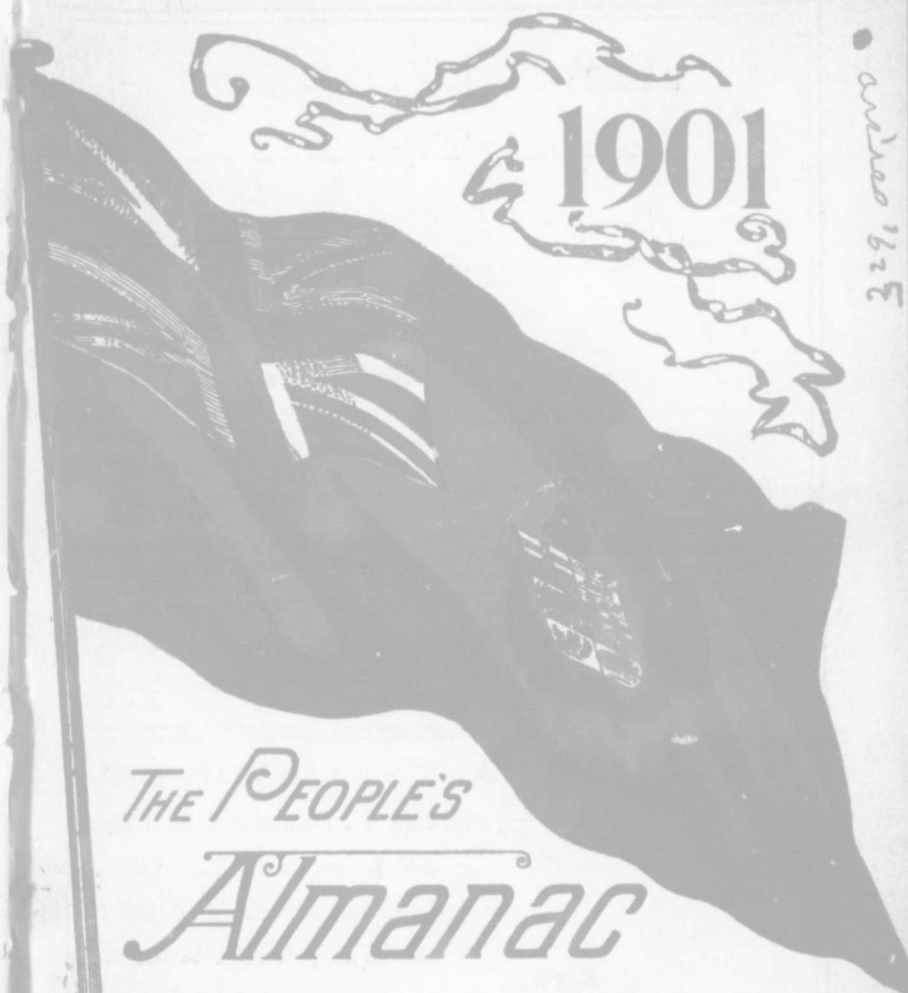


..11th YEAR OF PUBLICATION..



329, 1901

THE PEOPLE'S
Almanac

FACTS & FIGURES FOR THE ELECTORS OF CANADA.

Issued as a Supplement to

The Gazette.

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A COMPILATION
OF FACTS
AND FIGURES
FOR THE CON-
SIDERATION OF
THE ELECTORS
OF CANADA.

The ...
**People's
Almanac**



ISSUED AS A
SUPPLEMENT TO

THE
GAZETTE,
MONTREAL.

WITH THE COMPLIMENTS
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TO THE PUBLIC

•• **I**N presenting the Eleventh
Edition of the

PEOPLE'S • ALMANAC

the publishers feel that it will receive the same cordial welcome given to its predecessors.

The records it gives deal with the principal issues in the Canadian political field. They will be useful, both for present reference and as a record for future use.

As usual, the readers of **THE GAZETTE**, and all into whose hands the Almanac may come, are wished a Happy New Year.

Sydney Coal

This celebrated Coal is mined from the property lately owned by the
GENERAL MINING ASSOCIATION, of London, at their **SYDNEY MINES**, Cape Breton, and has been long and favourably known as an exceptionally good **HOUSE COAL**, as well as an excellent **STEAM COAL**.

The name "**SYDNEY COAL**" is registered as a **TRADE MARK**, and consequently cannot be used by any other Coal Producer in Canada.

To guard against deception from other coals being sold with the prefix of "**SYDNEY**" or as "**SYDNEY COAL**," a certificate is issued with each carload or vessel cargo shipped.

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ECLIPSES IN 1901

There will in the year 1901 be two eclipses of the Sun, one of the Moon, and a lunar appulse.

I.—A Lunar Appulse, May 3. Visible more or less in Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, the extreme eastern tip of South America, and the Indian Ocean.

II.—A total eclipse of the Sun, May 18. Visible to Australia, southern Asia, the eastern part of Africa, and the Indian Ocean. The path of totality passes through the Islands of Mauritius, Sumatra, Borneo, and New Guinea.

III.—A partial eclipse of the Moon, October 27. Visible in part to the western coast of North America, Europe, Africa, and to Asia, Australia, and the northern Pacific and Indian Oceans.

An annular eclipse of the Sun, November 11. Visible to the greater part of Europe, Asia, northern Africa, the extreme northern edge of Australia, and to the Indian Ocean.

THE PLANETS DURING 1901

MERCURY (♁) will be morning star about April 4, August 2, and November 29; and evening star about February 19, June 15, and October 12.

VENUS (♀) will be morning star till April 30; and then evening star the rest of the year.

JUPITER (♃) will be morning star till June 30; and then evening star the rest of the year.

CHURCH FESTIVALS AND HOLIDAYS

New Year's Day	Jan.	1	Pentecost—Whit Sunday	May	26
Epiphany	"	6	Trinity Sunday	June	2
Septuagesima	Feb.	3	Corpus Christi	"	6
Quinquagesima—Shrove Sunday	"	17	Accession of Queen Victoria	"	20
Ash Wednesday	"	20	St. Jean Baptiste Day	"	24
St. David's Day	March	1	St. Peter and St. Paul's Day	"	29
St. Patrick's Day	"	17	Dominion Day	July	1
Annunciation—Lady Day	"	25	Labor Day	Sept.	2
Palm Sunday	"	31	Michaelmas	"	29
Good Friday	April	5	All Saints Day	Nov.	1
Easter Sunday	"	7	Prince of Wales Birthday	"	9
Easter Monday	"	8	St. Andrew's Day	"	30
Low Sunday	"	14	First Sunday in Advent	Dec.	1
St. George's Day	"	23	Conception	"	8
Rogation Sunday	May	12	St. Thomas' Day	"	21
Ascension Day—Holy Thursday	"	16	Christmas	"	25
Queen's Birthday	May	24			

LEGAL AND BANK HOLIDAYS

For the Dominion—New Year's Day, January 1; Good Friday, April 5; Easter Monday, April 8; Queen's Birthday, May 24; Dominion Day, July 1; Labor Day, September 2; Christmas, December 25.

For the Province of Quebec—All the above, and Epiphany, January 6; Ascension, May 16; All Saints' Day, November 1; Conception, December 8.

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21		Mo
22		Tu
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26		Sa
27		Su
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30		W
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1st Month.

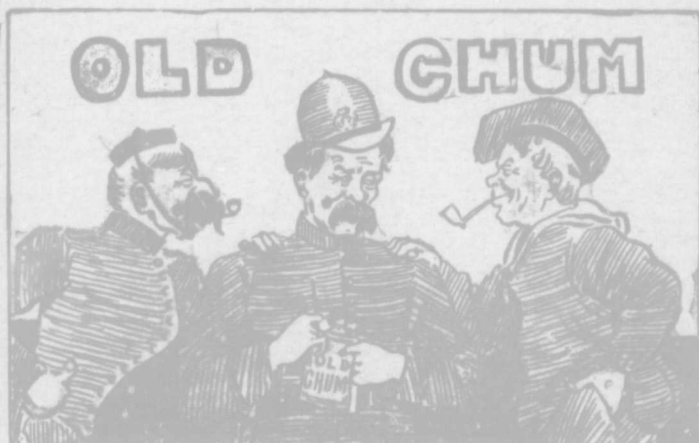
JANUARY, 1901.

31 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	WEATHER FORECASTS.	For Montreal and Quebec, regions of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.			For Toronto and Prov- inces of Ontario, lying on and bet. the Great Lakes.			Moon's Phases.	75th Meridian.	90th Meridian.	105th Meridian.
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.				
1	TUES.	Mild period.	7 40	4 27	4 09	7 34	4 34	4 04				
2	WED.	Snow and slush.	7 40	4 28	5 16	7 34	4 35	5 11				
3	THUR.	Temperatures higher than the average.	7 40	4 29	6 17	7 34	4 36	6 12				
4	FRI.	Floods.	7 40	4 30	rises	7 34	4 37	rises				
5	SAT.	Cold period.	7 40	4 31	5 35	7 34	4 38	5 39				
6	SUN.	Gales and snow storms.	7 40	4 32	6 42	7 34	4 39	6 45				
7	MON.	Freezing.	7 40	4 33	7 49	7 34	4 40	7 51				
8	TUES.	Very cold.	7 39	4 34	8 54	7 34	4 41	8 55				
9	WED.	Storm period.	7 39	4 35	9 56	7 33	4 42	9 56				
10	THUR.	Violent gales in lake region.	7 39	4 36	10 57	7 33	4 43	10 56				
11	FRI.	Changeable and threatening.	7 38	4 37	11 59	7 33	4 44	11 58				
12	SAT.	Heavy rain and wind storms.	7 38	4 38	morn.	7 33	4 45	morn.				
13	SUN.	Sleet and snow.	7 38	4 39	1 02	7 32	4 46	1 00				
14	MON.	Moderating.	7 37	4 41	2 05	7 32	4 47	2 01				
15	TUES.	Rain.	7 37	4 42	3 05	7 31	4 48	3 00				
16	WED.	Below zero.	7 36	4 43	4 05	7 31	4 49	4 00				
17	THUR.	Intensely cold.	7 35	4 45	5 02	7 30	4 51	4 57				
18	FRI.	Moderating.	7 34	4 46	5 52	7 29	4 52	5 47				
19	SAT.	Warmer.	7 34	4 47	6 39	7 29	4 53	6 34				
20	SUN.	Storm period.	7 33	4 49	sets.	7 28	4 54	sets.				
21	MON.	Heavy snows and drifts.	7 32	4 51	6 29	7 27	4 55	6 31				
22	TUES.	Blizzards.	7 31	4 52	7 47	7 26	4 57	7 48				
23	WED.		7 30	4 53	9 02	7 26	4 58	9 02				
24	THUR.		7 29	4 55	10 15	7 25	4 59	10 14				
25	FRI.		7 28	4 56	11 31	7 24	5 00	11 29				
26	SAT.		7 27	4 58	morn.	7 23	5 02	morn.				
27	SUN.		7 26	4 59	0 46	7 22	5 04	0 43				
28	MON.		7 25	5 00	1 58	7 21	5 05	1 54				
29	TUES.		7 24	5 02	3 07	7 20	5 06	3 02				
30	WED.		7 23	5 03	4 09	7 19	5 08	4 04				
31	THUR.		7 22	5 05	5 01	7 18	5 10	4 56				

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2nd Month.

FEBRUARY, 1901.

28 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	WEATHER FORECASTS.	For Montreal, Quebec and regions of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.			For Toronto and Pro- vince of Ontario, lying on and bet. the Great Lakes			Moon's Phase.	Moon's Rises.	Moon's Sets.	Moon's Rises.	Moon's Sets.
			Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.					
1	FRID.	Heavy snow	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.					
2	SAT.	storms.	7 21	5 07	5 47	7 17	5 11	5 43					
3	SUN.	Cold period.	7 20	5 08	5 27	7 16	5 12	5 23					
4	MON.	Severe.	7 19	5 09	rises.	7 15	5 14	rises.					
5	TUES.	Moderating.	7 18	5 11	5 33	7 14	5 15	5 39					
6	WED.	Warm period.	7 17	5 12	7 43	7 12	5 16	7 44					
7	THUR.	Mild weather for	7 16	5 14	8 42	7 11	5 18	8 42					
8	FRID.	February.	7 14	5 15	9 45	7 10	5 19	9 44					
9	SAT.	Excess in	7 13	5 17	10 48	7 09	5 20	10 46					
10	SUN.	precipitation.	7 12	5 18	11 50	7 08	5 22	11 47					
11	MON.	Storm period.	7 10	5 20	morn.	7 06	5 23	morn.					
12	TUES.	Heavy snows	7 09	5 21	0 51	7 05	5 24	0 47					
13	WED.	and blizzards.	7 08	5 22	1 50	7 03	5 25	1 45					
14	THUR.	Gales on the	7 06	5 24	2 48	7 02	5 27	2 43					
15	FRID.	Great Lakes.	7 05	5 25	3 41	7 00	5 28	3 36					
16	SAT.	Moderating.	7 03	5 27	4 36	6 59	5 30	4 23					
17	SUN.	Mild weather over the	7 01	5 28	5 11	6 58	5 31	5 07					
18	MON.	Atlantic Coast.	7 00	5 30	5 48	6 56	5 33	5 45					
19	TUES.	Pleasant weather.	6 58	5 31	6 20	6 55	5 34	6 18					
20	WED.	Changeable.	6 56	5 32	sets.	6 53	5 35	sets.					
21	THUR.	Storm period.	6 54	5 34	9 14	6 52	5 38	9 13					
22	FRID.	Rain, sleet	6 52	5 35	9 14	6 50	5 38	9 13					
23	SAT.	and snow.	6 51	5 37	10 32	6 49	5 40	10 30					
24	SUN.	Windy.	6 49	5 38	11 48	6 47	5 41	11 44					
25	MON.	Cold.	6 47	5 40	morn.	6 45	5 42	morn.					
26	TUES.	Heavy gales on	6 46	5 41	0 58	6 43	5 44	0 54					
27	WED.	Atlantic Coast.	6 44	5 42	2 03	6 42	5 45	2 53					
28	THUR.	Milder.	6 42	5 43	2 58	6 40	5 46	3 48					

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3rd Month.

MARCH, 1901.

31 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	WEATHER FORECASTS.	For Montreal, Quebec and 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 Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.
1	FRID.	Mild period.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	
2	SAT.	Fair and	6 39	5 47	4 35	6 37	5 45	4 21
3	SUN.	Cool at night.	6 37	5 48	5 00	6 35	5 49	4 57
4	MON.	Storm period.	6 35	5 50	5 28	6 33	5 50	5 26
5	TUES.	Severe.	6 33	5 51	5 53	6 31	5 52	5 51
6	WED.	Heavy snow storms	6 29	5 53	7 34	6 28	5 54	7 33
7	THUR.	over Lake region.	6 27	5 55	8 37	6 26	5 56	8 35
8	FRID.	Cold freezing	6 25	5 50	9 39	6 24	5 57	9 36
9	SAT.	weather.	6 24	5 57	10 40	6 22	5 58	10 36
10	SUN.	Clear and cold.	6 22	5 59	11 39	6 21	5 59	11 35
11	MON.	Excess in precipitation.	6 20	6 00	morn.	6 19	6 01	morn.
12	TUES.	Moderating.	6 18	6 02	0 35	6 17	6 02	0 30
13	WED.	Rain, snow,	6 16	6 03	1 30	6 15	6 03	1 24
14	THUR.	and sleet.	6 14	6 04	2 18	6 14	6 04	2 13
15	FRID.	Warmer.	6 12	6 06	3 02	6 12	6 05	2 57
16	SAT.	Slushy.	6 10	6 07	3 41	6 10	6 07	3 37
17	SUN.	Warm period.	6 09	6 08	4 15	6 08	6 08	4 15
18	MON.	Temperature	6 07	6 09	4 45	6 06	6 09	4 45
19	TUES.	high for March.	6 05	6 11	5 14	6 05	6 11	5 14
20	WED.	Warm, with	6 03	6 12	sets.	6 03	6 12	sets.
21	THUR.	heavy winds.	6 01	6 13	8 06	6 01	6 13	8 04
22	FRID.	High winds continue.	5 59	6 15	9 25	5 59	6 14	9 23
23	SAT.	Cold period.	5 57	6 16	10 41	5 57	6 16	10 37
24	SUN.	Freezing weather.	5 55	6 17	11 50	5 56	6 17	11 46
25	MON.	Blizzards in	5 54	6 19	morn.	5 54	6 18	morn.
26	TUES.	Lake region.	5 52	6 20	0 53	5 52	6 19	0 48
27	WED.	Severe.	5 50	6 21	1 43	5 51	6 20	1 38
28	THUR.	Storm period.	5 48	6 23	2 26	5 49	6 22	2 22
29	FRID.	Heavy snow storms	5 46	6 24	3 02	5 47	6 23	2 59
30	SAT.	over the East.	5 44	6 25	3 32	5 45	6 24	3 30
31	SUN.	Freezing.	5 42	6 27	3 57	5 44	6 25	3 55

Full Moon.....	5d 9h 4m m.	75th Meridian.
First Quarter.....	13d 7h 53m m.	80th Meridian.
Next Full Moon.....	20d 7h 53m m.	85th Meridian.
Next Quarter.....	28d 11h 30m ev.	90th Meridian.

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PAPER IN THIS ALMANAC MADE BY CANADA PAPER CO.

4th Month.

APRIL, 1901.

30 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	WEATHER FORECASTS.	For Montreal, Quebec and regions of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.			For Toronto and Prov- ince of Ontario, by and and bet. the Great Lakes.			MOON'S PHASES.	75th MERIDIAN.	90th MERIDIAN.	105th MERIDIAN.
			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.				
1	MON.	Storm period.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.				
2	TUES.	High winds.	5 41	6 27	4 21	5 42	6 27	4 21				
3	WED.	Gales general	5 39	6 29	4 46	5 40	6 28	4 46				
4	THUR.	throughout the West.	5 37	6 30	rises.	5 38	6 29	rises.				
5	FRID.	Snow storms.	5 35	6 31	7 30	5 37	6 30	7 27	2d 8h 20m ev.			
6	SAT.	Moderating.	5 31	6 34	9 31	5 33	6 32	9 27	1st 10h 6m ev.			
7	SUN.	Mild period.	5 29	6 35	10 28	5 31	6 34	10 24	1st 4h 5m ev.			
8	MON.	Generally fair in	5 27	6 36	11 23	5 30	6 35	11 18	2nd 11h 10m m.			
9	TUES.	the remote West.	5 25	6 38	morn.	5 28	6 36	morn.				
10	WED.	Cloudy and foggy	5 24	6 39	0 12	5 25	6 37	0 07				
11	THUR.	over Lake region.	5 22	6 40	0 56	5 24	6 38	0 52				
12	FRID.	Storm period.	5 20	6 41	1 37	5 23	6 40	1 33				
13	SAT.	Extensive snow fall in	5 18	6 43	2 12	5 21	6 41	2 09	1st 10h 5m ev.			
14	SUN.	eastern & middle Canada	5 16	6 44	2 43	5 19	6 42	2 40	2d 4h 3m ev.			
15	MON.	Moderating.	5 14	6 45	3 10	5 17	6 43	3 09				
16	TUES.	Warmer.	5 13	6 46	3 41	5 16	6 44	3 41				
17	WED.	Warm period.	5 11	6 48	4 14	5 14	6 45	4 15				
18	THUR.	High temperatures over	5 09	6 49	4 47	5 12	6 46	4 49				
19	FRID.	Rocky M'tain region.	5 07	6 50	sets.	5 10	6 48	sets.				
20	SAT.	Temperature for the	5 05	6 52	9 30	5 08	6 49	9 26				
21	SUN.	month above normal.	5 04	6 53	10 38	5 07	6 50	10 33				
22	MON.	Rain.	5 03	6 54	11 34	5 05	6 51	11 30				
23	TUES.	Tornado period.	5 00	6 55	morn.	5 04	6 53	morn.				
24	WED.	Destructive storms in	4 59	6 57	0 22	5 02	6 54	0 18				
25	THUR.	many localities.	4 57	6 59	1 02	5 00	6 55	0 58				
26	FRID.	Warmer.	4 56	7 00	1 34	4 59	6 56	1 31				
27	SAT.	Heavy rains and wind	4 54	7 01	2 02	4 57	6 58	2 00				
28	SUN.	over Lake region.	4 53	7 03	2 26	4 56	6 59	2 25				
29	MON.	Rainfall for the month	4 51	7 04	2 51	4 54	7 00	2 51				
30	TUES.	below the normal.	4 50	7 05	3 15	4 53	7 02	3 16				

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(LIMITED)

MONTREAL.

