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FEBRUARY 6, 1904

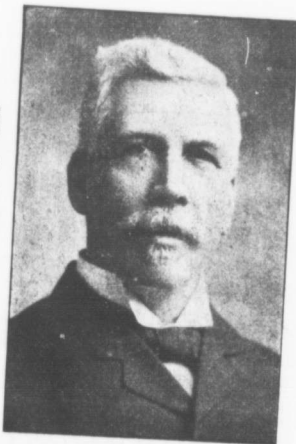
EVENTS

PUBLISHED
WEEKLY

Letter from
Rt. Hon. Sir
Charles Dilke

The Empire
Council

Idea



WM. WHYTE

The new Second Vice-President of the C.P.R.

A Halifax
Resolution

The Passing of
Henry Irving

Seven Half-
Tone Portraits

The RIDEAU PRESS, Ottawa, Can.

The Canadian Parliamentary Guide

ARNOTT J. MAGURN, Editor and Publisher.

(SEVENTH YEAR.)

This Work, the companion to which was at one time published annually, is now
AN ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

It has been found almost impossible to make it the accurate Work of Reference it should be by any other means than an annual revision. Notice of this is being sent to the members of parliament whose sketches are contained in the book, and to all who are interested or concerned. The Editor will gratefully acknowledge any suggestion from any quarter designed to improve the Work. He himself has in mind some

EXTENSIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS

which members of parliament, the press and the public will be sure to appreciate.

Some errors having crept into some of the biographical sketches it is the intention this year TO REVISE EACH ONE of them closely and the Editor asks for the assistance of those who have a personal knowledge of the facts.

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EVENTS

Published Weekly.

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Vol. 5, No. 6.

OTTAWA, FEB. 6, 1904.

Whole No. 255.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Dilke, on Canada's Treaty-making Powers.

SOME little time ago there appeared in the Canadian cablegrams from London a statement to the effect that the Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Dilke, M.P., saw in Canada's demand for treaty-making powers not only nothing detrimental to the integrity of the empire but a necessary concession in the interests of the empire itself. The remark cabled over was extremely meagre but coming from the lips of a statesman whose reputation as a student of these things and whose experience in public life made it important, led us to write to the member for Forest of Dean asking him if he would outline the reasons which led him to make the remark that was cabled over.

We are in receipt of the Rt. Hon. gentleman's answer which reads as follows:—

76 Sloan St., S.W.
Jan. 9, 1904.

Dear Sir,

I am quite willing to state the facts in reply to your enquiry dated Dec. 26, which

reached me this day. So far from giving an interview on the subject you name, I, in fact, refused one. It was at the end of a public dinner, and, being asked to fix a date, I said that the matter was one too delicate for me to speak upon it. The newspaper representative said "May I tell them generally that you are opposed or favorable to the 'Treaty-making power?'" I replied: "Generally speaking I am favorable to the Canadian view upon the subject, for I had to do with it between 1880 and 1883, and supported at that time the then extreme pretensions put forward on behalf of Canada by Sir A. Galt. The gentleman in question was quite justified in saying this which I have just said; but, of course, I purposely avoided pronouncing an opinion upon any new demand which has not yet been formulated. Without committing myself, I am inclined to favor suggestions which have long been made privately by Mr. Haldane and which have

now been put forward publicly in a speech by him at Edinburgh. He desires that the practice should grow up, by the wish of the King and Cabinet, approved by Parliament, of summoning from time to time to sit in cabinet colonial statesmen who would then be consulted as members of the Cabinet and would, as such, advise the King upon such questions.

Yours truly,

CHARLES W. DILKE.

The above letter is important as showing that even so intelligent and travelled a member of the British parliament as Sir Charles Dilke apparently sees some connection between the extension of Canada's powers in the making of treaties and colonial representation in the British cabinet. One thing means wider powers of self-government by a Dominion; the other means a giving up of some of these powers and a practical absorption of Canada into a heterogeneous mass called empire. However, let us deal with Sir Charles Dilke's views whether they are in the right direction or not. In order to understand him we must turn to Mr. Haldane's utterances at Edinburgh to which the letter alludes. We have under our hand a signed article by Mr. Haldane on the same subject which will also serve to throw light on the views of two such eminent members of the British parliament, and after that we propose to quote a recent utterance of Mr. Chamberlain's from all of which we can gather a little wisdom. Mr. Haldane's speech at Edinburgh was made on Oct. 23. He was speaking of Mr. Chamberlain's policy and adopted the view that the Liberals ought to have an alternative policy. He said:—

