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JANUARY 2, 1904

# EVENTS

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WEEKLY

**Evidence of  
Treaty-Mak-  
ing Powers.**

**The North  
Renfrew  
Election**



DR. WM. SAUNDERS  
Director of Experimental Farms in Canada

**Two Printers'  
Errors  
Four Political  
Cartoons  
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## EVENTS

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Vol. 4

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# EVENTS

*Published Weekly.*

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Vol. 5, No. 1.

OTTAWA, JAN. 2, 1904.

Whole No. 248.

## *Treaty-Making Powers.*

DR. GOLDWIN SMITH, in discussing the proposed possession by Canada of treaty making powers, does not believe that they are compatible with the status of a dependency. But does Canada occupy the status of a dependency? Did anyone ever hear of a dependency which taxed the commodities of the parent state? Canada is a dependency in theory only. In practice always and actually as an accepted fact Canada is an autonomous self-governing nation. From that basis we must argue this question. Dr. Goldwin Smith, although an able and gifted publicist, is a writer who views such questions from the standpoint of theory and the logical sequence, but the government and the people of Canada are face to face with actual conditions and must deal with them as they exist.

In a speech he delivered at the Imperial Institute in 1895 on the occasion of a send-off to the new governor of Western Australia, Mr. Chamberlain, then colonial secretary, referred to Western Australia as "this young nation." The population of Western Australia at that time was 76,000—just about the population of the city of

Ottawa and suburbs—and its annual revenue was \$5,500,000. The only respect in which Western Australia at that time was important was in respect of its territorial area, eight times the area of the United Kingdom. Nevertheless in speaking of a colony that is more than a hundred years behind Canada, Mr. Chamberlain used the following language:—

"And here, in the old country, we have nothing but good-will and sympathy for this vigorous offshoot of the parent race. We have, of course, relinquished absolutely all right to interfere. We have hardly a claim, except perhaps the claim of kinship and mutual interest, even to offer suggestions, but I think we may venture to hope that this colony, while profiting by the experience of other self-governing communities, will not hesitate to strike out a line for itself if its interests should dictate a separate course."

According to Mr. Chamberlain, therefore, an infant colony with a total population less than any one of several Canadian cities had so much the right of self-government that Great Britain had "relinquished absolutely all right to interfere." Can any person think that with Canada, a nation with a history of its own

and with a population of six millions, and with her own peculiar problems, there can be interference?

At the time of the allusion in the House of Commons by Sir Wilfrid Laurier to treaty-making powers Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Dilke, M.P., who is no mean authority, stated publicly that not only could the treaty-making power be conferred on the Dominion of Canada but that in his view it was absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the tie which bound Canada to the Mother Country. "It only requires the leadership of a strong man and the support of a powerful party to bring about at the present time the step advocated by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Canada has never had, with possibly one exception, a leader so strong and so popular as the Prime Minister, and, moreover, he has a prestige in England which no Canadian statesman has hitherto possessed. If Sir Wilfrid undertakes to advocate as part of his public policy the acquiring of the treaty-making power on lines which do not involve separation then he will have the support of every patriotic Canadian, and that term includes pretty nearly all of them.

As far back as 1882 the Liberal party of Canada formulated a policy which is expressed in the following resolution moved by the Hon. David Mills in the House of Commons:—

"That it is expedient to obtain the necessary powers to enable Her Majesty the Queen, through her representative the Governor-General of Canada, upon the advice of his Ministers, to appoint an agent to negotiate commercial treaties with other British possessions or with foreign states, subject to the prior consent or subsequent approval of the Parliament of Canada."

Canada wants this power that she may be the better able to secure the markets abroad that are necessary to her prosperity. Although Sir John Macdonald took the ground that such a policy was inimical to continued connection with the mother country it was voted for by Mackenzie, Blake, Ross, Laurier, Mills and others. The same cry that treaty-making powers must lead to separation, would be raised

now, but it would not prevent Canada from supporting and supporting strong such a policy.

