000	
		\$ 3,759,716
Main estimates, 1902 . . . . .	50,398,823	
Supplementary estimates, 1902 . . . . .	8,369,241	
Supplementary estimates, 1902 . . . . .	1,240,476	
		60,008,540
Railway subsidies . . . . .	3,462,472	
Further railway subsidies . . . . .	96,000	
		3,558,472
		67,326,729
Annual subsidy to steamship line between Canada and France . . . . .		100,000
Total . . . . .		\$67,426,729

"That the Finance Minister estimates that during the ensuing year at least one million dollars will be required to pay the bounties on iron and steel, and that the sum may be somewhat larger.

"That this House desires to place on record its opinion that the expenditure for the year ending 30th June, 1901, and the proposed expenditure for the year ending 30th June, 1902, are excessive and extravagant, and its regret that the Government, with the exceptionally large revenues at its command, has not only failed to reduce but has largely increased the public debt; and has not shown proper appreciation of the extreme difficulty if not impossibility, of reducing in future years the very high standard of expenditure which is being fixed during a period of great prosperity."

The government's general defence was on the "growing time" theory, the claim being that the increase in population and trade and the general needs of the country called for and justified the outlays that had been made and that were intended to be made. Mr. Borden's amendment was defeated in one of the last divisions of the session, in a vote of 100 to 51.

## THE KING'S OATH.

One of the most interesting debates of the session took place on the subject of the King's accession oath, some sections of which are worded so as to be offensive to Roman Catholics. Mr. Costigan brought up the subject by an amendment to a government motion to the effect:

"That an humble address be presented to His Most Gracious Majesty the King, as follows:—

"Most Gracious Majesty,—Your Majesty's most faithful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave most humbly to represent:

"That as a token of the civil and religious liberties and of the equality of rights guaranteed to all British subjects in the Canadian confederation as well as under the British constitution, the British Sovereign should not be called to make any declaration offensive to the religious belief of any subject of the British Crown.

"That by virtue of Bill of Rights and the Act of Settlement, the British Sovereign, on the first day of the meeting of the first Parliament; or at the coronation, is called upon to make the following declaration:—

"I, A.B., by the grace of God, King (or Queen) of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, do solemnly and sincerely, in the presence of God, profess, testify and declare that I do believe that in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper there is not any transubstantiation of the elements of bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ, at or after the consecration thereof by any person whatsoever; and that the invocation or adoration of the Virgin Mary or any other saint, and the sacrifice of the Mass, as they are now used in the Church of Rome, are superstitious and idolatrous. And I do solemnly, in the presence of God, profess, testify and declare that I do make this declaration, and each and every part thereof, in the plain and ordinary sense of the words read unto me, as they are commonly understood by English Protestants, without any evasion, equivocation or mental reservation whatsoever, and without any dispensation already granted me for this purpose by the Pope or any other authority or person whatsoever, or without any hope of such dispensation from any person or authority whatsoever, or without thinking that I am or can be acquitted before God or man, or absolved in this declaration or any part thereof, although the Pope or any other person or persons, or power whatsoever, should dispense with or annul the same or declare that it was null and void from the beginning.'

"That such a declaration is offensive to the convictions of all Roman Catholics.

"That the staunch loyalty of Your Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects in Canada and throughout British possessions should exempt them from any offensive reference to their religion by their Sovereign.

"That in the opinion of this House the declaration referred to in the above mentioned Acts should be amended by eliminating therefrom all those expressions which are especially offensive to the religious belief of any subjects of the British Crown."

There was some criticism of the terms of the resolution, but the principle it declared was generally approved of by the speakers in a debate that was of a high order both as regards the tone and the knowledge shown of the conditions when the oath was devised. The division showed 125 to 19 in favor of the amendment.

The oath was the subject of considerable discussion, also, in Great Britain. It was considered by a committee of peers, consisting of the Lord Chancellor (Lord Halsbury), the Marquis of Salisbury, the Duke of Argyll, Earl Spencer, Earl Cadogan, the Earl of Crewe, the Earl of Dunraven, and Lord Tweedmouth. This committee reported that the declaration required of the sovereign on his accession by the Bill of Rights can be modified advantageously, and for the future should be as follows, viz.:

"I, by the grace of God, King (or Queen) of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, do solemnly and sincerely, in the presence of God, profess, testify, and declare that I do believe that in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper there is not any transubstantiation of the elements of bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ at or after the consecration thereof by any person whatsoever. And I do believe that the invocation or adoration of the Virgin Mary or any saint, and the sacrifice of the mass as they are now used in the Church of Rome, are contrary to the Protestant religion. And I do solemnly, in the presence of God, profess, testify and declare that I do make this declaration and every part thereof unreservedly."

This did not meet the approval of leading Roman Catholics. Cardinal Vaughan and the Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church in England issued a memorandum in which they implored Parliament not to encroach upon the domain of theology and single out doctrines "professed by the majority of Christians" for denunciation by the sovereign on his accession to the throne. The bishops said that it would be "an act of national folly to begin this century by raising a storm of religious anger and indignation that would grow in extent and gather in intensity throughout the empire." Lord Salisbury, however, acted on the committee's recommendation, and introduced in the House of Lords a bill to amend the declaration. There had been, he said, only two small modifications. During the debates it was noticed by some of the Roman Catholic peers that the words "the adoration of the Virgin Mary" were not in their view theologically correct. What had been done was to leave out the words to which the Roman Catholic peers objected. Another objection taken was that on account of the vague grammatical structure of the sentence they had used language which would render it possible, as it was expressed in

debate, for the Pope himself to make the declaration. For his own part he always thought that was a hypercritical mode of construing the declaration, but when the blot was pointed out it was of course necessary to remove it. Therefore the words "in which I believe" were added to the words "contrary to the Protestant religion," making it a clear declaration of his faith on the part of the Sovereign making the Declaration. These were the only changes which had been made, but he was aware that others had been asked for. The question whether the declaration should be abolished altogether, he continued, was not worth discussing at this moment; but as far as His Majesty's Government were concerned, and, he believed, as far as the great majority of both Houses were concerned, there would be strenuous opposition to the abolition of this time-honoured declaration. He was content to take the declaration as it had come down to us with the correction of obvious defects. The House of Lords after some amendments had been voted down, adopted the principle of the bill on the second reading; but it was not pressed.

#### SMELTING SUBSIDIES.

The subsidy system was during the session extended to include the smelting of lead from Canadian ores, at the rate of \$5 a ton during the calendar year 1902, \$4 during 1903, \$3 during 1904, \$2 during 1905, and \$1 during 1906, the total sum payable in any one year, however, not to exceed \$100,000.

#### PAY OF MEMBERS.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier was the mover of the following resolution, which went through both houses with little comment: "That it is expedient to amend section 25 of Chapter 11 of the Revised Statutes of Canada so as to provide that the sessional allowance of one thousand dollars payable as therein provided to each member of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada shall be increased to the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars, beginning with the present session."

#### A. P.E.I. GRANT.

There was criticism of a "better terms" resolution in favor of Prince Edward Island, which province had alleged a grievance against the Dominion because there had not been provided a sufficiently good winter service with the main land. A payment of \$30,000 a year, beginning with July 1, 1901, was recommended in a resolution submitted by the government, "to be paid and accepted in full settlement of all claims of the said province against the Dominion of Canada on account of alleged non-fulfilment of the terms of union between the Dominion and the said province as respects the maintenance of efficient steam communication between the island and the mainland."

## A NOVA SCOTIA PAYMENT.

Force was also given to an arrangement by which the Dominion was condemned to pay the province of Nova Scotia \$671,836 for its claims in connection with the Eastern Extension Railway. Originally the Dominion Government owned a railway line from Truro to New Glasgow. When it was extended to the Gut of Canso the province gave a bonus of \$3,000 a mile on condition that if the company which had become interested in it failed to operate the road, the whole line from Truro to the Gut of Canso should become the property of the province. To this the Dominion agreed. The company could not operate the line, and it was arranged that it should be taken over by the province on October 1st, 1883. Meantime the Dominion stepped in with a demand that the province should fully equip the line with rolling stock and should agree that its rates should be based on those of the Intercolonial. These terms the province could not fulfil, and the Dominion took over the road. Sir John Thompson, himself a Nova Scotian, declined to recognize the justice of the provincial demand, and Mr. Haggart said that this was because of an agreement with the province to the effect that the line should be taken over and operated by the Dominion, and that the Dominion should put a ferry on the Gut of Canso, and extend the line to Sydney, C.B. This had been done. The aid the province had given to the line was not lost, because the road is in operation as part of the Intercolonial system. Mr. Haggart intimated that this agreement had not been submitted to the arbitrators, and Mr. Borden declared that there was no fact set forth in the award to justify its result. The arbitration was only a means to find a way to make a resolved on payment, through which the Dominion unjustifiably suffers, for the benefit of local politicians in alliance with the federal ministers.

## A BOER WAR DEBATE.

Mr. Bourassa, the member for Labelle, was to fore again on the South African war issue. He proposed a resolution in the following terms:—

"That whilst strictly adhering to the fundamental principle of Canadian autonomy and refusing to admit that the intervention of Canada in South Africa has committed this country to any future participation in the wars and policy of Great Britain.

"This House thinks that the contribution of Canada in the South African war, both in armed help and public expenditure, entitles the Canadian people to express an opinion on the matter.

"This House therefore humbly reminds His Majesty King Edward VII. that the glorious reign of his august mother, Queen Victoria, whose memory shall ever be cherished by Canadians of all origins and creeds, was inaugurated in bloodshed and rebellion in this part of the dominions; that

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peace and prosperity was subsequently restored and for ever when Her Majesty's advisers understood, as Lord Grey told in his instructions to Lord Elgin, Governor of Canada, that it was 'neither possible nor desirable to carry on the government of any of the British provinces in North America in opposition to the opinions of its inhabitants;' that since that time, Her Majesty has found in no portion of her Empire a more faithful, devoted and contented people than her French-Canadian subjects.

"This House therefore expresses the hope and desire that His Majesty's Government will endeavour to conclude in South Africa an honourable peace founded upon the law of nations which guarantees independence to all civilized peoples and upon the true British traditions of respect to all nations and religious convictions and to the spirit of colonial autonomy.

"This House further declares that there is no necessity for sending any more Canadian troops to South Africa, and that the enlistment of recruits for the South African Constabulary should not be allowed to take place in Canada."

This was defeated on a vote of 3 to 144; the yeas being Messrs. Bourassa (Labelle), Angers (Charlevoix), and Monet (Laprairie and Naperville).

#### SALE OF SENATORS' SEATS.

A committee of the Senate, appointed on motion of Sir Mackenzie Bowell, held an enquiry into a charge made at a political meeting at Owen Sound on October 12, that an agent of the Government had demanded \$10,000 from Mr. Herman H. Cook as the price of an appointment to a vacancy in the Senate. Mr. Cook, who was an old Liberal, and who held a seat in the House of Commons for Simcoe as a supporter of the Liberal party, repeated this charge in an affidavit printed in the Toronto newspapers of October 31. The principal witness before the committee was Mr. Cook, who declared in his testimony that in 1896 he was an applicant for a senatorship, and that he continued to press his claims until the appointment after Sir Oliver Mowat's resignation. He saw Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the matter, and was advised by him to see also Sir Richard Cartwright and Sir Oliver Mowat. The latter was not cordial when Mr. Cook interviewed him, but Sir Richard Cartwright was prepared to advocate his claim for a second vacancy that was looked for. The first vacancy was to be given to a gentleman (understood to be Mr. George A. Cox), who had assisted the party with money, and whom Mr. Cook was willing to give way to. Mr. Cook saw other leading Liberals on the matter, among them being Mr. M. C. Cameron, who was later appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Northwest Territories. From Mr. Cameron he received several confidential notes bearing on his chances, and saying

who the aspirants were and which ministers favored them.\* Then came to him a telegram:

"To H. H. Cook,

"Oct. 1st, 1896.

"From Ottawa, Ont.

"Will be in Toronto tomorrow at 7; meet me." "M. C. Cameron."

Mr. Cook met Mr. Cameron, and the following gives his recollection of what followed:—

"When he stepped off the train he said to me he was on his way home. . . . He said, 'I am going to have breakfast, and come in with me while I am eating breakfast.' While at breakfast, he pulled a letter from his pocket and opened it with a table knife, and said: 'I have a letter here from Sir Richard Cartwright, given to me just as I was leaving Ottawa, and I have not opened it myself.' . . . It said, 'Our friend Cook must surely do something in this connection, or something like that. I asked him what did that mean; he said it meant a senatorship, and I asked him what is that. He said ten thousand dollars . . . I demurred. I was very indignant. I said I would not give a cent. I had served the party long enough to have an appointment and that I would not give one red cent for that appointment or any other . . . We went out on the platform and before he stepped on the car we were talking, talking pretty loudly, and I was considerably excited, and he begged me to speak low for fear some people would hear what we had to say."

Mr. Cook further said that he had recognized the writing as Sir Richard Cartwright's. Later, when he met Sir Richard, he spoke of the demand made upon him, and reported Sir Richard as replying, "Well, Mr. Cameron wanted to get some money for party purposes, and he took this means of obtaining it." Mr. Cook said the letter mentioned no sum.

Mr. Cook also described an interview he had with Mr. W. T. R. Preston, later appointed an immigration agent by the Laurier Government:—

"When he came into my office from the corridor, from the hall, to my outer office, he passed through the outer office and he said, 'Good morning, Mr. Cook'—or rather, 'Good morning, Mr. Senator.' I said, 'Good morning, Mr. Preston,' and then he walked in and closed the door behind him, and he said that he had returned from Ottawa, and was instructed to ask me for ten thousand dollars for the appointment. He told me either—I have forgotten whether he said the Government or Sir Richard Cartwright told him to come and see me, and I told him most emphatically that I would not give him ten thousand dollars, or the Government, or Sir Richard Cartwright, or anyone else for a senatorship, and he stated, 'Well, if you don't give it, you won't get the appointment. They are very desirous of giving it to you, and want to give it to you, but they won't give it to you without you pay the ten thousand dollars. You are able to pay it, and they want money for party purposes.'