They ought to propound an alternative policy. He was not a Liberal leader but he had four suggestions to make. The first was to economise on the resources of the nation, to avoid waste, and to apply for one million sterling to be added to the Estimates for higher education. He would spend this money on the higher departments in the Universities and the colleges, so that its influences would permeate downwards. He wanted to stir up the interest of the country to the shortcomings of our educational system, and he would like to see Mr. Chamberlain, with his splendid

energy, going round our great manufacturing cities explaining to our manufacturers their defective methods. As Mr. Chamberlain would not do this, lesser men must. In education we required a large constructive policy. In the second place, we must raise the condition of the industrial classes, and teach the working men of the country that they must live at a higher level than they did. The drink bill of the working community was terrible. The housing question was vital. In the third place we wanted a real Ministry of trade and commerce and our Consular system developed. He would have the railway rates organised. Encouragement should be given to the great ocean lines. This was the true way to bring our Colonies nearer into touch with us. He suggested, further, an Imperial Cabinet. He was a Privy Councillor, but he had never been called on for his counsel. They required a small Imperial Privy Council to give advice to the Sovereign in his executive capacity in things of Imperial importance.

It will be seen that Mr. Haldane's programme is mostly a domestic one, but the course to which Sir Charles Dilke refers is summarized in the last sentence. Mr. Haldane elaborated his views in an address delivered before the Society of Comparative Legislation at the Royal Colonial Institute, June 13, 1902. He stated that he had been for nearly twenty years, "a close watcher of the growth of, and increasing meaning of, that constitution which is more or less possessed in common by the different dominions of the Crown." There were a variety of matters in which the empire as a whole had deep common interests and might have common policy. "Take imperial defence," said Mr. Haldane, "first of all. The training of soldiers and sailors, the formation of reserves, the pattern of armament, the schemes for mobilisation, are matters for experts to discuss in conference and requires no surrender of liberty on the part of any legislature in the empire. The advantage of the uniformity of plans would be the real guarantee of the adoption of any scheme thoroughly thought out and agreed upon." He went on:—

"Imperial defence is a topic so grave, so far reaching, so deeply concerned with the empire beyond the seas, that it ought not to be left to the chance spare moments of ministers who sit on what is called an Imperial Defence Committee of the Cabinet

Here is a sphere in which continuity of policy as distinguished from the fluctuating ideas which are the outcome of party vicissitudes would appear to be possible. It does not surely pass the wit of man to devise a scheme for Council which just because it is concerned with the life of the empire at large should contain expert members, representatives of the empire at large and independent of changes of the nominal government."

Mr. Haldane went on to argue in favor of a slow development of common action for a common purpose, not under the forms of law, but in the same way that what we call the British Constitution has developed, by the enunciation of general principles, by actions and concerted movements. As he said: "It is unforeseen consequences of sudden changes in the principles of government that to my mind are most likely to break up the empire." He went on to say:—"The policy which I suggest is that we should perform no surgical operations with a view to merely beautifying the imperial organism. Changes of form are necessary but these changes of form come after, not before, changes of the substance that underlies the forms."

It may be seen from these extracts that Mr. Haldane is in favor of a small imperial privy council to run empire things or, at all events, to tender advice on what they would consider empire affairs. He frankly admits in the Colonial Institute address that Imperial Federation put into form at present would fall to pieces, but he thinks it can be brought about in another way. This is exactly the view expressed by Mr. Chamberlain when he said:—

"We may learn from the experience of the Imperial Federation League that we must approach the goal in a different way, that we must not try to do everything all at once, that we must seek the line of least resistance. We may approach this desirable consummation (imperial federation) by a process of gradual development. We may endeavor to establish common interests and common obligations. When we have done that it will be natural that some sort of representative authority

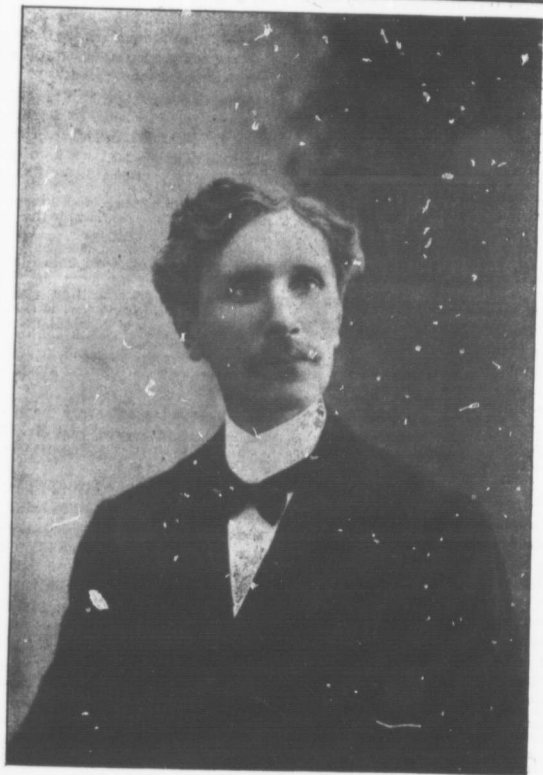
should grow up to deal with the interests and obligations we have created. What is the greatest of our common obligations. It is imperial defence."