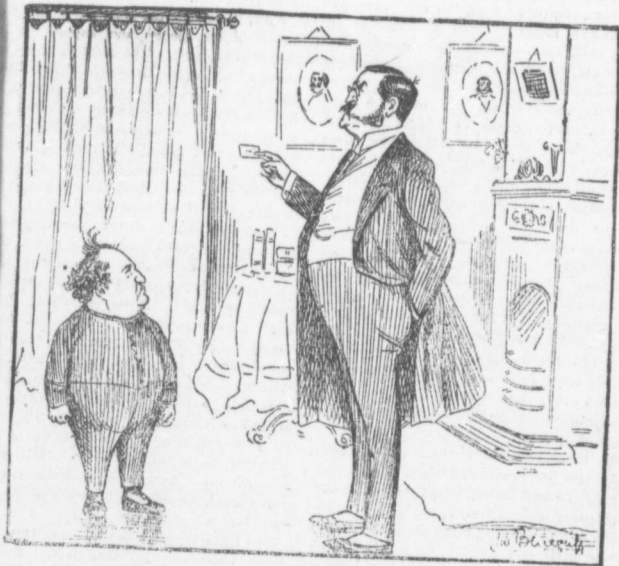
As explained by Sir Wilfrid Laurier that Canada asks for now is not sovereign treaty-making powers, but the arrangement of the preliminaries and the conduct of the treaty, subject to the approval of the King-in-council. The Montreal Gazette in an article of Dec. 23 takes the ground that the treaty-making powers which would be subject to veto by the King-in-Council would be nothing different from what we have now. The Gazette is wrong here, but the point is that after quoting Sir Wilfrid Laurier's attitude and his words as expressed in an interview published in London and cabled to Canada, the Gazette agrees that it is unobjectionable. The Gazette takes the ground that the preliminaries of the Alaskan boundary case were arranged by the Ottawa government. So far from this being the case a treaty was drawn up ready to be signed without Canada knowing anything about it. The new British ambassador at Washington was ambitious to make a name for himself out of the question, and the British government was willing to allow him to force Canada's hand. It is universally conceded that Canada's case was given away before the hearing began and this certainly would not have been the case if Canada had arranged the preliminaries and conducted all the negotiations.

Take the case of Greenland for the purchase of which the Laurier Administration is negotiating with the Danish government. If Canada wants Greenland she can best conduct the negotiations for its acquisition consulting when necessary the British government and submitting the scheme to them for approval. Denmark is a small kingdom containing a population about the same size as that of Ontario and with arevenue about half as great as the revenue of the Dominion of Canada. It might be possible therefore, by the offer of a sum of money, to purchase Greenland, whose territory ought to be included in the Dominion of

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Canada. The Laurier government is also reported to be anxious to bring about the union of Newfoundland with Canada, so that all the possessions in North America owing allegiance to King Edward, outside of the West Indies, will be under the control and government of Ottawa. No

person would suppose, however, for a single moment, that in the case of Greenland Canada could negotiate and bring to a successful termination an arrangement such as desired in any other way than by negotiating direct with Denmark. And, what is more, Canada should not attempt it.



A REJECTED CALLER.

Mr. Whitney—"Gamey? I don't know him at all. Tell him I'm a respectable statesman and wouldn't be seen on the same platform with him, nor have anything to do with him. Say that I just want him to bring me all the votes he can from North Renfrew, and then go right away about his business!"—Toronto Globe.

## The North Renfrew Election.

THE turnover of votes in North Renfrew last Saturday approximated a thousand compared with the vote cast for the Liberal member who was elected in May, 1902. Mr. Dunlop, the Conservative candidate, received a majority of over 500 while at the general election the Liberal majority was over 400. Mr. Hale, the Liberal candidate, turned out to be much the weaker man of the two, but nevertheless received a large vote and in most cases practically held the vote of Mr. Munro. The majority, therefore, is to be accounted for in the new vote. The new vote is probably the young vote and youth is quick to resentment and there is no doubt that there was a resentment against the unreasonable delay in issuing the writ and the resultant disfranchising of the constituency. We have never heard any good reason for the delay in issuing the writ and we have never heard any authoritative opinion other than if the writ had been issued promptly the government would have retained the seat.

Mr. Dunlop proved to be a good candidate. He had campaigned the riding for so long, he had visited every part of it and some parts several times, he had participated in the affairs of the people, had bestowed gifts and favors on hundreds of persons, and in fact had done all those things which the government by delaying the writ allowed and invited him to do. His victory, therefore, was deserved except for one thing. He spoiled it all at the end. Dunlop could have had his majority and a larger one without Mr. Gamey. It was a Dunlop victory but the province has been told by the partisan press that it was a Gamey victory. It was nothing of the kind but the fact that it is proclaimed that Mr. Gamey aided Mr. Dunlop (and Mr. Dunlop himself says so) is a reproach to the poli-

tics of the province. To be aided by a confessed political scoundrel is something to be regretted.