Manufacturers of REFINED SUGARS of the
 Well-Known Brand,

Redpath

Of the Highest Quality and Purity ; made by the Latest
 Processes and the Newest and Best Machinery.
 Not Surpassed Anywhere.

LUMP SUGAR.

In 50 and 100 lbs.

CREAM SUGARS.

" Not Dried."

CROWN GRANULATED.

Special Brand. The finest which can be made.

YELLOW SUGARS.

Of all Grades and Standards.

EXTRA GRANULATED.

Very Superior Quality.

SYRUPS.

Of all Grades, in brls. and hf-brls.

Sole Maker of High Class Syrups, in tins, 2-lb. and 8-lb. each.

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Dominion Line Mail Steamships.

LARGE AND FAST PASSENGER STEAMERS.

MONTREAL and QUEBEC, in Summer, PORTLAND, in Winter,

—TO—

LIVERPOOL.

S.S. "DOMINION," 6,600 tons. S.S. "CAMBROMAN," 5,000 tons.
Twin Screw. S.S. "VANCOUVER," 5,000 tons.

SALOONS AND STATE ROOMS AMIDSHIPS.
Superior accommodation for all classes of passengers at moderate rates. One thousand miles of River and Gulf smooth water sailing, after leaving Montreal, before the Atlantic is reached, making a very short sea passage.

BOSTON SERVICE:

Boston to Liverpool, via Queenstown, Fortnightly Sailings,

S.S. "COMMONWEALTH" 13,000 tons.

Twin Screw. Length 600 feet

S.S. "NEW ENGLAND," 11,000 tons. S.S. "CANADA," 9,000 tons.
Twin Screw. Length 575 Feet " Twin Screw. Length 515 Feet.

Palace Steamers of great speed, having all the appointments of a first-class hotel. First Cabin Rates, \$50, and upwards. Second Cabin, \$35, and upwards, according to steamer and berth.

For further particulars, apply to any local agent of the Company, or

RICHARD MILLS & CO.,

77 State Street, BOSTON.

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.

General Agents, MONTREAL

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BOOKSELLER, PUBLISHER,
and PERIODICAL AGENT.

Episcopal Prayer Books, Hymns, Ancient and
Modern, of the Finest Binding.

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MONTREAL.

Canadian Pacific Railway's

TELEGRAPH

Working in direct connection with

**Postal Telegraph Company,
Commercial Cable Company
and Dominion Government Line
to the Yukon.**

REACHES ALL IMPORTANT POINTS OF THE WORLD

Despatches Transmitted with Promptness and Accuracy

HEAD OFFICE, - - - MONTREAL

Cor. St. Francois Xavier and Hospital Streets

7th

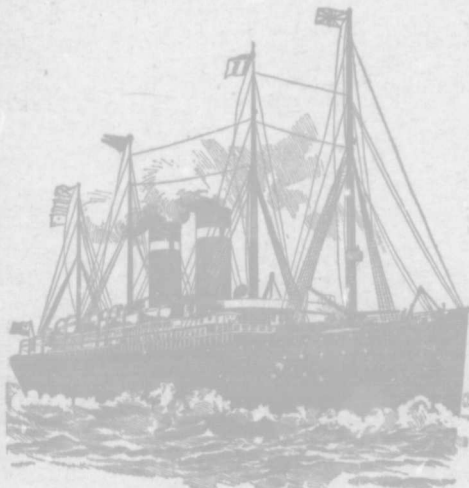
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28	SUN.
29	MON.
30	TUE.
31	WED.

Allan Line Steamship Co.

LIMITED

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

The Company's Fleet consists of thirty-two steamers, aggregating 144,545 tons, including :



Tunisian, 10,576 Tons
Twin Screw.

Bavarian, 10,373 Tons
Twin Screw.

Ionian, 10,000 Tons
Twin Screw.

Parisian, 6,500 Tons

Sicilian, 8,000 Tons

Californian, 4,500 Tons

Corinthian, 8,000 Tons

SIX SEPARATE SERVICES.

Steamers sail weekly from Montreal and Quebec to Liverpool during the season of St. Lawrence navigation and from Portland during the winter.

Weekly from New York to Glasgow.

Fortnightly from Boston to Glasgow, and from Philadelphia to Glasgow.

The St. Lawrence route is 1,000 miles less ocean sailing than from New York.

Three days' sailing on smooth water.

The steamers are fitted with every improvement for the comfort of the passengers, in all classes, including bilge keels, making the vessels steady in all weather, electric light, midship saloons, spacious promenade decks, music rooms, smoking rooms, etc.

Special attention has been paid to the ventilation and sanitary arrangements. An experienced surgeon is carried on all passenger steamers.

Rates of passage lower than by most first-class lines. Circular giving rates and sailings, on application to

ALLANS, RAE & CO., Quebec.

S. CUNARD & CO., Halifax.

H. BOURLIER, 77 Yonge St., Toronto.

W. P. F. CUMMINGS, Winnipeg.

or H. & A. ALLAN, Montreal.

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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..... 510,084 04

HEAD OFFICE, - - - MONTREAL

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R. G. Reid, Esq. Sir William C. Macdonald.

James Ross, Esq.

E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager.

A. MACNIDER, Chief Inspector and Superintendent of Branches.

W. S. CLOUSTON, Inspector of Branch Returns.

F. W. TAYLOR, Assistant Inspector.

JAMES AIRD, Secretary.

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MONTREAL—H. V. Meredith, Manager.

Almonte, Ont.	Peterboro, Ont.	St. John, N.B.
Belleville, Ont.	Pictou, Ont.	Amherst, N.S.
Brantford, Ont.	Sarnia, Ont.	Halifax, N.S.
Brockville, Ont.	Stratford, Ont.	Sydney, N.S.
Chatham, Ont.	St. Marys, Ont.	Winnipeg, Man.
Cornwall, Ont.	Toronto, Ont.	Calgary, Alberta.
Deseronto, Ont.	“ Yonge St. Br.	Lethbridge, Alta.
Fort William, Ont.	Wallaceburg, Ont.	Regina, Assiniboia.
Goderich, Ont.	Montreal, Que.	Greenwood, B.C.
Guelph, Ont.	“ West End. Br.	Nelson, B.C.
Hamilton, Ont.	“ Seigneurs St. Br.	New Denver, B.C.
Kingston, Ont.	“ Point St. Charles.	N. Westminster, B.C.
Lindsay, Ont.	Quebec, Que.	Rossland, B.C.
London, Ont.	Chatham, N.B.	Vancouver, B.C.
Ottawa, Ont.	Fredericton, N.B.	Vernon, B.C.
Perth, Ont.	Moncton, N.B.	Victoria, B.C.

In Newfoundland.

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, 59 Wall Street.

Chicago—Bank of Montreal, J. W. de C. O'Grady, Manager.

BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

London—The Bank of England. The Union Bank of London. The London and Westminster Bank. The National Provincial Bank of England.

Liverpool—The Bank of Liverpool Ltd.

Scotland—The British Linen Company Bank, and Branches.

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 Marin Bank, Buffalo.

San Francisco—The First National Bk.

“ Anglo-California Bk.

THE MOLSONS BANK

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1855.

HEAD OFFICE. - - - MONTREAL.

Paid Up Capital, \$2,500,000. Reserve Fund, \$2,050,000. Reserve for
rebate on Current Discounts, \$30,000. Profit and Loss Account
\$26,992.48 — \$2,156,992.48.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Wm. Molson Macpherson, *President.* S. H. Ewing, *Vice-President.*
W. M. Ramsay, Samuel Finley, J. P. Cleghorn, H. Markland Molson, Lt. Col. F. C. Henshaw.
James Elliot, *Gen. Manager.* A. D. Durnford, *Chief Inspector and Supt. of Branches.*
W. H. Draper, *Inspector.*
H. Lockwood and W. W. L. Chipman, *Asst Inspectors.*

BRANCHES.

Alvinston, O.	Hensall, O.	Ottawa, O.	St. Thomas, O.
Aylmer, O.	Kinsville, O.	Owen Sound, O.	Toronto, O.
Brookville, O.	Knowlton, Q.	Port Arthur, O.	Toronto Jct. O.
Calgary, Alberta.	London, O.	Quebec, P. Q.	Trenton O.
Chesterville, O.	Meaford, O.	Revelstoke Sta. B. C.	Valleyfield, P. Q.
Clinton, O.	Montreal, Q.	Ridgetown, O.	Vancouver, B. O.
Exeter, O.	St. Cath. St.	Simcoe, O.	Victoria, B. O.
Fraserville, Q.	Morrisburg, O.	Smiths Falls, O.	Victoriaville, P. Q.
H. Milton, O.	Norwich, O.	Sorel, P. Q.	Waterloo, O.
	Winnipeg, Man,	Woodstock, O.	

AGENTS.

British Columbia, Bank of British Columbia.
Manitoba and North West, Imperial Bank of Canada.
New Brunswick, Bank of New Brunswick.
Newfoundland, Bank of Nova Scotia.
Nova Scotia, Halifax Banking Company, Bank of Yarmouth.
Ontario, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Dominion Bank, Imperial Bank of Canada.
Prince Edward Island, Merchants Bank of P. E. I., Summerside Bank.
Quebec, Eastern Townships Bank.
Yukon Territory, Dawson City, Bank of British North America.

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Liverpool—The Bank of Liverpool, Limited.
Ireland—Munster & Leinster Bank, Limited.
France—Société Générale, Credit Lyonnais.
Germany—Deutsche Bank.
Belgium, Antwerp—La Banque d'Anvers.
China and Japan—Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corp'n.

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New York—Mechanic's National Bank.	Detroit—State Savings Bank.
National City Bank.	Buffalo—The City National Bank.
Hanover National Bank,	Milwaukee—Wisconsin National Bank of Mil-
The Morton Trust Co.	waukee.
Boston—State National Bank.	Minneapolis—First National Bank.
Kidder, Peabody & Co.	Toledo—Second National Bank.
Portland, Maine—Casco National Bank.	Butte, Montana—First National Bank.
Chicago—First National Bank.	San Francisco—Bank of British Columbia.
Cleveland—Commercial National Bank.	Portland, Oregon—Bank of British Columbia.
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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Fire and Life Assurance Co.

Of England.

Limited.

FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED \$25,000,000

Head Office in Canada, . . Guardian Assurance Building.

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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.

11th Month.

NOVEMBER, 1901.

30 Days.

Day Month.	Day Week.	WEATHER FORECASTS.	For Montreal, Quebec and regions of St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.			For Toronto and Prov. ence of Ontario, lying on and bet. the Great Lakes		
			Sun Rises'	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.
1	FRID.	Warm period.	6 39	4 47	9 43	6 36	4 50	9 47
2	SAT.	Mild.	6 41	4 45	10 50	6 37	4 49	10 53
3	SUN.	Genial weather.	6 42	4 44	11 56	6 39	4 48	11 59
4	MON.	High temperature.	6 43	4 42	morn.	6 40	4 46	morn.
5	TUES.	Storm period.	6 45	4 41	1 04	6 41	4 45	1 05
6	WED.	Severed.	6 46	4 40	2 08	6 43	4 44	2 08
7	THUR.	Snow storms.	6 48	4 38	3 07	6 44	4 43	3 06
8	FRID.	Cold.	6 49	4 37	4 10	6 46	4 41	4 08
9	SAT.	Freezing.	6 51	4 36	5 11	6 47	4 40	5 08
10	SUN.	Brisk winds.	6 52	4 35	6 12	6 48	4 39	6 09
11	MON.	Cold period.	6 53	4 34	sets.	6 50	4 38	sets.
12	TUES.	Stormy.	6 55	4 33	5 28	6 51	4 37	5 53
13	WED.	Blustery.	6 56	4 32	6 12	6 52	4 36	6 17
14	THUR.	Below zero.	6 57	4 31	7 03	6 54	4 35	7 08
15	FRID.	Severe.	6 59	4 30	8 00	6 55	4 34	8 04
16	SAT.	Milder.	7 00	4 29	8 58	6 56	4 33	9 02
17	SUN.	Storm period.	7 01	4 28	10 02	6 58	4 32	10 05
18	MON.	Cold.	7 03	4 27	11 08	6 59	4 31	11 10
19	TUES.	Stormy weather over the Great Lakes.	7 04	4 26	morn.	7 00	4 30	morn.
20	WED.	Moderating.	7 05	4 25	0 18	7 01	4 30	0 19
21	THUR.	Mild period.	7 07	4 24	1 26	7 02	4 29	1 26
22	FRID.	Warmer.	7 08	4 24	2 39	7 03	4 28	2 38
23	SAT.	Cloudy.	7 09	4 23	3 57	7 04	4 28	3 55
24	SUN.	Temperature slightly above the average.	7 11	4 23	5 15	7 06	4 27	5 11
25	MON.	Stormy weather over Lake region.	7 12	4 21	6 30	7 07	4 27	6 26
26	TUES.	Cool.	7 13	4 21	rises.	7 08	4 26	rises.
27	WED.	Moderating.	7 14	4 20	6 17	7 09	4 26	6 22
28	THUR.		7 16	4 20	7 25	7 10	4 25	7 30
29	FRID.		7 17	4 19	8 34	7 11	4 25	8 38
30	SAT.		7 18	4 18	9 44	7 12	4 24	9 47

MOON'S PHASES.		75th MERIDIAN.			90th MERIDIAN.			105th MERIDIAN.		
Last Quarter.....	New Moon.....	1st Quarter.....	Full Moon.....	3d 24m m.	11d 24m m.	19d 24m m.	27d 24m m.	3d 24m m.	11d 24m m.	19d 24m m.
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Before you write...

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your signature to an application for Life Assurance, don't fail to see the BEST policies issued by the BEST Company—the policies issued by the EQUITABLE, which has the greatest strength of any Life Assurance Company in the world, its surplus amounting on January 1st, 1900, to

\$61,117,477.77.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES,

JAS. W. ALEXANDER, President, JAS. H. HYDE, Vice.-Pres.

SEARGENT P. STEARNS, - Manager.

157 St. James Street, Montreal.

Assets, \$280,191,286.60. Liabilities, 219,073,809.03.

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MARINE INSURANCE.

FOR THE FOLLOWING OFFICES,

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., of Liverpool.
THAMES & MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE CO., of Liverpool.
RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE CO., of Liverpool.
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ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORP., of London.
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LA FONCIERE CIE D'ASSURANCES, of Paris.

EDWARD L. BOND, - - - **Underwriter.**

CERTIFICATES MADE PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD

IMPORTERS, Open Policies issued, covering from all ports.
EXPORTERS, Unlimited facilities for insuring Grain, Produce, Cattle, etc.
Flour insured against all risks.
BANKERS, Open Policies granted to Banks insuring Debentures, Bank
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*Where the Companies are not represented by Agents, Bankers
and Shippers are invited to correspond direct with Montreal.*

EDWARD L. BOND,

General Agent,

30 St. Frs.-Xavier St.,

MONTREAL.

The London Assurance

ESTABLISHED
1720

Total Funds, \$21,000,000

CHIEF OFFICE IN CANADA :

1762 Notre Dame St. - MONTREAL

Insurance Against Loss by Fire
at Current Rates.

E. A. LILLY,
General Agent.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

THE SOVEREIGN

Her Majesty Queen Victoria, born 24 May 1819; succeeded her uncle, William IV., 20 June 1837; crowned 23 June 1838; proclaimed Empress of India 1 Jan. 1877; married 10 February 1840.

His Royal Highness Albert, PRINCE OF SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA (Prince Consort), born 26 August 1819, died 14 December 1861. Surviving issue—

	Born.
Prince of Wales (Albert Edward).....	9 Nov. 1841
Duke of Connaught (Arthur William Patrick Albert).....	1 May 1850
Empress (Frederick) of Germany (Victoria Adelaide Maria Louisa).....	21 Nov. 1840
Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein (Helena Augusta Victoria).....	25 May 1846
Marchioness of Lorne (Louise Caroline Alberta).....	18 Mar. 1847
Princess Henry of Battenberg (Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore).....	14 Apr. 1855

FAMILY OF THE PRINCE OF WALES

H.R.H. married 10 March 1863, Princess ALEXANDRA CAROLINE MARIE CHARLOTTE LOUISA, JULIA, born 1 December 1844, eldest daughter of King of Denmark	
Duke of York (George Frederick Ernest Albert).....	3 June 1865
H.R.H. married 6 July 1893, H.R.H. VICTORIA MARY of Teck, and has issue—	
Prince EDWARD ALBERT CHRISTIAN GEORGE ANDREW PATRICK DAVID of York...	23 June 1894
Prince ALBERT FREDERICK ARTHUR GEORGE of York.....	14 Dec. 1895
Princess VICTORIA ALEXANDRA ALICE MARY of York.....	25 Apr. 1897
Prince HENRY WILLIAM FREDERICK ALBERT.....	Mar. 31, 1900
Princess LOUISE VICTORIA ALEXANDRA DAGMAR, Duchess of Fife, born 20 February 1867, married 27 July 1889, the Duke of Fife, K.T., and has issue—	
Lady ALEXANDRA VICTORIA ALBERTA EDWINA LOUISE DUFF.....	17 May 1891
Lady MAUD ALEXANDRA VICTORIA GEORGIA BERTHA DUFF.....	3 Apr. 1898
Princess VICTORIA ALEXANDRA OLGA MARY.....	6 July 1868
Princess MAUD CHARLOTTE MARY VICTORIA, born 26 Nov. 1869, married 22 July 1896, Prince Charles, 2nd son of the Crown Prince of Denmark.	