How like to these ideas are those of Mr. Haldane. The army, the navy, reserves, mobilisation—common obligations.

Taken in connection with the above we wish to direct attention to some remarks made by Mr. Chamberlain in a speech which he delivered at Cardiff on the night of Nov. 20 last. He said:—

"Our future heritage depends on the extent to which we can weld the different parts of the empire together. Commercial intercourse is always a necessary complement of closer political relations. What the United States has done, making itself a country of eighty million souls, what Bismarck did for Germany, it is our business and our duty to do for the British empire. We can begin with an empire of sixty millions and hundreds of millions of the native races. To bring them together is our task."

Is it not evident to every person, except those who will not see, that Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Haldane, and perhaps Sir Charles Dilke and others in England, have got a little military bee in their bonnets and what they would ask to bring about is the co-operation of independent countries like Canada, Australia, and South Africa, along with India, for the purposes of attack and defence, for the purposes of war, and to serve the ambitions of those who would sit upon what they call an imperial privy council and strive to mould the destinies of free men living in free countries thousands of miles away. Very pleasing for the members of the little Imperial Privy Council but we feel sure it would speedily end in trouble. The main point, however, is to understand what these men are driving at. Mr. Chamberlain is after a great Imperial Federation much more than he is after a taxation of food or the policy of protection. Against the first all self-governing colonies must protest; with the second they are not concerned.



HON. H. G. CARROLL

Solicitor General for Canada who has been appointed to the Bench.

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Appointment of Relatives to Office.

THE appointment of Mr. A. B. Cartwright, son of Sir Richard Cartwright, as secretary of the Railway Commission has caused some of the paragraphers to write sarcastic comment on it, but surely the services of Sir Richard to the Liberal party for nearly a score of years entitle him to some compensations when it is in the power of the party to dispense patronage. So long as the relative of the cabinet minister has the proper qualifications for an office we fail to see any reason why he should not get it.

If a party was to expect to have leaders who would give up their private business and sacrifice their comfort in season and out of season, and lay upon the altar of party a large amount of hard work, and then be cut off from any rewards or compensations it would soon lack for leaders. Canada has been rather fortunate in political leaders in view of the heavy tasks imposed by confederation, and by the circumstances, on such leaders; but where would the country have been if it had come to pass that none but rich men could enter parliament or hold office as leaders. It is well known that today at Washington no

one but a rich man can accept a position in the United States Cabinet.

The experience of Canada and Canadian political leaders is perhaps unique. Here was a large, divided, disunited, but growing country to be organized and developed. Its inhabitants were all struggling for a livelihood. There were no rich men. There was no leisured class on which to draw. By subscription George Brown received gifts from the party. Alexander Mackenzie received gifts from the party. Sir John Macdonald received gifts. All these men and others, such as Mr. Langevin and Mr. Chapleau, favored relatives. Sir Charles Tupper appointed his son to office. Sir John Macdonald secured an appointment for his son from the C. P. R. when that road was a branch of the department over which Sir John presided. Sir Oliver Mowat appointed his son to a lucrative office. There is nothing wrong about the appointment of Sir Richard Cartwright's son, any more than in all the other cases that could be mentioned and there was nothing wrong in most of them. The government is bound to bestow its patronage on its friends and the son of a good friend is a pretty good man to bestow it on.

EVENTS

Published Weekly.

ARNOTT J. MAGURN, Editor.

VOL. 5. FEB. 6, 1904. No. 6

IT is something to be the first mayor of a new city and this honor has been conferred upon Mr. H. W. Laird, the first mayor of the city of Regina, Assa. He delivered his inaugural address on the 12th inst. and clearly showed that in Mr. Laird the youngest city in Canada possessed a clear-headed executive with progressive and up-to-date ideas. He noted that Regina was now the headquarters of the local government, the judiciary, and the military of the Territories, and predicted that a normal school and provincial university would be located there at no distant date. He also recommended as one of the necessities a modern city hall and an opera house. Mr. Laird is the son of a well known Ontario clergyman and before going west was an editor and a publisher. He has had some experience at Ottawa in connection with the Hansard staff of the House of Commons, was private secretary to Premier Haultain, and is now engaged in the grain and forwarding business at Regina. In politics he is a Conservative.

FROM a table of the occupations of women in London it is seen that 20,000 are engaged in teaching, that 19,000 are commercial clerks, that over 16,000 are engaged in medicine, and nearly 12,000 in art, music and the drama. There are 3,000 employed by the national government, 8,000 who are put down as engaged in "clerical" work and 2,700 employed by the local government. There are 367 engaged in insurance, 184 in law, 161 dealing in money and finance, 958 in literary and scientific pursuits and 660 are merchants and accountants.