We believe that the Ross government deserves by its record the support of the people of Ontario. The election does not change that fact. It reduces Mr. Ross majority by one in the legislature, but Mr. Ross cannot have a majority of even one in the legislature unless he pursues a wise course and submits beneficial legislation. His majority of three, therefore, cannot be touched, and is as good for the purpose of retaining him in power as 33.

The thing that is called public opinion is sometimes hard to define. There is no doubt that the Dunlop majority is large enough to determine what we may call public opinion in North Renfrew. Probably more than half of it is a purchased majority, for North Renfrew has been elected politically in such a way that men who come out of it are heard to declare privately that it is the most corrupt constituency in Ontario. But it will not do to cry corruption in this case, for the popularity of the candidate is sufficient to account for a great deal, and the Conservative machine and the Gamey machine do the rest.

The Liberals were beaten in methods and were weakened in candidate. But all things aside, the verdict was a local one for local reasons, in favor of a local man and expressed no provincial public opinion against Mr. Ross or for Mr. Whitney. In fact Mr. Whitney's name was scarcely heard in the campaign except in places where he made addresses during the contest. The party seemed to make a fetish of Gamey and on Monday morning one would judge that the Ontario Conservative party was led by Gamey, and carried victoriously through the polls by Gamey. That

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the only thing to which we object, but if the managers of the Conservative party in Ontario do not agree with Mr. W. R. White, K.C.; when he said that the Conservative party had not fallen so low as to need the aid of a man like Gamey it is their own funeral. It would be little use

for Mr. Whitney to become premier of Ontario at the present time because the people recognize him as only the figurehead. Today the Conservative party seems to be represented by Dr. Beattie Nesbitt, the President of the Conservative Association, and by a self-confessed crook named Gamey.



LOST.

Searching Party: Their initials look awful like Lornie Hale's.—Toronto World.

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## EVENTS

Published Weekly.

ARNOTT J. MAGURN, Editor.

VOL. 5. JAN. 2, 1904. No. 1

**A**DDRESSING a meeting at St. John on the 7th inst. Mr. Ganong, M.P., is reported in the *Sun* as having said:—

Formerly there was some talk of free trade; now they quit singing that old song because there is no audience in the east to applaud it. (Hear, hear.) The difference between the two parties on the question of protection was simply that the Liberals work it for revenge alone, while the Conservatives believe that it is to the best interests of the country that all the labor be done in this country.

According to Mr. Ganong, therefore, the policy of the Conservative party is to manufacture in Canada. A few moments later in the same speech he advised them to endorse Mr. Chamberlain and his policy. As part of Mr. Chamberlain's policy is to manufacture in England for Canada Mr. Ganong's inconsistency is so glaring as to be almost ridiculous. There ought to be some connection between two parts of a man's argument, and to say, almost in the one breath, that the Conservative party believes in manufacturing in Canada and that Conservatives ought to be in favor of manufacturing in England is a very peculiar argument.

**A**CCORDING to the trade and navigation tables Canada imported during the last fiscal year 7,800,000 quarts of spirituous liquors, or about three pints for every man, woman and child in the Dominion. In addition to this Canada imported over 3,000,000 quarts of wines, as well as 2,000,000 quarts of beer and porter. The value of the gin, rum and whiskey imported was a little over \$1,200,000 while the duty collected on these three brands of liquor amounted to \$3,000,000. By the time the unfortunate consumer pays

he must hit up good and hard. The best way is not to take strong drink, and then you pay none of these high taxes.

**I**N his speech at Toronto Sir Richard Cartwright stated that there had been deliberate fraud practiced in the census of 1891. The Dominion statistician in a communication which he published, though by whose authority is not stated, said that this was a reflection on the enumerators. The *Montreal Gazette* in a leading article of Dec. 22 stated that Sir Richard Cartwright's declaration was equivalent to a charge that the Dominion statistician was incapable or dishonest. Mr. Geo. Johnson, the Dominion statistician, defends both the enumerators and himself and replied to Sir Richard Cartwright through the newspapers. Most people take the important point to be that the official against whom this charge is made still occupies the same position in the department of agriculture as he did in 1891, except that in 1891 he left the department for a number of weeks and entered the political campaign supplying so-called statistics for the purpose of keeping the Liberals out of office. It seems to be up to some one to explain to his colleague in the cabinet the inconsistency which is manifest. If the census of 1891 was deliberately stuffed, and Liberal leaders have so declared on the floor of parliament, and the man who was chiefly responsible for that census is retained in office is that not a complete reply to the criticism of Sir Richard Cartwright and some of his colleagues.