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Mr. Hieland Hancock, bookkeeper for the Ontario Lumber Company, testified to hearing Mr. Preston, when entering Mr. Cook's office on the occasion referred to, say, "Good morning, Mr. Senator." After Mr. Cook saw Mr. Preston out, he came over to Mr. Hancock and said: "What do you think of that damn scoundrel, Preston, . . . . He wanted me to pay ten thousand dollars for a senatorship."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier in giving his testimony declared it to be absolutely untrue that he and other members of the Cabinet had, through an agent, offered Mr. Cook a senatorship for \$10,000. Sir Richard Cartwright testified in the same sense. Mr. Preston said that his only talk with Mr. Cook on the senatorship matter was to warn him against offering money for it. The committee reported the evidence to the Senate without making any comments.

#### THE CENSUS.

The taking of the census was the occasion for sending out two circulars which led to animated discussions. Mr. Thomas Cote had been appointed from the staff of *La Patrie*, Hon. J. I. Tarte's Montreal paper, to be assistant census commissioner. In this capacity he issued, from the Department of Public Works, a confidential circular to the French-speaking clergymen and other prominent French-speaking residents, in which, after pointing out the purposes of the census, he said:

"There is another thing to which I particularly desire to draw your attention, and that is the peculiar situation of the groups of French families in your district. In the census of 1891 the people of French origin in the Maritime Provinces, in Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and in Ontario, did not receive justice. A large number of citizens of French origin were enumerated in the census of 1891 as being of English origin.

"The true cause of this injustice has never been thoroughly known. Perhaps it was owing to the fact that a large number of our compatriots in the provinces above named, and especially in your locality, do not now speak French, and even in some cases have changed their names. When the enumerator went to their houses in 1891 they answered, no doubt, without reflection, that speaking only English they should be enumerated as forming a part of the population of English origin. That is no reason, however, why citizens who are really of French origin should be enumerated as such.

"I have reason to believe that there will be fewer errors this year than in the past, on account of the changes which have been made in the census tables.

"But will you permit me to ask you to exercise your influence on all citizens of French origin whom you know, in order that they may answer accurately and correctly the census officials.

"See that they do not forget to declare that they are really of French origin, although they may not now speak French, and although they may have changed their names, as, for example, in the case of those named Poirier, who now call themselves Perry; those named Leblanc, who now call themselves White, etc.

"Will you permit me also to ask you to give these instructions and these explanations to all citizens of French origin whom you know.

"Will you be good enough to advise your people to answer correctly the questions which will be put to them by the enumerators, assuring them that they need fear no increase of taxes, since the census has not this object in view; and also not to hesitate to make known the real value of their properties. But, above all, insist, I beg of you, that the true origin of all our compatriots may be carefully registered by the census officials."

Ministers in Parliament defended the circular as being intended to secure correct answers to the census schedules; but admitted that no such messages were addressed to English-speaking residents in French districts. Mr. Fisher, the minister to whose department the census staff nominally belonged, said on April 26 that the circulars were printed at the office of *Le Temps*, a French paper at Ottawa, that they were not intended to be marked "confidential." He added that "a large element in Quebec is absent temporarily from time to time in the United States; these persons were really citizens of Canada and should be counted as such." It was to get these names on the census list that the circulars were issued.

The other circular was issued to census enumerators in Ontario by "the machine." It required the enumerators to make a record, on a form provided, of the name of each male of over 18 years, with his politics, date of birth, address, nationality and religion, and to send the filled-in forms to the Liberal member or latest Liberal candidate in each constituency. Such action was an open violation of the law, and when attention was called to the scandal publicly, Mr. Fisher ordered all enumerators to destroy such of the schedules as they had filled in.

#### A TARTE-PREFONTAINE QUARREL.

A government proposal that had an unexpected result was connected with the harbor of Montreal. The port of Montreal is in charge of a commission of eleven members, six of whom are appointed by the government. Its revenues are derived from dues levied on merchandise passing over its wharves. It receives no grant from Parliament either for its ordinary expenditure or for improvement works. At the instance of Mr. Tarte, however, a sum of \$500,000 was voted for a wharf, at *Maisonneuve*, below the city, which it has been intimated the government will, when it is completed, manage independently of the commission. To enable the commission to carry out projected improvements, the government proposed and Parliament agreed to the making of an advance upon the bonds

of the commission, on which the commission would pay interest at the rate of 3 per cent., of a sum not exceeding a million dollars, to be used in constructing grain elevators and other terminal facilities. The resolutions included a clause "That no such advance shall be made unless the plans, specifications and estimates for the works to be performed by the said corporation and on which the money so to be advanced is to be expended have been first submitted to and approved by the Minister of Public Works." And this was what led to trouble. An arrangement was made in 1899 with a syndicate headed by Mr. W. J. Conners, a Buffalo elevator capitalist, for the erection of an elevator and freight sheds at Windmill Point, but the terms were such that capital could not be secured by the promoters, and steps were taken by the commission to legally cancel the lease under which operations had been begun. Then Captain Wolvin, of Duluth, the representative of a large western forwarding interest, made a proposition to build and operate an elevator, which the commission was inclined to consider with some favor; but it Mr. Tarte rejected in exercise of his powers under the above-quoted clause. Next the Harbor Commission called for tenders for the erection of an elevator to be under its own control, and accepted that of Mr. Jamieson, an experienced elevator builder, for a sum of \$642,000. The plans for the structure Mr. Tarte rejected, after getting the report of three engineers. The public interest was chiefly in the semi-political aspect the case assumed. The members of the commission did not take kindly to the annulment of their work, and some plain expressions of opinion were made use of. Mr. Prefontaine, M.P., as mayor of Montreal, is a member of the commission. He objected to Mr. Tarte's act, and *La Patrie*, a paper with which Mr. Tarte is popularly connected, in response, printed some sharp criticisms of the municipal administration of Montreal during Mr. Prefontaine's term. Mr. Prefontaine retorted in a press interview, in which, among other things, he is reported as saying:—

"That attack on me was most uncalled for and cowardly, coming from a minister of the Crown and against a friend of the Government."

"It shows simply that the man (Mr. Tarte) is out of his head. It shows that he wants to get out of the party himself or get me out. As regards getting me out of the party, he has a hard road to travel. He is too new in the ranks. Unfortunately our friends, who were suspicious about him, have come now to the conclusion that he wants to rule the Government.

"Does the man imagine for an instant that he will grossly insult such an important Board as the Harbor Commissioners—sneer at them when he is called upon like a gentleman to apologize and explain himself!

"We would be knaves if we were to act differently from what we are doing, and try to sift to the bottom the cowardly insinuations that he has made against the character and reputation of men who cannot be allowed even to be weighed in the balance with him.

"Like as if we didn't know his game, which is purely and simply to have all the work in the port under his control."

"The whole thing amounts to this, that we can't have anything more to do with the man, he having proved himself not only now, but in other circumstances, unfit for the position he occupies, and the hope of the Liberal party is that the head of the Government will understand it at last."

"The man is what we call in French 'un nevrose,' seeing enemies everywhere and not knowing half the time what he is talking about."

A somewhat prolonged controversy followed, in which La Patrie defended Mr. Tarte's honor and policy from the attacks made upon them; but the end is seemingly not yet.

#### AN OPEN LETTER WAR.

Another evidence of the division between "old" and "new" Liberals was given by Mr. R. L. Richardson, the unseated member for Lisgar, who addressed Sir Wilfrid Laurier in an open letter, in the course of which, after referring to the result of his election trial, he said, addressing the Premier:

"The Lisgar protest proceedings were conducted under the auspices and instructions of your western lieutenant, the minister of the interior, who, in the matter, was collaborating with the leaders of the local Conservative organization, which your Winnipeg newspaper organ occasionally designates as the "Tory machine." With the evidence against me, collected by the strenuous efforts of this 'holy alliance,' your are doubtless familiar. In view of the notorious character of the campaign, conducted by your own western lieutenant in his own constituency of Brandon, even he would hardly assert that the onslaught on me was made in the interest of political morality, or because of his desire for the promotion of purity in elections, or for the extirpation of electoral corruption.

\* \* \* \* \*

"Now what was the actual motive of the campaign against me, and why was a so-called Liberal nominated to oppose me at the last election, at the instance again of your western lieutenant, who supplied funds and libitum to ensure the nominee's election? The answer naturally to be expected would be that I, who was in 1896 elected as a Liberal, had violated my ante-election pledges, or neglected my duty to my constituents, and was, therefore, not a good Liberal.' But this answer is not available. I was elected in 1896 to support you, but I was elected to support you as leader of the Liberal party for the purpose of carrying out a specific programme. That programme is set out in the platform of the Liberal party, and that platform embodies, in my view, a contract of the Liberal party with the Canadian people."

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Mr. Richardson then quotes from the Liberal platform of 1893, and contends that the Government has been false to its pledges in regard to the tariff, dealing particularly with the duty on agricultural implements. He also argues that the Government has abandoned its policy of retrenchment, and violated its pledges in regard to patronage abuses, independence of Parliament and Senate reform. In reference to the Government's transportation policy, he says:—

"But in no matter of public policy has the whole spirit of Liberalism, properly so called, been so grossly outraged as its policy on the railway question. Not only has the transportation monopoly been more firmly entrenched than ever, and transportation interests of the people more hopelessly compromised and complicated, but the very Government has been handed over to a junta of railway promoters and magnates, who rule by open corruption, and who feel their position so impregnable that they sneer at the efforts of the few who have endeavored to stand up against the tide of political insanity and debauchery which has flooded the legislature. Franchises of enormous value have been given away, and millions of public money have been given along with them, presumably to enable the beneficiaries to buy the support necessary to the ratification of the scandalous and insane transactions. These details have been justified in some cases by broad and deliberate misstatements of fact, and in others by arguments, so contemptible to their puerility as to be unworthy of serious controversy."

Mr. Richardson then charges that the "so-called Liberal party of Canada" has violated or neglected all the essential principles and policies of Liberalism, and that it is simply a "Grit machine" with Sir Wilfrid Laurier as its principal "boss"—at least nominally. He continues:—

"Read or recall the policies enunciated and the pledges given in the Liberal platform of 1893. Review the performances of your government and party since your advent to office. When you shall have done this I challenge you to assert that the performance of your Government has not been a complete repudiation of the policy and the platform, and an utter abandonment of the principles of Liberalism as laid down therein. The policy of the Liberal party which follows you today is the policy of the party which followed Sir Charles Tupper in 1896. His party publicly and deliberately avowed the policy; your party has appropriated and pursued it, whilst professing something entirely different. You thus add hypocrisy to error. You might call your party a red party or a blue party, or perhaps, still more appropriate, a Tammany party; it is certainly anything but a Liberal party."

\* \* \* \* \*

"Let me say, that to my mind, the chief crime that has been perpetrated against the people of Canada, in connection with your advent to office, has not been the pecuniary loss which they have sustained on ac-

count of your failure to put in practice the policy advocated in opposition; the chief crime has been the blow struck at the moral standards of the people. Who will blame the masses if they emulate the example of those in highest authority? If, therefore, the people witness on the part of the authorities a wholesale repudiation of pledges and principles, coupled with an exhibition of the most sinister cynicism and contempt for all who have the temerity to protest, what is bound to be the effect? Need I ask you this question? Your experiences during the past two or three years in listening to the demands of all and sundry who follow the camp for the pickings they hope to receive, will enable you to furnish the answer. You will scarcely deny that there is a wholesome breaking down of political standards and moral public sanctions. For this state of affairs you must be held largely responsible. The world may count you successful because with good harvests, a buoyant revenue, and much political manipulation, you have succeeded in maintaining yourself in power, but at what a cost to posterity? Had you earnestly adhered to the principles and platform of your party while in opposition, you would today have been as firmly entrenched in the hearts of the Canadian people as you would have been in office. The people were pining for the inauguration of a patriotic, clean and economical policy, such as you had promised, and they would have loyally stood by you had you inaugurated and maintained it. They asked for the bread which in opposition you had so repeatedly promised, and they were given the stone which you had previously denounced."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied to these attacks, also in an open letter, devoting his attention to a section of Mr. Richardson's letter in which he had referred to the failure of the Premier to raise his hand to shield an old supporter during the attack made upon his seat in Parliament, and concluding:—

"You say, in so many words, that 'no man knew better than I did the history and facts connected with the case,' and that, knowing such history and facts, 'I stood by and allowed a political crime which I could have stopped by raising a finger, to be perpetrated;' and that all this 'proves that if I was not primarily responsible I was at least particeps criminis.' So, you call the public to witness that, in your estimation, when you were charged with having been elected by fraud, and assistance from some of those public corporations which you so often denounce with apparent indignation, it was a crime on my part to allow the law to take its course, and to let it be proved that you were guilty as charged.

"If I were to enter into any defence, I might urge that little did I suppose that the apostle of virtue would expect to be shielded from his own derelictions by him whose chief crime he had often declared 'was the blow struck at the moral standard of the people.'

"But I enter into no defence. I do not feel called upon to do so. The public have now the exact measure of what is your conception of 'the moral standards of the people,' and they will now understand the true

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inwardness of your shriek against 'political debauchery.' They will come to a conclusion which others, better and more clearly informed, had had an opportunity of forming, and had formed."

In a retort to this, Mr. Richardson asked Sir Wilfrid Laurier if, in regard to other constituencies than Lisgar, protests were not dropped as a quid pro quo for the convenient misapprehension of the law, which induced certain Conservative politicians in Manitoba to delay the filing of a protest against the election of the Minister of the Interior and his one follower from the province, till it was too late? Was it not, in short, a mere vulgar case of "saw-off," one of the most demoralizing forms of political iniquity? Mr. Richardson's second open letter continues:—

"Whilst you are on your pedestal it might not be yet too late to enquire into the unprotected election of your western lieutenant, which was simply a saturnalia of corruption, and the most scandalous election that has even taken place in western, and possibly, in all Canada. You will have no difficulty to getting evidence. I will see to that.

"You might also enquire as to the source from which he obtained the funds with which to debauch the Lisgar electorate on behalf of my 'Liberal' opponent, who was, nevertheless, defeated. You might enquire as to the secret fountain from which the supplies were to be obtained for the attempted subornation of perjured evidence by means of which it was hoped I would be disqualified and discredited. Your debased and unscrupulous sleuth-hounds and hirelings paid but scant respect to your nationality, when they endeavored by offering money bribes to induce certain of your compatriots in Lisgar to swear falsely that I had attempted to corrupt them. To the credit of your countrymen it is to be recorded that they declined to sell their honor, and one of them, with that chivalrous sympathy with the persecuted which we are accustomed to associate with the best French character, published over his own name an indignant expose of the iniquitous and insulting proposition.