JUDGE GOWAN entered last month on his ninetieth year. He is a member of the Senate and resides at Barrie, Ont.

ANOTHER bye-election in Great Britain has gone against the Chamberlain fiscal movement. The Unionist candidate found that it handicapped him so much that he asked the advocates of Mr. Chamberlain's policy to leave him alone. At the last election the Conservatives had a majority of nearly 600 but last week's election turned this into a Liberal majority of 44, which was the first time in fourteen years that the Liberals carried the seat.

SPEAKING before the Newport Chamber of Commerce Lord Strathcona said that the colonies regarded Mr. Chamberlain as their best friend, and more to the same effect. As Lord Strathcona has been taking an active part in booming Mr. Chamberlain it may be necessary to have a disclaimer made in the House of Commons when parliament opens. Lord Strathcona has no authority from his employers at Ottawa to interfere in the domestic politics of Great Britain or to express the opinions of Canada as to Mr. Chamberlain or his policy. The Liberals denounced Sir Charles Tupper when High Commissioner for taking part in Canadian politics. How much more unbecoming for our London officials to be taking part in English politics and dragging in the name of Canada.

MR. HORACE WHITE, who has had an experience of half a century in American daily journalism, writes with evident misgivings on the prospects of the Pulitzer School of Journalism at Columbia University. Mr. White does not believe that any special school is needed to teach the technique of newspaper work, and he does not admit that the "nose for news" can be cultivated at any college or university. The trouble with our modern journalism, according to Mr. White, is not so much the lack of facilities for training journalists as the lack of a demand for the highest type of men in the profession. The press of fifty years ago, he affirms, was as a whole, "stronger intellectually, more influential, and more respected than the press is now, although, in the mere matter of news-gathering, it was as inferior to the press of today as a blacksmith's forge is

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the Carnegie steel works." Good political writers are harder to obtain, today, says Mr. White, than they were fifty years ago. The inference is that the demand has fallen off,—that young men of ability no longer see in our daily journalism as now conducted a really worthy field of labor.

SOME idea of the recent advance in the use of electricity for power purposes is conveyed by Mr. Arthur Goodrich's article in the World's Work entitled "Providing the World with Power." Less than fifteen years ago, 200 horse power generators were considered large, whereas now generators of 5,000 or 10,000 horse-power are a matter of every day occurrence. Mr. Goodrich mentions one electrical works employing 12,000 people, three fourths of whom are skilled workers, and states that from this factory alone goes each day to every part of the globe, machinery to produce more than 8,000 horse-power. "We used to have a map," said one of the employees, "on which red dots showed the places where our machines were installed; but soon the entire map was red. Then we gave it up."

THE Galicians objected strongly, through a deputation which waited on the Manitoba government the other day, to a local law which compels them to remain seven years in the country before becoming British subjects while other foreigners may become naturalized on residing three years in the province. That is the way it is put in a despatch from Winnipeg, but it is not quite right. The province of Manitoba has no right to prevent a man becoming a British subject if he complies with the provisions of the Naturalization Act passed by the Parliament of Canada. What Manitoba has done since Mr. Greenway left office is to disqualify Galicians and others as voters after they have become British subjects, under the national law, until they have resided seven years in the province. It is made a part of the qualification to vote at provincial elections, with the result that you have a British subject, full-fledged, wearing the mantle of British manhood,

shut out from the common right to vote. It might be argued that it would be the proper thing to extend the probationary period of three years to seven as a requisite qualification for naturalization, but there should be no discrimination as between British subjects of one origin or another, come they originally from Norway, Germany, Italy, Austria or Russia.

THE mix up in British politics gave the regular associated press cable correspondent a good opportunity at the opening of the British parliament on the 2nd inst. to describe the anomalies and departures. Circumstances caused Mr. Austin Chamberlain, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, to act as leader of the House. This fact alone discloses the extreme weakness of the government. In the King's speech the Alaska boundary decision was regarded as a matter for congratulation which is the same kind of remark President Roosevelt made. It must be cheering to the empire builders in Canada to see Mr. Balfour and Mr. Roosevelt in such close agreement regarding the loss of a portion of Canada's territory. Mr. John Morley on behalf of the Opposition moved an amendment to the speech from the throne, which began as follows:—"It is our duty, however humbly to present to Your Majesty that our effective deliberation on financial services is impaired by conflicting declarations from Your Majesty's ministers." The amendment goes on to condemn protection.

ON almost any of the past fifty days if a notice had been nailed against a telegraph pole on the main street of the city of Ottawa stating "this is the North Pole" there would have been no acrobats in the crowd standing around endeavoring to break the icicles off their breath. Yet it is reported that Captain Bernier is still organizing that expedition to go farther north to find the Pole.