**T**HE Conservatives of Picton, N. S., in nominating Mr. A. C. Bell for the county's representation in the House of Commons expressed regret at the retirement of Sir Hibbert Tupper who is now living in Vancouver. B. C. Regret was also expressed that the county had lost population and is now entitled only to one member instead of two. Sir Hibbert Tupper, speaking on a public platform, once said in the hearing of the writer that those Canadians who had left the country and gone to the United States

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be found in the lunatic asylums there, and that Canada was well rid of them. This was when Sir Hibbert was a member of the government at Ottawa. It was an extraordinary remark, because Canadians who have gone to the United States are to be found now on the judicial bench, in the Senate, in the House of Representatives, in the State legislatures, in the editorial rooms of newspaper offices, and well up to the top in the transportation companies. According to the report the loss of population between 1890 and 1900 was attributed to "Liberal rule." The trouble is that half of the decade, in fact more than half, was under Conservative rule. The whole of the previous decade, that is between 1880 and 1890 was under Conservative rule. During those ten years, when the policy which was to keep our people at home was in full operation, the enumerators could not find as many people in the county of Pictou at the end of the decade as there were at the beginning. Taking into account the natural increase there was an actual loss in Pictou during the ten years that Sir Hibbert Tupper and his friends were in power of between 5,000 and 6,000 souls, and we trust that very few of them are in lunatic asylums.

**T**HE Wine and Spirit Journal of Toronto, an organ of the liquor trade, states in its last issue that the Gothenberg system which Nova Scotia proposes to try has been so thoroughly explained and "so often and conclusively denounced" by that publication that it would be superfluous to again deal with it. All the same the Gothenberg system is designed to promote sobriety and the fact that this trade periodical is afraid of it is perhaps its best recommendation.

**T**WO hotel keepers in the village of Fergus, Ont., were convicted last month of selling liquor to minors. If the present authorized punishment to be meted out to persons who sell liquor to boys is not severe enough to be operative it should be made more stringent and so severe that no person would care to incur it.

**T**HE Commonwealth of Australia conferred the right to vote in parliamentary elections on women. As a result of this innovation the control of the parliament of Australia has practically been placed in the hands of the socialistic element. As Dr. Goldwin Smith points out women do not feel nor can they be expected to feel responsible. The responsibility for the support, protection and guidance of the State has been cast by nature upon man. One significant thing about the election is the fact that those who are opposed to Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal proposals made a gain of seats while the government, which had to some extent declared in favor of him, lost seats. The election, in fact, has been described as a fatal blow to any imperial scheme, as the labor party is anti-imperialist and has triumphed at the polls.

**A**NOTHER bye-election in England has resulted in a loss to the Unionist party of a majority of 2,000 votes. The government carried the seat but by a loss of about 2,000 of the majority with which the Conservative party usually carries the seat. Judging by these recent bye-elections the Liberals are going to come into power at the first opportunity. The Balfour government has practically effaced itself to allow of Mr. Chamberlain putting himself forward and such a government is bound to go down as soon as the polls are opened. There is a vigorous demand for a general election but the government is evidently anxious to stave it off.

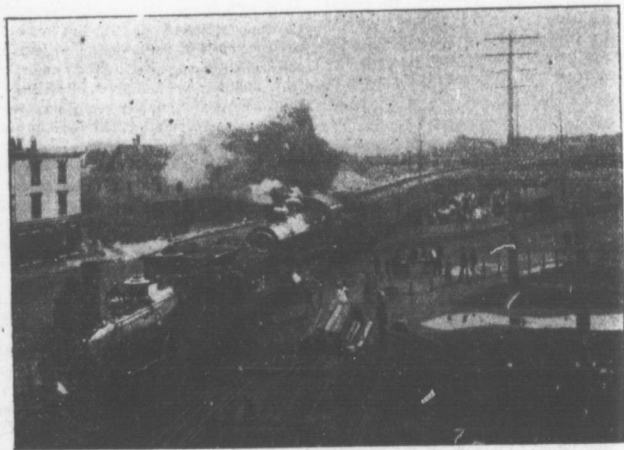
**A** SCOTCH paper has made a calculation of the weight of opinion as given in the leading articles of the great journals of the United Kingdom regarding Mr. Chamberlain's policy. A plebiscite of all the morning papers in the United Kingdom gives the following results: For Chamberlain 26, against 25, neutral 17.