FAMILY OF THE LATE DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG

E.R.H. married 23 January 1874, the Grand Duchess MARIE ALEXANDROVNA of Russia, born 17 October 1853, and has issue—	
Prince ALFRED ALEXANDER WILLIAM ERNEST ALBERT.....	15 Oct. 1874
Princess MARIE ALEXANDRA VICTORIA, born 29 October 1875, married 10 January 1892, Ferdinand of Roumania, and has issue—	
Prince CAROL.....	15 Oct. 1893
Princess ELIZABETH.....	11 Oct. 1894
Princess VICTORIA MELITA, born 25 November 1876, married 19 April 1894, Grand Duke of Hesse, and has issue—	
Princess ELIZABETH MARIE ALICE VICTORIA.....	11 Mar. 1895
Princess ALEXANDRA LOUISE OLGA VICTORIA, born 1 September 1873, married 1896, Hereditary Prince of Holtenlohe-Langenburg, and has issue—	
Prince GODEFRID.....	24 Mar. 1897
Princess BEATRICE LEOPOLDINE VICTORIA.....	9 Apr. 1884

FAMILY OF THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT

H. R. H. married 13 March, 1879, Princess LOUISE MARGARET ALEXANDRA VICTORIA AGNES, born 25 July 1860, daughter of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, and has issue—	
Princess MARGARET VICTORIA AUGUSTA CHARLOTTE NOBIL.....	15 Jan. 1882
Princess ARTHUR FREDERICK PATRICK ALBERT.....	13 Jan. 1883
Princess VICTORIA PATRICIA HELENA ELIZABETH.....	17 Mar. 1886

FAMILY OF THE LATE DUKE OF ALBANY

H.R.H. married 27 April 1882, Princess HELEN, born 17 February 1861, daughter of the late Prince George of Waldeck, and has issue—	
Princess ALICE MARY VICTORIA AUGUSTA PAULINE.....	25 Feb. 1883
Duke of Albany (LEOPOLD CHARLES EDWARD GEORGE ALBERT).....	19 July 1884

FAMILY OF THE EMPRESS FREDERICK.

H.R.H. married 25 January, 1858, late FREDERICK, Crown Prince of Prussia, afterwards German Emperor, and has issue—	
WILLIAM II., German Emperor.....	27 Jan. 1859
Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen.....	24 July 1860
Prince HENRY of Prussia, K. & G.C.B.....	14 Aug. 1862
Princess VICTORIA of Schaumburg-Lippe.....	12 Apr. 1865
Princess SOPHIA D. U. A., Duchess of Sparta.....	14 June 1870
Princess MARGARET BEATRICE F. of Hesse.....	22 Apr. 1872

THE ROYAL FAMILY—CONTINUED.

FAMILY OF THE LATE PRINCESS ALICE, GRAND DUCHESS OF HESSE.

H.R.H. married 1 July 1862, the late Grand Duke of Hesse, and has issue—
 Princess LOUIS of Battenberg (VICTORIA) 5 Apr. 1863
 Grand Duchess SIBILLA of Russia (ELIZABETH) 1 Nov. 1864
 Princess HENRY of Prussia (IRINA MARIE) 11 July 1866
 Grand Duke of Hesse, K.G. (ERNEST LOUIS) 25 Nov. 1868
 Empress of Russia (Victoria Alice), born 6 June 1872, married the Czar, 28
 November 1894, and has issue—
 The Grand Duchess OLGA .. 15 Nov. 1895
 The Grand Duchess TATIANA 10 June 1897

FAMILY OF THE PRINCESS HELENA

H.R.H. married 5 July 1866, Prince FREDERICK CHRISTIAN J. A. of Schleswig-Hol-
 stein, born 22 January 1831, and has issue—
 Prince CHRISTIAN VICTOR, G.C.B. 14 Apr. 1867
 Prince ALBERT JOHN C. F. A. GEORGE 25 Feb. 1869
 Princess VICTORIA of Schleswig-Holstein 3 May 1870
 Princess ARIBERT of Anhalt [LOUISE] 12 Aug. 1872

PRINCESS LOUISE

H.R.H. married 21 March 1871, Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G., born 6 August 1845.

FAMILY OF THE PRINCESS BEATRICE

H.R.H. married 23 July 1885, the late Prince HENRY MAURICE of Battenberg, who
 died 20 Jan. 1895, and has issue—
 Prince ALEXANDER ALBERT 23 Nov. 1886
 Princess VICTORIA EUGENIE JULIA ENA 24 Oct. 1887
 Prince LEOPOLD ARTHUR LOUIS 22 May 1889
 Prince MAURICE VICTOR DONALD 3 Oct. 1891

FIRE . .

. . MARINE

ROBERT HAMPSON & SON

INSURANCE

BROKERS . .

18 CORN EXCHANGE BLD'G

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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 Broderick—Secretary of War Department.

THE ABOVE FORM THE CABINET.

Mr. George Wyndham—Chief Secretary for Ireland.
 Lord Londonderry—Postmaster-General.
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 Lord Cranborne—Parliamentary Secretary to Foreign Office.
 Lord Onslow—Parliamentary Secretary to Colonial Office.

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5 Apr. 1863
 1 Nov. 1864
 1 July 1868
 5 Nov. 1868

15 Nov. 1895
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14 Apr. 1867
 26 Feb. 1849
 8 May 1870
 12 Aug. 1872

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23 Nov. 1886
 24 Oct. 1887
 22 May 1889
 8 Oct. 1891

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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 Carloine, 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.

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GOVERNMENT OF ONTARIO.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat, G.C.M.G.; born at Kingston, July 22, 1820; married June, 1846, Jane, daughter of John Ewart, of Toronto; called to the Bar in 1841; appointed Q.C. in 1856; made K.C.M.G., 1892; and G.C.M.G., 1897; was a member of the Confederation Conference at Quebec, 1864; Postmaster-General of province of Canada, 1863 to March 1864, and from June 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.

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(Formed October 21, 1899.)

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 Hon. John Morison Gibson, Attorney-General.
 Hon. Richard Harcourt, Minister of Education.
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 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, 1826; 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 Lafamme. Salary \$10,000 and residence.

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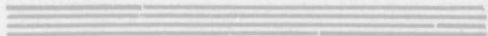
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GOVERNMENT OF QUEBEC—*Continued.*

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(Formed October 3, 1900.)

- Hon. Simon Napoleon Parent, Premier, Commissioner of Lands, Forests and Fisheries.
 Hon. Horace Archambault, Attorney-General.
 Hon. Francois Gilbert Miville Déchéne, Commissioner of Agriculture.
 Hon. Adélar Turgeon, Commissioner of Colonization and Mines, and Acting Provincial Secretary and Registrar.
 Hon. H. Thomas Duffy, Provincial Treasurer.
 Hon. Lomer Gouin, Commissioner of Public Works.
 Hon. G. W. Stephens, Minister without portfolio.
 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.

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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.

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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.

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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, 1864; 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.

(Formed June 21, 1900.)

Hon. James Dunsmuir—Premier Without Portfolio.
 Hon. J. H. Turner—Minister of Finance.
 Hon. D. McE. Eherts—Attorney-General.
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 Hon. W. C. Wells—Commissioner of Lands and Works.
 Hon. J. D. Prentice—Provincial Secretary.

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 N. W. TERRITORIES.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Amedee Emmanuel Forget, born at Marleville, 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.

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THE POLITICAL HISTORY OF 1900.

The holding of seven parliamentary bye-elections on January 25 was the first event of political importance of the year. Five of them were in Quebec, in Labelle, Berthier, Chambly-Vercheres, Lotbiniere and Sherbrooke, and the result, though it was not recognized at the time, was a forecast of what the general contest showed ten months later. All the constituencies but Sherbrooke returned Liberals, as also did Ontario West, while in Winnipeg Mr. A. W. Puttee, a labor representative, achieved a success over Mr. E. D. Martin, an Independent Liberal.

THE SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.

Parliament met a week later, and a long and unprofitable session followed. The debate on the address in reply to the Governor-General's speech, in the House of Commons, which in 1899 had been protracted for a month, closed in a few days, and the members found themselves for some weeks with practically nothing to do. To fill in the time the Government introduced again the bill for the re-distribution of constituencies that the Senate had done for in 1899, and the old debate was repeated. The Government speakers called the present arrangement of representation a "gerrymander" and claimed that their measure was an act of justice, respecting municipal boundaries, the enactment of which was necessary to secure a fair representation of the people in Parliament. The Opposition objected to the proposals on principle and in detail. It was admitted that Parliament had the power to alter the boundaries of the constituencies at any time, but it was also contended that the spirit of the constitutional law (the B. N. A. Act), which provided for a redistribution after each decennial census, was violated when between such distributions a political party in power undertook to make changes such as, in the case in issue, were neither urgently necessary, framed on a principle that applied everywhere, nor free from partizan bias. The close of the discussion was marked by an amendment by Sir Charles Tupper, the object of which was to take the distribution of constituencies out of the presumably partizan House of Commons, and vest it in a semi-judicial tribunal. The amendment read:—

"1. That a commission to consist of the chief justices of the highest courts of judicature in each of the provinces of Canada shall be appointed

for the purpose of fixing the boundaries of each constituency entitled to elect a member or members of the House of Commons in each constituency in each province of Canada, and of determining the number of members to be elected for each constituency in accordance with the British North America Act.

"2. That such commission in so doing shall consider the distribution of population according to the then latest census of Canada, and the public interest and convenience, and shall particularly have regard to the principle of representation by population, and shall also have regard as far as practicable to the boundaries of countries, municipalities and cities.

"3. That such commission shall be appointed as soon as possible after the completion of the next census, and shall complete their work with all convenient speed."

This, on the Government's motion, was rejected on a vote of 45 to 91, and the bill passed the House of Commons. In the Senate, however, it met the fate that overtook its predecessor a year before. The six months' hoist moved by Sir Mackenzie Bowell, was carried on a division of 41 to 19.

THE BUDGET AND PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

On March 23 Mr. Fielding delivered the annual budget speech. It was intended to influence the elections and was roseate in its picture of the commercial condition of the country, which, it was calculated, would not alter. There were three announcements in the speech. The most important was that after July 1, then next the tariff preference in favor of British goods would be increased from 25 to 33 per cent. of the duties. The second was that negotiations were under way for a reciprocity treaty with the island of Trinidad, negotiations that did not result in anything. The third was that arrangements had been concluded by which Canadian national securities were to be put by the British Government on the list in which trustees and executors might invest the funds they controlled, a concession which, it was calculated, would have an important influence on the price at which the Government could sell bonds when circumstances made it necessary to negotiate a new loan on the British market. It was also intimated that machinery of a class not made in Canada, when imported exclusively for use in factories for the production of beet root sugar should be put on the free list.

Mr. Foster replied for the opposition to Mr. Fielding's address. He contrasted the old-time Liberal promises of economy with the increase in expenditure shown by the Finance Minister's statements. This increase on Consolidated Fund account was from an average of \$36,326,000 from 1887 to 1891, and of \$37,249,000 from 1892 to 1896, to \$38,832,000 in 1898, and \$41,903,502 in 1899. The total expenditure, including both that on revenue

and that on capital account in 1897 was \$42,972,000; in 1898, \$45,334,000, and in 1889, it had risen to \$51,542,000. The expenditure per head in 1896 was \$8.14; in 1897, \$8.28; in 1898, \$8.63, and in 1899, \$9.72. The taxation had also been increased. In 1894-95 it was \$25,440,000; in 1898-99 it was \$34,958,000. The rate per head in 1896 was \$3.94; in 1899 it was \$4.84. The changes in the tariff had failed to lighten the burdens on the people, just as the preference given to British goods had failed to have the effect of increasing imports from the Mother Country.

Sir Charles Tupper, as leader of the Opposition, moved an amendment to the budget motion to go into committee of ways and means to the effect that:—

"This House is of opinion that a system of mutual trade preference between Great Britain and Ireland and the colonies would greatly stimulate increased production in and commerce between these countries, and would thus promote and maintain the unity of the Empire; and that no measure of preference which falls short of the complete realization of such a policy should be considered as final or satisfactory."

The discussion lasted till May 3, when on a vote being taken the amendment was defeated by 88 to 48.

A GOVERNMENT VIEW.

To offset the effect of the rejection of a resolution the principle of which had many supporters in the country, and which the Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, had once advocated, notably in his campaign speeches in London and Westmount, in 1896, Mr. Russell, the Liberal member for Halifax, proposed a resolution declaring that "the principle of British preference in the Canadian customs tariff is one which in its application has already resulted, and will in an increasing measure continue to result in material benefit to the Mother Country and to Canada, and is one which has already aided in welding and must still more firmly weld together the ties which now bind them."

It was pointed out that the facts did not agree with the assertions of the resolution; that from the West Indies, which come within the preferential schedule, there was imported for consumption in 1896, \$1,896,000 worth of merchandise, and in 1899 only \$1,355,000 worth; that the total value of goods entered for consumption in Canada in 1896 was \$110,587,000; in 1899 it was \$154,051,000; that the increase in the four years was forty-three and a half millions, or nearly 40 per cent.; that in 1896 value of goods entered for consumption from Great Britain was \$32,979,000, and in 1899 it was \$37,060,000; that the increase in four years was \$4,081,000, or barely 12½ per cent. The preferential tariff, with its limits on the articles affected, and the restrictive regulations that surround its operation, is ineffective, and

under it our imports for consumption from the West Indies decrease, and those from Great Britain increase at a rate less than that of the total imports.

The resolution was adopted, however, and remains on record as the view of the House of Commons.

The sending and paying of the troops for service in South Africa led to a debate, which had some unpleasant features. The issue was brought up on February 13, when Mr. Fielding, for the Government, moved for a grant of \$2,000,000, on the following resolutions:

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CONTINGENT.

"1. That it is expedient to provide that from and out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada there shall and may be paid and applied a sum, not exceeding in the whole the sum of eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars, being the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars authorized under order in council, dated the fourth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, and the sum of six hundred thousand dollars authorized by order in council, dated the fifth day of January, one thousand nine hundred, towards payment of the expenditure incurred, or to be incurred, in sending the contingents of Canadian volunteers to South Africa, or in connection therewith, and the members of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, and the officers and persons who authorized or made the expenditure of any of the said sums under the orders in council above referred to, or under any warrant of His Excellency the Governor-General issued in consequence of or on the authority thereof, are hereby indemnified and exonerated from all liability by reason of having used or authorized the use of the above mentioned sums of money or any portion thereof without due legal authority, and all expenditure heretofore made of any of said sums shall be held to have been lawfully made.

"2. In addition to the said sum of eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars referred to in the preceding resolution, there shall and may be paid and applied, from and out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, a further sum not exceeding in the whole the sum of one million one hundred and fifty thousand dollars towards defraying any further expenditures that may be incurred in connection with the sending of Canadian volunteers for active service in South Africa, and for providing as hereinafter mentioned for a fund by way of allowance to such volunteers or their dependents.

"3. The word "expenditures" in the foregoing resolutions includes the following:—

(a) All expenses of every kind in connection with the raising, enrolling, arming, equipping, provisioning, despatching and transporting of the said contingents up to the time of their arrival at the place of debarkation in South Africa;

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(b) The payment of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men composing the said contingents up to the time of debarkation as aforesaid at the rate authorized by the regulations and orders of the Department of Militia and Defence;

"(c) All separation allowances paid to the wives and children of the married non-commissioned officers and men at the rates laid down by the Imperial regulations;

"(d) The difference between the rates of pay of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men, which they receive or are entitled to receive from Her Majesty's Government during their period of service in South Africa and the respective rates of pay received by them up to the time of debarkation in South Africa—such difference not to be paid to such officers, non-commissioned officers and men, while on such service, but the amount which would be payable to each officer, non-commissioned officer or man, to be placed to his credit and to be applied in such manner as the Governor in Council may determine for the benefit of the dependents on him, or failing such application to be paid to him or his representatives at the close of his period of service."

Mr. Bourassa, the Liberal member for Labelle, who had resigned his seat as a protest against the manner in which the first contingent had been despatched, took the lead in opposition to the manner in which the Government had acted. In a speech he reviewed the constitutional development of Canada, and held that the principle was laid down at Confederation that the Canadian militia should not be sent out of the Dominion. He crystallised his views in an amendment to the Government's resolution, as follows:—

"This House insists on the principle of the sovereignty and the independence of Parliament as the basis of British institutions and the safeguard of the civil and political liberties of British citizens, and refuses consequently to consider the action of the Government in relation to the South Africa war as a precedent which should commit this country to any action in the future.

The division was a marked triumph for the principle thus attacked. There voted against the amendment 119 members and for it only 10—Messrs. Angers, Bourassa, Chauvin, Dugas, Ethier, Legris, Marclé, Marcotte, Monet and Morin—all from Quebec. Thirty of the province's representatives were recorded with the majority.

"LABOR."

The exploiting of "labor" was a characteristic of the Government's policy during the session. Mr. Mulock, postmaster-general, appeared as the father of a resolution declaring "that all Government contracts should contain such conditions as will prevent abuses, which may arise from the

sub-letting of such contracts, and that every effort should be made to secure the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out, and that this House cordially concurs in such policy, and deems it the duty of the Government to take immediate steps to give effect hereto;" and it was declared "that the work to which the foregoing policy shall apply includes not only work undertaken by the Government itself, but also all works aided by grant of Dominion public funds."

This, it was pointed out, was a meaningless sort of declaration, amounting simply to a call by the Government on the Government to do what it could have done any time, and not even making the course recommended a legal obligation. It was adopted, as also was a vote for the establishment of a monthly Labor Gazette, under the Government's direction, and the proclamation of Mr. Mulock as "minister of labor." It was a peculiarity of the situation that this action of the Government was followed by a number of serious strikes, Hamilton, Magog, Montmorency, Valleyfield and Quebec being the scenes of the worst.

THE EMERGENCY RATION.

What became known as the emergency rations scandal was the subject of an investigation by a special committee of the House of Commons. Mr. Monk, the member for Jacques-Cartier, made the charge that an "emergency ration," that had been supplied to the second contingent of troops sent to South Africa, was an inferior food, not suitable for the purpose for which it was intended, not worth the price paid for it (\$2 a pound), and not the food that it was pretended to be. The concluding charge was that under all the circumstances above set forth, the minister of militia and defence, the Hon. Frederick William Borden, was guilty of gross and culpable negligence (a) in making, with undue haste, the agreement referred to of the 4th of January, 1900, for the supply of emergency rations to the Canadian troops in South Africa, with irresponsible parties; (b) in not having the preparation of said rations controlled by competent men, and the supply furnished to the troops carefully and rigidly inspected and tested; (c) in neglecting, after he had received a warning letter of the 25th January, to take the steps commended by the ordinary rules of prudence to ensure the protection of the troops; and (d) in paying the amount of the said contract, \$4,660, in a case where he must have known that any recovery of the same was impossible, and without any investigation.

This latter paragraph was struck out of the charges by the House of Commons on motion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and Messrs. Russell, Britton, Costigan and Bellcourt (Liberals), and Monk, Casgrain and Clark (Conservatives), were named a committee for the purposes of the investigation.

The evidence taken before the committee, among other things, showed: A food prepared by one Hatch was tested on the soldiers at Kingston, and found to be adapted for an emergency ration.

The director-general of medical service, after consultation with Dr. Borden, recommended the issuing of rations of this food to the men of the second contingent, and an order was given to Dr. Devlin for it.

Hatch, hearing of the arrangement, wrote to the Minister of Militia, asserting that the stuff being supplied for the soldiers in Africa was not the food tested at Kingston, the composition of which, running from 30 to 60 per cent. of proteids, or strength-sustaining ingredients, he alone knew.