IF Mr. Chamberlain continues to sweep the country from the platform and to lose all the bye-elections he will be as big a success as the subsidized Canadian cable service.

Canadian Political Notes.

HON. L. P. BRODEUR, the new Minister of Inland Revenue at Ottawa, will occupy a rather uncommon position in the House of Commons when parliament meets on March 10. It has seldom, if ever, been the case in the history of the parliament of Canada that a member who addresses the Chair has occupied the Chair himself. The last Speaker of the House of Commons retired on the eve of the last general election. His predecessor died in office. Mr. Peter White was defeated at the polls and did not come back. Mr. Ouimet is almost the only exception as he entered the government after he was Speaker and continued in the House for some years.

The two new members of the Laurier Cabinet, Mr. Emmerson and Mr. Brodeur, were both re-elected by acclamation on the 1st inst. Mr. Emmerson for Westmoreland N.B., and Mr. Brodeur for Rouville, Quebec.

The Solicitor General in the Laurier Administration, Mr. H. G. Carroll, has been appointed Judge of the Superior Court of the province of Quebec for the district of Gaspé. Mr. Rodolphe Lemieux, the member for Gaspé, has been appointed Solicitor General in his place.

Hon. H. A. McKeown who was appointed Solicitor General in the Tweedie Administration in New Brunswick last year, has been nominated for the seat in the House of Commons made vacant by the appointment to office of Mr. Blair, the member for St. John. It is said that the Conservatives have decided to contest the seat. Mr. Blair was elected over the Hon. Geo. E. Foster at the general election in St. John by nearly a thousand majority. The Liberals when in opposition always acted on the principle that it is not good policy when you are within sight of a general election to contest bye-elections. This policy, however, had its exceptions, and this rule of exception may apply to the city of St. John at the present time.

The Liberals have nominated Mr. L. A. Rivet, advocate, of St. Gabriel, in the County of Hochelaga, for the House of Commons.

In the St. James' Division of Montreal an active campaign has been carried on in the contest for that seat in the House of Commons. Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron, is again the nominee of the Conservatives there while Mr. Gervais is the Liberal candidate. Sir Wilfrid Laurier addressed a meeting on Monday night in Mr. Gervais' favor.

Mr. Monk, M.P. has denied a newspaper story to the effect that he had asked Mr. R. L. Borden to be relieved of the duties as Conservative leader in the province of Quebec. If Mr. Monk had no such intention it is rather remarkable that the leading Conservative paper in Montreal, the Gazette, should devote a half column editorial article to the subject and describe what a loss Mr. Monk would be if he retired. The article reads between the lines very much like an encouragement and spur to Mr. Monk to remain in. It is well known, however, that Mr. Tarte has for many months been trying to supplant Mr. Monk and the latter may not care to keep up the fight. Mr. Monk is a very fine man, slightly pompous, perhaps, but with a good voice, a commanding presence and a good reputation for honesty. It would be a pity if Mr. Monk were driven into the background.

Political nominations in the West have been pretty active during the last month. Dr. E. L. Cash has been chosen by the Liberals to contest the new constituency of Mackenzie. A cry of "vote for Cash" ought to be a popular one. Dr. Patrick, of Yorkton, has conditionally accepted the Conservative nomination for this constituency. Mr. Nat Boyd has again been nominated for the new constituency of Portage la Prairie. The Liberal convention for the new constituency of Humboldt will be

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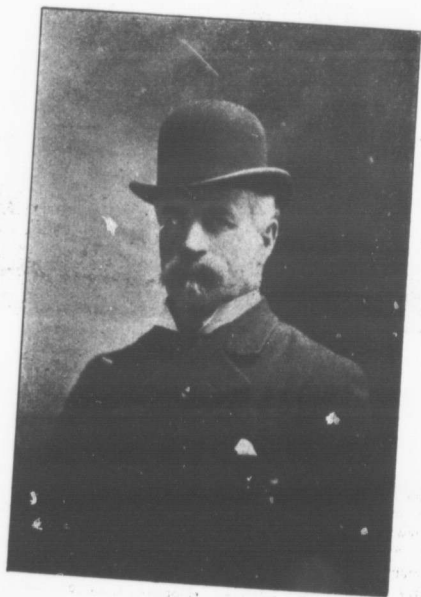
The Gentleman

held on March 10. The Liberals of Saskatchewan held a convention on the 2nd inst. and nominated Mr. T. O. Davis. Mr. Malcolm Mackenzie is the Liberal candidate in Alberta and Mr. Richard Seccord the Conservative. Dr. C. J. Stewart has been chosen by the Liberals for the new constituency of Calgary, but will not have as his opponent Mr. R. B. Bennett, M. L. A., who has definitely declined to stand in Calgary. The Liberals of Strathcona have chosen Mr. T. Talbot. In Qu'Appelle the Liberal candidate is Mr. L. Thompson and in Selkirk Mr. Wm. McCreary. The Conservatives have yet to select candidates in East Assiniboia, Humboldt and Calgary.