**D**R. SAUNDERS, the director of the experimental farms in Canada, whose portrait we print this week on the cover, has charge of the Central Experimental

Farm at Ottawa and the various branch farms in the different provinces. Dr. Saunders has made a study of all those questions connected with the soil and its cultivation which are of importance to farmers, and as well of questions connected with the raising of live stock, dairying, and many others. His willingness to impart this information to those who need it is well known to a great many persons who have benefitted by it and, of course, in the various publications issued by the Department he speaks to thousands of farmers throughout the country. The Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa is a very pretty and attractive place in summer, and next summer when the new astronomical observatory with the big telescope is completed the number of visitors will, no doubt, be increased.

**T**HE death of Sir William Allan has created a vacancy in the British House of Commons for Gateshead where there was at the last general election a Liberal majority of nearly a thousand. As the recent bye-elections in England have either gone against the government completely or by largely reduced majorities it will be interesting to see what reception the Balfour Chamberlain candidate receives in a constituency like Gateshead.

**M**R. DUNLOP, the newly elected member for North Renfrew is 27 years of age, a captain in the militia, a business man by occupation, and a director of a couple of local companies. His father represented North Renfrew at one time in the Ontario legislature.



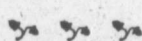
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# The Federal Struggle in Canada.

**B**OTH the political parties are preparing for a Dominion general election, in one way by the nomination of candidates. To show that quite a start has been made in this direction we give below a list of candidates nominated up to date. This list is not quite complete but no list of the kind can be completed at the start, the difficult thing is to make a start.

Const.	Lib.	Con.	Const.	Lib.	Con.
Glengarry		D. R. McDonald	Calgary		R. B. Bennett
S. Wellington,	H. Guthrie		Pontiac		Gerald Brabazon
Alberta		R. Secord M.L.A.	Addington	G.P. Vrooman	
St. Antoine, Mon.	Peter Lyall		Lennox		
Grenville,		Dr. Reid	Muskoka and Parry Sd.		Dr. Freeborn
Colchester, N.S.		S. E. Gourley	Russell		John Asquith
St. James, Montreal,	J. G. H. Bergeron		West Algoma		A. C. Boyce
Picton,	Geo. O. Alcorn		Lambton East	Charles Jenkins	
Qu'Appelle		R. S. Lake	Grey South	Dr. Mearns	
Hastings, West		E. Guss Porter	Oxford South		James Clendenning
York Centre	Arch. Campbell		Lambton West		James Clancy
Lincoln		E. A. Lancaster	York South		W. F. Maclean
Vancouver City	R. G. McPherson		Marquette		Dr. Roche
			Wellington North	Thos. Martin	
			Elgin E.		A. B. Ingram
			Cornwall & Stormont	Robt. Smith	
			Missisquoi		Dr. Comeau
			Huron W.		-Lewis
			Gaspe	R. Lemieux M.P.	
			Charlotte	Dan. Gilmour	
			Kent W.		Herbert S. Clements
			Halton	J. S. Deacon	
			Wentworth	W. O. Sealey	
			Algoma West	J. J. Kehoe	





The Treadgold Commission. Appointed to investigate hydraulic water supply of the Yukon Gold Mines.

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# Slow But Sure.

By Raymond Cleveland.

**SCENE** : A small farmhouse kitchen on summer afternoon. Miss Patience Brett, standing at table shelling peas. A slow rat-tat is heard at the door.

Miss Brett (listening): Well, if it isn't Mr. Colliebon round again. Was ever girl so pestered by such a slow-coach! Ef I could only tell him what 'tis he wants, or shake him! Five tiames in the last fortnight he's bin, an' cautiouiser than ever. (She goes on shelling and the rat-tat is repeated. As no one answers, the door is partly opened and the head of Mr. Colliebon appears.)

Mr. Colliebon: Be Muster—

Miss Brett (running to the door in an excess of surprise): Why, it's Mr. Colliebon, I do declare. Who'd ever have thought it! How are you Mr. Colliebon?

Mr. Colliebon (guardedly and remaining where he is): Middlin'. Be Muster Brett in?

Miss Brett: No, father isn't back yet. He's up cuttin' in the bean-field. Was you wanting to see him?