"No, Sir Wilfrid, you gloated over my unseating, not because you wished to promote electoral purity, not because you believed that I was a corruptionist, but simply because you realized that I was thoroughly alive to the nature of the comedy of 'Liberal' Government which is being put upon the boards at Ottawa, with yourself in the role of chief comedian. You knew that I was determined to take no part in the farce myself, but on the contrary was bound, to the extent of my limited ability, to expose it. This is why I was unseated."

#### TWO LAURIER SPEECHES.

Two speeches made during the recess of Parliament by Sir Wilfrid Laurier attracted some attention. Speaking at a luncheon at the Toronto Industrial Fair on August 27, he said there had been a time when he wanted to reform everything, but nowadays "I find that I am very much

of a Conservative." He had no doubt, he said, that most business men would agree that the tariff was very well as it stood.

Speaking at the banquet at Montreal of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Sir Wilfrid Laurier declared, "We are not sending any more reciprocity delegations to Washington."

#### THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE.

On the 21st of June there was held in London the first meeting of a conference called by Mr. Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, to ascertain the views of the colonies on the question of representation on the court of final appeal for the colonies—the Judicial Committee of Privy Council. The Colonial Office despatch said: "His Majesty's Government were anxious to do all in their power to meet the views at which, after full consideration the colonies might, with practical unanimity, arrive; but it was entirely contrary to the wish of His Majesty's Government to press any change upon the colonies which would not be in accordance with their desires." At the gathering there were present Sir F. B. Finlay, attorney-general, and Sir Edward Carson, solicitor-general, representing Great Britain; Hon. David Mills, Canada; Judge H. E. A. Hodges, of Victoria, Australia; Hon. James Rose Innes, Cape Colony; Sir James Prendergast, New Zealand; Judge J. H. Emerson, Newfoundland; Mr. William B. Morcom, Natal; Sir William J. Smith, British Guiana; Sir John Edge, India, and Mr. Bertram Cox, of the Colonial Office. As the result of the deliberations, the despatch stated, that "the majority of the delegates were of opinion that appeals should continue to lie from the colonies and from India to His Majesty in Council; that appointments to the Judicial Committee should be from time to time made in such numbers as might be considered necessary from the colonies and from India; that the persons appointed should, if judges, vacate any judicial appointment held at the time of their appointment to the Privy Council; but that the selection of persons so appointed should not be limited to judges and ex-judges. The delegates were further of opinion that the colonial members to be appointed should be appointed for life or for a term of years; and the suggestion was also put forward that sufficiently ample salaries should be provided; that arrangements should be made for securing a larger attendance of Lords of Appeal to sit on the Judicial Committee, and that with a view to avoidance of delay the colonies should suggest any alterations and amendments which they considered desirable in the various orders-in-council, regulating appeals to the Privy Council."

Mr. Chamberlain's dispatch, announcing the decision of the conference concludes:—

"As I have previously stated, it would be impossible should the colonies not be practically unanimous in their recommendations to make any drastic changes in the constitution or procedure of the existing courts of

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appeal. Moreover, it is apparent that the majority of the delegates are in substance satisfied with the existing system, though they offer suggestions which will have the careful consideration of His Majesty's Government for the amendment of the present system of colonial appeal on matters of detail.

"The result of the conference has been to show that no far-reaching alteration in the present tribunal is desired, or would be considered satisfactory by the colonies generally, and so long as the colonies are of that opinion, His Majesty's Government do not propose to make any material changes for the establishment of an Imperial Court of Appeal."

#### IN ONTARIO.

The feature of the work of the session of the Ontario Legislature was the introduction by the Government of a bill to extend the existence of the Legislature until the close of the following session. It is provided in the British North America Act that the term of each Legislature shall be four years, and by this limitation the present house would cease to exist on March 29. The alleged object of the extension was to enable the members to meet at the usual time and conclude their work before holding an election. The proposal was attacked as inconsistent, and it was pointed out that when, in 1716, in the British Parliament, whose powers are unlimited by any written instrument, it was proposed, in face of a serious national peril, to extend the term of the House of Commons, the Peers protested against the measure because "it is agreed that the House of Commons must be chosen by the people, and when so chosen they are truly the representatives of the people, which they cannot be properly said to be, when continued for a longer time than that for which they are chosen; for after that time they are chosen by the Parliament, and not the people, who are thereby deprived of the only remedy which they have against those who either do not understand or through corruption do wrongfully betray the trust reposed in them; which remedy is, to chose better men in their places."

The Legislature, in spite of the doubt as to its power to do what was proposed, adopted the bill and it became law.

A series of resolutions giving aid to railways was also adopted, the favored roads being the following:—

- (1) To the Bracebridge & Trading Railway, \$49,000.
- (2) To the Bruce Mines & Algoma Railway, \$39,000.
- (3) To a railway at or near Bolton Creek, in the Township of Osa to the iron mines in the Township of Lanark, \$75,000.
- (4) To the Norwood & Apsley Railway, \$75,000.
- (5) To the Port Arthur and St. Joe Railway, \$60,000 and 150,000 acres of land.

The government also introduced a measure to give \$75,000 a year for 3 years to aid in establishing a beet sugar industry in the province.

#### QUEBEC.

The Quebec Legislature's session was short and uneventful. The Conservative opposition had been reduced by the general election to six members, and no issue of great importance was brought up. Some discussion arose after the prorogation over the enactment of a bill dealing with contested elections. One clause provides:—

"The trial upon the merits of every election petition now pending, as well as of any future petition, must have been commenced within the three months which followed the publication, under Art. 213 of the Quebec Election Act, 1895, in the Quebec Official Gazette, by the clerk of the Crown in Chancery, of the notice of the election of the member; if not, such petition shall lapse absolutely, be perempted and become null and of no effect."

The effect of this was to nullify all proceedings in contested elections and to confirm the members whose titles to their seats had been attacked. Mr. G. A. Nantel, who was interested in the Terrebonne case, petitioned the Dominion government for the disallowance of the act, alleging that it took away from the rights of litigants, suppressed the action of the tribunals, put aside private rights, and was contrary to public order. The Dominion Government refused to interfere and all the petitions against members were nullified.

A bill passed during the session reduced the number of ministers with portfolios from 7 to 6.

#### MANITOBA.

In Manitoba the event of the session of the Legislature was the introduction and adoption of the government's scheme for securing railway competition with the C.P.R. It included the taking over by the province of the lines of the Northern Pacific & Manitoba Railway, and of its controlled companies, the Winnipeg Transfer Railway Company, the Portage and Northwestern Railway Company and the Waskada and Northeastern Railway Company, and the turning of them over to the Canadian Northern Company to be operated. These lines the province was to take over at a rental of \$210,000 a year for the first ten years, of \$225,000 a year for the second five years, of \$275,000 a year for the third ten years, and of \$300,000 a year for the balance of the term of 999 years. The value of the roads and premises covered by the lease was put at \$7,000,000, free from encumbrances, and the agreement provided that the province should have the right at any time during the continuance of the lease to purchase the property for this sum. A second agreement provided for the handing over of the leased lines to the Canadian Northern Railway Company, which company agreed to pay to the government of the province the rentals thereof. The Canadian Northern Railway also agreed that its line from Port Arthur to

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Rainy River (about 290 miles) should be constructed, and ready for the running of through trains from Winnipeg to Port Arthur by October 1, 1901. The company was also to issue bonds, to be guaranteed by the government of the province, on its line from Port Arthur to Rainy River, for the purchase of the connecting lines from Rainy River to Winnipeg. In return the company was to agree that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council would from time to time fix the rate of freight to be charged from points on the company's lines to Port Arthur and vice versa, and in Manitoba. The receipts from the operation of the railways were to be used first for the payment of working expenses, and secondly to the payment of rentals under the lease, and interest on bonds on the line guaranteed by the government or issued with the consent of the government; and in return for the power given by the company to the government of the province to fix rates, it was agreed that if the receipts and income, after payment of these charges, were not sufficient to pay the rentals to the Northern Pacific and Manitoba lines the deficiency should be borne by the government. Provision was made against the amalgamation of the road with the Canadian Pacific and against any pooling arrangement with that company. The government was given the right to purchase the lines, etc., of the company in 1929 at a valuation.

Strong opposition was shown to the government's plan, which, it was pointed out, made the province liable for deficiencies in revenue in connection with a system some portions of which had not theretofore been profitable. A question was also raised as to the province's power to make a contract concerning a railway to be constructed outside of its boundaries. The criticism had no effect on the Legislature, however, and the bill giving force to the lease was carried on its second reading by a vote of 23 to 9. Parliament also gave its sanction to the contract in a special act. Sanction was in like manner given to the amalgamation with the Canadian Northern of the Manitoba & Southeastern Railway and the Ontario and Rainy River Railway, and the link in the State of Minnesota that connected the systems.

The school question was the subject of some discussion during the summer. Messrs. T. G. Carrol and P. Marrin, for the Roman Catholics, submitted to the Winnipeg School Board the following propositions:—

"Gentlemen,—The undersigned, on behalf of the Catholics of Winnipeg, beg leave to submit for its just and favorable consideration the following:

"The city separate schools are now provided with teachers holding certificates from the provincial department of education.

"The Catholics of Winnipeg are willing to accept the public schools system of inspection.

"Therefore do we on their behalf request your board to rent our schools, retain the teachers now employed to teach the said schools, and to assume the payment of their salaries, and the expense of equipping and maintaining the said schools."

At a Liberal convention, held on December 11-12, Mr. Thomas Greenway, the ex-premier, was elected provincial leader of the party.

#### PROVINCES AND PROHIBITION.

On November 22 the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council gave its decision of the case of The Attorney-General for the Province of Manitoba *v.* The Manitoba Licence Holders' Association, an appeal brought by special leave against a judgment of the Court of King's Bench of the Province of Manitoba, of February 23, in which the Manitoba law is prohibited the traffic in intoxicants for beverage purposes had been pronounced beyond the province's powers. The judges of the Privy Council reversed the provincial court's decision and declared "that the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba had jurisdiction to enact the Liquor Act," even though it did interfere with the revenue of the Dominion and, indirectly at least, with business operations beyond the limits of the province. The Act in its principal clauses provides:

"No person shall within the province of Manitoba by himself, his clerk, servant, or agent, expose or keep for sale or directly or indirectly or upon pretence or upon any device sell or barter or in consideration of the purchase or transfer of any property or thing, or at the time of the transfer of any property or thing, give to any other person any liquor without having first obtained a druggist's wholesale license or a druggist's retail license under this Act authorizing him so to do, and then only as authorized by such license and as prescribed by this act."

"No person within the province of Manitoba by himself, his clerk, servant or agent, shall have or keep or give liquor in any place whatsoever, other than in the private dwelling-house in which he resides, without having first obtained a druggist's wholesale license or a druggist's retail license under this act authorizing him so to do, and then only as authorized by such license."

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In British Columbia the Government introduced during the session a measure to assist railway construction by lending the companies in about a thousand miles of road money or bonds of the province to the extent of \$4,000 a mile, to be payable on the completion of the roads. The companies in return become bound to pay the Government two per cent. on this \$4,000 for the first five years and three per cent. thereafter, and to submit to the Government for approval their tariffs of charges.

In May Hon. J. H. Turner, minister of finance, retired from the Government to take the position of representative of the province in London. Mr. J. C. Brown was invited to fill the vacancy, whereupon Mr. R. McBride, minister of mines, resigned his portfolio as a protest. Mr. Brown was defeated in New Westminster on appealing for re-election by the opposition candidate, Mr. Gifford.

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## NOVA SCOTIA.

In Nova Scotia the Legislature was dissolved and elections held on October 2. Only two Conservatives were returned to the House of Assembly of 38 members. An arrangement for the construction of the South Shore Railway played a considerable part in the campaign discussion. The road, which was intended to give rail communication with a section of the country not yet served, was to be about 200 miles in length. The Government agreed in contract to give Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann a subsidy of \$3,200 a mile, and make them a loan of \$10,300 a mile for constructing the road. When the election was over the appearance in some Government newspapers of severe strictures on persons guilty of electoral corruption was commented on as a case of conscience pricking.

## P. E. ISLAND.

In Prince Edward Island some comment was caused by the exposure of corruption and the use of whisky in connection with the East Prince and Murray Harbor elections. In the latter, in which a seat in the Legislature was concerned, the judge struck off so many of the votes cast for Mr. Bruce, the Liberal candidate, that he was left in a minority and his opponent was declared elected. A number of electors who had been shown to be guilty of corrupt practices were reported by the judge to the Speaker of the Legislature to be dealt with.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

In New Brunswick the government was strengthened by the receipt of \$270,000 from the Federal treasury in connection with the extinction of the province's claim for expenditure on the Eastern Extension Railway. The revenue for 1901, including this grant, was estimated at \$1,030,491 and the expenditure at \$880,424.

The revision of the voters' list for King's County produced a scandal which has had few equals of its kind in Canada. While the lists were in the custody of the officials some 400 names of non-residents were entered for the Rothesay district. These, the local Conservatives declared to be bogus names, intended to be voted on by personators when an election would be held. Appeal was made to the courts for the quashing of the lists, and on February 22 at Fredericton the Supreme Court of the province unanimously decided that there had been fraud of a serious kind, that the court had a right to act in the matter and that the lists were illegal. Chief Justice Tuck, in giving the decision of the court, said a crime had been committed almost unparalleled in enormity in such a matter. The crime involved perjury, forgery and attempted theft. It was the duty of the officers of the Crown to bring the guilty parties to justice. Judges McLeod and Landry also spoke in condemnation of the crime and of the importance of discovering and punishing the guilty parties. The officers of the Crown, though, did not make any apparent move. The crime remains unpunished.