The analyst of the Department of Inland Revenue, Mr. Thomas Macfarlane, after examination of the food supplied to the Government by the contractor, reported that it contained only about 16 per cent. of proteids, and added, "It does not appear that this proteic powder is a very concentrated food or is entitled to its name, or has a food value equivalent to \$2 per lb."

Mr. McGill, assistant to Mr. Macfarlane, gave the percentage of proteids in other foods as follows:—Very fat beef, dried, 35; medium fat beef, dried, 77; very lean beef, dried, 87; beef heart, dried, 57; lungs, of the ox, dried, 65; ox tongue, dried, 47; dried lupins, a vegetable of the nature of a pea, 47; horse chestnuts, 80.

Mr. Milton L. Hersey, another analyst, reported making an analysis of a sample of the stuff which he found to contain 17 per cent. of proteids. He added that a biscuit made from pea flour would contain 30 per cent. more nutrition than the biscuit or powder in question. He concurred that the stuff was not a concentrated food.

Dr. Ruttan, professor of chemistry at McGill College, made an analysis of both the Hatch and the Devlin foods, and said a food having only 16 per cent. of proteids would be a diluted and not a concentrated food. Such a percentage was less than was found in an ordinary full diet. Soldiers could live on a ration containing 16 per cent. of proteids, but they would require about 1½ pounds per day. Four ounces of such food per day (the ration issued) was insufficient. For the use of soldiers campaigning, he did not consider it as good as ordinary biscuits.

Dr. Devlin declared before the Customs that the value of the stuff he sold to the Government was 30 cents a pound.

Dr. Devlin got from the Government \$4,660 for 2,330 pounds of the stuff.

In face of these facts and the striking out of the clause in the charges directly implicating Dr. Borden, as minister of militia, the Liberal majority of the committee brought in a report whitewashing those connected with the transaction, and censuring only the customs collector who, to expedite what seemed to be a legitimate transaction connected with the despatch of the troops to South Africa, had allowed the stuff to be passed

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before the duty was paid. When, in the House of Commons, a vote was taken on the adoption of the report the Government's majority, which usually ran from 40 to 50, went down to 14. Ten members who usually voted with the Government voted against the committee's report, and many abstained from voting altogether.

PROHIBITION.

An event out of the usual run was a direct vote on the question of prohibition. Mr. Flint introduced a resolution:—

"That this House has affirmed the principle that the prohibition of the liquor traffic is the right and most effectual legislative remedy for the evils of intemperance, and has also declared that as soon as public opinion would sufficiently sustain stringent measures, it was prepared to sustain such legislation.

"That the plebiscite of 1898, wherein a majority of the votes polled throughout the Dominion, including substantial majorities in all the provinces but one, were ascertained to be in favour of such legislation, as well as satisfactory evidence from other sources, shows that such measures will be thoroughly supported by the people of Canada.

"That this House is now of the opinion, in view of the foregoing facts, that it is desirable and expedient that Parliament should, without delay, enact such measures as will secure the prohibition of the liquor traffic for beverage purposes in at least those provinces and territories which have voted in favor of such prohibition."

Mr. McClure interposed with an amendment declaring that:—

"The object of good government is to promote the general welfare of the people by a careful encouragement and protection of whatever makes for the public good, and by an equally careful discouragement and suppression of whatever tends to the public disadvantage;

"That the traffic in alcohol liquors as beverages is productive of serious injury to the moral, social and industrial welfare of the people of Canada;

"That, despite all preceding legislation, the evils of intemperance remain so vast in magnitude, so wide in extent, and so destructive in effect as to constitute a social peril and a national menace;

"That this House is of the opinion, for the reasons hereinbefore set forth, that the right and most effective legislative remedy for those evils is to be found in the enactment and enforcement of a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes;

"And this House is prepared to promote such legislation, so far as the same is within the competency of the Parliament of Canada."

Mr. Parmelee (Shefford), then proposed an amendment to the amendment, that:

"At the plebiscite of 1898, only about 23 per cent of the registered electors of the Dominion voted for prohibition; that in the provinces and territories, excluding Quebec, only 27 per cent. of the registered electors voted for prohibition; that these results show that there is not an active sentiment sufficiently pronounced to justify the expectation that a prohibition law could be successfully enforced, and therefore, in the opinion of this House such a prohibitory law should not be enacted at present."

This amendment to the amendment was agreed to on a vote of 98 to 41. The ministers voted with the majority.

"THE MACHINE."

"The machine" was the subject of a discussion that created a good deal of interest throughout the country. Mr. Powell, in the course of a speech in the House of Commons on May 15, drawing attention to the failure to prosecute the enquiry into the charges of fraud in connection with the West Huron and Brockville bye-elections of 1899, read an affidavit by John G. Pritchett, a former alderman of London, Ont., and an active Liberal election worker. Among other things Pritchett declared that as a result of his experience he "formed the opinion that elections could be more easily and surely won by the manipulation of ballots than by buying votes; and in conversation with friends, used words to that effect."

He then went on to say that at the request of certain well-known Liberal workers, he took part on behalf of the Liberals in bye-elections, his special duty being to instruct deputy returning officers in the method of manipulating the ballots so as to win the election whatever the vote might really be. He told of visits to West Huron and Brockville (and also to South Ontario), where he instructed men appointed as deputy returning officers in the art of "switching" and spoiling ballots. The "switching" was done by the deputy returning officers, and the plan of operation was thus described in the words of the affidavit:—

"The mode of substituting a false ballot for the genuine one, which the deputies, which I have mentioned, were to use, is as follows: He would keep the false ballots so that he could readily take one in his left hand when he wished to work it. When a known Conservative voter would be in the act of handing his ballot to the deputy returning officer the latter would place his left hand upon the table with a false ballot, without a counterfoil, under the hand. At the same time he would accept from the voter, with his right hand, the genuine ballot and counterfoil. He then would place the genuine ballot under the left hand fingers, as if for the purpose of tearing off the counterfoil, and with a quick movement of the right hand he would remove both genuine ballot and counterfoil at the same moment, raising the left hand and leaving on the table a ballot from which the counterfoil had apparently been just removed. He would put

what he had in his right hand in his coat pocket and then put in the box the ballot lying upon the table. This ballot so put in the box would be one of these previously furnished by me to the deputy returning officers, and on which I put a cross opposite the name of the Liberal candidate."

What was added indicated that \$5 was paid by the Liberal election workers to each dishonest deputy returning officer for each ballot so "switched" as shown at the count after the close of the polls.

Pritchett also explained how the Liberal scrutineers were instructed to spoil ballots marked for Conservatives. A batch of these were brought to him in West Huron, and the rest of the story is thus told:—

"I told each man that by inserting a bit of lead under his thumb nail, and securing it with mucilage or bicycle cement, he would be able, when assisting the deputy to open and lay out the ballots for counting after 5 o'clock, to spoil Conservative ballots by marking a mark on the paper. All of them said they would try it."

Pritchett further added that he was living in Detroit, to avoid being called on to give evidence in the notorious West Elgin election frauds, and that his expenses were being paid by representatives of the Ontario Liberal organization.

The effect of his declarations was such that Sir Wilfrid Laurier intimated that a special judicial commission would be appointed to enquire into the facts of the two elections in question, and also into other charges of fraud in connection with other bye-elections held during the Parliament. The commission was named, but up to this has done nothing but formally organize.

POLITICS IN THE MILITIA.

The Militia Department was the subject of considerable discussion arising out of incidents aside from the emergency rations deal. Major-General Hutton early in the year announced his resignation of the command of the militia, and it was intimated that the step was due to a disagreement with the political head of the department. The matter was brought before Parliament by Colonel Prior, and in a reply to him Sir Wilfrid Laurier, on February 19, said there had been differences between the Government and General Hutton, but the causes were not over any question of broad policy. The causes were, he added, that General Hutton was insubordinate and indiscreet and deliberately ignored the authority of the minister in the administration of the department. In spite of this declaration, the feeling was that a good officer had been lost by the incident, a feeling that was heightened by the reports of the services General Hutton rendered in South Africa, where he was given an important command.

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Some further light was thrown on the state of affairs in the Department of Militia by the publication of the following letter:—

Department of Militia and Defence,

Ottawa, February 1, 1900.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 20th ult., I am directed by the Major-General Commanding to inform you that your name was removed from the list of officers to undergo the staff course at the Royal Military College, Kingston, by the Hon. Minister, on the ground that you had lately taken some active part in politics on behalf of the Opposition.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

H. FOSTER, Colonel,

Chief Staff Officer.

To Lieut.-Colonel White, Guelph, Ont.

Lieutenant-Colonel White was not a paid officer of the Government. He is merely a private citizen, who voluntarily gave his time to the defence of his country, and wished to make himself capable and efficient in the duties he had undertaken. To deprive him of the opportunity of improving himself for the discharge of duties he had voluntarily assumed because of his political views was felt to be a misuse of power.

THE EXPENDITURE.

The estimates of expenditure for the year 1900-1901 (now current) were on a somewhat large scale. They were brought down in three batches, as follows:—

Main estimates	\$49,068,391
Supplementary estimates.	7,244,135
Extra supplementary	339,000

There were also voted railway subsidies to the extent of \$3,366,200, making the total outlay authorized during the session \$60,017,726.

The statement of revenue and expenditure for the year 1899-1900, published as unrevised, showed a revenue of \$51,000,783, and an expenditure on ordinary account of \$42,987,549. There was also an expenditure on capital account of \$9,726,260. The net debt on the 31st July was given as \$262,623,812.

The expenditure included \$34,600 as the cost of the Quebec-Washington conference to settle matters in dispute with the United States.

A JUDGES' BILL.

A bill to increase by three the number of Quebec Superior Court judges led to a somewhat energetic debate in the House of Commons, where it was contended by those opposed to the measure that new judges were unnecessary, and that arrangements could readily be made by which the existing number could properly discharge all the work, the difficulty being due not to an increase of work throughout the province, but to the growth of the Montreal district in population, commerce and legal business. The House of Commons passed the measure, but the Senate rejected it.

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

The dissolution of Parliament was announced on October 9, nominations for the election of a new House of Commons being fixed for October 31, and polling for November 7, the writs being returnable, except in special cases, on December 5. The announcement had been looked for earlier than it came, and both parties were fairly prepared. The campaign from the start took on unpleasant phases. There were visible in this province and wherever there were considerable numbers of French-speaking voters, evidences of a propaganda to secure votes for Sir Wilfrid Laurier because he was a French-speaking Canadian. In some cases this movement went to the length of attacking English-speaking Canadians because of their race. The sending of Canadian troops to South Africa was also a subject of discussion in this province, where there was little enthusiasm for the step taken by the Government. Some things that were said in Quebec by those who disapproved of the war policy provoked rejoinders in the other provinces which were not always well conceived, and which were used in this province to still further intensify the French nationalist feeling. The effect was noted in the result of polling, which gave an almost solid Quebec delegation in support of the Government.

A feature of the campaign was the publication by Mr. Herman H. Cook, former Liberal member of Parliament, and the Liberal candidate against Mr. Bennett in East Simcoe in 1896, that \$10,000 had been demanded from him in the name of the Government, as the price of a senatorship he desired to obtain. Sir Wilfrid Laurier denied formally that any such demand had been made, by the authority or with the knowledge of the ministers, and Mr. Cook retorted by making a sworn declaration of the truth of his statements, and offering to substantiate them by documentary evidence, which he would produce if an enquiry was had.

The liquor trade assumed a somewhat prominent part in the contest. Mr. L. A. Wilson, president of the Montreal Licensed Victuallers' Association, issued a call to the trade everywhere to vote against a party which

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had among its leaders in the parliamentary contest, Mr. Hugh John Macdonald, who, as premier of Manitoba, had introduced and passed through the Legislature of that province a measure for prohibiting the sale of alcoholic liquors for drinking purposes. After the polling Mr. Wilson claimed that the trade had influenced 200,000 votes, in favor of the Laurier Government, and pointed to the defeat of Mr. Hugh John Macdonald in Brandon, and Mr. Foster, in St. John, N.B., as special achievements of the forces he commanded.

The result of the voting did not greatly change the standing of parties, though it altered the representation of the provinces to a noticeable extent. It showed the following standing of parties:—

	Lib.	Con.	Ind.
Quebec	57	7	1
Ontario.. ..	34	55	3
New Brunswick	9	5	0
Nova Scotia	15	5	0
Prince Edward Island.. ..	3	2	0
The Territories	4	0	0
Manitoba.. ..	2	3	2
British Columbia	4	2	0
	—	—	—
	128	79	6

There were many complaints of irregularities by deputy returning officers. In East Queen's, P.E.I., Mr. McKinnon was declared elected over Mr. Martin because of marks made on the ballots by the deputy who received them, and in West Durham, though Mr. Thornton received a majority of the votes, the returning officer made a special return, declaring neither candidate elected, because he had accepted a cheque and not a cash deposit from Mr. Thornton's agent.

Among the Conservative candidates defeated was Sir Charles Tupper, who ran in Cape Breton. Accepting the result, he at once announced that he would retire from the leadership of the party, his great age making it unwise for him to continue a work he could not hope to bring to success.

IN ONTARIO.

In Ontario the event of the year was the report of the commission appointed to enquire into the financial position of the province. In 1872 when Mr. Edward Blake retired from the premiership, there was in the provincial treasury a surplus of income of \$4,657,904, the result of five years of saving by the Sandford-Macdonald and his own administrations. There were other assets, and various claims were from time to time put forth as to their amount. These claims ran as high as seven or eight millions, and though it was asked why a Government with so much

cash on hand should borrow money and increase the taxes, the believers in the Ontario surplus were numerous, and everywhere. The commissioners, were Messrs. John Hoskin, Q.C.; B. E. Walker (banker), and Angus Kirkland. They gave the assets and liabilities of the province at the date of their report (October 31, 1899) as follows:—

Assets	\$7,140,418
Liabilities	5,182,544

Surplus of assets \$1,957,873

The details of the assets and liabilities were given as follows:—

ASSETS.

Bank balances—

Ontario Bank	\$ 38,878
Canadian Bank of Commerce	58,467
Imperial Bank	36,412
Standard Bank	34,786
Traders' Bank	14,035
Bank of Hamilton	13,590

Current balances..\$ 196,171

Less non-current balance

43

\$ 196,127

Special deposits—

Ontario Bank.....	\$ 130,000
Canadian Bank of Commerce	101,398
Imperial Bank	60,000
Standard Bank	20,000
Traders' Bank	70,000
Bank of Hamilton..	20

Special deposits 401,398

Total of actual cash on hand..... \$ 597,526

Funds held by the Dominion in behalf of Ontario upon which interest at a rate of five per cent. per annum has been settled as payable to the province half-yearly:—

U. C. Grammar School Fund..	\$ 312,769
U. C. Building Fund	1,472,391
Land Improvement Fund	124,685
Fund created under act of 1884	2,848,289

\$4,758,135

Common school fund held by the Dominion on behalf of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, upon which interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum is payable, divisible as between the provinces in ratio of the last decennial census, \$2,521,371; upon basis of 1891 census, Ontario's share being 1,479,656

Direct investments—

Drainage debentures.. .. .	\$ 118,019	
Tile debenture coupons	120,732	
Municipal drainage assessments	37,196	
Sault Ste. Marie debentures	29,152	
		305,100
		<u>\$7,140,418</u>

LIABILITIES.

Balance of account current with the Dominion from Confederation to date, including common school fund and other transfers; capitalization of the bounty of the Crown under tribal treaties assumed by the Dominion, the capital having been apportioned to the provinces under various awards, with interest upon said account current, and including interest as between Ontario and Quebec not finally adjusted\$2,000,000

Common school fund collections by Ontario from 1st January, 1898, payable to the Dominion in trust for both provinces \$ 12,576

Less Ontario's share upon basis of last census 7,308

5,267

Present value upon basis of 3½ per cent. per annum of—

Annuity payments... ..\$1,937,231
 Railway certificates. 1,180,483

3,117,714

Liability to other Crown trusts in connection with certain land sales, the mortgages for which were taken over by these trusts the guarantee of the Consolidated Revenue Fund 59,562

\$5,182,544

During the session of the year when the investigation began, Mr. Harcourt, the treasurer, claimed a surplus of \$4,980,079, and he was simply following the line of calculation adopted by his predecessors, and which had resulted in claims of surpluses of from six to seven millions from year to year. The commission made the actual surplus less than half of Mr. Harcourt's claim, and less than a third of that asserted by Mr. A. M. Ross, when he was treasurer.

The session was not a particularly eventful one, but it gave considerable confidence to the Opposition. The first trial of party strength was challenged on the debate on the address and resulted in a division of 43 to 36, a Government majority of only 7.

IN QUEBEC.

In Quebec the year was a somewhat memorable one. The death of the premier, Mr. Marchand, the succession of Mr. Parent to the leadership of the Government, and a general election, made a succession of unlooked for events.

The Legislature met on January 18, and sat in a desultory way till March 23. The features of the session were the introduction of a bill in the Legislative Assembly to abolish the Legislative Council. Mr. Marchand began by the introduction of a resolution declaring it desirable "that the composition of the Legislature of this province should be modified by the abolition of the Legislative Council." Mr. Flynn, leader of the Opposition, in an amendment, declared that the Legislature as at present constituted was framed on the British model, and such abolition was calculated to have the result of "imperilling our provincial institutions and very seriously affecting the interests of this province as an integral part of the Canadian Confederation." Mr. Teller, in an amendment to the amendment proposed to declare that the Legislative Assembly was "of opinion that the utility, and necessity even, of the Legislative Council as a second branch of the Legislature has been clearly demonstrated by the experience of past years." The amendments were defeated and the main resolution carried on votes of 21 to 33.

The bill based on the resolution was, after the defeat of a six months' hoist motion, adopted on the second reading by 31 to 14. In the Legislative Council the bill was met by an amendment moved by Mr. DeBoucherville, declaring it "in the interest of wise legislation and as a safeguard of precious privileges given the province of Quebec, by clause 94, of the British North America Act, that the Legislative Council should be maintained." This was adopted on a vote of 17 to 6. In neither House did all the Government's party support its measure.

A proposal to levy a tax of 1 per cent. in the case of life companies and of two-thirds of 1 per cent. in the case of fire companies, upon the

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gross amount of premiums received by insurance companies doing business in the province, was objected to as a tax, in the case of life insurance, on a useful institution which should be encouraged. After the principle of the measure had been accepted after a division, Mr. Atwater, for the Opposition, moved that the proposed tax on life premiums should be reduced by one half, but this was defeated on a party vote, and the measure passed.

The policy of granting subsidies to railways was re-introduced, and grants were voted to the Quebec Bridge Company, \$250,000, at a rate not exceeding \$30,000 a year, until the completion of the work; to the South Shore Railway for bridges over the Yamaska and St. Francis rivers, \$8,900 a year for ten years; for a railway from Labelle to Lake Nominigou, \$5,000 a year for twelve years. The time for earning the subsidy of \$141,392 to the Ottawa and Gatineau Valley Railway was extended to December 31, 1901, which favor was granted also to the Pontiac & Pacific Junction Railway for the section between Aylmer and Hull. Mr. Flynn, for the Opposition, in the case of the Quebec bridge grant, moved that before submitting the resolution the Government should have taken steps to assure itself of the resources of the company for carrying the undertaking to a successful issue, but it was voted down, by the ministerial party, as also was another resolution by Mr. Leblanc in the same sense. The main motion was adopted without a dissident.