Mr. Colliebon: Noa. Thought ef he was about the house, I'd mebbe pass a word as 'twere.

Miss Brett: I see. 'What a pity he's out! Mr. Colliebon: Up agenst the bean-field did 'ee say?

Miss Brett (with a nod): Cutting. You'd find him there for certain.

(As Mr. Colliebon removes his head from sight slowly and replaces it, as if in some uncertainty.) But may 'be you'd like a cup o' tea first?

Mr. Colliebon (resuming his departure): Cup o' tea? You be too busy, like enough.

Miss Brett: I'm mostly always busy. But the kettle's jest on the boil if you'd

like to stop a minute and have a cup.

Mr. Colliebon (pausing again): 'Twouldn't take long?

Miss Brett: Not mor'n two minutes. (She hurries to the stove, leaving Mr. Colliebon apparently undecided. He looks in warily, sees Miss Brett's back turned, and mops his brow with a red pocket-handkerchief. Miss Brett turning suddenly.) It's just ready. Take a chair, won't you Mr. Colliebon? (As she pretends to busy herself over the peas once more, Mr. Colliebon plucks up his courage and walks in. He is carrying an ancient gun and a rabbit. Miss Brett with covert satire) It do seem a long time since we've seen you.

Mr. Colliebon (astonished): I come over here last Tuesday.

Miss Brett: Tuesday? Why, so you did.

Mr. Colliebon: To bring back the scythe I borrowed o' Friday afore.

Miss Brett: Why, of course, I remember now. An you was here o' Friday—come to think of it.

Mr. Colliebon (thinking an explanation required): To borry the scythe that I brought back o' Tuesday. (Fancying that he observes Miss B—smile) An' Muster Brett's cuttin' up agenst the bean-field, be he? 'Tiddn't much good a bringin' o' him a rabbit then. (Deposits rabbit on floor and takes a seat.)

Miss Brett: Was you bringing father that rabbit?

Mr. Colliebon: Just 'shott 'un. But 'tiddn't any use. They'll be a mort o' rabbits in the beans.

Miss Brett (handing him a cup of tea): But they'll all go to the men, like enough. I'm certain father 'd like to have your rabbit. It's such a nice size.

Mr. Collielbond (gratified): Tidy size; tiddn't too large, that rabbit.

Miss Brett: And 'tisen't too small, neither. I hate 'em when they're all bones meself. Now rabbit like this one 'ud feed four, letting alone the bones, an' leave some over.

Mr. Collielbond (reflectively): Or 'twould feed two time and again.

Miss Brett: 'Twould, indeed.

Mr. Collielbond: Ah, there' rabbits an' rabbits. (Sips his tea) Same as there's women and women.

Miss Brett: What's that you're saying, Mr. Collielbond?

Mr. Collielbond (hastily): Nothen'

Miss Brett: You said women were like rabbits.

Mr. Collielbond: No. (Puts down his tea-cup in a hurry) Did 'ee say Muster Brett was up against the bean-field?

Miss Brett: Why do 'ee say women be like rabbits?

Mr. Collielbond: I didn't say et. What I said was, that there's women and women, same as there's rabbits and rabbits.

Miss Brett: Well, I declare; or men and men! What if there be?

Mr. Collielbond (cornered) Seems curious that they is allus reckining to marry when it's a pich-an'-toss seemingly. That's what I had et in my mind to say.

Miss Brett: I don't see that it's so curious.

Mr. Collielbond (with emphasis): Look at Sam'l Chagford, what he've done for hisself. A heartier man an' a hard-working-er Inever see than Sam'l Chagford when he was single-like; but now that he've gone and got married to Ada Raw, there ain't a dismaller—not this side o' Mangsbridge.

Miss Brett: What's he do that he's taken so changily?

Mr. Collielbond: Lods himself wi' drink.

Miss Brett (sympathetically): Poor Mrs. Chagford!

Mr. Collielbond (starting up): Her? What's pore' bout her?

Miss Brett: Ef her man drinks—

Mr. Collielbond: Tiddn't Sam'l who drinks, properly speakin', though he did lod himself up. 'Tis she as drives him to't.

Miss Brett: Why, whatever do she do? Mr. Collielbond (with sudden and deep melancholy: Do? Notten—that's what 'tis: notten—all day-long an' week-long. Poor Sam'l.

Miss Brett: That's as may be. But 'tisen't every girl that's like Mrs. Chagford.