Mr. M. S. Schell, of East Oxford, was chosen January 25th as the Liberal candidate for the House of Commons in South Oxford. The convention adopted a resolution highly complimentary to Sir Richard Cartwright who is retiring from the representation of the riding.

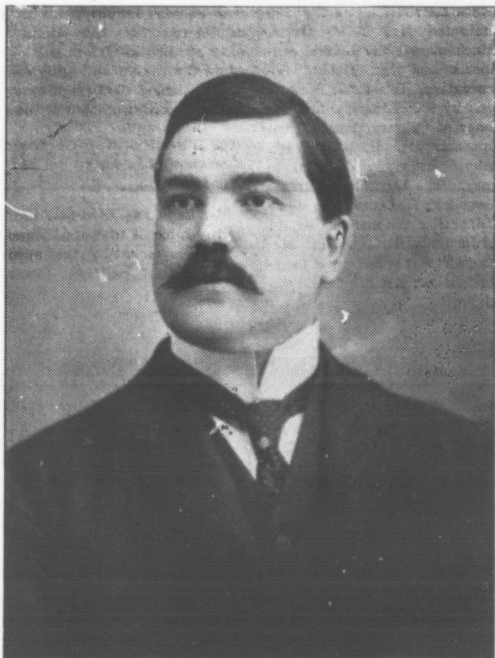
The Liberals of New Brunswick will hold a convention in the city of St. John on the 11th inst.

Mr. Lapointe, advocate, has been chosen by the Liberals to contest Kamouraska, the seat made vacant by the appointment to the Bench of Solicitor General Carroll.



The Late MOLYNEAUX ST. JOHN

The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod who was buried at Ottawa on Tuesday.



HON. RODOLPHE LEMIEUX, M.P., LL.D.

Canada's new Solicitor General.

THE appointment of Mr. Rodolphe Lemieux, M.P. to the office of Solicitor General brings forward still more prominently another of that group of brilliant young French-Canadians who find in politics an opportunity for the display of their brilliant accomplishments. In addition Mr. Lemieux is an experienced lawyer who was called to the Bar thirteen years ago. He has been a member of the law faculty

of Laval University for eight years and a member of the House of Commons for the same period. He married a daughter of Sir Louis Jette, the present Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec. Mr. Lemieux is one of the most graceful orators in the House of Commons and speaks with an eloquence that always makes the House desire to listen to him.

NOW that it shortly it Mr. R. L. Bo Chamberlain's able to formulate the House that followers. He months ago ar plained to its Lanrier was to explanation is t consult Sir Will solution he shall make party cap outline the p party. The inh a resolution th shown by the c moved at a meet of Music, Halifa Hen. Geo. E. F removed by Dean F. Stairs, M.P.. That this mee the principle of r between Great B and desires to Joseph Chamberl

A Halifax Resolution.

NOW that parliament is to reassemble shortly it remains to be seen whether Mr. R. L. Borden, who has been talking Chamberlainism on the stump, will be able to formulate a resolution to present to the House that will be acceptable to his followers. He was not able to do so a few months ago and the Ottawa Journal explained to its readers that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was to blame. The more likely explanation is that Mr. Borden does not consult Sir Wilfrid Laurier as to what resolution he shall move when he wants to make party capital or when he wants to outline the policy of the Conservative party. The inherent difficulty of drafting a resolution that will define a policy is shown by the character of a resolution moved at a meeting held in the Academy of Music, Halifax, Jan. 25, addressed by Hon. Geo. E. Foster. That resolution was moved by Dean Weldon, seconded by John F. Stairs, M.P., and read as follows:—

"That this meeting cordially approves of the principle of mutual preferential trade between Great Britain and her colonies and desires to convey to the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain its earnest wishes for

his speedy success in the efforts he is making to have this principle embodied in the tariff policy of the motherland."

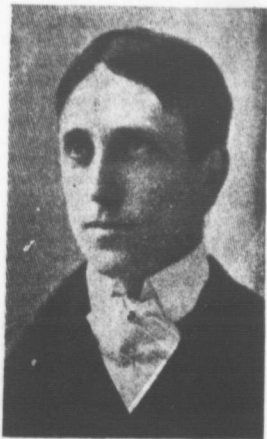
Mr. R. L. Borden was present at that meeting and moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Foster and it is not unlikely that he was consulted as to the terms of the resolution. Now let any one read it over again and see if it is any advance on similar resolutions that have been moved in Canada and in the House of Commons for years and years past. It is perfectly innocuous and that is not the kind of resolution that Mr. Borden would think of presenting to the House of Commons. Both Liberals and Conservatives could vote for it as it really means nothing at all. If mutual preference means a reduction of existing duties in Canada and a reduction of any duties the English people may impose on their imports very likely the Liberals in the House of Commons would vote for it, but it is much to be questioned whether the Conservative party will support a policy of reduction of duties which they have in the most formal manner declared to be already too low.