On September 25, Mr. Marchand died, and Lieutenant-Governor Jette sent for Mr. Parent, one of Mr. Marchand's colleagues, to reform the Executive Council, which he did. Mr. Lomer Gouin, member for the St. James division of Montreal, was taken in as commissioner of public works, Mr. Duffy taking the treasurership, which Mr. Marchand had filled. Mr. Robidoux accepted a judgeship and the post of provincial secretary was temporarily taken by one of the other ministers.

The new Government dissolved the Legislature on November 15, and ordered the elections for December 7. The Conservatives were caught by surprise and unprepared for the conflict. In thirty-six constituencies Liberals were returned without a contest, and on polling day only six Conservatives were found to have been elected.

The new Legislature is composed as follows, the Conservatives being marked by a *, and the independents who received Conservative support by a †:—

Argenteuil	W. A. Weir
Arthabaska.....	Paul Tourigny
Bagot	F. H. Daignault
Beauce	H. S. Beland
Bellechasse	Hon. A. Turgeon
Bertier	C. A. Chenevert

Beauharnois	A. Bergevin
Bonaventure	W. H. Clapperton
Brome	Hon. H. T. Duffy
Chambly	M. Perrault
Charlevoix	Joseph Morin
Chicoutimi-Saguenay	H. Petit
Champlain	P. Nault
Chateauguay	F. X. Dupuis
*Compton	A. Giard
*Dorchester	A. P. Pelletier
Drummond	W. J. Watts
Hochelaga	Jeremie Decarie
Huntingdon	W. H. Walker
Iberville	T. G. Gosselin
Jacques-Cartier	J. Charest
*Joliette	J. M. Tellier
Kamouraska	Rudolphe Roy
Laprairie	C. S. Cherrier
L'Assomption	J. F. Duhamel
*Laval	P. E. Leblanc
†Lotbiniere	N. Lemay
Lake St. John	G. Tanguay
L'Islet	Hon. F. M. Dechene
Levis	Charles Langelier
Maskinonge	Hector Caron
Matane	Donat Caron
Megantic	George R. Smith
Montmagny	Ernest Roy
Montreal—	
No. 1—St. Mary's	G. A. Lacombe
No. 2—St. James	Hon. L. Gouin
No. 3—St. Louis	H. B. Rainville
No. 4—St. Lawrence	James Cochrane
No. 5—St. Antoine	Mat, Hutchison
No. 6—St. Ann's	Hon. J. J. Guerin
Montcalm	P. J. L. Bissonnette
Montmorency	L. A. Taschereau
Missisquoi	J. B. Gosselin
*Nicolet	E. J. Flynn
Napierville	Cyp. Doris
Ottawa	C. B. Major
Portneuf	Jules Tessier

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Pontiac	David Gillies
Quebec, East.....	J. A. Lane
Quebec, Centre	Am. Robitaille
Quebec, West	J. G. Hearn
Quebec, County	N. Garneau
Rimouski	Aug. Tessier
Richelieu	L. P. P. Cardin
Richmond	R. S. C. Mackenzie
Rouville	A. Girard
Sherbrooke	P. Pelletier
Stanstead	M. B. Lovell
Soulanges	A. Bourbonnais
Shefford	T. B. Degrosbois
St. Johns	P. H. Roy
St. Hyacinthe	Joseph Morin
St. Sauveur	Hon. L. N. Parent
St. Maurice	Dr. Fiset
Terrebonne	H. Prevost
Two Mountains	H. Champagne
Temiscouata	Nap Dion
Three Rivers	R. S. Cooke
Vercheres	E. Blanchard
Vaudreuil	Dr. Lalonde
*Wolfe.....	J. A. Chlecoyne
Yamaska.....	Jules Allard

In Gaspé and Magdalen Islands voting takes place later.

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

British Columbia had an unusually lively period in the first half of the year. Lieutenant-Governor McInnes took the occasion of a close division of parties in the Legislature to force the retirement of the Semlin Government, which took place on February 23. Mr. Joseph Martin, the former colleague of Mr. Greenway in Manitoba, was given the duty of forming a new administration, which he did, and a dissolution of the Legislature followed. In the subsequent election on June 9, the Government was defeated badly, and on June 15 Mr. Martin resigned, and Mr. James Dunsmuir was called on to form a new ministry, which he did on June 21.

Mr. McInnes's high-handed manner of dealing with his advisers, which had produced a crisis in 1898, produced a good deal of dissatisfaction which found expression in a demand for his removal. Sir Wilfrid Laurier telegraphed him on June 19, in the following terms:—

"It is the opinion of the Government that the result of the appeal to the people of British Columbia makes it impossible for you to remain Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, and that you should telegraph your resignation today."

Mr. McInnes declined to act on this hint, at least till a report he was sending to Ottawa by mail was received, and on June 20 advised Hon. R. W. Scott, as secretary of state, that he had sworn in certain new ministers. The reply to this was as follows:—

"Ottawa June 22, 1900.

"The Hon. T. R. McInnes, Victoria, B.C.:

"His Excellency the Governor-General has seen fit to remove you from the office of Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia. The Hon. Sir Henri Gustave Joly de Lotbiniere has this date been sworn in as Lieutenant-Governor of the province, and, pending his arrival, the Hon. Angus John McColl, chief justice, has been appointed administrator of the Government, to whom you will please hand over the great seal of the province.

"R. W. SCOTT,
"Secretary of State."

The correspondence subsequently printed indicated that Lieutenant-Governor McInnes had been in correspondence with Mr. R. W. Scott, secretary of state, and that from Ottawa had come the advice to dissolve the Legislature, which led to Mr. Martin's overthrow. Mr. Scott's concluding letter advised Mr. McInnes to burn his part of the correspondence, but the latter replied that the letters were on a public matter addressed to and signed by a member of the federal cabinet, which would certainly be called for in Parliament, and he would not destroy them.

The order-in-council removing Mr. McInnes was as follows:—

"On a memorandum dated June 20, 1900, from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, stating that the action of the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia in dismissing his ministers has not been approved by the people of that province, and further that in view of recent events in the said province of British Columbia, it is evident that the Government of that province cannot be successfully carried on in the manner contemplated by the constitution under the administration of the present lieutenant-governor, His Honor Thos. R. McInnes, whose conduct has been subversive of the principles of responsible government.

"The Premier submits that therefore, Mr. McInnes usefulness as lieutenant-governor of British Columbia is gone, and he recommends that Mr. McInnes be removed from the said office and that the cause to be assigned for such removal under the provisions of section 59, of the British North America Act, shall be the matters set forth in this minute."

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MANITOBA.

In Manitoba, as a result of the elections of 1899 Mr. Greenway resigned the premiership, and Mr. Hugh John Macdonald became head of the new administration. One of its first acts was to appoint a commission to study the finances of the province. The result was a report which indicated that the best methods had not been followed in dealing with the province's accounts. The Greenway Government, when it retired, on January 6, had overdrawn its general bank account by \$76,036; had used trust funds for general purposes; and had incurred unpaid liabilities, in addition, to the extent of \$156,613. There was a deficit of \$248,136.40, without taking into account the amount of bonded debt which had been incurred, and the extent to which had been pledged the credit of the province in guaranteeing the bonds of other corporations. There was a bonded debt of \$4,439,859, and a guarantee debt of \$3,225,859. It was further said, in effect, that for twelve years a proper and readily understood statement of the province's financial position had not been made.

The legislation of the session included the provision of revenue by taxation to meet the obligations of the province, and the enactment of a law to prohibit the sale for beverage purposes within the province of intoxicating liquors. The act is now before the courts, by arrangement, to secure an opinion as to the power of the Legislature to deal with the traffic in the manner proposed.

In October Mr. Macdonald tendered his resignation as premier, to take part in the federal campaign as parliamentary candidate for Brandon, and was succeeded by Mr. Roblin. Lieutenant-Governor Patterson's term having expired, he was succeeded on October 15 by Mr. D. H. McMillan.

THE OTHER PROVINCES.

In Prince Edward Island a session of the Legislature marked by charges as to lack of faith and purchase of members' support was followed in November by a dissolution. Voting on the choice of a new Legislature took place on December 12, when the Legislature at its session passed a prohibitory law.

In New Brunswick Mr. Emmerson retired from the premiership to enter Parliament as the member for Westmorland, and the task of forming a new Government fell upon Mr. Tweedie, an old member.

In Nova Scotia Sir M. B. Daly retired from the lieutenant-governorship on the expiry of his term, and was succeeded by Hon. A. G. Jones.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

The Parliament of Canada is composed of 213 members, elected from the provinces as follows:

Ontario	92
Quebec	65
Nova Scotia	20
New Brunswick	14
Manitoba	7
British Columbia	6
Prince Edward Island	5
The Territories	4

The eighth Parliament was dissolved by assent of the Governor-General on October 8, nominations being fixed for October 31, and polling, except in a few special cases, for November 7. The writs were made returnable on December 5.

The result of the voting was the election of the following candidates, by the majorities (unofficial) stated, the defeated candidates being also given.

LIBERALS ELECTED.

ONTARIO.

Constituency.	Member.	Majority.	Defeated Candidate.
Algoma	A. E. Dymont	354	H. Boyce
Brant, South	C. B. Heyd	206	Robt. Henry
Bruce, West	John Tolmie	634	John George
Essex, North	R. F. Sutherland	660	Sol. White
Essex, South	M. K. Cowan	83	LS. Wigle
Glengarry	J. T. Schell	616	R. R. McLennan
Grey, North	Dr. Horsey	19	Chas. Gordon
Haldimand-Monck	A. T. Thompson	137	W. H. Montague
Huron, West	P. Macdonald	140	E. L. Dickinson
Huron, East	Robt. Holmes	93	Robt. McLean
Kent	Geo. Stephens	217	T. A. Smith and H. A. Patterson
Kingston	B. M. Britton	195	D. McIntyre
Lambton, West	T. G. Johnstone	189	W. J. Hanna
London	C. S. Hyman	547	Ths. Beattie and R. Roadhouse
Middlesex, South	M. McGugan	500	J. C. Judd
Middlesex, West	W. S. Calvert	150	R. Dunlop
Nipissing	C. A. McCool	acc	

LIBERALS ELECTED—CONTINUED.

Constituency.	Member.	Majority.	Defeated Candidate.
Norfolk, North	John Charlton	acc.	
Northumberland, W.	J. B. McCall	135	Geo. Guillet
Ontario, South	Wm. Ross	94	Wm. Smith
Ontario, West	I. J. Gould	509	Frank Roche
Ottawa (two seats)	N. A. Belcourt	26	N. Champagne
Oxford, North	Jas. Sutherland	1602	J. G. Wallace
Oxford, South	Sir R. Cartwright	816	S. King
Perth, South	D. K. Erb	9	Wm. Pridham
Peterboro, East	John Lang	174	J. A. Sexsmith
Prescott	I. Proulx	419	D. Sabourin and H. Cloran
Renfrew, North	Thos. Mackie	132	Peter White
Renfrew, South	A. A. Wright	228	John Ferguson
Russell	W. C. Edwards	566	G. H. Perley
Welland	W. M. German	201	Wm. McCleary
Wellington, South	Hugh Guthrie	106	Ch. Kloefer
Wentworth-Brant	Wm. Paterson	1098	S. A. Jones
York, North	Wm. Mulock	297	J. Curry

QUEBEC.

Argenteuil	Dr. Christie	325	W. J. Simpson
Bagot	J. E. Marsil	176	L. O. Taillon
Beauce	Dr. Godbout	1324	A. C. Farning & C. Bolduc
Beauharnois	George Loye	272	J. G. H. Bergeron
Bellechasse	O. E. Talbot	470	Em. Gelly
Berthier	J. E. Archambault	294	F. A. Lamarche
Bonaventure	Ch. Marcil	144	J. B. Belanger
Brome	S. Fisher	556	F. K. England
Chambly-Vercheres	V. Geoffrion	500	D. Parizeau
Champlain	J. A. Rousseau	272	F. A. Marcotte
Charlevoix	Ch. Angers	189	S. Cimon
Chateauguay	J. P. Brown	429	Th. Greig
Drummond-Arth'ba	Jos. Lavergne	acc.	
Gaspe	Rod. Lemieux	1352	Aug. Beaudry
Hochelaga	J. A. C. Madore	665	S. Lachapelle
Huntingdon	W. S. McLaren	24	R. N. Walsh
Joliette	Ch. Bazinet	88	J. A. Renaud
Kamouraska	H. G. Carroll	176	L. Taschereau
Labelle	H. N. Bourassa	479	S. R. Poulin
Laprairie-Napierville	D. Monet	87	M. Ceupal
L'Assomption	Ch. Laurier	338	H. Ethier

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LIBERALS ELECTED—CONTINUED.

Constituency.	Member.	Majority.	Defeated Candidate.
Laval	Th. Fortin..	328	Em. Leonard
Levis	L. J. Demers ..	825	A. Dumontier
L'Islet	A. M. Dechene ..	100	J. E. Caron
Lotbiniere	Ed. Fortier..	524	Ed. Fortin & Boisvert
Maisonneuve	R. Prefontaine ..	1760	L. Oulmet
Maskinonge	J. H. Legris ..	499	A. P. Caron and A. E. Desaulniers
Megantic	George Turcot..	423	L. J. Frechette
Missisquoi	D. B. Meigs..	28	C. D. Comeau
Montcalm	F. O. Dugas..	219	L. E. Dugas
Montmagny ..	P. R. Martineau ..	213	Alp. Bernier
Montreal—			
St. Mary's	J. I. Tarte	1265	T. Charpentier & F. Roberge
St. James	O. Desmarais ..	1205	T. Pagnuelo
St. Lawrence	R. Bickerdike ..	982	H. A. Ekers
St. Ann's	D. Gallery..	301	M. J. F. Quinn
Pontiac ..	Th. Murray.....	167	G. H. Brabazon
Portneuf ..	S. Delisle.....	447	Ant. L�arue
Quebec—			
Centre	A. Malouin..	500	V. Chateuvert
East	Sir W. Laurier..	2808	J. E. Chapleau
West	K. R. Dobell.....	369	P. J. Kirwin
County	Ch. Fitzpatrick..	1750	L. O. Beaubien
Richelieu ..	A. A. Bruneau... ..		J. B. Vanasse & C. D. Paradis
Richmond-Folfe	E. W. Jobin..	983	J. H. Crepeau
Rimouski	J. A. Ross..	150	Le. Tache
Rouville	L. P. Brodeur..	1095	J. A. David
St. Hyacinthe	M. E. Bernier ..	1112	A. P. Cartier
St. Johns-Iberville ..	Ph. Demers..	1036	J. A. Nadeau
Shefford	C. H. Parmalee ..	440	A. C. Savage
Soulanges	A. Bourbonnais..	250	Arc. Bissonnette
Stanstead ..	Hy. Lovell..	175	A. H. Moore
Temiscouata ..	C. A. Gauvreau..	522	P. E. Grandbois
Terrebonne ..	R. Prefontaine..	277	L. A. Chauvin
Three Rivers-St. Mau-Jac. Bureau..		305	P. E. Panneton & F. L. Deslauriers
Two Mountains	J. A. C. Ethier... ..	319	Jos. Girouard

LIBERALS ELECTED—CONTINUED.

Constituency.	Member.	Majority.	Defeated Candidate.
Vaudreuil	H. S. Harwood..	481	J. Lapointe
Wright .. .	L. N. Champagne.	875	J. M. McDougall
Yamaska	R. M. S. Mignault	104	A. A. Mondou

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Albert .. .	W. J. Lewis .. .	59	R. C. Weldon
Gloucester	O. Turgeon.	933	Theo. Blanchard & R. C. Harris
Kent	O. J. Leblanc ..	636	G. V. McMerney
Restigouche ..	James Reid	477	J. McAllister
St. John City ..	A. G. Blair	997	Geo. E. Foster
St. John City and County .. .	J. J. Tucker	776	Dr. Stockton
Westmorland ..	H. R. Emmerson.	486	N. A. Powell
Victoria	John Costigan...	acc	
York	Alex. Gibson... ..	82	Jos. McLeod

NOVA SCOTIA.

Annapolis	F. B. Wade	164	J. B. Mills
Antigonish	J. F. McIsaac... ..	268	E. L. Gerrier
Cape Breton ..	Art. Kendall.	228	Sir C. Tupper
	Alex. Johnston..	250	H. F. McDougall
Cumberland	H. J. Logan... ..	408	C. H. Cahan
Digby	A. J. S. Copp ..	479	J. E. Jones
Guysboro ..	D. C. Fraser	247	C. E. Gregory
Halifax (2 members)..	Wm. Roche.	15	Thomas Kenny
Hants	B. Russell	16	Alf. Putnam
Inverness ..	A. McLennan. ..	662	H. Cameron
Kings ..	F. W. Borden ..	357	B. Webster
Richmond ..	Jos. Matheson ..	502	J. A. Gillies
Shelburne-Queen's ..	W. S. Fielding..	393	J. J. Ritchie
Victoria ..	Wm. Ross	105	D. A. McCaskill
Yarmouth	T. B. Flint..	221	T. E. Corning

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

King's	J. J. Hughes	240	A. C. McDonald
Queen's, East	D. A. McKinnon .	7	A. Martin
Queen's, West.. .	L. H. Davies ..	735	W. S. Stewart

LIBERALS ELECTED—CONTINUED.

MANITOBA.

Constituency.	Member.	Majority.	Defeated Candidate.
Brandon	Chf. Sifton ..	669	H. J. Macdonald
Selkirk	W. F. McCreary..	14	J. H. Haslam

THE TERRITORIES.

Assiniboia, East	J. M. Douglas ..	259	R. S. Lake
Assiniboia, West	Walter Scott	232	N. F. Davin
Saskatchewan	T. O. Davis	761	T. C. Spence & J. C. Slater

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Burrard	G. R. Maxwell	J. F. Garden
New Westminster	A. Morrison	141	Ed. Dewdney
Yale-Cariboo	W. A. Gallihier	J. McKane & C. Foley

CONSERVATIVES ELECTED.

ONTARIO.

Addington	J. W. Bell ..	529	W. A. Martin
Bothwell ..	James Clancey ..	117	D. A. Gordon
Brockville.....	John Culbert ..	221	D. Derbyshire
Bruce, East ..	Hy. Cargill ..	43	J. Coumans
Bruce, North.....	A. McNeill ..	1	J. E. Campbell
Cardwell ..	Robt. Johnson ..	91	Wm. Stubbs
Carleton ..	Ed. Kidd ..	727	A. McKellar
Cornwall-Stormont...	R. A. Pringle ..	188	A. F. Mulhern
Dundas ..	Andrew Broder ..	258	Adam Johnston
Durham, East ..	H. A. Ward ..	211	L. B. Powers
*Durham, West	C. J. Thornton ..	40	Robert Beith
Elgin, East ..	A. B. Ingraham ..	156	J. H. Wilson and A. D. McGugan
Frontenac	H. A. Calvin ..	364	D. D. Rogers
Grenville, South	J. D. Reid ..	124	J. Carruthers
Grey, East	J. S. Sproule ..	365	C. W. Hartman
Grey, South ..	M. Richardson ..	144	Dr. Landerkin
Halton	D. Henderson ..	146	S. F. McKinnon

* Special return made, declaring neither candidate elected.

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CONSERVATIVES ELECTED—CONTINUED.