Mr. Collielbond: Likely tiddn't. Nor tiddn't every man that's a fool like Sam'l. (Rising resolutely) Well . . . ef Muster Brett be up agenst—

Miss Brett: Look at Mrs. Gory who've got the farm Liltcn-way. She han't like Mrs. Chagford. You couldn't touch dust in her house, not ef you was to go on your bended knees for't. An' talk o' work! Why, 'twas she taught me cookin'.

Mr. Collielbond (thoughtfully): Did she now? Mrs. Gory. . . did she now?

Miss Brett: Right up to the day afore she was married.

Mr. Collielbond: Ah, that's the worst on it. She's a married woman. Gory, he'll live ez long ez your or me, like enough.

Miss Brett: Don't mean to say you were thinking o' Mrs. Gory afore Gory came along?

Mr. Collielbond (aghast): Me thinkin' o' . . . Mebbe I'd best be gettin' up agenst the bean-field.

Miss Brett: 'Tis as you like. But if you was to wait a minnte or two longer now, Mr. Collielbond, I desay father'll be coming soon.

(Mr. Collielbond paces towards the door and apparently recollects that he has left his gun by his chair. Paces back to it and looks at it as at a work of art. Miss Brett continues) I can't stop wi' my work, but maybe you won't mind that.

Mr. Collielbond (sententiously): They as works, makes; they as slatterns, loses.

Miss Brett: You seem to be mooding a lot over Mrs. Chagford.

Mr. Collielbond: Poor Sam'l! When I think o' he, (Shakes his head and continues to examine his gun for a brief space. Instooping down to pick it up he finds himself sitting on the chair again and forgets to move.)

Miss Brett (thinking it well to open the conversation as if Mr. Collielbond were

settled): Maybe it wan't but his own fault arter all.

Mr. Colliebond: Sam's fault—how'd that be?

Miss Brett: I don't know what 'twas like wi' him and Ada Raw. But there's some things a woman's spiteful on years arter.

Mr. Colliebond: What sort o' thigs;

Miss Brett (feeling her way): Why, suppose now he kep' her waitin' such a long time afore he was married—that she couldn't never get over it.

Mr. Colliebond: Sam'l keep her waitin' not he. It was drop an eye on her an' give her the ring inside of a week wi' Sam'l. like the swine runin' down into the sea. That's what Sam'l Chagford's like. "I, Sam'l, take thee, Ada," afore he knowed ef she know'd a rake from a pitchfork.

Miss Brett (in a tone of concession): Well, that's foolish haste, that is.

Mr. Colliebond: Mutton-headed I call it.

Miss Brett: All the same, there's a betwixt and between. Ez Mrs. Gory told me—"Patience," sez she, "it's one thing a man knowin' what he's arter, an' its another for him to keep hangin' round like a scarey-crow when the seed's in sprout; and if Gory hadn't known an' told me inside of a year what he meant, I'd ha' told him straight, that there was plenty o' young men ez could find out a nice girl quicker'n him, and mebbe he weren't worth to have waited for," sez she, "for all he had Lilton Farm." That's wot Mrs. Gory said.

Mr. Colliebond: She said that to Gory?

Miss Brett: Not she. 'Twas what she was going to have said if 'e kep her waitin'. But 'e wer'n't so foolish like.

Mr. Colliebond: Done et inside of a year, have he?

Miss Brett: And blest the day he done et.

Mr. Colliebond (shifting himself restlessly): An' she'd have been spiteful arter ef 'e hadn't, would she?

Miss Brett: So'd any girl.

Mr. Colliebond (suddenly): I bin nigh't eleven months making up my mind.

Miss Brett (with affected calm): You have, Mr. Colliebond. Lor'! whod' ever ha' thought it?

Mr. Colliebond: An' what's more, I

han't made it up yet. Leastways, I can't see clear that I have.

Miss Brett (jestingly) You are slow for certain then.

Mr. Colliebond (leaping 'at the straw): That's what I be—slow! Slow! be!

Miss Brett: Slow—but not sure, seemily. (With alarming vehemence) 'Tisn't much for a man to own up to.

Mr. Colliebond: Tiddn't; I reckon tiddn't as you say. (A sound of footsteps in the distance) Be that Muster Brett, do 'e think?

Miss Brett: I think et be.

Mr. Colliebond: Then I'll be goen' (rises and goes to the door).

Miss Brett: But I thought it was to see father that you come?