## THE FOREIGN TRADE.

The following table gives the value of imports into Canada entered for home consumption, and from Great Britain, the United States, and other countries:—

Year ended 30th June.	Total Value of Imports.	VALUE IMPORTED FROM		
		Great Britain	United States	Other Countries.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868 .....	71,985,306	36,663,695	26,315,052	9,006,559
1869 .....	67,402,170	35,764,470	25,477,975	6,159,725
1870 .....	71,237,603	38,595,433	24,728,166	7,914,004
1871 .....	86,947,482	49,286,385	29,134,550	8,526,547
1872 .....	107,709,116	63,089,625	35,639,586	8,979,905
1873 .....	127,514,594	68,492,492	47,735,678	11,286,424
1874 .....	127,404,169	63,076,437	54,283,072	10,044,660
1875 .....	119,618,657	60,347,067	50,805,820	8,465,770
1876 .....	94,733,218	40,734,260	46,070,033	7,928,925
1877 .....	96,300,483	39,572,239	51,312,069	5,415,575
1878 .....	91,199,577	37,431,180	48,631,739	5,136,658
1879 .....	80,341,608	30,943,703	43,626,027	5,771,878
1880 .....	71,782,349	34,461,224	29,346,948	7,974,177
1881 .....	91,611,604	43,583,808	36,704,112	11,323,684
1882 .....	112,648,927	50,597,341	48,280,052	13,762,534
1883 .....	123,137,019	52,052,465	56,032,333	15,052,221
1884 .....	108,180,644	43,418,015	50,492,826	14,269,803
1885 .....	102,710,019	41,406,777	47,151,201	14,152,041
1886 .....	99,602,694	40,601,199	44,858,039	14,143,456
1887 .....	105,639,428	44,962,233	45,107,066	15,570,129
1888 .....	102,847,100	39,298,721	48,481,848	15,066,531
1889 .....	100,673,447	42,317,389	50,537,440	16,818,618
1890 .....	112,765,584	43,399,241	52,291,973	17,083,370
1891 .....	113,345,124	42,047,526	53,685,657	17,611,941
1892 .....	116,978,943	41,348,435	53,137,572	22,492,936
1893 .....	121,705,030	43,149,531	58,220,858	20,334,641
1894 .....	113,093,983	38,717,267	53,034,100	21,342,616
1895 .....	105,252,511	31,131,737	54,634,521	19,486,253
1896 .....	110,587,480	32,979,742	58,574,024	19,033,714
1897 .....	111,294,021	29,412,188	61,649,041	20,232,792
1898 .....	130,698,006	32,500,917	78,705,590	19,491,499
1899 .....	154,051,593	37,060,123	93,007,166	23,984,304
1900 .....	180,804,316	44,789,730	100,844,378	26,170,158
1901 .....	181,237,988	43,018,164	110,485,008	27,734,816



The total value of domestic produce exported, and the quantity sent to Great Britain, to the United States, and to other countries, was as follows:—

Year ended 30th June.	Total Value.	To Great Britain	To United States	To Other Countries.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1867.....	43,892,026	13,253,906	26,275,008	4,363,112
1868.....	48,504,899	17,905,808	25,349,568	5,249,523
1869.....	52,400,772	20,485,838	26,718,207	5,196,727
1870.....	59,043,590	21,160,987	31,734,710	6,147,893
1871.....	57,630,024	21,579,427	29,320,937	6,729,660
1872.....	65,831,083	25,223,785	32,844,174	7,763,124
1873.....	76,538,025	31,431,177	36,708,668	8,398,180
1874.....	76,741,997	35,830,830	33,132,991	7,778,233
1875.....	60,709,823	34,173,687	27,928,197	7,607,939
1876.....	72,491,437	36,398,584	28,061,155	8,031,698
1877.....	68,030,546	35,491,671	24,326,332	8,212,543
1878.....	67,989,800	35,861,410	24,381,009	7,747,681
1879.....	62,431,025	29,393,424	25,492,029	7,545,572
1880.....	72,899,607	35,208,031	29,556,211	8,125,455
1881.....	83,944,701	42,637,219	34,038,431	7,269,051
1882.....	94,137,660	39,816,813	45,782,584	8,538,263
1883.....	87,702,431	39,672,104	39,379,188	8,651,139
1884.....	79,833,098	37,410,870	34,332,641	8,089,587
1885.....	79,131,735	36,479,051	35,566,810	7,085,874
1886.....	77,756,704	36,694,263	34,284,490	6,777,951
1887.....	80,960,909	38,714,331	35,269,922	6,976,656
1888.....	81,382,072	33,648,284	40,407,483	7,326,305
1889.....	80,272,456	33,504,281	39,519,940	7,248,235
1890.....	85,257,586	41,499,149	36,213,279	7,545,158
1891.....	88,801,066	43,243,784	37,872,758	7,684,524
1892.....	99,338,913	54,949,055	34,972,517	9,417,341
1893.....	105,798,257	58,409,606	37,605,569	9,783,082
1894.....	104,161,770	60,878,056	32,872,515	10,411,199
1895.....	103,085,012	57,903,564	35,800,434	9,321,014
1896.....	109,915,337	62,718,941	37,995,928	9,200,468
1897.....	123,959,838	69,533,852	43,991,485	10,434,501
1898.....	145,504,385	93,065,019	40,035,248	12,404,118
1899.....	138,462,037	85,114,555	49,426,856	12,920,626
1900.....	170,642,369	96,562,875	59,666,556	14,412,938
1901.....	177,431,386	92,857,525	67,983,673	8,699,616

## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The Receipts and Payments on account of the Consolidated Fund (Ordinary Revenue and Expenditure), 1868 to 1901 were as follows :

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	\$	\$
1868.....	13,687,928	13,486,092
1869.....	14,370,174	14,345,509
1870.....	15,512,225	14,345,509
1871.....	19,335,560	15,623,081
1872.....	20,714,813	17,589,468
1873.....	20,813,460	19,174,647
1874.....	24,205,092	23,316,316
1875.....	24,648,715	23,713,071
1876.....	22,587,587	24,488,372
1877.....	22,059,274	23,519,301
1878.....	22,375,011	23,503,158
1879.....	22,517,382	24,455,381
1880.....	23,307,406	24,850,634
1881.....	29,035,297	25,502,554
1882.....	33,383,455	27,067,103
1883.....	35,794,049	28,730,157
1884.....	31,861,061	31,107,706
1885.....	32,797,001	35,037,060
1886.....	33,177,040	39,011,612
1887.....	35,754,993	35,657,680
1888.....	35,908,463	36,718,495
1889.....	38,782,870	36,917,835
1890.....	39,879,925	35,994,031
1891.....	38,579,311	36,343,568
1892.....	36,921,872	36,765,894
1893.....	38,168,609	36,814,053
1894.....	36,374,663	37,585,026
1895.....	33,978,129	38,132,005
1896.....	36,618,591	36,949,142
1897.....	37,829,778	38,349,760
1898.....	40,555,238	38,832,526
1899.....	46,741,250	41,903,501
1900.....	51,029,994	42,975,279
1901.....	52,514,701	46,866,367

Included in the revenue are receipts from the railways and canals owned by the government, the postal service, the sale of lands, etc., which do not represent taxation; then there are the customs and excise taxes, which represent the taxation revenue. These have been as follows:—

Year ended 30th June.	Customs.	Amount per Head.	Excise.	Amount per Head.
	£	£	£	£ cts.
1868.....	8,578,380	2 54	3,002,588	0 80
1869.....	8,272,879	2 42	2,710,028	0 70
1870.....	9,334,212	2 70	3,619,622	1 05
1871.....	11,841,104	3 36	4,295,944	1 22
1872.....	12,787,982	3 54	4,735,651	1 31
1873.....	12,954,164	3 53	4,460,681	1 22
1874.....	14,325,192	3 74	5,504,903	1 46
1875.....	15,351,011	3 95	5,069,687	1 30
1876.....	12,523,837	3 25	5,563,487	1 41
1877.....	12,546,987	3 14	4,941,897	1 23
1878.....	12,782,824	3 13	4,858,671	1 14
1879.....	12,900,659	3 11	5,390,763	1 30
1880.....	14,071,343	3 34	4,232,427	1 00
1881.....	18,406,092	4 24	5,343,022	1 23
1882.....	21,581,570	4 92	5,884,859	1 34
1883.....	23,009,582	5 19	6,260,116	1 41
1884.....	20,023,890	4 57	5,459,309	1 22
1885.....	18,935,428	4 17	6,449,101	1 42
1886.....	19,373,551	4 22	5,852,904	1 28
1887.....	22,378,801	4 83	6,308,201	1 36
1888.....	22,105,926	4 72	6,071,487	1 30
1889.....	23,726,784	5 01	6,886,739	1 45
1890.....	23,968,954	5 00	7,618,118	1 59
1891.....	23,399,301	4 83	6,914,850	1 45
1892.....	20,501,059	4 18	7,945,098	1 62
1893.....	20,954,003	4 23	8,367,354	1 69
1894.....	19,198,114	3 83	8,381,089	1 67
1895.....	17,640,466	3 48	7,805,733	1 54
1896.....	19,833,279	3 87	7,926,006	1 55
1897.....	19,478,247	3 76	9,170,379	1 77
1898.....	21,704,893	4 14	7,871,563	1 50
1899.....	25,316,842	4 77	9,641,227	1 81
1900.....	28,374,147	5 28	9,868,075	1 83
1901.....	28,425,284	5 29	10,318,266	1 92

Besides the Consolidated Fund or ordinary expenditure, there is also the capital expenditure, presumably on works of permanent benefit, and provided for, as a rule, by borrowing money. They have been as follows, the year ending 30th June in each year:—

1868	548,438
1869	440,418
1870	3,515,116
1871	3,670,397
1872	7,853,050
1873	19,859,441
1874	10,177,740
1875	6,922,742
1876	7,154,008
1877	7,599,710
1878	6,657,200
1879	5,648,332
1880	8,241,174
1881	8,176,316
1882	7,405,637
1883	14,147,360
1884	23,977,702
1885	13,220,185
1886	9,589,734
1887	4,431,939
1888	4,437,460
1889	4,420,314
1890	6,778,663
1891	3,115,860
1892	2,164,457
1893	3,088,318
1894	3,862,970
1895	3,030,490
1896	3,781,711
1897	3,523,160
1898	4,142,231
1899	6,201,515
1900	9,726,260
1901	11,083,958

## THE DEBT

The debt and realizable assets of Canada have grown as follows:

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Gross Debt.	Assets.	Net Debt.
	\$	\$	\$
1867.....	98,046,051	17,317,410	75,728,641
1868.....	96,896,666	21,139,531	75,757,135
1869.....	112,361,998	36,502,679	75,859,319
1870.....	115,993,706	37,783,964	78,209,742
1871.....	115,492,682	37,786,165	77,706,517
1872.....	122,400,179	40,213,107	82,187,072
1873.....	129,743,432	29,894,970	99,848,462
1874.....	141,163,551	32,838,586	108,324,965
1875.....	151,663,401	35,655,023	116,008,378
1876.....	161,204,687	36,653,173	124,551,514
1877.....	174,675,834	41,440,525	133,235,309
1878.....	174,957,268	34,595,199	140,362,069
1879.....	179,483,871	36,493,683	142,990,188
1880.....	197,634,440	42,182,852	152,451,588
1881.....	199,861,537	44,465,757	155,395,780
1882.....	205,365,251	51,703,661	158,761,650
1883.....	202,159,104	43,692,389	158,466,715
1884.....	242,482,416	60,320,565	182,161,850
1885.....	264,703,607	68,295,915	196,407,692
1886.....	273,164,341	50,005,234	223,159,107
1887.....	273,187,626	45,872,851	227,314,775
1888.....	284,513,842	49,982,483	234,531,358
1889.....	287,722,063	50,192,021	237,530,042
1890.....	286,112,295	48,579,053	237,533,212
1891.....	289,899,230	52,090,199	237,809,030
1892.....	295,333,274	54,201,840	241,131,434
1893.....	300,054,525	58,373,485	241,681,039
1894.....	308,348,024	62,164,994	246,183,029
1895.....	318,048,755	64,973,828	253,074,927
1896.....	325,717,537	67,220,104	258,497,433
1897.....	332,530,131	70,991,535	261,538,596
1898.....	338,375,984	74,419,585	263,956,399
1899.....	345,160,903	78,887,456	266,273,447
1900.....	346,203,331	83,579,519	262,623,812
1901.....	354,732,432	86,252,428	268,480,003

## THE PROVINCES.

The revenue and expenditure of the provinces, in the fiscal years ending in 1900, are given as follows :—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	\$	\$
Ontario.....	4,192,940	4,003,720
Quebec.....	4,451,578	4,433,386
Nova Scotia.....	1,014,123	937,262
New Brunswick.....	758,989	794,477
Manitoba.....	905,331	1,085,405
British Columbia.....	1,544,108	1,831,205
Prince Edward Island.....	282,056	308,494

## THE DEBT OF CANADA.

The details of the debt of Canada at the end of the fiscal year 1900-1901, as given in the Quebec Official Gazette, are :—

LIABILITIES—	\$
Payable in England.....	227,958,836
do do Temporary Loans.....	8,672,363
do Canada.....	2,492,602
Bank Circulation Redemption Fund.....	27,671,452
Dominion Notes.....	55,989,106
Savings Banks.....	8,813,008
Trust Funds.....	16,672,681
Province Accounts.....	6,399,426
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts.....	354,609,478
Total Gross Debt.....	354,609,478
ASSETS—	
Investments—Sinking Funds.....	48,304,619
Other Investments.....	7,062,835
Province Accounts.....	10,718,478
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts.....	20,232,086
Total Assets.....	86,318,020
Total Net Debt.....	268,351,457

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## THE CENSUS.

The first bulletin of the census was issued on August 16th. It gave the population as 5,338,883. In 1891 it was 4,833,230. The increase in ten years was 505,644. Later figures raised the total to 5,370,000.