Constituency.	Member.	Majority.	Defeated Candidate.
Hamilton	F. C. Bruce.....	666	A. T. Wood
	Sam. Barker	653	J. V. Teetzel
Hastings, East	W. B. Northrup .	71	J. M. Hurley
Hastings, West	Hy. Corby..	842	S. J. Young
Hastings, North	A. W. Carscallen.	500	S. Harryott
Lambton, East	OI. Simmons.....	221	John Fraser
Lanark, North	B. Rosamond..	6	T. B. Caldwell
Lanark, South	J. G. Haggard...	384	Dr. Preston
Leeds-Grenville	J. R. Lavell	323	F. T. Frost
Leeds, South	George Taylor ..	410	W. A. Lewis
Lennox	U. Wilson..	100	R. A. Leonard
Lincoln-Niagara	E. A. Lancaster.	139	Wm. Gibson
Middlesex, East	Jas. Gilmour..	720	John Gilson
Middlesex, North	John Sherritt ..	213	Val. Ratz
Muskoka-Parry Sound	G. McCormick...	122	R. J. Watson
Norfolk, South	D. Tisdale..	360	T. P. Atkinson
Northumberland, East	Ed. Cochrane. . .	366	R. B. Denike
Ontario, North	A. McLeod ..	518	D. Graham
Ottawa (2 members)	Th. Birkett.	341	R. Stewart
Peel	Rich. Blaine	113	Jos. Featherstone
Perth, North	A. F. McLaren..	280	Geo. Goetz
Peterboro, West	Jas. Kindry.....	354	J. H. McClelan
Prince Edward	G. A. Alcorn.....	68	W. V. Pettet
Simcoe, East	W. H. Bennett ..	39	Geo. Chew
Toronto—			
Centre	W. R. Brock..	214	John Flett and Dr. Hargrave.
East	A. E. Kemp..	1244	Geo. Anderson and A. McFarren
West	E. F. Clarke..	2356	W. Burns
	E. B. Osler.....	1817	J.D.Allan & H. Stevenson
Victoria, North	S. Hughes ..	129	J. McKay
Victoria, South	A. Vrooman	152	G. McHugh
Waterloo, North	J. Seagram..	acc.	
Waterloo, South	G. A. Clare..	218	P. E. Shantz
Wellington, Centre	John McGowan .	259	And. Semple
Wellington, North	Ed. Tolton..	32	Jas. McMullen
Wentworth, South	E. D. Smith	136	Oscar Sealey
York, East	W. F. Maclean...	642	N. W. Rowell and Geo. Willing
York, West	N. C. Wallace ..	815	Arch. Campbell

CONSERVATIVES ELECTED—CONTINUED.

QUEBEC.

Constituency.	Member.	Majority.	Defeated Candidate.
Compton	R. H. Pope..	248	G. B. Cleveland
Dorchester	J. B. Morin	368	J. S. Oulette, F. X. Guay and T. F. Rouleau
Jacques-Cartier	F. D. Monk	292	J. L. Decarie
Montmorency	T. C. Casgrain	53	Ph. Corriveau
Montreal-St. Antoine..	T. G. Roddick	87	R. Mackay
Nicolet	George Ball	119	J. H. Leduc
Sherbrooke	J. McIntosh..	32	G. A. Lebaron

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Carleton	F. H. Hale	259	F. B. Carvell
Charlotte	G. W. Ganong	401	R. E. Armstrong
Kings	G. W. Fowler	173	Jas. Domville
Northumberland	Jas. Robinson	400	J. Morrisey
Sunbury-Queens	R. D. Wilmot	264	A. S. White

NOVA SCOTIA.

Colchester	S. E. Gourley	279	F. McClure
Halifax (2 members)	R. L. Borden	124	Wm. B. Wallace
Lunenburg	C. E. Kaulbach		A. K. McLean
Pictou	Sir C. H. Tupper.	141	E. M. Macdonald
	A. C. Bell	55	J. D. McGregor

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Prince, East	A. A. Lefurgey	225	J. H. Bell
Prince, West	Ed. Hackett	9	B. D. McLellan

MANITOBA.

Macdonald	N. Boyd.	156	J. G. Rutherford
Marquette	W. J. Roche	422	J. W. Thompson
Provencher	A. C. Lariviere	44	S. A. D. Bertrand

CONSERVATIVES ELECTED—CONTINUED.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Constituency.	Member.	Majority.	Defeated Candidate.
Victoria	E. G. Prior.....	236	George Riley
Victoria	Thomas Earle...	135	R. L. Drury

INDEPENDENTS ELECTED.

ONTARIO.

Elgin, West	J. A. Robertson.	40	G. M. Casey and A. D. McGugan
Huron, South	G. McEwan.. . .	221	John McMillan
Simcoe, North	L. G. McCarthy.	588	Chs. Cameron

QUEBEC.

Chicoutimi-Saguenay..	Jos. Girard.. . .	276	R. P. Savard
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MANITOBA.

Lisgar	R. Richardson... .	246	Val. Winkler
Winnipeg	A. W. Puttee. . . .	1183	E. D. Martin

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Vancouver	Ralph Smith. . . .	364	Wm. Sloane and C. P. Woolley
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THE TERRITORIES.

Alberta	Frank Oliver. . . .	1174	R. B. Bennett
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THE FOREIGN TRADE.

The following table gives the value of imports into Canada 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	63,069,625	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	50,895,820	8,465,770
1876.....	94,733,218	40,734,260	46,070,093	7,928,925
1877.....	96,300,483	39,572,239	51,312,669	5,415,575
1878.....	91,199,577	37,431,180	48,631,739	5,136,658
1879.....	80,341,608	30,943,703	43,626,627	5,771,878
1880.....	71,782,349	34,461,234	29,346,948	7,074,177
1881.....	91,611,604	43,583,808	36,794,112	11,323,684
1882.....	112,648,927	50,597,341	48,289,052	13,762,534
1883.....	123,137,019	52,052,465	56,032,333	15,000,221
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.....	109,673,447	42,317,389	50,537,440	16,818,618
1890.....	112,765,584	43,390,241	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	37,080,123	93,007,166	23,964,304

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.....	43,802,026	13,253,906	26,275,008	4,363,112
1868.....	48,504,899	17,905,808	25,340,568	5,240,523
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	6,720,660
1872.....	65,831,083	25,223,785	32,844,174	7,763,124
1873.....	76,538,025	31,431,177	36,708,068	8,398,180
1874.....	76,741,997	35,830,830	33,132,934	7,778,233
1875.....	69,709,823	34,173,687	27,928,197	7,607,939
1876.....	72,491,437	36,368,584	28,061,155	8,031,698
1877.....	68,030,546	35,491,671	24,326,332	8,212,543
1878.....	67,989,800	35,861,110	24,381,000	7,747,681
1879.....	62,431,025	29,303,424	25,492,029	7,545,572
1880.....	72,899,697	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	10,411,109
1895.....	103,085,012	57,903,564	35,860,434	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.....	145,594,385	93,065,019	40,035,248	12,494,118
1899.....	138,462,037	85,114,555	40,426,856	12,920,626

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REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

The Receipts and Payments on account of the Consolidated Fund (Ordinary Revenue and Expenditure), 1868 to 1900 were as follows :

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	\$	\$
1868.....	13,687,928	13,486,092
1869.....	14,379,174	14,038,084
1870.....	15,512,225	14,945,509
1871.....	19,335,500	15,023,081
1872.....	20,714,813	17,580,468
1873.....	20,813,409	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.....	29,635,297	25,502,554
1882.....	33,383,455	27,067,103
1883.....	35,794,649	28,730,157
1884.....	31,861,961	31,107,706
1885.....	32,797,001	35,037,000
1886.....	33,177,040	39,011,612
1887.....	35,754,903	35,657,880
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.....	36,374,693	37,585,026
1895.....	33,978,129	38,132,005
1896.....	36,618,591	36,949,142
1897.....	37,829,778	38,349,700
1898.....	40,555,238	38,832,526
1899.....	46,741,250	41,903,501
1900.....	50,927,941	42,987,549

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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.	\$	\$ cts.
1868.....	8,578,380	2 54	3,002,588	0 89
1869.....	8,272,870	2 42	2,710,028	0 79
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	5,594,903	1 46
1875.....	15,351,011	3 95	5,089,687	1 30
1876.....	12,823,837	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 19
1879.....	12,900,659	3 11	5,390,763	1 30
1880.....	14,071,343	3 34	4,232,427	1 00
1881.....	18,406,002	4 24	5,343,022	1 23
1882.....	21,581,570	4 92	5,884,850	1 34
1883.....	23,009,582	5 19	6,260,116	1 41
1884.....	20,023,890	4 47	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.....	23,963,954	5 00	7,618,118	1 59
1891.....	23,399,301	4 83	6,914,850	1 45
1892.....	20,501,050	4 18	7,945,098	1 62
1893.....	20,954,003	4 23	8,367,364	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.....	21,704,863	4 14	7,871,563	1 50
1899.....	25,316,842	4 77	9,641,227	1 81

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 case :—

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.....	4,439,939
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.....	*9,726,290

* Includes \$1,536,149 for South African troops.

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THE DEBT

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

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Gross Debt.	Assets.	Net Debt.
1867.....	\$ 93,046,051	\$ 17,317,410	\$ 75,728,641
1868.....	96,896,066	21,130,531	75,767,135
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	29,894,070	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.....	174,667,268	34,595,199	140,362,069
1879.....	179,483,871	33,403,683	142,990,188
1880.....	194,634,440	42,182,852	152,451,588
1881.....	199,861,537	44,465,757	155,395,780
1882.....	205,365,251	51,703,601	153,761,650
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	48,579,083	237,533,212
1891.....	289,599,230	52,000,199	237,599,030
1892.....	295,333,274	54,201,840	241,131,434
1893.....	300,054,525	58,373,485	241,681,039
1894.....	308,348,024	62,164,094	246,183,929
1895.....	318,048,755	64,073,828	253,974,927
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.....	345,100,903	78,887,456	266,213,447
1900.....	346,203,331	83,579,519	262,623,812

THE PROVINCES.

The revenue and expenditure of the provinces in the fiscal years ending in 1899 are given as follows:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	\$	\$
Ontario.....	4,096,495	3,710,421
Quebec.....	4,223,579	4,201,023
Nova Scotia.....	876,828	852,579
New Brunswick.....	764,239	749,644
Manitoba.....	776,234	972,462
British Columbia.....	1,531,639	2,156,474
Prince Edward Island.....	282,678	276,789

The debts of the provinces for the fiscal years ending in 1899 are given as follows:—

	Gross.	Net.
	\$	\$
Quebec.....	36,191,866	22,324,726
Nova Scotia.....	3,808,813	2,467,541
New Brunswick.....	3,324,996	2,736,298
Manitoba.....	8,190,688
British Columbia.....	8,243,083	5,480,248
Prince Edward Island.....	500,689
Ontario.....	1,962,903

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THE WAR RECORD.

1899.

Oct. 11.—Time fixed by the Boers for compliance with their "ultimatum" demanding withdrawal of British troops lately arrived, expires at 5 p.m. Free Staters commandeer a Natal train.

October 12.—Armoured train captured by the Boers at Krailpan, near Mafeking.

October 15.—Transvaal flag hoisted at Newcastle. Kimberley isolated.

October 20.—Boers shell British camp near Dundee. Boer position on Talana Hill captured by the British under Symons.

October 21.—White moves out force under French from Ladysmith, to eject Boers from Elandslaagte. Boers routed.

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

October 23.—Death of General Symons at Dundee. Bombardment of Mafeking.

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. Canadian infantry regiment under Colonel Otter sails from Quebec; arrives Cape Town November 29; SS. Sardinian.

November 2.—Ladysmith isolated. Colenso evacuated by the British garrison.

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

November 14.—Free State flag hoisted at Allwal North, Cape Colony.

November 15.—Armoured train wrecked by Boers near Chieveley; over 100 British troops captured.

November 18.—Sir C. F. Clery assumes command of troops south of Ladysmith.

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. General Sir Redvers Buller arrives in Natal.

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

December 1.—Australian and Canadian contingents leave Cape Town for the front.

December 8.—Successful sortie from Ladysmith under Hunter.

December 10.—Gatacre attempts night attack on Stormberg, but is surprised and forced to retire.

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December 11.—Methuen attacks Boer position at Magersfontein. British troops repulsed with heavy loss. General Wauchöpe killed.

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

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.

December 20.—Formation of City of London Volunteer Corps for South Africa announced.

January 1.—Colonel Pilcher captures Boer laager at Sunnyside; Toronto company, R.C.R.I. engaged in enterprise.

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

January 9.—Cavalry reconnaissance from Modder River enters Orange Free State; first invasion from south of Boer territory.

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

January 18.—Dundonald having crossed Tugela engages Boers near Acton Holmes. Crossing of Tugela by Warren and Lyttelton concluded.

January 21.—"D" and "E" Batteries, Canadian Artillery sail from Halifax. Arrive Cape Town February 15.

January 23-24.—Spion Kop captured and held during 24th, but evacuated on the night of January 24-25; Lord Roberts in report later, severely censures conduct of General Warren and other officers.

January 26-27.—Warren's Division recrosses the Tugela. Second Battalion Mounted Rifles sail from Halifax; arrive Cape Town February 26; SS. Pomeranian.

February 5.—Third attempt to relieve Ladysmith commenced. Simultaneously with frontal demonstration 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 13.—Lord Roberts at Dekiel's Drift. French leaves Dekiel's Drift and crossing Modder at Kilp Drift captures three laagers. Squadron 15th Hussars captures two more laagers to the west.

February 14.—Buller moves from Chieveley and drives Boers from Hussar Hill.

February 15.—Relief of Kimberley, by French's mounted force after 120 day's siege.

February 16.—French disperses Boers from south of Kimberley; British Brigade pursues Boer convoy moving on Bloemfontein; part of convoy captured.

February 17.—Rearguard action between Kelly-Kenny and Cronje en route to Bloemfontein; Canadian Infantry Regiment engaged.

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February 19.—Buller takes Hlangwane Hill, which leads to occupation of Colenso by Hart.

February 20.—Boers under Cronje having laagered near Paardeberg are bombarded by Lord Roberts. First Battalion Mounted Rifles sail from Halifax; arrive Cape Town March 21; SS. Milwaukee.

February 23.—Lord Roberts defeats attempted reinforcement of Cronje.

February 27.—Cronje surrenders at Paardeberg, after Canadian Regiment had reached position commanding Boer trenches; their conduct specially commended by Lord Roberts.

February 28.—Relief of Ladysmith by Buller's troops; after one hundred and eighteen days' siege; wild demonstrations in cities of Empire, and collision between students and police in Montreal.

March 3.—French shells right of new Boer position fronting Osfontein.

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

March 6.—Field Force arrives at Carnarvon to quell rising in North-west of Cape Colony; "D" Battery Canadian Artillery and Canadian Mounted Infantry take part in work.

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 fighting takes possession of Bloemfontein. Boers retire on Kroonstad.

March 14.—Plumer having advanced southwards to Lobatsi in effort to relieve Mafeking; is forced to retire to Crocodile Pools.

March 17.—Strathcona's Horse sails from Halifax; arrives Cape Town April 10; SS. Monterey.

March 27.—Death of General Joubert.

March 29.—Action at Karee Siding between Bloemfontein and Brandfort. Boer position seized and held.

March 30.—Broadwood with Cavalry Brigade and two batteries R.H.A. at Thaba Nchu retires on Bloemfontein, waterworks pressed by the enemy.

March 31.—Broadwood attacked at Waterworks; during retirement R. H.A. and convoy entrapped at Koorn Spruit; six guns lost; 350 casualties.

April 3.—Boers move round eastern flank of Bloemfontein. Detachment of Royal Irish Rifles and Mounted Infantry surrounded near Reddersburg, and is captured.

April 7.—Colonel Dalgety isolated near Wepener.

April 23.—Pole-Carew drives enemy from Leeuw Kop. Ian Hamilton with mounted infantry re-occupies Bloemfontein Waterworks.

April 25.—Dalgety relieved. Boers retreat northwards, from Wepener, under Botha.

May 3.—Brandfort occupied. Hunter crosses the Vaal at Windsorton.

May 12.—Lord Roberts enters Kroonstad without opposition, President Steyn having retired to Heilbron, which he proclaims his new capital.

May 13.—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 "C" Battery, Canadian Artillery, and Queenlanders from Carrington's Division, joins hands with Mahon, marching from south to relief of Mafeking.

Hunter enters the Transvaal and occupies Christiania.

May 17.—Buller occupies Newcastle.

May 17-18.—Relief of Mafeking, after 217 days' siege.

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

May 27.—Lord Roberts crosses the Vaal and encamps at Vereeniging.

Utrecht surrenders to Hildyard.

May 29.—Lord Roberts arrives at Germiston, taking possession of the junction connecting Johannesburg with Natal, Pretoria, and Klerksdorp by railway.

May 30.—Flight of President Kruger from Pretoria to Waterval Boven.

May 31.—British flag hoisted at Johannesburg.

June 4.—General engagement between advance of Lord Robert's army and Boers massed at Six Miles Spruit, near Pretoria.

June 5.—Pretoria occupied.

June 6.—Communications, railway and telegraph, cut between America and Roodeval, temporarily isolating Roberts' army at Pretoria.

June 7.—Fourth Battalion Derbyshire Regiment captured at Rhenoster River, near Roodeval.

June 8.—Roberts reports all quiet at Pretoria and Johannesburg, at the same time notifying the release of the British prisoners, to the number of 48 officers and 3,039 men.

June 11.—Methuen scatters De Wet's forces at Rhenoster River. Boers evacuate Laing's Nek and Majuba, Natal being thus cleared of the enemy.

June 12.—Roberts again engages Botha, who, after a stubborn resistance, evacuates his position during the night.

June 14.—Boer attack on the force at the Zand River repulsed.

Baden-Powell occupies Rustenburg.

Botha's army retires to Middleburg.

June 18.—Hunter occupies Krugersdorp.

July 7.—Buller arrives at Pretoria.

Boer attack on Rustenburg repulsed.

July 11.—Enemy capture Nital's Nek, about eighteen miles from Pretoria, together with the garrison and two guns.

July 16.—Bodies of the enemy hovering round Pretoria retreat before a British advance.

Boer commando of 1,500 men and five guns, belonging to De Wet's force penned up between Bethlehem and Ficksburg, break out between Hunter's and Rundle's divisions, and make for Lindley, closely pursued by Paget's and Broadwood's brigades.

July 17.—Plot to retake Johannesburg forts discovered.

July 19.—De Wet's force, which broke through the British cordon, overtaken near Lindley and split into two.

July 22.—De Wet's forces pursued by Sir Charles Knox, double back through Paardekraal during the night. A second Boer force cuts railway and telegraph lines north of Honingspruit, thus stopping communication with Pretoria, and captures a supply train and 100 Highlanders.

July 23.—General advance of British army from Pretoria.

July 24.—Communication with Pretoria restored. Army reaches Bronkhurst Spruit, bodies of the enemy being driven off by advance of cavalry and mounted infantry.

July 28.—Two neks taken by Hunter's force, Boers retiring closer to Naauwpoort.

July 29.—As the result of the two previous days' operations, Prinsloo offers to surrender with 5,000 men.