The Democratic Nominee for President.

The Democratic nominee for president

IN discussing the question of the presidency of the United States the possibility of Mr. Hearst forms at present quite a large part of the topic. The possibility of Mr. Roosevelt has apparently made Mr. Hearst a possibility. The conserva-

Francisco and Los Angeles. Some of the newspapers in the United States regard the Hearst boom as ridiculous, but the fact that it is seriously discussed in an elaborate article in the Booklovers' Magazine for January, rather discounts the statement that Hearst as a possible president is a fantastic proposition. The very fact that



WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST.

As he appeared in the "Review of Reviews."

tive members of the Democratic party. men of the type of Mr. Bayard, Mr. Olney, and Judge Gray do not seem to be in the running in these progressive days with William Randolph Hearst, owner and editor of newspapers in New York, Chicago, San



WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST.

As portrayed by the "Toronto Sunday World."

the Democratic National Committee is conducting the national convention in St. Louis instead of Chicago has given rise to an impression in some quarters that the committee is afraid of Mr. Hearst, and asserted Chicago because that city was

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posed to be a "favorable field" for Hearst operations.

Not to be outdone, however, it is said now that Mr. Hearst will at once establish a newspaper in St. Louis. It is reported also, that Mr. Hearst has stated that he is ready to contribute \$2,000,000 to the Democratic campaign fund if the nominee proves to be one whom he can

Illinois as well. He did not know that Mr. Bryan would support Hearst, but it is in Hearst's favor that in 1896 and also in 1900 he was for the straight party nominees and gave no encouragement to the gold Democrats. Mr. Hearst is being boomed as a champion of the people, an anti-trust man, and a man of the people. It looks to us as if an alliance between



WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST.
Candidate for Presidency of the United States.

enthusiastically support. It is significant that Mr. J. G. Johnson, chairman of the executive committee of the Democratic National Committee says that the sentiment in Kansas for Mr. Hearst is strong, that he has no doubt that Kansas will send a solid delegation for Hearst, that Nebraska is also for him, and that it looks as if Hearst would get the delegates from

Mr. Bryan and Mr. Hearst would sweep the convention but the great question remains, can Mr. Hearst and Mr. Bryan get together.

Mr. Hearst is usually depicted in newspaper portraits as a young man of, apparently, 22 years of age. We reproduce a portrait which gives a good idea of how he really looks.

The Present Situation in Germany

AN unsigned article on political conditions of the moment in Germany is given the place of honor in the *Nouvelle Revue*. The writer believes that an immense and a more or less successful effort was made by the German people, on the occasion of the last June elections, to modify, in so far as was possible, the present political condition of their country, and he sets himself to prove how far this effort made by the democracy of the empire, may modify, alter and reform the old state of things. The government—which of course means the Emperor—seems so far to have realized the gravity of the problem as to have adopted a neutral attitude. The elections turned on four principal questions now agitating imperial Germany,—(1) the struggle against the Social Democracy; (2) the increase in the military budget, (3) financial reforms, and (4) the tariff problem. The result of the elections is of course, well known,—the Social Democrats swept the field, and June 16 and June 25, 1903, will remain important dates in the history of German liberty.

The Passing of Henry Irving.

TWENTY years ago Henry Irving was the greatest English-speaking actor in the world. There may have been tragedians superior in such parts as called for high powers of declamation but in versatility, in characterization, in the whole art of impersonation, he was admittedly at the top and practically stood alone in a class by himself.

Last week and this he visited Montreal.

At the present moment political Germany is divided into two clear classes; the one consists of the Socialist pure and simple and the other of the narrow Clerical group. But whereas in England the voice of the House of Commons is supreme there, thanks to the painstaking and powerful efforts of Bismarck, spread over years, the Reichstag is for many practical purposes completely shorn of its theoretic power. "Germany possesses but the shadow of representative government, and it entirely lacks the substance. The Reichstag cannot influence the choice of a chancellor although he alone is responsible for the policy of the country, and the German Parliament has even less influence concerning the nomination of cabinet ministers, who are chosen by the Emperor himself." In spite of these facts the Socialist vote is produced and is likely to produce many remarkable results, and Germany, if these power be not careful, may be on the eve of a great, if bloodless revolution."