The bulletin did not give the complete figures in every case, however, and subsequent returns increased those for Ontario, Quebec, the Territories and British Columbia. The figures given are, therefore, only to be regarded as approximately correct, and the totals for the provinces do not always agree with the addition of those for the constituencies. They will be corrected by a subsequent bulletin. They show:—

British Columbia.	1891	1901	Nova Scotia—Con.	1891	1901
Burrard .....			Cumberland .....	34,529	36,169
New Westminster .....			Digby .....	19,897	20,322
Vancouver .....	98,173	190,000	Guysborough .....	17,195	18,320
Victoria .....			Halifax City & Co .....	71,358	74,617
Yale and Cariboo .....			Hants .....	22,052	20,056
			Inverness .....	25,779	24,746
<b>Manitoba.</b>	152,506	254,385	King's .....	22,489	21,937
Brandon .....	25,575	39,065	Lunenburg .....	31,075	32,389
Lisgar .....	28,585	44,952	Pictou .....	34,541	33,459
Macdonald .....	22,776	37,071	Richmond .....	14,399	13,515
Marquette .....	13,123	33,513	Shelburne & Queen's .....	25,586	24,424
Provencher .....	15,460	24,838	Victoria .....	12,432	10,571
Selkirk .....	21,339	32,606	Yarmouth .....	22,216	22,868
Winnipeg .....	25,639	42,340			
			<b>Ontario.</b>	2,114,321	2,180,278
<b>New Brunswick.</b>	321,263	331,093	Addington .....	24,151	24,495
Albert .....	10,971	10,925	Algoma .....	37,570	57,669
Carleton .....	22,529	21,621	Bothwell .....	25,593	25,232
Charlotte .....	23,752	22,416	Braut, S. .....	23,359	26,722
Gloucester .....	24,897	27,935	Brockville .....	15,853	15,902
Kent .....	23,845	23,954	Bruce, E. .....	21,355	19,310
King's .....	23,087	21,655	Bruce, N. .....	20,871	20,802
Northumberland .....	25,713	28,543	Bruce, W. O. .....	22,377	17,925
Restigouche .....	8,308	10,586	Cardwell .....	15,382	13,063
St. John City & County .....	49,574	51,756	Carleton .....	16,534	19,375
Sunbury & Queen's .....	17,914	16,906	Cor. wall & Stormont .....	27,156	26,804
Victoria .....	18,217	21,130	Dundas .....	20,132	19,757
Westmoreland .....	41,477	42,059	Durham, E. .....	17,053	14,464
York .....	30,979	31,601	Durham, W. O. .....	15,374	13,109
			Elgin, E. .....	26,724	27,258
<b>Nova Scotia.</b>	450,396	459,116	Elgin, W. O. .....	23,925	22,865
Annapolis .....	19,350	18,842	Essex, N. .....	31,523	33,435
Antigonish .....	16,114	13,617	Essex, S. .....	24,022	25,327
Cape Breton .....	34,244	48,361	Frontenac .....	13,445	12,598
Colchester .....	27,160	24,899	Glengarry .....	22,447	22,131
			Grenville, S. .....	12,929	12,832
			Grey, E. .....	26,225	25,095
			Grey, N. .....	26,341	27,073
			Grey, S. .....	23,672	22,125

Ontario.—Con.			Ontario.—Con.		
	1891	1901		1891	1901
Haldimand & Monck.	21,463	20,053	Wentworth S.	24,900	24,447
Halton	21,982	19,573	York E.	35,148	40,442
Hamilton	48,980	52,550	York N.	20,284	18,787
Hastings, E.	18,050	16,472	York W., O.	41,857	53,744
Hastings, N.	22,070	24,077			
Hastings, W. O.	18,964	17,770	<b>Prince Edward</b>		
Huron, E.	18,968	17,269	<b>Island.</b>	109,078	103,258
Huron, S.	19,184	17,462			
Huron, W., O.	20,021	18,778	King's	21,604	19,827
Kent	31,434	31,873	Prince E.	20,723	19,994
Kingston	19,263	18,043	Prince W., O.	20,987	20,075
Lambton, E.	24,299	23,048	Queen's E.	23,464	21,438
Lambton, W., O.	23,446	22,019	Queen's W., O.	22,210	21,934
Lanark, N.	19,260	18,174			
Lanark, S.	19,862	18,507	<b>Quebec.</b>	1,488,535	1,645,572
Leeds & Grenville, N.	13,521	13,644			
Leeds, S.	22,449	21,185	Argenteuil	15,158	15,903
Lennox	14,900	13,422	Bagot	19,522	16,233
Lincoln & Niagara	27,043	27,589	Beauce	37,222	42,942
London	22,281	24,417	Beauharnois	16,662	21,732
Middlesex, E.	25,569	26,615	Bellechase	18,368	18,702
Middlesex, N.	19,090	17,455	Berthier	18,849	19,022
Middlesex, S.	18,806	18,639	Bonaventure	20,835	24,496
Middlesex, W., O.	17,288	15,847	Brome	14,709	13,397
Muskoka & Parry Sd.	26,515	33,722	Chambly & Vercheres	23,961	24,318
Nipissing	17,970	36,552	Champlain	29,267	34,951
Norfolk, N.	19,400	18,658	Charlevoix	19,038	19,334
Norfolk, S.	22,702	20,889	Chateauguay	15,800	15,693
Northumberland, E.	21,995	20,500	Chicoutimi & Sag'nay	38,281	38,281
Northumberland, W. O.	14,947	13,055	Compton	22,779	26,400
Ontario, N.	20,723	20,716	Deux Montagnes	15,027	13,996
Ontario, S.	19,033	16,794	Dorchester	19,017	21,013
Ontario, W., O.	18,792	16,095	Drum'ond & Art'basca	43,923	44,712
Ottawa	42,481	57,614	Gaspé	26,875	27,680
Oxford, N.	26,131	25,358	Hochelaga	35,706	55,899
Oxford S.	22,421	21,797	Huntington	14,385	13,203
Peel	15,466	13,686	Jacques Cartier	19,482	25,967
Perth N.	26,907	27,147	Joliette	22,921	22,255
Perth S.	19,400	17,877	Kamouraska	20,454	19,101
Peterborough E.	21,919	22,313	Labelle	24,779	30,906
Peterborough W., O.	15,808	16,840	Laprairie & Napi'ville	19,065	18,227
Prescott	24,173	27,035	L'Assomption	14,661	14,993
Prince Edward	18,889	17,864	Laval	16,504	17,428
Renfrew N.	22,484	23,201	Levis	25,995	26,210
Renfrew S.	23,972	26,677	L'Islet	13,823	14,408
Russell	31,643	35,206	Lotbinière	20,688	20,680
Simcoe E.	35,801	39,257	Maisonneuve	32,514	64,169
Simcoe N.	28,203	26,963	Maskinonge	17,829	15,773
Simcoe S.	20,824	19,272	Megantic	22,233	23,621
Toronto C.	26,632	28,744	Missisquoi	19,456	18,484
Toronto E.	43,564	45,707	Montcalm	12,131	12,998
Toronto W., O.	73,827	81,574	Montmagny	14,726	13,897
Victoria N.	16,849	16,274	Montmorency	12,909	12,278
Victoria S.	20,455	20,357	Montreal, St. Anne's	24,685	23,366
Waterloo N.	25,325	27,167	Montreal, St. Antoine	44,626	47,651
Waterloo S.	25,139	25,480	Montreal, St. James.	35,830	42,926
Welland	25,132	26,090	Montreal, St. Laurent	42,908	48,808
Wellington C.	23,387	20,563	Montreal, St. Mary's.	34,746	40,432
Wellington N.	24,956	23,800	Nicolet	28,735	26,500
Wellington S.	24,373	23,767			
Wentworth E. & Brant	21,629	18,719			



Quebec.— <i>Con.</i>		1891	1901	Quebec.— <i>Con.</i>		1891	1901
Pontiac.....	22,084	24,484	Temiscouata.....	25,698	29,185		
Portneuf.....	25,813	27,102	Terrebonne.....	23,128	26,819		
Quebec C.....	17,049	20,365	Trois Rivières and St.				
Quebec E.....	36,200	39,326	Maurice.....	21,101	26,129		
Quebec W., O.....	9,241	9,143	Vaudreuil.....	10,792	10,446		
Quebec Co.....	19,503	20,751	Wright.....	38,781	43,564		
Richelieu.....	20,483	18,576	Yamaska.....	16,058	16,204		
Richmond & Wolfe...	31,347	34,137					
Rimouski.....	33,430	40,157	<b>The Territories.</b>				
Rouville.....	19,354	15,990	Alberta.....				
St. Hyacinthe.....	21,135	21,543	Assiniboia E. ....	66,799	159,248		
St. Jean & Iberville..	23,268	18,814	Assiniboia W.....				
Shefford.....	23,263	23,628	Saskatchewan.....				
Sherbrooke.....	16,088	18,426	The unorganized				
Soulanges.....	9,608	9,928	Territories..	32,168	75,000		
Stanstead.....	18,067	18,998					

## THE CITIES.

The population of the principal cities is given as follows:—

	1891	1901
Montreal.....	230,181	267,730
Toronto.....	181,220	208,045
Québec.....	63,000	68,834
Ottawa.....	44,154	59,902
Hamilton.....	48,980	52,550
Winnipeg.....	25,639	42,336
Halifax.....	38,495	40,787
St. John.....	39,179	40,711
London.....	31,977	37,983
Vancouver.....	13,709	26,196
Victoria.....	10,841	20,821
Kingston.....	10,263	18,043
Brantford.....	12,753	16,631
Hull.....	11,264	13,963
Calgary.....	3,876	4,866
Charlottetown.....	11,373	12,080
Valleyfield.....	5,515	11,055
Sherbrooke.....	10,097	11,765
Sydney.....	2,427	9,908
Moncton.....	8,762	9,026
Brandon.....	3,778	5,738

## THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The census of the United Kingdom was also taken during the year. It showed the following changes between 1891 and 1901.

	1891	1901
England and Wales.....	29,002,525	32,526,075
Scotland.....	4,025,647	4,471,957
Ireland.....	4,704,750	4,456,546
	37,732,922	41,454,578

The increase in the ten years was equal to 12.17 per cent. in the case of England and Wales, 11.10 per cent. in the case of Scotland, while Ireland decreased 5.30 per cent.

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Ales, "Crown," "Double"  
and "Single" Stout

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HEAD OFFICE

LACHINE, P.Q.

**DIARY OF THE WAR.**

1899.

October 11.—Time fixed by the Boers for compliance with their "ultimatum" expired at 5 p.m.

October 15.—Kimberley isolated.

October 20.—Boer position on Talana Hill captured by the British under Symons.

October 21.—White moves out force under French to eject Boers from Elandsplaagte. Boers routed.

October 22.—Yule retires from Dundee on Ladysmith via Beith.

October 23.—Death of General Symons at Dundee.

October 30.—General sortie from Ladysmith. Naval guns silence Boer siege artillery. Surrender of part of two battalions and a Mountain Battery at Nicholson's Nek.

October 31.—General Sir Redvers Buller lands at Cape Town.

R.C.I. Regiment sails from Quebec; returns to Halifax, Dec. 29, 1900.

November 1.—Boers invade Cape Colony.

November 2.—Ladysmith isolated.

November 9.—General attack on Ladysmith repulsed with heavy loss to Boers.

November 15.—Armoured train wrecked by Boers near Chieveley. Over 100 British captured.

November 23.—Methuen attacks Boers at Belmont with Guards Brigade and 9th Brigade. Boers driven from their position.

November 25.—Methuen attacks Boers in position at Enslin and dislodges them.

November 28.—Methuen engages 11,000 Boers at Modder River. Battle lasting all day. Boers evacuate position.

Dec. 10.—Gatacre attempts night attack on Stormberg, but is surprised and driven back with heavy loss.

December 11.—Methuen attacks Boer position at Magersfontein and is repulsed with heavy loss. General Wauchope killed.

December 15.—Buller advances from Chieveley against Boer positions near Colenso. British force repulsed on Tugela with 1,100 casualties and loss of 12 guns.

December 18.—Lord Roberts appointed Commander-in-Chief in South Africa, with Lord Kitchener as Chief of Staff.

December 19.—Regulations issued for employment of yeomanry and volunteers in South Africa.

1900.

January 6.—Suffolk Regiment loses heavily near Rensburg, over 100 prisoners taken. Boer attack on Ladysmith repulsed.

January 10.—Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener arrive at Cape Town.

January 18.—Buller makes second attempt to relieve Ladysmith. Dundonald having crossed Tugela engages Boers near Acton Homes. Crossing of Tugela by Warren and Lyttelton concluded.

January 21 and 26 and February 20.—C., D. & E. Batteries Canadian Artillery, 1st and 2nd Batts. Mounted Rifles sail from Halifax; return January 8, 1901.

January 23-24.—Spion Kop captured and held during 24th, but evacuated on the night of Jan. 24-25. General Woodgate fatally wounded.

February 7.—Buller's third attempt to relieve Ladysmith commenced. Lyttelton crosses Tugela, and delivers attack on Vaal Krantz, which he captures and occupies.

February 7.—Vaal Krantz evacuated and British force withdrawn across the Tugela.

February 9.—Lord Roberts arrives at Modder River.

February 11.—French, having been summoned from Southern Frontier, leaves Modder River with cavalry division and horse artillery.

February 15.—Relief of Kimberley.

February 17.—Rearguard action between Kelly-Kenny and Cronje en route to Bloemfontein. Fourth attempt to relieve Ladysmith. Buller presses advance on Monte Cristo Hill.

February 19.—Buller takes Hlangwane Hill.

February 20.—Boers under Cronje, having laagered near Paardeberg, are bombarded by Lord Roberts.

February 26.—Buller makes fresh passage of Tugela.

February 27.—Cronje surrenders at Paardeberg. Pieter's Hill, the main Boer position between Ladysmith and the Tugela, carried by Hildyard.

February 28.—Relief of Ladysmith. Clements occupies Colesberg.

March 5.—Gatacre occupies Stormberg. Overtures of peace made by Boer Presidents.

March 7.—Lord Roberts routs a large force of Boers at Poplar Grove.

March 10.—Lord Roberts defeats Boers at Driefontein.

March 11.—Overtures of peace rejected by Lord Salisbury.

March 13.—Lord Roberts, without further fighting, takes possession of Boemfontein. Boers retire on Kroonstad.

March 17.—Strathcona's Horse sail from Halifax; return March 8, 1901.

March 27.—Death of General Joubert.

March 31.—Broadwood attacked at Waterworks. During retirement R.H.A. and convoy entrapped at Koorn Spruit. Six guns lost, 350 casualties.

April 3.—Detachment of Royal Irish Rifles and Mounted Infantry surrounded near Reddersburg.

April 7.—Colonel Dalgety isolated near Wepener.

April 25.—Dalgety relieved. Boers retreat northwards under Botha.

May 10.—Zand River crossed, Boers rapidly retreating before Lord Roberts's advance.