July 30.—Prinsloo surrenders with 986 men, but the rest of the force refuse to surrender on the ground that they are independent of Prinsloo. Roberts directs Hunter to at once resume hostilities.

July 31.—1,200 more prisoners surrender to Hunter. Other commandos coming in.

August 6.—De Wet crosses Vaal River, pursued by Kitchener; Methuen on the right side engaging his advance guard.

August 9.—Plot to carry off Roberts discovered at Pretoria.

August 15.—De Wet, with force of 7,000 men, gets away from Kitchener, and proceeds in the direction of Rustenburg.

August 17.—De Wet reappears between Rustenburg and Commandos Nek, calling upon Baden-Powell, commanding the latter post, to surrender. Baden-Powell refuses derisively, and De Wet marches north.

August 19.—684 Boers surrender to Rundle.

De Wet reported at Wonderboom, fifteen miles north of Pretoria, Mahon following him.

August 20.—De Wet joins Grobelaar and Delaroy; the combined forces attempting to get northwest and join Botha. Baden-Powell, Hickman, Paget and Mahon at Waterval frustrate the effort.

August 22.—Roberts reports that De Wet is probably on his way back to the Orange River Colony.

August 23.—Sentence of death passed upon Lieutenant Hans Cordua for plotting to carry off Lord Roberts confirmed, and carried out next day.

August 25.—Roberts arrives at Belfast and meets Buller, French and Pole-Carew.

August 26.—Engagement extending thirty miles round Belfast goes on all day, the Boers under Botha making a stubborn resistance.

Enemy attack Winburg, and are repulsed by Bruce Hamilton, who captures Commandant Olivier and his three sons.

August 28.—Buller occupies Machadadorp, at which the Boers make a poor stand, while French clears and occupies Elandsfontein.

August 29.—Buller advances to the Crocodile River with few losses, driving the Boers before him.

August 30.—The Boers release 1,800 British prisoners at Nootgedacht. They were very badly clothed, and some of them half starved.

September 1.—Lord Roberts, at Belfast, announces that the Transvaal will henceforth form part of Her Majesty's dominions, under the title of the Transvaal Colony.

September 5.—Lord Roberts issues another proclamation to the inhabitants of the Orange River Colony reminding them that they are now subjects of the Queen, and warning them of the penalty they will incur if they continue in arms, especially those who have taken the oath of submission.

September 7.—General Baden Powell arrives in Cape Town, and is received with tremendous enthusiasm. He has been appointed Chief of the Police.

September 10.—Buller's force again active, routing a strong position held by the Boers near Lydenburg. The Boers lost heavily.

Sept. 11.—Buller occupies Manchberg.

Kruger arrives at Lorenzo Marques.

General Hart re-occupies Potchefstroom.

Sept. 13.—Ian Hamilton reaches Goodwaan.

French occupies Barberton.

Buller reaches Spltzkop and captures much foodstuff and ammunition and 1,000 cattle.

Sept. 14.—Paget arrives at Hebron, N.W. of Pretoria.

The V. C. awarded to Sergeant Richardson, of Strathcona Horse at Wolfe Spruit, for conspicuous bravery.

September 21.—Reports from Buller and Methuen of the surrender of many burghers with guns, and the capture of many cattle and sheep.

September 22.—Paget captures camp at Elands River Railway station, with cattle, sheep, horses and ammunition, and 12 prisoners.

September 23.—Boers on the Portuguese border surrender to the Portuguese, who send force of 3,000 men under escort to Delogoa Bay.

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September 24.—Pole Carew occupies Komati Poort, taking some rolling stock, locomotives and carloads of ammunition.

September 25.—There is now no organized opposition in the south of the Orange River Colony.

September 26.—Three hundred and nineteen men of the Royal Canadian Regiment left Pretoria en route for Canada.

October 1.—Hunt, after 33 days marching and fighting in the Krugersdorp district, takes 96 prisoners and captures large numbers of horses, cattle and sheep, with loss of three British killed and 29 wounded.

October 1.—General Buller left Lydenburg for the South.

October 7.—The Colonial division had three days fighting with De Wet from 5th to 7th. They dislodged and dispersed the enemy. About 16,000 Boers up to this date had been captured or had surrendered.

October 9.—The enemy under De Wet, after a fight near Reitsburg were driven north of the Vaal and a good many deserted.

October 14.—French starts from Machadodorp for Heidelberg to clear a part of the country not yet visited.

Lyttleton continues his march towards Middleburg.

Buller returns to England.

Sittings of the Transvaal Concessions Commission reveal active hostilities of the Netherlands Railway management. They had made cannon and ammunition and destroyed bridges on British territory, paid their staff on commando, and assisted the Free State with men and material.

October 16.—Boers get into Jagersfontein and a fight ensues. British lost eleven, and Boers 21 men.

October 17.—Barton has a running fight near Frederickstad driving the Boers from several positions.

October 19.—An attack was made by the enemy on Fauresmith. They were repulsed.

October 20.—Methuen arrives at Zurust, after fighting Delarey for several days. He dislodges a strong force.

French reaches Bethel, having met opposition most of the way from Carolina.

October 20.—Kruger sails on Dutch warship Gelderland.

October 21.—Methuen at Buffelshoek and intends marching to Elands River to intercept Steyn's junction with Delarey.

October 25.—An attack on Jacobsdal was only repelled after severe fighting.

Paget is attacked, and not only repels enemy, but captures 26 prisoners and 25,000 head of cattle, largest number taken during the war.

Barton at Frederickstad attacks a force under De Wet and scatters them. He loses 13 killed and 45 wounded.

Nov. 1.—Paget has an engagement S.W. of the Magato Pass. The enemy were driven from two strong positions.

Boer raiding parties appear at Reddersburg, Bloemfontein; Masene, and in the vicinity of Vryburg.

November 5.—Success gained over Boers under Steyn and De Wet near Bothaville, by Col. Le Gallais; 100 prisoners taken, 8 guns and much ammunition.

November 7.—Kitchener routs enemy at Lydenburg.

November 8.—Plumer is attacked by 400 of Delarey's men, but beats them, and captures 16 prisoners.

Nov. 9.—Methuen surprises Snyman and Jermaas between Ottoshoop and Litchenburg, and takes 30 prisoners.

Rundle reports skirmishes with small parties in the Harri-smith, Reitz and Verde districts.

November 11.—Douglas's column arrives at Ventersdorp after a successful March from Zeerust.

November 16.—Five Italians, four Greeks, and a Frenchman arrested for plot to kill Lord Roberts by exploding mine in St. Mary's church.

November 22.—Mr. Kruger lands at Marseilles and meets with a cordial reception.

November 25.—Mr. Kruger in Paris. Is received unofficially by President, and is the object of frantic popular demonstrations.

November 29.—Guards and Canadians under Colonel Otter land at Southampton, and the following day are warmly received in London.

Nov. 30.—Canadian troops thanked by the Queen at Windsor Castle.

C. I. V. disbanded after a year's service.

Dec. 1.—German Emperor refuses to receive Mr. Kruger, who is greatly depressed on receiving the intimation.

Italy and Austria also decline Mr. Kruger's visits, and Holland refuses to interfere.

Kitchener takes over supreme command from Roberts, who visits Majuba, Laing's Nek, Ladysmith, and Colenso on his way back to England.

Imperial penny postage extended to newly acquired territory in South Africa.

December 3.—Canadian troops reviewed by Prince of Wales in London amid great enthusiasm.

December 4.—Knox again engages De Wet and drives enemy from their positions.

December 7.—De Wet hard pressed by Knox abandons a gun and 300 horses.

December 8.—Mr. Kruger received at the Hague by Queen Wilhelmina.

December 10.—Boer attack on Vryheid, Transvaal, repulsed, enemy losing 100 killed and wounded.

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December 11.—Supplementary war estimates of \$80,000,000 submitted to British House of Commons.

December 12.—De Wet again evades Knox, escaping in the direction of Reddersberg.

Dec. 13.—Boers under Delarey and Beyers attack General Clements's force near Nootitgedacht, capturing 573 officers and men, most being released.

Colonel Blomfield defeats Boers at Scheeper's Nek.

December 14.—Boer commandos cross Orange River into Cape Colony at Rhenoster Hoek and Sand Drift.

THE CHINESE TROUBLE.

May 21.—The members of the diplomatic corps in Peking make a formal demand upon the Chinese Government to suppress the Boxer movement, which threatens foreigners in China.

June 10.—Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Seymour, commander-in-chief on the British China Station, starts from Tientsin for Peking with a force numbering 2,000, composed of detachments from the allied ships, to relieve the legations which the Boxers are besieging.

June 13.—It is reported that the American Methodist mission at Tientsin has been burned, and that about 160 persons have been killed.

June 16.—The murder of Baron von Ketteler, the German minister at Peking, is reported.

June 17.—The Boxers begin a siege of Tientsin, which has been occupied by allies. The Chinese forts at Taku fire on the foreign warships, which bombard and capture the fortifications.

June 18.—The British Government orders two regiments to proceed from India to Hong Kong, Brig.-Gen. Sir Alfred Gaselee being appointed commander.

June 19.—First attack upon the British Legation in Peking. The foreign ministers in Peking are given twenty-four hours in which to leave the city, but they refuse to go.

June 23.—The foreigners in Tien Tsin are relieved by the allied force from Taku with small losses.

June 23.—The foreigners in Tien Tsin are relieved by the allied force from Taku with small losses.

June 26.—The Peking relief expedition, commanded by Admiral Seymour, returns to Tien Tsin, having encountered such strong and continued opposition that it is impossible to reach Peking by rail; the losses incurred in the expedition are stated as 62 killed and 230 wounded.

July 3.—The foreign settlements at Tien Tsin are bombarded, and heavy shelling continues for the next ten days.

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Channels,
Angles, Tees,
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At the departure of a German naval detachment for China, Emperor William declares that the powers do not desire the partition of China, but that the murder of the German minister must be avenged. It is decided to send 15,000 German troops to China.

The British parliamentary secretary of state for foreign affairs announces that Great Britain has ordered 10,000 men from India to China. The French minister of foreign affairs declares that France does not wish the disintegration of China, and does not desire war.

July 4.—The Chinese, numbering 10,000, under command of General Ma, and with much artillery, reoccupy the Tien Tsin arsenal.

July 6.—The Boxers, under the leadership of Prince Tuan, open fire with artillery upon the British Legations in Peking, where the ministers are concentrated.

July 9.—A force of the allies, led by Colonel Dorward, commander of the British troops at Tien Tsin, attack the Chinese troops, capture four guns, and inflict a loss of 350 killed.

July 10.—The allies at Taku and Tien Tsin on this date are as follows: Russians, 8,349; Japanese, 5,224; British, 2,575; Americans, 1,400; Germans, 1,036, and small detachments of Austrians and Italians, bringing the total up to 21,304. The United States Government declares that no partition of China is desired, and that the purpose of the United States is to rescue Americans in peril, protect American interests, and bring about permanent peace in China.

July 13.—The allies storm the native city of Tien Tsin in two columns, but the attacks are repulsed with heavy losses.

July 25.—At a meeting of the admirals at Taku it is decided, by the vote of the majority, that the railway from Tangku to Tien Tsin shall be handed over to the control of the Russians, the British and American admirals recording their dissent.

July 26.—Russian troops capture the forts at Newchwang, in Manchuria, where they have been conducting a campaign.

August 2.—The Peking Relief column, 16,000 strong, starts from Tien Tsin.

August 5.—The Chinese are defeated by the allies at Peitsang, eight miles from Tien Tsin, in a battle lasting seven hours; the total casualties of the allies are about 1,200.

August 7.—The allies rout the Chinese at Yangtsun, losing between 200 and 300 men.

August 10.—The nomination of Field-Marshal Count von Waldersee, by the Emperor of Germany, as commander-in-chief of the allied forces, is accepted as satisfactory by the United States, Great Britain, and the other powers interested.

It is announced that Li Hung Chang has been appointed a minister, with powers to make peace.

August 14.—The international relief column enters Peking—the Japanese and Russians by two eastern gates, north of the canal, and the Americans and British by the gates south of the canal; the Japanese lose more than 100 killed. Emperor and Dowager Empress and Government fled.

August 15 to September 30.—Reports of looting in Peking and vicinity by allies, with fighting in Pei ho Valley.

September 8.—United States troops under Gen. Chaffee ordered to withdraw from Peking and leave only legation guard.

September 12.—Times' correspondent reports murder of missionaries and their families at Pao Ting Fu, with great atrocity; between 15,000 and 20,000 Chinese converts alleged to have been massacred in northern provinces.

September 18.—German Foreign Office sends note to powers holding that as preliminary to entering on diplomatic relations Chinese must deliver up the instigators of the outrages.

October 4.—Sheng, Taotai, of Shanghai informs powers Emperor has issued orders to punish princes and dignitaries who supported the Boxers; Boxer movement is also denounced and leaders designated for punishment.

October 17.—Pao Ting Fu, capital of Pe-Chi-Li; entered by allies. Chinese Emperor thanks President McKinley for taking initiative in withdrawing United States troops from Peking, and asks him to exert a friendly influence to restore peace. United States minister Conger instructed to begin negotiations.

October 25.—Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang ask the foreign ministers to state explicitly what officials deserve punishment, and what degree of punishment they deserve.

November 10.—Russian troops capture an arsenal near Yang-Tsun, killing 200 Chinese.

November 13.—Ministers at Peking agree on demands to be made upon Chinese Government. These include the infliction of the death penalty on 11 princes and officials, the dismissal of officials who allow outrages on foreigners, the payment of indemnity, the razing of forts and the cessation of the import of arms, and other conditions. This leads to much diplomatic correspondence.

November 16.—A Chinese Imperial decree orders the life imprisonment of Prince Tuan and Prince Chwang for their part in the Boxer outrages.

November 17 to December 20.—Powers negotiating as to nature of peace proposals; terms of note to China finally decided on.

LEADING EVENTS OF 1900.

- Jan. 1—M. B. Daly, Lieutenant-Governor Nova Scotia, made K.C.M.G.
- Jan. 2—Water let into Chicago drainage canal, turning waters of Lake Michigan into the Mississippi.
- Jan. 4—M.M. Buffet and De Roulede, royalist conspirators, sentenced to 10 years banishment from France, and M. Guerin to ten years' imprisonment in a fortress.
- Jan. 5—French fleet ordered to San Domingo to enforce payment of indemnity for injury to French citizens.
- Jan. 6—Greenway (Man.) ministry resigns; Hugh John Macdonald new premier.
- Jan. 10—Fines from \$200 to \$800 imposed on persons found guilty in South Ontario provincial elections.
- Jan. 11—Ontario Government adopts order-in-council requiring spruce (as well as pine) cut on public lands to be manufactured in the province, effective April 30.
- Jan. 11—SS. Helligoland goes ashore in St. Mary's Bay, Nfld.; all hands lost.
- Jan. 18—Quebec Legislature meets; prorogued March 24.
- Jan. 22—Quebec Government increases dues on pulp wood cut on public land to \$1.90 a cord, with \$1.50 rebate when manufactured in the province.
- Jan. 25—Parliamentary bye-elections—McIntosh (Con.) 96 majority in Sherbrooke over Le Baron (Lib.); A. W. Puttee (Labor) over E. D. Martin (Lib.) in Winnipeg; I. J. Gould (Lib.) in Ontario West; H. Bourassa (Lib.) in Labelle; J. E. Archambault (Lib.) in Berthier; V. Geoffrion (Lib.) in Chambly-Vercheres—all by acclamation; E. Fortier (Ind. Lib.) 170 over J. E. Boisvert (Lib.) in Lotbinière.
- Brigham H. Roberts, Mormon bigamous representative, ordered to be excluded from U.S. House of Representatives, and seat declared vacant; vote 263 to 50.
- Jan. 26—Montreal Bar celebrates 50th anniversary of its establishment.
- Jan. 30—Imperial Parliament meets; Irish party re-united.
William Goebel, Democratic Govern-
- nor-elect of Kentucky, fatally shot at Frankfort by political assassin; Caleb Powers found guilty as accessory and sentenced to imprisonment for life.
- Feb. 1—George Taylor Fulford, Brockville; J. P. B. Casgrain, Montreal; Robert Watson, Portage la Prairie; Findlay M. Young, Killarney (Man.); Charles Burpee, Sheffield, N.B.—called to Senate.
Parliament meets; prorogued July 18.
- Feb. 3—Stinson's Bank (private), Hamilton, suspends.
- Jan. 5—Great Britain and United States agree to abrogation of isthmus canal clause of Clayton-Bulwer treaty, to permit U.S. Government to aid in construction of Nicaraguan Canal.
- Feb. 6—Levi Stewart hanged at Sandwich for murder of "Old Jim" Ross.
Fire at Red Ash colliery, Fire Creek, Va., kills 120 men.
- Feb. 7.—F. X. Mathieu, St. Scholastique, called to Legislative Council for Mille Isles.
- Feb. 9—Major General Hutton resigns command of Canadian militia, after disagreement with Ministers; Major-General O'Grady-Haly appointed his successor.
- Feb. 10—Roland B. Molineux found guilty at New York of murder by poison of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams—trial lasted 44 days.
- Feb. 12—Attempt at mutiny in Egyptian army at Khartoum suppressed.
- Feb. 12—Dr. R. W. Heneker, Sherbrooke, retires from Council of Public Instruction; Rev. Dr. Shaw, Montreal, appointed to vacancy.
- Feb. 14—Ontario Legislature meets.
- Feb. 15—McGill College enters protest against withdrawal of grant from superior education fund by instructions of Provincial minister.
- Feb. 17—Judicial Committee of Privy Council in *Wentworth v. Mathieu*, maintains legality of St. Francis district magistrate's conviction of respondent on 29 separate charges of having broken provisions of Dunkin local option act.

	F. W. Thomas, Montreal banker.	May 17	Archdeacon Lindsay, Waterloo.	Sept. 9
	Alex. Burns, D. D., Hamilton .	" 22	Arsenio Martinez Campos,	
	Dr. Jean L. Leprohon, Montreal	" 23	Spanish general.....	" 23
	Rev. Theo. H. Rand, education-	" 30	F. G. Marchand, premier of	
	alist	June 5	Quebec.....	" 25
	Stephen Crane, novelist	" 14	G. F. Frankland, Toronto, cat-	
	Mrs. Wm. E. Gladstone	" 20	tle exporter.....	Oct. 3
Feb. 21	Baron Loch, S. African states-	" 21	Sir Roderick Cameron, N. Y.,	
" 25	man.....	" 22	merchant.....	" 19
" 27	Count Muravieff, Russian states-	" 23	John Sherman, U.S. statesman	" 22
Mar. 1	man.....	" 22	Sims Reeves, English tenor....	" 25
" 2	Richard Tyrwhitt, M. P.....	" 30	Max Muller, philologist.....	" 28
" 2	Admiral John W. Phillip, U.S.	July 3	Prince Christian Victor of	
" 6	Hon. A. R. Dickey.....	" 8	Schleswig-Holstein, grand-	
" 9	Dr. F. Humphreys, homeopa-	" 15	son of Queen.....	" 29
" 10	thist	" 23	W. H. Griffin, ex-deputy P. M.	
" 18	Rev. Dr. Mowat, Kingston....	" 29	General.....	Nov. 4
" 20	Baron Von Manteuffel, German	" 31	R. G. Dun, commercial agency	
" 20	statesman	Aug. 6	manager	" 10
" 23	King Humbert of Italy	" 10	Pat. J. Fitzgerald, walking	
" 24	Duke of Saxe-Cobourg (Prince	" 13	champion	" 12
" 26	Alfred).....	" 13	Henry Villard, U.S. railway	
" 26	Wilhelm Liebknecht, German	" 16	magnate	" 12
" 27	socialist.....	" 31	George Lovitt, Yarmouth,	
" 27	Lord Russell of Killowen, Chief	" 31	capitalist.....	" 14
" 28	Justice of England	" 18	Martin Irons, U.S. labor leader	" 18
" 29	James E. Keeler, astronomer .	" 20	Chas. H. Hoyt, playwright....	" 20
" 30	William Steinitz, chess master	" 23	Sir Arthur Sullivan, composer.	" 23
April 1	Collis P. Huntington, railway	" 25	George A. Schofield, St. John,	
" 4	builder.....	" 30	N. B., banker.....	" 25
" 11	John J. Ingalls, ex-U.S. senator	" 1	Oscar Wilde, writer.....	" 30
" 18	Sir John Bennett Lawes, agric-	" 15	Hon. Donald McInnes, senator.	Dec. 1
" 24	ultural scientist.....	" 14	Joseph Rymal, ex-M. P.....	" 15
" 27	Patrick J. Larkin, contractor..			