Mr. Colliebond: Noa,—'twaddn't. (With equally alarming vehemence) Ef I said et was 'twaddn't the truth. (Picks up his gun and rabbit) 'Twas to give 'ee thicky rabbit.

Miss Brett: Me? (Mr. Colliebond nods.) and not father? (Goes up to him.) Why do 'ee give et to me?

(Mr. Colliebond (whose vehemence has evaporated—helplessly): Et was a sort of plighting gift—meant to be, ef I was sure—I ben nigh't twelve months thiken' of et.

Miss Brett: And aren't 'ee sure?

Mr. Colliebond: Mebbe. (Looks about him and catches her eyes) Eh, lass, I think—I think I be ef you was of the same mind.

Miss Brett: I tell 'ee straight, there's plenty o' young men quicker'n you, John Colliebond.

Mr. Colliebond: Miss Patience!

Miss Brett: But I'm thinkin' that mebbe at the last of it there's none so sure, none like to be so sure. (Flings her arms about him.) O, but I've waited long, John!

Mr. Colliebond (sitting down again in his vast astonishment): Rat me now, I'm sweet-hearted!

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## Wellington at Waterloo.

**LIEUT.-COLONEL BASIL JACKSON**, in "Notes and Reminiscences of a Staff Officer," pens the following picture of the Iron Duke as he appeared at Waterloo—

Probably, there never was a battle when a General-in-Chief afforded to the headquarters staff better opportunities of witnessing its principal events than at Waterloo; for wherever there was an attack, thither went the Duke, exposing himself to the hottest fire, as if, like Father Murphy in the Irish Rebellion, he could catch and pocket the enemy's bullets; indeed, his escaping without a wound was marvellous. On one occasion especially I trembled for his safety; it was during an attack on the left of La Haye Sainte, between three and four o'clock, when he remained for many minutes exposed to a heavy fire of musketry. All the staff, except a single aide-de-camp had received a signal to keep back, in order not to attract the enemy's fire; we remained therefore under the brow of the elevated ground, and, the better to keep out of observation, dismounted. As I look-

ed over my saddle, I could just trace the outlines of the Duke and his horse amidst the smoke, standing very near the highlanders of Picton's division, bearing a resemblance to the statue in Hyde Park, when partially shrouded by fog, while the balls—and they came thickly—hissed harmlessly over our heads. It was a time of intense anxiety, for had the Duke fallen, Heaven only knows what might have been the result of the fight! . . . Nothing that occurred seemed to produce any effect on him. His countenance and demeanour were at all times quite calm, rarely speaking to anyone, save to give an order or send a message. Occasionally he would stop and peer for a few seconds through the large field telescope which he carried in his right hand; and this his horse, the docile Copenhagen, his old Peninsular favorite, permitted without a sign of impatience. Thus he would promenade in front of his troops, watching the enemy's preparations for their attacks.



### A HEAVY CHARGE.

Jimmie Stratton "Say, I wonder what makes her kick that way."—Toronto World.

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## Two Recent Printers' Errors.

**B**OTH Lord Rosebery and Mr. Asquith have recently suffered at the hands of the printer. In the "Times" the former was made to refer to Mr. Balfour's colleagues as "guileless monsters." Of course his lordship had alluded to them as "guileless ministers." More amusing was the absurdity attributed to Mr. Asquith. In certain Sunday newspapers the report of his speech ran thus—

"About the General Election of 1890 a friend of his who was a candidate, told him a little experience. There was a great deal of alarm at the time about the influx

of German clocks into the city of London, and his friend was heckled on the subject. He was asked what he proposed to do to stop the perilous influx of German clocks, to which he replied that he could suggest no remedy but instant slaughter at the port of debarkation." On reading this one would be inclined to think that a certain kind of black beetle had invaded England in its thousands, "clocks" being the name given to these disagreeable creatures in some parts of England. Not so, however, Mr. Asquith had been speaking of the coming of German clerks.



### SPEAK OUT!

Jack Canuck—I quite grasp the proposal on Mr. Bull's side, and appreciate the self-sacrifice it represents; but didn't quite catch what it is you agree what We shall give beyond the present preference. What did you say?—Toronto Globe.



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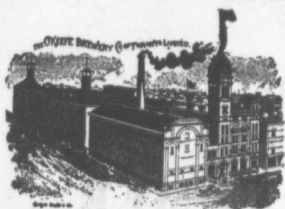
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