May 13.—Lord Roberts enters Kroonstad without opposition, President Steyn having retired to Heibron, which he proclaimed his new capital. Attack on Mafeking repulsed, 108 Boer prisoners, including Commandant Eloff, taken.

May 15.—Buller occupies Dundee and Glencoe, having driven the Boers from the Biggarsberg.

Plumer, reinforced by Canadians and Queenslanders from Carrington's Division, joins hands with Mahon.

May 17-18.—Relief of Mafeking.

May 24.—Advance portion of Lord Roberts's force crosses the Vaal near Parys.

May 28.—Annexation of Orange Free State under name of Orange River Colony formally proclaimed at Bloemfontein.

May 31.—British Flag hoisted at Johannesburg. Surrender of 500 Yeomanry at Lindley.

June 2-4.—Futile negotiations between Buller and Christian Botha for armistice.

June 5.—Occupation of Pretoria.

June 8.—Hildyard takes Botha's Pass. Surrender of the 4th Derbyshires at Roodeval.

July 4.—Roberts and Buller join hands at Vlakkfontein. Railway to Natal clear.

July 11.—Surrender of Scots Greys and Lincolns at Uitval Nek.

July 21.—Advance eastwards towards Komati Poort begins.

July 30.—Surrender of Prinsloo and 3,000 Boers to Hunter in Brandwater basin.

August 25.—Execution of Cordua for conspiracy to kidnap Lord Roberts.

August 30.—British occupy Nooltgedacht and release 2,000 prisoners.

September 6.—Buller occupies Lydenburg.

September 11.—Kruger, flying from the Transvaal, takes refuge at Lorenzo Marques.

September 13.—Proclamation issued by Roberts calling on burghers to surrender.

September 25.—British force occupies Komati Poort. Many Boers cross Portuguese frontier and surrender to Portuguese.

October 9.—De Wet driven across the Vaal out of Orange River Colony.

October 19.—Kruger sails from Lorenzo Marques for Marseilles on Dutch man-of-war.

October 24.—Buller sails from Cape Town for England.

October 25.—Formal annexation of South African Republic, to be styled Transvaal Colony.

November 6.—De Wet defeated at Bothaville.

November 29.—Lord Kitchener takes over supreme command.

December 5.—De Wet's first attempt to enter Cape Colony frustrated by Knox.

December 11.—Roberts sails from Cape Town for England.

December 13.—Clements defeated with heavy loss by Delarey at Nootgedacht.

December 14.—De Wet and Steyn escape through Sprinkhanus Pass.

December 16-20.—Boer raid into Cape Colony.

December 20.—Martial law proclaimed over northern districts of Cape Colony.

December 28.—De Wet fails in attempt to break back into Cape Colony. Cape raiders driven northwards.

#### 1901.

January 1.—Colonial Defence Force called out in Cape Colony.

January 7.—Determined Boer attack on Belfast and other stations on railway to Lorenzo Marques.

January 18.—Delarey's force defeated near Ventersburg.

January 2.—French enters Ermelo. Smith-Dorrien repels determined attack by Botha. Sweeping movement commences in South Eastern Transvaal, finally resulting in capture of eight guns, 734 prisoners, and large quantities of ammunition, transport, cattle, &c.

February 7.—War Office announce despatch of additional 30,000 mounted troops.

February 10.—De Wet slips through into Cape Colony.

February 28.—After desperate chase De Wet recrosses Orange River, having lost all guns, ammunition, transport, and many prisoners. Kitchener meets Botha in response to the Boer commandant's desire to confer with him with a view to peace negotiations.

March 16.—Botha breaks off negotiation.

March 22-23.—Babington routs Delarey at Ventersdorp and captures three guns and six Maxims.

March 28.—SS. Montfort, with 1200 men for South African police, sails from Halifax.

April 10.—Civil jurisdiction resumed in Transvaal.

April 14.—Rawlinson captures laager and two guns at Klerksdorp.

May 8.—Municipal government started in Johannesburg.

May 24.—Milner received by the King and raised to peerage.

May 29.—Delarey defeated by Dixon at Viakfontein.

June 2.—Kruitzingen captures James Town, Cape Colony.

June 6.—Elliot engages De Wet near Reitz and captures his convoy.

June 12.—Disaster to Victorians near Wilmansrust.

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June 18.—The British Government's financial expert, Sir David Barbour, recommended that the Transvaal mines be taxed £450,000 yearly to help defray the cost of the war.

July 5.—In reply to Botha's inquiries about ending war Kruger telegraphs to Botha to continue fighting.

July 13.—Broadwood surprises Reitz and captures Steyn's correspondence. Narrow escape of Steyn.

July 14.—French drives Scheeper's commando with heavy loss out of Camdeboo Mountains.

July 20.—Death of Mrs. Kruger.

July 30.—W. Kitchener captures one gun, 32 prisoners, from B. Viljoen near Middleburg.

August 1.—Kitchener reports shooting of native prisoners by Boers.

August 6.—Proclamation by Lord Kitchener of permanent banishment from South Africa of all Boer leaders taken in arms after September 15.

August 13.—Kitchener reports the largest return of Boer losses yet made in a week. More than 800 prisoners, 700 wagons, and 33,000 cattle.

August 13.—Kruitziuger's commandos routed near Steynsburg by Colonel Gorringe.

August 17.—Boer laager near Middelsburg captured by S. A. Constabulary with heavy loss.

August 21.—Kitchener's despatch published commenting on inefficiency of certain reinforcements.

August 25.—Kitchener announces receipt of letters from Steyn, De Wet and Botha declaring their intention to continue fighting.

September 5.—Lotter's commando captured by Colonel Scobell; Commandants Lotter and Breedt prisoners.

September 10.—Colonel Crabbe routs Scheeper's commando at Laingsburg, Van de Merwe killed.

September 17.—British force under Major Gough surprised near Utrecht. Smut's commando surprises 17th Lancers at Elands River Poort.

September 20.—Kruitziuger fails to force a crossing of the Orange River, after inflicting heavy loss on Lovat's Scouts.

September 26.—Botha's attack upon Forts Itala and Prospect, on the Zulu border, repulsed with severe loss.

September 20.—Proclamation issued at Pretoria, providing for sale of the properties of Boers still in the field, in accordance with previous proclamation.

September 30.—Delarey's attack upon Kekewich's camp at Moedwill beaten off with heavy loss on both sides.

October 8.—Martial law extended throughout Cape Colony.

October 9.—Proclamation making the maintenance of the families of burghers still in the field after the 15th inst. a charge recoverable from the property of such burghers, and ordering sale thereof.

October 12.—Commandant Lotter, a Cape Colony rebel, executed at Middleburg. Cornelius Broeksma shot for treason at Johannesburg.

October 17.—Commando of hostile Boers reported at Saldhana Bay, on coast northwest of Cape Town.

October 23.—Sir Redvers Buller relieved of command of first army corps at Aldershot because of his reference at a dinner of King's Royal Rifles to versions of his despatch to General White, suggesting surrender of Ladysmith after the Colenso fight.

November 1.—Colonel Benson's rear guard attacked at Brakenlaagte by force under Botha. Heavy losses on both sides, Col. Benson killed. Statement of mortality in British forces from beginning of war to date shows:

	Officers.	Men.
Killed in action.. . . . .	433	4,471
Died of wounds.. . . . .	141	1,540
Died of sickness.. . . . .	261	10,425
Died in Captivity.. . . . .	4	94
Accidentally killed.. . . . .	16	459
Invalids sent home who have died.. . . . .	7	432
	862	17,421
Total.. . . . .		18,283

November 13.—Mr. Broderick, secretary for war, in a speech says 42,000 Boers are prisoners of war or in concentration camps; 11,000 have been killed, wounded or left the country, and only 10,000 are in the field under arms.

November 25.—Cape Colony Government takes over military administration in 29 districts.

November 29.—Formation of corps of 600 mounted men in Canada for service in South Africa announced; British Government to pay all charges.

December 11.—General Kitchener reports 37 cases of Boers shooting natives to hide their movements; 84 victims in all.

December 13.—Bruce Hamilton captures Viljoen's laager near Ermelo.

December 17.—General Kitchener reports wounding and capture of Commandant Kritzingar.

December 18.—Attempt of Lloyd George, M.P., to make pro-Boer speech at Birmingham causes riot in which one man is killed.

December 22.—Death reported of Major J. H. G. Oglivy, of Montreal, from wounds at Klipgat.

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## LEADING EVENTS OF 1901.

- Jan. 1—Coal miners at Westville, Stellarton and Thorburn (Pictou), N.S., on strike; ends Jan. 3.
- Su Hai, murderer of Baron von Kettler, German ambassador to China, executed at Peking.
- Jan. 2—Earl of Hopetoun, first governor-general of Commonwealth of Australia, sworn in, First cabinet composed of: Edmund Barton, prime minister and chief secretary; Alfred Deakin, attorney-general; Sir W. J. Lyne, head of the Home Office; Sir George Turner, treasurer; Sir John Forrest, postmaster-general; John Dickson, minister of defence; C. C. Kingston, minister of trade and customs.
- Policy gambling institutions in Montreal closed by operation of federal law.
- Jan. 5—U. S. census bureau fixes "centre of population" 7 miles southwest of Columbus, O.
- Jan. 8—Memorial presented to Sir Wilfrid Laurier asking that in making appointments to the Ontario High Court bench government will not depart from the traditions which require positions to be filled by men of standing.
- Rochester, N.Y., orphan asylum burned; 28 persons perish.
- Jan. 14—U.S. Supreme Court in Neely extradition case decides that Cuba is foreign territory.
- Jan. 15—Fred. Alexander (colored) burned at stake at Leavenworth, Kan.
- Jan. 16—H.M.S. Sybille wrecked at Lambert's Bay, South Africa.
- Jan. 17—John Morrison hanged at Regina for murder of wife and 3 children.
- Bi-centenary of kingdom of Prussia celebrated.
- Jan. 21—Archbishops of Canterbury and York and 31 bishops issue letter expostulating with clergymen who persist in abusing the freedom of the Church of England in the matter of ritualistic practices.
- Jan. 22—King Edward VII. proclaimed at London.
- Fire destroys Montreal Board of Trade and other buildings; estimate of damage \$3,000,000; insurance \$2,023,000.
- Jan. 25—Robert Mackay (Montreal), Andrew T. Wood (Hamilton), Lyman M. Jones (Toronto), George McHugh (Lindsay), called to Senate.
- Jan. 28—Judges Boyd and Street in North Bruce case hold omission of deputy returning officer to initial ballots does not invalidate them.
- Jan. 30—North American Fish and Game Protection Association meets at Montreal.
- Sir Cavendish Boyle, K.C.M.G., appointed governor of Newfoundland.
- Jan. 31—William Lount appointed judge Ontario High Court.
- Edson Fitch, D.G.M. Quebec Freemasons.
- Feb. 1—McKinnon, M.P. (Lib.) East Queens, P.E.I., unseated.
- Feb. 2—Queen Victoria buried at London.
- Feb. 6—Parliament meets; L. P. Brodeur elected Speaker House of Commons; L. Power, Speaker of Senate.
- Feb. 7—Queen Wilhelmina of Holland married to Prince Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.
- Italian (Saracco) ministry resigns.
- Feb. 8—Anti-Jesuit riots in Madrid and other cities.
- Feb. 10—British exchequer bond loan of £11,000,000 issued; average price, £97.54.
- Feb. 12—Steamship Lucerne lost near Barcalieu, Nfld.; 30 on board perish.
- McNeill (Con.), M.P. for North Bruce, unseated.
- Feb. 14—Imperial Parliament opened by King Edward; first division House of Commons, on motion by John Dillon to adjourn because Lord Cranbourne a member of the government, refused to answer questions of which notice had been given, Feb. 18; Thomas O'Donnell stopped by Speaker while speaking in Gaelic, Feb. 19; twelve Irish members carried out by force on refusal to leave chamber for division on closed question, Mar. 5; House adopts rule authorising suspension for the session of noisily obstructive members, Mar. 8; budget speech, announcing deficit of £50,000,000.

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- asking power to make loan of £60,000,000, raising income tax from 1s. to 1s. 2d. on £, putting import duty of ½d. a pound on sugar and export duty of 1s. a ton on coal, April 18; civil list of £470,000 for King adopted, 307 to 58, May 9; army reorganization plan approved, 305 to 163, May 16; division on Factory Act amendment, 163 to 141 against government, Aug. 12; Deceased Wife's Sister bill read in House of Commons second time, 279 to 122, July 22; grant of £100,000 to Lord Roberts proposed, July 31; bill restricting sale of liquor to children passed, Aug. 14; prorogued Aug. 17.
- Feb. 14—Quebec Legislature meets; H. B. Rainville elected Speaker Legislative Assembly.
- Feb. 15—Explosion at Union Coal Mines, Cumberland, B.C.; 74 lives lost.
- Feb. 16—Russia imposes discriminatory duties on U.S. manufactures in retaliation for U.S. action in imposing extra duty on Russian sugar.
- Census of Italy shows population of 35,000,000.
- Feb. 17—Mrs. Carrie Nation demolishes illegal Topeka, Kan., saloons and causes sensation.
- Feb. 20—First Hawaiian Legislature under U.S. rule meets; J. A. Akina (Chinese) speaker.
- Feb. 22—SS. Rio de Janeiro strikes rock in Golden Gate, San Francisco; 125 lives lost.
- United States Steel Corporation formed at New York with capital of \$1,100,000,000, to unite the great steel, iron, coal and ore interests of eastern U.S.
- George Landerkin, of Hanover, Ont., called to Senate.
- Feb. 23—New Brunswick Legislature meets; prorogued April 3.
- Mar. 4—Wm. McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt sworn in as president and vice-president of United States. Cabinet named as follows: Secretary of state, John Hay, of Ohio; secretary of the treasury, Lyman J. Gage, of Illinois; secretary of war, Elihu Root, of New York; attorney-general, John W. Griggs, of New Jersey; Postmaster-general, Charles Emory Smith, of Pennsylvania; secretary of the navy, John D. Long, of Massachusetts; secretary of agriculture, James Wilson, of Iowa.
- Mar. 6—Sagasta forms new cabinet in Spain.
- Mar. 7—Dr. F. W. Ingraham appointed Bishop of London.
- Mar. 12—Court of Appeals confirms unseating of Garrow, M.L.A. for West Huron; re-elected Dec. 4.
- Mar. 13—John Henderson (colored) burned at stake at Corsicana, Texas.
- Andrew Carnegie gives \$5,000,000 to form superannuation fund for disabled employees of Carnegie Steel Co.
- Mar. 15—Governor Odell in message to N.Y. Legislature advocates submission to people of plan to spend \$25,000,000 to complete improvement of canals.
- Census returns give population of India as 294,000,000.
- Andrew Carnegie gives \$5,200,000 to New York City for libraries.
- Mar. 16—Duke and Duchess of Cornwall sail from Portsmouth on tour of British colonies, visiting Malta, Ceylon, Australia, New Zealand, Mauritius, South Africa, St. Helena, Ascension, Canada and Newfoundland.
- Sir William C. Macdonald gives \$150,000 to arts department of McGill University.
- Mar. 19—Barque Aquitaine lost at Cape Le Hune, Nfld.
- Mar. 20—Ontario Conservative convention at Toronto; J. J. Foy president.
- Mar. 21—Parliamentary bye-elections—North Bruce, James Halliday (Con.); East Prince, McKinnon (Lib.)
- Mar. 23—U.S. Government pays Spain \$100,000 for islands of Cagayan and Cebutu, Philippines.
- Mar. 26—Arthur Chamberlain recovers £200 libel suit verdict from London Leader and Star for saying he was wrongly interested in government contracts.
- Mar. 30—Oxford wins University boat race over Cambridge.
- Mr. Justice Archibald, of Superior Court, in Delpit case, holds marriage of two alleged Catholics by Protestant minister to be legal.
- Apr. 2—London County Council decides to spend £1,500,000 in building houses for the poor.