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- Feb. 19—Winter Government defeated on non-confidence motion in Newfoundland Legislature; Mr. Robert Bond new premier.
- Feb. 23—Semlin-Cotton Government defeated in B.C. Legislature; dismissed Feb. 28; "Joe" Martin new premier.
- Feb. 27—Theatre Francais, Montreal, burned.
- Feb. 28—U.S. Treasury decides that no customs dues can be collected on electricity conveyed from Canada. High Court of Foresters at Sherbrooke votes against admission of women.
- South Mayo, Ireland, bye-election; John O'Donnell (Nat.) chosen over Major John McBride of Boer army.
- March 1—Heavy snow storm throughout country—street railway blocked for three days.
- March 6—T. Gilday, Montreal, elected Grand Master Grand Orange Lodge, Quebec.
- U.S. Philippine commission—Prof. Barnard Moses, University of California; Judge Taft, Ohio; Dean C. Worcester. Luke Wright, Henry C. Ide.
- March 8.—Theatre Francais, Paris, burned.
- Sir Henry Irving and Ellen Terry at Montreal Academy of Music.
- March 20—Argentine war ship President Sarmiente, welcomed at Barcelona, followed by evidences of good feeling between Spain and Spanish-American republics.
- March 24—New Carnegie Iron manufacturing company formed at Trenton, N.J.; capital \$12,000,000.
- Beginning of New York City rapid transit subway.
- James Baxter and Fred Lemieux found guilty of conspiring to defraud La Banque Ville Marie, sentenced to five years in penitentiary.
- March 29—Manitoba Legislature opens—Mr. Hespeler elected Speaker; prorogued July 5, after passing bill to forbid sale of liquor in province; act to be submitted to courts.
- March 30—Swiss Arbitration Commission awards Delagoa Bay Railway 15,914,000 francs damages for seizure of road by Portugal.
- March 31—Cambridge wins annual boat race over Oxford on Thames.
- April 1—Morales and Gonzales, Philippine leaders, executed by U. S. military authorities.
- Borchgrevink exploring expedition returns to Wellington, N.Z.; reports location of South Magnetic Pole.
- April 3—Importation of Argentine cattle prohibited by British Board of Agriculture.
- April 4—Jean Baptiste Sipido, anarchist, shoots at Prince of Wales at Brussels railway station; sentenced to reformatory, but escapes. Queen Victoria makes a formal entry into Dublin.
- April 5—Queen authorises formation of a regiment of Irish Guards, to commemorate the bravery shown by Irish regiments in South African war.
- April 7—Great dam across Colorado river at Austin, Texas, carried away by flood.
- Professor Arthur C. McGiffert, New York, withdraws from Presbyterian Church.
- April 14—"Harry Williams" hanged at Toronto for murder of J. E. Vance.
- Paris exhibition formally opened; closed November 12.
- April 17—Formation of 3rd battalion Royal Canadian Regiment for service at Halifax ordered.
- April 18—Cattle from North America landed at Deptford, ordered to be slaughtered within 5 days; same order as regards Birkenhead April 28.
- Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis's name erased by Presbytery of Chicago.
- News of investment of Coomassie received; relieved and war ended November 24.
- April 21—Dynamiters attempt to blow up lock 24 of Welland Canal; John Nolan, John Walsh and Carl Dullman sentenced to penitentiary for life.
- April 24—Ontario Court of Appeals maintains legality of requirement that logs cut on public lands shall be sawed in Canada.
- April 26—Great fire at Hull and Ottawa; loss estimated at \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000; relief fund of \$928,000 raised.
- April 30—Privy Council gives judgment ordering railway rates on coal oil to be restored to basis in force before alleged discrimination in favor of Standard Oil Company.

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"LAKE CHAMPLAIN"	9,000 tons.
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- May 1—Archbishops of Canterbury and York decide that the Church of England does not allow the reservation of the Sacrament in any form, and no one is justified in practising reservation until law is changed.
- May 3—Rev. J. P. Whitney chosen principal of Bishop's College, Lennoxville.
- May 4—S.S. Montpeller goes ashore at Channel, Nfld.; total loss. First "horse show" held at Montreal Dr. Heucker, Chancellor of Bishop's College, resigns.
- May 5—Fire at Grand Mere, Que., damages pulp mill plant.
- May 8—P.E.I. Legislature meets; prorogued June 9, after passing provincial prohibition bill.
- May 14—Ontario Government passes order in council forbidding export of tan bark from province.
- May 17—Mrs. Langtry, actress, at Montreal in "Degenerates."
- May 22—U. S. Methodist Conference at Chicago, by 542 to 94, votes to substitute "lay member" for "layman" in constitution. If adopted by annual conferences change will allow of women being chosen as delegates to church conference. On 23rd, amendment removing time limit to pasterates adopted.
- May 29—First division of session in Manitoba Legislature; on amendment by Mr. Greenway opposing adoption of direct taxation to increase revenue; vote, 22 to 15 against amendment.
- German Reichstag adopts bill restricting importation of meat from foreign countries.
- United States makes demand on Turkey for prompt settlement of missionary indemnity claims; Porte puts question off.
- May 26—James Fitzharris and Joseph Mullet, Phoenix Park murder conspirators, ordered to be deported from New York as undesirable immigrants.
- May 29—Marquis de Gallifet, French Minister of War, resigns; succeeded by Gen. Andre.
- May 30—Rutland Railway buys East Richelieu Valley Railway.
- June 3—Constitutionalists secure majority of seats in Italian parliamentary elections.
- June 7—Principal George, Montreal Congregational College, chosen President Congregational Union of Ontario and Quebec; steps taken to amalgamate with Union of Maritime Provinces.
- American Library Association meets at Montreal.
- June 9—Street car strike at St. Louis; riots resulting in death of some twenty persons.
- British Columbia elections; Martin Government defeated; Mr. Martin resigns June 15. Mr. James Dunsmuir new premier.
- June 18—Porto Rico census bulletin; population 953,243.
- June 21—Sir Henri Gustave Joly de Lotbiniere appointed Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, vice Mr. T. R. McInnes, removed.
- Mr. E. Bernier appointed Minister of Inland Revenue.
- General McArthur issues proclamation of amnesty to Philippine belligerents on condition of surrender within 90 days.
- June 30—Fire at Hoboken docks, N.J., does \$10,000,000 damage, burns three steamers, and causes loss of some 200 lives.
- July 1—Fire at Brockville does \$250,000 damage.
- July 3—Czar issues ukase restricting banishment to Siberia.
- July 4—Trolley car accident at Tacoma, Wash., kills 35 persons.
- July 6—David Dube hanged at Quebec for murder of Thomas Adams Mooney at lake Beauport.
- July 9—Queen signs Australian Commonwealth Bill; to go into effect Jan 1, 1901; Earl of Hopetoun first Governor-General.
- General Porfirio Diaz re-elected president of Mexico.
- July 14—U.S. reciprocity arrangement with Germany put into effect.
- July 17—Dominion Alliance condemns non-action on plebiscite.
- July 19—British Columbia Legislature opens; Mr. J. P. Booth Speaker.
- July 20—Report comes from Ungava of Andree's balloon having been seen by Esquimaux.
- July 26—Hon. A. G. Jones named Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia.
- Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, announces that \$65,000,000 had been spent to date in famine relief work.
- July 27—Race rioting at New Orleans; 6 whites and 7 negroes killed.

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- July 29—King Humbert of Italy murdered by Angelo Brisci, from Paterson, N.J.; assassin sentenced August 29 to imprisonment for life.
- July 31—Militia called out to preserve order during strike at Magog print works.
- Aug. 2—Attempt made to assassinate the Shah of Persia at Paris.
- Dr. Tanner, M.P., ordered out of British House of Commons for unruly conduct.
- Aug. 3—Machinists on C. P. R. at Winnipeg and west strike; settled by arbitration.
- Four cases of bubonic plague and 2 deaths reported in London.
- Aug. 5—King Alexander of Serbia married to Madame Draga Maschin.
- Aug. 6—British £10,000,000 3½ per cent. war loan issued at 98; one-half taken in New York.
- Aug. 7—Red Coat, of Montreal, beats Minnesota, of St. Paul, in three races for Seawanhaka Cup.
- Japanese consul at Vancouver announces his government has prohibited emigration of Japanese to Canada.
- Aug. 11—French torpedo boat *Framee* sunk in collision with battleship *Brennus*; 42 lives lost.
- Aug. 14—Hamburg-American S. S. *Deutchland* makes run from New York to Plymouth in 5 days 11 hrs. and 45 min.
- Aug. 15—Anti-Negro riots in New York; several injured.
- Aug. 17—General Lord Wolseley severely censures the officers and men of the Aldershot camp army.
- Aug. 24—Hypolite de Tranche-Montagne and Mme. Stanislas Lacroix killed at Montebello, Que., by Stanislas Lacroix.
- Aug. 30—Bubonic plague appears at Glasgow; several deaths follow.
- Sept. 6—Ship *Stella Polare* arrives at Tromsø, Norway, under Duke of Abruzzi, having penetrated the Arctic Ocean to 86.38 degrees north latitude, beating Nansen's record of 86.13.6.
- Sept. 7—Mr. J. V. Ellis, St. Johns, called to senate, vice Mr. Charles Burpee, resigned.
- Sept. 8—Great storm at Galveston, Texas, destroys buildings on 1,500 acres of city area; estimated loss of life, 6,000 in city and 2,000 outside.
- Sept. 10—Bones of a mastodon found at Cherry Grove, West Nissouri, Ont.
- Sept. 17—Strike of Pennsylvania anthracite coal miners; 138,000 affected; declared off October 25.
- Lord's Day Alliance formed in Montreal.
- Sept. 18—Storm on Newfoundland coast; many fishing boats and some 50 lives lost.
- Oct. 1—Winnipeg Catholics ask Mgr. Falconis, papal delegate, for aid to secure restoration of their separate school privileges.
- Oct. 2—Sir Wilfrid Laurier lays foundation stone of bridge over the St. Lawrence at Quebec.
- Oct. 3—Mr. S. N. Parent forms new government in Quebec, vice Mr. Marchand dead.
- Alex. King hanged at Dawson for murder of H. Davenport.
- Winfield Townsend (colored) burned at Electric, Ala., for murder of a white woman.
- Oct. 13—British elections concluded; Salisbury Government sustained, followed by changes in cabinet.
- Oct. 15—Mr. D. H. McMillan sworn in as lieutenant-governor of Manitoba.
- Oct. 16—Kingston rate payers vote \$50,000 subsidy to Queen's College.
- Oct. 17—Jubilee of foundation of Anglican Diocese of Montreal celebrated.
- Oct. 18—Chicago Board of Education decides that the Bible shall not be used in its schools.
- Oct. 19—Lord Curzon, governor-general of India, reports that 100,000,000 people were affected by and 500,000 died from the famine; \$80,000,000 spent in relief.
- Oct. 21—Spanish Cabinet resigns; Gen. Ascarraga new premier.
- Oct. 23—Five persons of Leblanc family suffocated during a fire on Archambault Lane, Montreal.
- Oct. 25—Strike of laborers on extension of Valleyfield cotton mills leads to riotous conduct, the calling out and stoning of troops, the stopping of work by mill operatives, and a practical failure of police authority.
- Oct. 27—Quebec shoe manufacturers close their shops and throw about 4,000 people into idleness, in struggle for mastery over local union; Work resumed December 10.

Oct. 29—Mr. R. P. Roblin forms new Manitoba Government in succession to Mr. Hugh John Macdonald, resigned.

Fire in Tarrant drug building, New York, does about \$1,500,000 damages and kills several people.

Oct. 30—U. S. census returns issued; population 76,295,220.

Oct. 31—Union of Free and United Presbyterian Churches of Scotland, at Edinburgh; Rev. Robt. Rainey, D.D., elected first moderator. Dissenting Free Church remnant elects Rev. C. O. Bannatyne moderator.

Nov. 1—Rev. William Lennox Mills consecrated as coadjutor bishop of Ontario at Kingston.

Nov. 6—U.S. Presidential elections: McKinley (Republican) carries California, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and

Wyoming, with 202 electoral votes. Bryan (Democrat) carries Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia, with 155 electoral votes.

Nov. 7—Canadian Parliamentary elections: Liberals returned, 128; Conservatives, 79; Independents, 6.

Convention between United States and Spain signed ceding the islands of Cagayan and Sibutu to the United States for \$100,000.

Nov. 8—Newfoundland elections: Bond Government sustained by 34 to 4.

Collapse of Carlist rising in Spain announced.

Ald. Frank Green elected lord mayor of London.

Nov. 10—Steamer Monticello goes down in Bay of Fundy; 36 out of 40 on board perish.

Judge Rose, Ontario High Court, decides that British Copyright Act does not apply to Canada.

Hispano-American Congress, in which many of the South American republics are represented, meets at Madrid.

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- Nov. 12—Upper Canada College, Toronto, passes out of province's control into hand of board of governors.
- Nov. 15—French Southern express derailed at Dax; 13 killed.
- Yep Luck (Chinese) hanged at New Westminster, B. C., for murder of Chief of Police Main, at Stevetson.
- Preston Porter (colored) burned to death by mob at Limon, Col., for murder of a girl.
- Bishop Potter sends to Mayor Van Wyck, of New York, a letter denouncing police for allowing existence of vice in the city; many arrests follow.
- Nov. 17—Albanian, first steamer to take on a grain cargo at Quebec, loaded from Great Northern trains.
- Nov. 20—Members of German Reichstag criticise Emperor's utterances in public addresses, first time on record.
- Nov. 21—Steamer St. Olaf, Captain Lemaistre, lost on Boule Island, St. Lawrence Gulf; all on board perish.
- Great wind storm throughout eastern part of continent; 50 people killed in Tennessee.
- Nov. 22—E. F. Hodgkinson, ex-British vice-consul at Bremen, sentenced to 18 months in prison for trying to sell a Foreign Office code book.
- Dec. 1—Imperial penny postage system extended to Orange River and Transvaal colonies.
- Dec. 3—Chief Justice McColl, at Vancouver, B. C., decides that naturalised Japanese have right to vote in parliamentary elections.
- Pacific cable commission accepts bid of Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company for cable from Vancouver to Australia and New Zealand; price, £1,795,000.
- Dec. 4—Mr. F. W. Heneker resigns chancellorship of Bishop's College; Dr. John Hamilton installed.
- Dec. 7—Quebec provincial elections; Liberals, 65; Conservatives, 6; Independents, 1; delayed voting in two constituencies.
- George Arthur Pearson hanged at Hamilton for murder of Annie Griffin.
- Mr. A. S. Hardy, ex-premier of Ontario, presented with \$12,000 and chest of plate by friends.
- Dec. 12—Irish nationalist convention at Dublin expels "Tim" Healey and J. L. Carew from Nationalist parliamentary party.
- P. E. I. legislature elections; Farquharson (Lib.) government sustained by 21 to 9.
- Dec. 15—SS. Alpha founders off Union Bay, B.C., 4 perish.
- German training ship Gneisenau founders off Malaga; 38 perish.

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NECROLOGY OF 1900.

D. B. Woodworth, ex-M. P.	Jan. 2	Chas. Piazzi Smith, astronomer	Feb. 21
Francis Schnadhorst, Eng., Liberal manager	" 3	Mgr. B. Paquet, ex-rector Laval	" 25
John H. Routh, Montreal insurance manager	" 4	H. A. Budden, Montreal merchant	" 27
John Lane, masonic writer	" 6	Sir Fredk. Carter, Newfoundland	Mar. 1
Rev. Ed. McGlynn, D.D.	" 7	Lady Louise Tighe, danced at ball at Brussels before Waterloo	" 2
W. W. Ogilvie, Montreal miller	" 12	Alvin Joslin, actor	" 2
Hon. Geo. Bryson, ex-M.L.C.	" 12	Isaac Gordon, London, money lender	" 6
Rev. James Martineau, English Unitarian	" 12	E. J. Phelps, ex-U. S. ambassador	" 9
Felix S. Morris, actor	" 13	Sir F. W. Burton, artist	" 16
Dr. J. Baker Edwards, chemist	" 15	Gen. Sir Wm. S. A. Lockhart	" 18
Duke of Teck, Queen's cousin	" 21	Geo. H. Bertram, M.P., Toronto	" 20
Richard D. Blackmore, novelist	" 21	Admiral Sir Hy. Fairfax	" 20
John Ruskin, writer	" 21	R. M. Wanzer, Hamilton mfr.	" 23
G. W. Steevens, war correspondent	" 21	General Sir Ed. Woodgate	" 24
David E. Hughes, telegraph inventor	" 23	F. M. Sir Donald Stewart	" 26
John Blevins, city clerk, Toronto	" 29	Rabbi Isaac M. Wise	" 26
Gen. Corea, Spanish statesman	" 31	Alfred Perry, Montreal	" 27
Marquis of Queensberry, ring patron	Feb. 1	Piet Joubert, Boer General	" 27
Cardinal Jacobini	1	Count Vincent Benedetti, Fr. diplomat	" 28
Judge Senkler, St. Catharines	" 2	Prof. Pepper	" 29
Sir Thomas Grainger Stewart, M.D., Edinburgh	" 2	Archibald Forbes, war correspondent	" 30
Rev. Hy. Pope, D.D., St. John	" 8	St. George Mivart, catholic scientist	April 1
Walter Drake, Montreal	" 8	Osman Nubar Pasha, Turkish general	" 4
J. Aspinwall Howe, educationalist	" 12	Sir Wm. Overend Priestly, M.P.	" 11
Alme Dupont, N. Y., photographer	" 17	Charousek, chess player	" 18
Edwin Mayo, actor, at Quebec	" 19	George Douglas Campbell, duke of Argyll	" 24
Jos. Cowan, M.P., Newcastle, Eng	" 19	Sir John Hawkins Hagerty, Ontario Judge	" 27
Marechale Macmahon	" 21	Wm. C. Endicott, U.S. statesman	May 6
Dr. Leslie F. Keeley, "gold cure"	" 21		

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