Ottawa, and Toronto and proved to be a great actor in playing an old man. The vigorous, lusty, and active Henry Irving has passed away. His command of art will last as long as he lives, but it is perhaps only natural to expect that actor is nearing the close of his career that his best days are gone. In "The Bells" the part of Mathias made him famous, but today in "The Bells"

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merely tiresome. In Ottawa the same evening in a little piece called "Waterloo" where Irving impersonated a senile old man of 90, just tottering on the brink of the grave, his acting was so natural, so perfect, as to be really great. The performance could only be described as a masterpiece.

Aside from the stage Sir Henry Irving, as a student and a scholar, and as an attractive personality, received in Canada the warm welcome to which he was entitled. The power of his name and his reputation drew together the largest audiences and patrons of the highest standing. But the actor has almost passed away and it will be a thing to regret if, after this tour, Sir Henry does not enjoy that repose which his age and means permit.

There is, it seems, something in human nature to warrant the saying that the veteran lags superfluous on the stage. There is apparently a natural disinclination to quit an arena of great triumphs. The applause of the public falls on the ear of the artist like sweet music, and the veteran looks for it all the more, perhaps, when he instinctively feels that his best days are gone, and that he is possibly lingering a little too long. Some allowance must be made for human vanity, we suppose, and even in the case of great actors and great singers who have courted the public in their declining years, virility and expression gone, with all youth and vigor lost, the superb art remains and still elicits admiration.

A New English History.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & CO. have ready for early publication the first two volumes of Mr. Herbert Paul's History of Modern England, which is to be completed in five volumes. It is the author's view that Modern England may be said to date from the substitution of the railway for the stage coach, and he takes as his starting point the fall of Sir Robert Peel's Cabinet in 1846. In an introduction of great interest Mr. Paul reviews the condition of England at that important turning point in its history, when so many movements were taking shape that were destined to transform the life of the nation. The establishment of the system of Free Trade, and the enormous impetus given to the development of railways in the middle forties were among the more important changes introduced, and it was this period of transition which saw the cessation of duelling in England, the rise of Trades Unions and the passing of the first effective sani-

tary legislation. Wordsworth was still Poet Laureate, and the names of Tennyson and Browning were rising into fame. Grote was writing his History of Greece, Carlyle was engaged on his Cromwell, Dickens was doing his best work, the eloquence and enthusiasm of John Stuart Mill was putting life into the dry bones of economic science, and the Oxford Movement was creating a mighty disturbance in the Church of England. Though the work will present a picture of England under Free Trade, the author is careful to point out that his book is not a mere history of politics, but passes under review the whole life of the nation as manifested also in science, literature and art. The first of the two volumes now published carries the story down to the year 1855, the second begins with the Treaty of Paris, signed after the fall of Kars, and terminates with the close of the Palmerstonian era in 1865.



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THERE are few national institutions of more value and interest to the country than the Royal Military College at Kingston. At the same time its object and the work it is accomplishing are not sufficiently understood by the general public.

The college is a Government institution, designed primarily for the purpose of giving the highest technical instruction in all branches of military science to cadets and officers of the Canadian Militia. In fact it is intended to take the place in Canada of the English Woolwich and Sandhurst and the American West Point.

The Commandant and military instructors are all officers on the active list of the Imperial army, lent for the purpose, and in addition there is a complete staff of professors for the civil subjects which form such a large proportion of the College course.

Whilst the college is organized on a strictly military basis the cadets receive in addition to their military studies a thoroughly practical, scientific and sound training in all subjects that are essential to a high and general modern education.

The course in mathematics is very complete and a thorough grounding is given in the subjects of Civil Engineering, Civil and Hydrographic Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English.

The object of the College course is thus to give the cadets a training which shall thoroughly equip them for either a military or civil career.

The strict discipline maintained at the College is one of the most valuable features of the system. As a result of it young men acquire habits of obedience and self-control and consequently of self-reliance and command, as well as experience in controlling and handling their fellows.

In addition the constant practice of gymnastics, drills and outdoor exercises of all kinds, ensures good health and fine physical condition.

An experienced medical officer is in attendance at the College daily.

Five commissions in the Imperial regular army are annually awarded as prizes to the cadets.

The length of course is three years, in three terms of 9½ months' residence each.

The total cost of the three years' course, including board, uniforms, instructional material, and all extras, is from \$750 to \$800.

The annual competitive examination for admission to the College will take place at the headquarters of the several military districts in which candidates reside, in May of each year.

For full particulars of this examination or for any other information application should be made as soon as possible, to the Adjutant General of Militia, at Ottawa, Ont.



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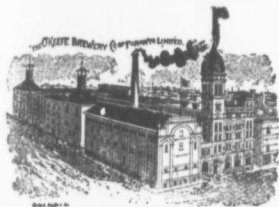
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