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- Apr. 4—Floods on St. John, Rideau, St. Francis and other rivers; Richmond bridge carried away. SS. Celtic, largest vessel in world, launched at Belfast; length 700 feet, breadth 75, depth 49; tonnage 20,880.
- Montreal Light, Heat and Power Co. organized, to unite Montreal Gas, Royal Electric and other lighting enterprises.
- Apr. 8—Gainsborough's picture of Duchess of Devonshire, stolen May 16, 1876, restored to owners, Messrs. Agnew, London.
- Apr. 9—Judges in Nipissing parliamentary election case decide that returning officer has power to postpone election and return writ, and court cannot go behind act to enquire into allegations of conspiracy.
- Russell Theatre, Ottawa, burned.
- Apr. 11—Le Courrier at Quebec suspends.
- Apr. 12—Joseph Godbout (Beauce) called to Senate.
- Apr. 15—Bishop Bond, of Montreal, chosen Metropolitan of Canada and Archbishop.
- May 3—London census shows population of 4,536,034.
- Civil government established at Manila, Philippines.
- Fire at Jacksonville, Fla.; loss put at \$10,000,000.
- May 6—German Reichstag votes to pay members 20 marks a day.
- May 9—Duke of Cornwall opens first Parliament of Commonwealth of Australia at Melbourne.
- New York stock exchange has panic caused by struggle for control of Northern Pacific Railway stock.
- May 13—U.S. war department fixes peace strength of army at 77,287 men.
- May 14—Militia fire on mob in Albany street railway strike; 2 men killed.
- May 17—Court of Review in Durocher vs. Dupre holds that marriage where parties go out of province of Quebec to avoid conforming to law is null.
- May 18—SS. Crewe lost near Cape Race, Nfld.
- May 20—U.S. machinists' strike for 9-hour day begins; some 50,000 men affected; result partially successful.
- Andrew Carnegie announces gift of £2,000,000 to Scottish universities.
- May 21—Montreal ratepayers defeat bylaw to borrow \$100,000 to improve fire brigade appliances.
- J. C. Voss and N. K. Luxton sail from Victoria, B.C., for Australia in Tillikum, a canoe of 4 tons.
- May 22—Bresci, assassin of King Humbert of Italy, commits suicide at San Stè. Jano.
- Arabi Pasha, Egyptian revolutionary leader of 1881, pardoned.
- May 24—Explosion in Universal Colliery, Wales; 70 lives lost.
- U.S. Presbyterian General Assembly votes for a revision of the Confession of Faith, and provides for appointment of committee for the work.
- May 25—Manitoba government takes over Northern Pacific Railway lines in province.
- Norwegian Parliament confers franchise on women taxpayers.
- May 29—Fred. Rochelle (colored) burned at stake by mob at Bartow, Fla.
- May 31—S. P. Rose elected president Montreal Methodist Conference at Pembroke.
- June 1—Daughter born to King and Queen of Italy; Yolanda Margharita.
- June 4—Constable Boyd murdered at Toronto while conveying three burglars from court house to jail, who attempt to escape; one, Jones, dies from wounds; one Rutledge commits suicide; one, Fred Lee Rice, found guilty of complicity in murder, and appeals to higher court on technicality.
- June 5—P.E.I. prohibition law goes into effect.
- U.S. government order forbids entrance at New York of immigrants suffering from tuberculosis.
- June 6—Steamer Assyrian, Antwerp to Montreal, wrecked near Cape Race, Nfld.
- June 8—Thornton, M.P. for W. Durham, declared illegally elected.
- June 12—Cuban constitutional convention accepts terms for government of island under U.S. restrictions.

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- Dr. Warden, Toronto, elected moderator Presbyterian General Assembly.
- June 17—C.P.R. trackmen strike; settled Aug. 31.
- June 20—Dunkin Act election Richmond County, Que.; act repealed, 1609 to 1210.
- June 22—Laura Secord monument unveiled at Drummond Hill Cemetery, Niagara Falls.
- Adalbert S. Hay killed at New Haven, Conn.
- June 25—Charles Langelier appointed sheriff of Quebec.
- SS. Lusitania wrecked at Cape Eillard, near Cape Race, Nfld.
- Leipsiger Bank, Germany, fails.
- Jerman Riese elected president of Chili.
- June 26—Count de Lur-Saluces found guilty of high treason by French Synod and sentenced to five years banishment from France.
- June 29—Fournier wins automobile race from Paris to Berlin, covering 743 miles in 17 hours running time.
- Strike of employees of U.S. steel Corporation mills for union control begins; ends Sept. 16 by compromise; 74,000 men affected.
- SS. Armenia wrecked near St. John, N.B.
- July 1—Intense heat throughout Canada and United States, continued for 3 days, causes much suffering; 102 deaths from prostration at Philadelphia.
- July 4—Judge Taft becomes first civil governor of Philippines under U.S. rule.
- July 5—Leander Club of England beats Pennsylvania at Henley in boat race for Grand Challenge Cup.
- July 9—Steamer Delmar lost off Renew, Nfld.
- July 14—Carlisle D. Graham successfully navigates whirlpool rapids at Niagara in a barrel.
- July 16—Explosion in powder mills at Windsor Mills; one man killed.
- July 17—Baldwin-Zeigler expedition sails from Tromsøe, Norway, on polar voyage.
- Duke of Connaught elected grand master Grand Masonic Lodge of England.
- July 18—"Act respecting real property in the Province of Manitoba" disallowed because of its restriction of rights of Dominion land surveyors.
- Earl Russell found guilty of bigamy by House of Lords and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.
- Miss Nina Dugan elected town treasurer of St. Catharines, Ont.
- July 20—Richardson (Ind. Lib.), M.P. for Lisgar, unseated.
- July 23—Dr. Koch, German specialist, declares consumption is not communicable from man to animals or from animals to man; later a British commission is named to study the matter; Dr. Adami, of McGill, Montreal, claimed to have made same discovery earlier.
- July 24—N. C. Wallace, M.P., elected grand master Grand Orange Lodge of B.N.A.
- July 25—U.S. duties on Porto Rican merchandise abolished.
- July 29—Seawanhaka Cup races on Lake St. Louis—Canadian boat Senneville wins three straight contests from Scottish boat Grey Friar.
- Comanche reservation at Oklahoma, U.S., opened; great rush of settlers.
- Aug. 2—Cresceus at Columbus, Ohio, trots mile in 2m. 2¼s.
- Aug. 3—SS. Vera wrecked near Renew, Nfld.
- Torpedo boat destroyer Viper strikes rock near Alderney; total loss.
- Aug. 4—SS. Acis wrecked near Renew, Nfld.
- Aug. 6—Andrew Carnegie's offer of \$150,000 for Montreal public library building received.
- SS. Discovery with British Antarctic expedition sails from Cowes; steamer Ganss with German expedition sails from Kiel Aug. 12.
- Aug. 7—John W. Pennington (colored) burned at stake by mob at Enterprise, Ala.
- Aug. 10—Joe Washington (colored) burned at stake by mob at Way Station near Savannah, Ga.
- Aug. 13—Canadian yacht Invader wins Canada Cup races at Chicago, defeating Cadillac.
- Census of France gives population of 38,641,333.

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Aug. 14—SS. Islander lost on Douglas Island, Alaska; 35 lives lost.  
 Aug. 20—Alfred Wilder (colored) burned at stake by mob at Nelson's Branch, Texas.

Aug. 21—France breaks off diplomatic relations with Turkey as protest against Sultana's failure to keep engagement with French citizens; Nov. 7 French marines land and occupy customs at Midilli, Mytelene, and Turkish government agrees to meet all demands.

Aug. 23—O'Brien hanged at Dawson for murder of three men near Minto, N.W.T.

Aug. 24—Noles (colored) burned at stake by mob at Winchester, Tenn.

Aug. 28—M. F. Hackett (Stanstead) elected president C.M.B.A. of Canada.

Aug. 29—SS. Deutschland makes voyage Cherbourg to New York in 5d. 12h. 9m.

Aug. 30—Accident on Great Northern Railway at Nyack, Mont.; P. D. Downs, superintendent of road, and 35 persons killed.

Sept. 3—Ellen M. Stone, U.S. missionary, seized by brigands between Banskö and Diuamaala, Turkey, and held for ransom. Boucherville, Que., celebrates 200th anniversary of its foundation.

Sept. 4—Prince Chun at Berlin apologises to Emperor William for murder at Pekin of Baron von Ketteler, German minister to China.

Methodist Ecumenical Council opens in Wesley's Chapel, London.

Sept. 5—Canadian rifle team at Seagirt, N.J., wins Palma Trophy; score 1522 to U.S. team's 1494.

Sept. 6—President Wm. McKinley shot in Temple of Music, Pan-American Exhibition, Buffalo; dies Sept. 14; buried at Canton, O., Sept. 19. Leon Czolgosz found guilty and executed at Auburn Prison, Oct. 29.

Sept. 7—Venezuelan vessel bombards Rio Hachia, Colombia, in struggle between Liberals and Clericals of the two countries. Liberals finally defeated at close of November.

George Towns, of Australia, defeat Rat Portage in sculling race for championship of the world. feats Jake Gaudaur, of Canada,

Chinese plenipotentiaries sign final peace protocol; it provides for payment of indemnity of about \$333,000,000 in 39 years, with interest at 4 per cent., to be secured by customs, transit dues and salt tax; providing for abolition of Tsung li Yamen, for razing forts at Taku, and granting foreign governments right to keep military guards at legations.

Sept. 10—Judges of Quebec Court of King's Bench and Superior Court decide that they shall be styled "Your Lordship."

Sept. 13—A. Z. Paradis, St. Johns, appointed judge of Superior Court.

Sept. 14—Notice published of disallowance of B.C. Act "to regulate immigration into British Columbia" and "relating to the employment on works carried on under franchises granted by private acts." Measures were to restrict immigration and employment of Chinese and Japanese.

Sept. 15—Oxford and Cambridge athletes win 8 out of 9 events in contest with McGill and Toronto representatives at Montreal.

Sept. 16—Duke and Duchess of Cornwall arrive at Quebec on H.M.S. Ophir; visit Montreal Sept. 18; Ottawa, 20; Winnipeg, 16; Regina, 27; Calgary, 28; Vancouver, 30; Victoria, Oct. 1; Toronto, 10; Guelph, Berlin, Brampton, London, Grimsby, Ingersoll and Niagara, 13; St. Catharines and Hamilton, 14; Belleville, Kingston and Gananoque, 15; Cornwall and Sherbrooke, 16; St. John, N.B., 17; Halifax, 19, sailing Oct. 21; calling at St. John's, Nfld., Oct. 23; arrive at Portsmouth Nov. 1. Honors granted to Canadians were K.C.M.G. to Sir John Boyd, Chancellor of Ontario, and Hon. L. A. Jette, lieutenant-governor of Quebec; knight bachelorship to T. G. Shaughnessy, president of Canadian Pacific Railway; and C.M.G. to Joseph Pope, under secretary of state; Wm. Peterson, principal of McGill; Rev. George Grant, principal of Queens University; Rev. Oliver Mathieu, principal of Laval University; Oliver Howland, Mayor of Toronto; Major F. S. Maude, military secretary to Governor-General. In Newfoundland

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- land: K.C.M.G., to Mr. Robert Bond, premier.
- Sept. 17—Chinese troops re-enter Peking after withdrawal of allied forces and settlement of indemnity to be paid for outrage on legations and expenses of foreign expedition.
- Sept. 18—Millennary of King Alfred's death celebrated at Winchester.
- Czar arrives at Dunkirk on visit to France.
- H.M.S. Indefatigable goes aground above Quebec.
- Winnipeg letter carriers strike.
- Sept. 19—Plains of Abraham transferred to city of Quebec on payment to Ursuline nuns of \$80,000 by Dominion government.
- Torpedo boat destroyer Cobra founders in North Sea; 65 lives lost.
- Sept. 23—Sir Louis H. Davies, M.P., appointed Judge of Supreme Court; B. M. Britton, M.P., Judge of Ontario High Court; Thomas Fortin, M.P., judge of Quebec Superior Court.
- Sept. 25—Oxford-Cambridge athletes win three out of nine events in contest with Harvard and Yale representatives at New York.
- Sept. 26—Peary steamer Windward arrives at Brigus, Nfld., from Cape Parry, Greenland, after being year in Arctic; brings out Mrs. Peary.
- Sept. 28—Sir Joseph Dimsdale elected Lord Mayor of London.
- Sept. 29—Company C, 9th U.S. Infantry attacked on the island of Samar, Philippines; 3 officers and 40 men killed; missing 6; wounded 13.
- Sept. 30—Fire in coal mines at Extension, B.C.; 17 lives lost.
- Oct. 2—Nova Scotia legislature elections; 2 Conservatives to 36 Liberals.
- Oct. 3—French Law of Associations goes into effect; many Jesuits, Benedictines, Assumptionists and White Fathers, also some sisterhoods leave country for Spain, Belgium and Great Britain.
- Oct. 4—New York yacht Columbia wins third race in succession for America Cup, defeating Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock II.
- Oct. 11—Rhodes-Schnadhorst correspondence over gift by Cecil Rhodes to Liberal party published; charge implied that English Liberal party had promised not to "scuttle" out Egypt in return for gift of money to election fund.
- Oct. 15—French budget for 1902 shows a deficit of 50,000,000 francs, partly attributed to payment of export sugar bounties.
- Johann Most, anarchist, sentenced at New York to serve a year in the penitentiary for circulating inflammatory appeals in his paper, Die Freiheit; appeal allowed.
- Oct. 16—Otto Nordenskjold Antarctic expedition sails from Sweden.
- Oct. 19—Fire at Sydney, C.B.; loss put at \$300,000.
- Santos-Dumont, Brazilian aeronaut, makes trip in balloon round Eiffel Tower, in Paris, winning prize of 100,000 francs offered by M. Deutsch for dirigible balloon.
- Oct. 20—H.M.S. Pylades at Sydney, N.S.W., reports annexation of Ocean Island.
- Oct. 22—Pan-American Congress opens at city of Mexico.
- Oct. 24—Mrs. Annie Edson Taylor goes over Canadian Falls, Niagara, in a barrel, and lives.
- Bill Morris (colored) burned at stake by mob at Ballytown, La.
- Oct. 25—Joseph Chamberlain at Edinburgh makes speech threatening to reduce Ireland's representation in Parliament.
- Oct. 28—Eric Marrotte killed at Westmount; Thorvald Hansen confesses guilt.
- Oct. 29—Whale 37 feet long appears in St. Lawrence in front of Montreal; dies after a week's stay.
- Oct. 31—Quebec Legislature bye-elections—Levis, C. Blouin, by acclamation; Quebec County, C. F. Delage, over C. E. Dubord and N. Dion; Drummond, J. Laferty, over M. E. Poulin; Vaudreuil, Dr. Pilon, over —, Thauvette—all Liberals.
- Nov. 2—Pan-American Exhibition at Buffalo closes; loss to investors estimated at \$3,000,000.
- Nicaragua terminates treaty giving U.S. power to construct in-

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- terocceanic canal through its territory.
- Unnamed colored man jurned at stake by mob in Perry Co., Miss.
- Nov. 4—Last rail of Russian Trans-Siberian Railway to Vladivostock laid.
- East Kent (Ont.) Legislature bye-election; John Lee (Lib.) by acclamation.
- Nov. 5—New York mayoralty election; Seth Low (Rep.), 294,992; E. M. Shepard (Dem.), 265,128.
- Jury at Toronto finds James H. Lewis (Christian Scientist) guilty of manslaughter for failure to secure medical attendance for sick child, which died; appeal taken.
- Dominion Manufacturers' Association meets at Montreal; Robert Munro, president.
- Nov. 8—Horse Heatherbloom, at Chicago, jumps 7ft. 4½ ins., making indoor record.
- Nov. 9—Duke of Cornwall created Prince of Wales.
- Nov. 11—Gun accident on H.M.S. Royal Sovereign near Athens; 1 Officer and 6 men killed.
- Nov. 13—Kingston and Pembroke Railway re-organized in connection with C.P.R.
- Nov. 13 and 14—Storm on British coasts; 50 vessels and 180 lives lost.
- Nov. 14—Northern Securities Company formed at New York; capital \$400,000,000; purpose to control policy of and stock of the Northern Pacific, Great Northern, Union Pacific, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Southern Pacific Railway systems.
- Nov. 15—News of earthquake at Erzeroum, Asia Minor; 1000 houses destroyed.
- Nov. 16—Barkentine Titania wrecked off Cape Race, Nfld.
- Nov. 18—Hay-Pauncefote treaty, defining attitude of Great Britain and the United States in the matter of Panama Isthmus canal signed at Washington; approved by U.S. Senate, Dec. 14. U.S. is empowered to construct and police canal from Atlantic to Pacific, which is to be neutral and open to ships of all nations, war or Mercantile.
- Mrs. A. O. Rutherford, Toronto, elected president Dominion W.C.T.U. at Montreal.
- Nov. 19—Mrs. Lillian M. Stevens elected president U.S. W.C.T.U.
- Nov. 20—Colombian rebels capture Colon; U.S. marines landed to protect railway terminus; rebels finally beaten.
- Nov. 21—Galway (Ireland) parliamentary election; Arthur Lynch (ex-colonel in Boer army), 1247; Horace Plunkett, Unionist, 473 votes.
- U.S. national reciprocity convention at Washington adopts resolutions recommending the maintenance of the principle of protection for the home market, and to open up reciprocity opportunities for increased foreign trade by special modifications in the tariff in special cases, but only where this can be done without injury to home interests of manufacturing, commerce and farming.
- Nov. 22—Judicial committee of Privy Council holds to be intra vires the Manitoba Liquor Act, forbidding the sale within the province for beverage purposes of alcoholic liquors. This overrides decision of Manitoba Court of Queen's Bench, of May 23, holding the act to be unconstitutional.
- Nov. 26—Boiler explosion in Penberthy injector works, Detroit; 29 killed.
- Nov. 27—Collision on Wabash Railway near Seneca, Mich.; 80 persons said to be killed.
- Nov. 28—Population of Australia by census given as 3,775,356.
- Dec. 2—Prior (Con.), M.P. for Victoria, unseated.
- Dec. 3—U.S. Supreme Court in "14 rings case," decides Treaty of Paris with Spain made Philippines U.S. territory, and no duties can be levied on goods therefrom.

- Dec. 6—Loy (Liberal), M.P. for Beauharnois, unseated on confession of bribery by agents; appeal taken.
- Dec. 11—Mr. Thomas Greenway elected leader of Manitoba Liberals.
- Dec. 12—Manitoba official crop report—wheat, 50,502,000 bushels; all grain, 85,179,858 bushels.
- Dec. 13—Joseph Ernest Laplaine hanged at Montreal for murder of Mme. Louis Lefebvre.
- Court of inquiry reports that Admiral Schley failed in duty in proceedings connected with blockade of Santiago, but personally acted well in actual engagement.
- Dec. 14—Marconi, at Signal Hill, St. John's, Nfld., reports receiving signals from Poldhu, Cornwall, 1,700 miles away, by wireless telegraphy system.
- Dec. 17—U.S. Postmaster-General Smith resigns; Henry C. Payne nominated to office.
- Dec. 18—Conference at New York of large employers, representatives of labor organizations and National Civic Federation appoints committee to prevent strikes; Senator Mark Hanna, president; Samuel Gompers, vice-president.
- Dec. 19—Conor O'Kelly, M.P., sentenced to 2 months in jail for delivering inflammatory speeches in Ireland.
- Dec. 21—John P. Hayden, M.P., South Roscommon, sentenced to 21 days' imprisonment for inciting to boycotting and non-payment of rent.
- Dec. 24—Jasper Tully, M.P., South Lifford, sentenced to one month in jail, and John O'Donnell, M.P., South Mayo, to two months for inciting Irish tenants not to pay rent.
- Dec. 26—Census of Germany complete, shows population of 56,367,178.
- Dec. 28—York, N.B., parliamentary bye-election; Alex. Gibson, jr. (Lib.), elected over Rev. Dr. McLeod (Con).

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## NECROLOGY.

Ignatius Donnelly, writer and Shakespeare-Bacon cypher author . . . . .	Jan. 2	Roland Reed, actor . . . . .	Mar. 30
Phillip D. Armour, Chicago meat packer . . . . .	" 6	Sir John Stainer, musician . . . . .	Apr. 1
Sir J. R. Dickson, Australian minister of defense . . . . .	" 10	Doyley Carte, theatrical manager . . . . .	" 3
Mandell Creighton, Bishop of London . . . . .	" 14	George Q. Cannon, Mormon leader . . . . .	" 12
Johann Faber, German lead pencil maker. . . . .	" 15	Dr. C. K. D. Tanner, Irish M.P. . . . .	" 22
Sir Frank Smith, senator. . . . .	" 17	Wm. Stubbs, Bishop of Oxford. . . . .	" 22
J. E. Rose, judge Ontario High Court . . . . .	" 19	John J. Ross, senator . . . . .	May 4
Queen Victoria . . . . .	" 22	J. Travers Lewis, Archbishop of Ontario . . . . .	" 4
Guesippe Verdi, composer. . . . .	" 27	Henry Scadding, D.D., Toronto . . . . .	" 6
J. Douglas Reid, "father of telegraphs". . . . .	" 28	George L. King, judge Supreme Court. . . . .	" 8
Joseph Gourko, Russian general. . . . .	" 29	George W. Howian, ex-Lt.-Gov. P.E.I. . . . .	" 13
Hugh R. Hawels, English preacher. . . . .	" 29	Abbé A. A. Verreau, Quebec educationalist . . . . .	" 15
A. G. Woodward, coroner, Sherbrooke . . . . .	Feb. 4	George Leslie Mackay, Formosan missionary. . . . .	" 15
B. B. Osler, Q.C., Toronto . . . . .	" 5	Ls. Z. Moreau, Bishop of St. Hyacinthe . . . . .	" 24
John T. Bulmer, N.S. prohibitionist. . . . .	" 9	James A. Hearne, playwright. . . . .	June 2
Milan, ex-King of Servia. . . . .	" 11	Sir Walter Besant, writer . . . . .	" 9
George C. McKindsey, senator . . . . .	" 12	R. W. Buchanan, poet . . . . .	" 10
Wm. J. Almon, senator. . . . .	" 18	A. S. Hardy, ex-premier Ontario . . . . .	" 14
James Huddart, Australian SS. promoter. . . . .	" 27	Neil Warner, actor . . . . .	" 15
Wm. Evarts, N.Y. statesman. . . . .	" 28	H. S. Pingree, ex-Gov. Michigan . . . . .	" 18
George M. Dawson, head of Geological Survey. . . . .	Mar. 2	Sir Thomas Galt, judge Ontario High Court. . . . .	" 20
Canon Wm. Anderson, Sorel. . . . .	" 3	Sir A. Hoskins, admiral. . . . .	" 21
Benj. Harrison, ex-president U.S. . . . .	" 13	Rev. Joseph Cooke, lecturer. . . . .	" 24
Charlotte M. Young, writer. . . . .	" 24	J. O. Villeneuve, senator. . . . .	" 27
Major L. N. F. Crosier, N.W. M. P. . . . .	" 24	Andrew Allan, Montreal ship owner . . . . .	" 27
John Sweeney, R.C. Bishop, St. John . . . . .	" 25	Jacob S. Rogers, locomotive builder . . . . .	July 2
Firman McClure, ex-M.P. . . . .	" 28	John Fiske, writer . . . . .	" 4
J. Arthur Paquet, senator . . . . .	" 29	Peter G. Tait, Scottish educationalist . . . . .	" 4
Jar. es Stephens, ex-Fenian leader . . . . .	" 29	Prince von Hohenlohe, German statesman . . . . .	" 5

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**NECROLOGY**—Continued.

J. W. Bell, M.P., Addington .. July	5	Charles E. Gill, judge Quebec	
Prof. Leconte, California edu-		Sup. Court... ..	Sept. 16
cationalist .. . . . .	6	Henry B. Whipple, Bishop	
Federico Errazuiz, President		P.E. Church, U.S. . . . .	" 16
of Chili .. . . . .	12	Charles C. Delmonico, U.S.	
Robert H. Newell, writer. . .	12	restaurateur .. . . . .	" 20
Mrs. Paul Kruger, wife of		John Haverley, "minstrel" ..	" 28
Boer leader .. . . . .	21	Abdur Rahman, Ameer of	
G. W. Allan, senator .. . . .	24	Afghanistan .. . . . .	Oct. 3
A. B. McKay, D.D., Montreal	25	N. Clarke Wallace, M.P. . . .	" 8
B. F. Westcott, Bishop of		Lorenzo Snow, President Mor-	
Durham .. . . . .	28	mon Church .. . . . .	" 10
Patrick Boyle, Toronto, jour-		N. Flood Davin, ex-M.P. . . .	" 18
nalist .. . . . .	Aug. 1	Fred. Archer, organist. . . . .	" 23
Edmond Barbeau, Montreal		W. J. Simpson, ex-M.L.A. . . .	" 26
banker .. . . . .	4	Walter E. H. Massey, Toronto	
Empress Frederick of Ger-		manufacturer .. . . . .	" 28
many .. . . . .	5	John McMillan, ex-M.P., S.	
Francesco Crispi, Italian		Huron .. . . . .	" 31
statesman .. . . . .	11	Mrs. Elizabeth Handbury,	
A. N. Charland, judge Quebec		born June 9, 1793, London ..	" 31
Sup. Court .. . . . .	13	Li Hung Chang, Chinese	
Erik Nordenskjold, arctic		statesman. . . . . . . . . .	Nov. 7
explorer .. . . . .	13	S. S. Hatt, Quebec, usher of	
Hector Mackenzie, Montreal		black rod .. . . . .	" 7
merchant .. . . . .	20	Kate Greenway, artist. . . . .	" 8
Sir George Burton, ex-Chief		Col. Hy. James Mapleson,	
Justice Ontario. . . . .	22	operatic impresario .. . . .	" 14
Rev. Moses Harvey, New-		G. F. Orton, ex-M.P. . . . .	" 14
foundland, writer .. . . .	Sept. 2	Udolphus, Baron Aylmer,	
George Osmond Tearle, actor	7	Richmond, Que. . . . .	" 29
Joh. von Miquel, German		Ed. John Eyre, ex-gov. Jam-	
statesman .. . . . .	8	ailca. . . . . . . . . .	" 30
William McKinley, President		Edward L. Bond, Montreal ..	Dec. 3
U.S. . . . . . . . . . .	14	Sir Wm. MacCormac, surgeon	" 4
		Dean O'Meara, Winnipeg. . .	" 6
		Sir Noel Paton, Scottish Painter,	" 26

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