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MARCH 5, 1904

EVENTS

PUBLISHED
WEEKLY

Proposed
Drastic Liquor
Law in
Ontario

Unnecessary
Parliamentary
Printing



Effect of
Changes in the
Transcontinental
Railway
Contract

Portraits of
England's
Latest Royal
Bride and
Bridegroom

Premier Ross squaring government control of liquor with the prohibitionist creed
of Touch, Taste and Handle Not.

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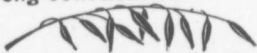


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EVENTS

Published Weekly.

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Vol. 6, No. 10.

OTTAWA, MARCH 5, 1904.

Whole No. 259.

Proposed Ontario Liquor Law.

THE Ross Government in Ontario is reported to be preparing a measure governing the traffic in liquor along the lines of the North Carolina law. That is to say, the abolition of all bars and the withdrawal of all licenses throughout the whole province and the substitution of government-controlled shops. It is understood that in cities and towns the number of such shops would be one for each ward. This would make in Ottawa, for example, eight shops where liquor would be dispensed and the consumption of it on the premises probably prohibited. That is to say, everyone would be at liberty to purchase liquor by the pint or quart at such shops but would have to take it home and consume it there. This, we have always contended is a bad feature of such a system.

A question has arisen in the minds of some members of the legislature as to whether the proposed legislation abolishing barrooms would mean the banishing of liquor from the hotels. It is obvious that if the barroom is to be abolished the licen-

se must be withdrawn and without a license the hotel will not be able to keep or sell liquor, or even to furnish it to their guests with meals.

The average farmer in the province of Ontario, after finishing his day's work, and a long day it usually is, takes his supper and after that a pipe and a chat, or a pipe and a paper, and he soon retires to sleep. The part of manual labor is his and the fatigue of the body is sufficient exhaustion to incite a desire for rest. In the towns and cities there is a large class of the population living under conditions entirely different. The average farmer would smile at the idea of a man starting off to walk five or six miles in order to obtain exercise that would help to fatigue the body and lead him to desire and appreciate physical rest at night. A large proportion of this class are people engaged in sedentary employment, performing either routine or clerical work or scheming with their brains for a livelihood. To a considerable percentage of this town and city class the desire for stimulants at the end

of the day is almost irresistible, we were going to say, almost a necessity. Most of them take stimulants in moderation and desire it in company with others so that conversation may be joined in what may be termed relaxation from the strain of the business day. We have always contended that this class deserves recognition and has certain rights. In practise men of this type will meet a friend and both patronize the barroom for five or ten minutes and this visit may be repeated during the evening, but it is always the latter part of the evening when all other claims but slumber have been disposed of. To force these men to take their liquor home and consume it among wife and children is not good public policy. A man instinctively revolts against solitude, and particularly practising alone what has its origin in a spirit of conviviality. In nature, therefore, the man who observed the law would be tempted for the sake of sociability to offer a glass to his wife and she to please him would probably take it. The consequences of such temptation are too terrible to contemplate. If the government is to force liquor into the homes of the people the government will take an enormous responsibility from which, we confess, the ordinary man would shrink.

There can be no object in denying that the cry of abolition of the barroom would be a popular one in Ontario, taking the population as a whole. It would be a popular one with a great many persons even in the cities. The men with well-balanced minds, with responsibilities, with practically the care of the whole people on their hands, are not in a majority at the polls. They never are and never will be. If a responsible government is misguided enough to bring in a measure for Ontario of the kind described, a political reason must be looked for, and not a reason in the inter-

ests of the province, its business, its prosperity, its sobriety, and its welfare. If the Ross government introduces a measure of this kind it is a bid for votes. It is not the measure of a united cabinet. It is like all last resources, a desperate one, and it would in our opinion, be very much better for the Ross Government to fall with some dignity than to fall in an effort to grasp at votes which will not be delivered.

The nearest approach to defeat that the Ontario government ever came was after the introduction and passage of a measure of total prohibition, passed two years ago. We argued then that total prohibition in Canada could only be achieved through federal legislation and we still believe that the provinces are perfectly helpless to do anything more than enforce a good license law. Better results would be obtained in Ontario if the present license law was enforced. The legislature should enact that any man who sells liquor on Sunday should thereby forfeit his license,—not that he should be fined and given another chance to break the law, but that it should be thoroughly understood that the first and single breach of such a law should be punished by the deprivation of license. This would ensure an absolutely sober Sabbath, and we further believe the license holders themselves would be willing to agree to such an enforcement. As to experimenting in liquor legislation it has a very disturbing effect on business and experience shows that as a rule it does not accomplish the object aimed at.

Much better to prohibit the sale of liquor to young men under the age of 22 and require the license holder also to live up to this or forfeit his license. No Sunday sales, no sales to young men under 22, and no sales to men drunk—these, strictly enforced, would effect a great improvement.

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The Amended Grand Trunk Pacific Contract.

THE modifications or changes in the contract ratified last session by parliament between the Dominion government and the Grand Trunk Pacific Co. were given out in London by Sir Charles Rivers Wilson the President of the old Grand Trunk Co. on Feb. 29. The new agreement is dated Feb. 18, 1904, and is signed by Hon. H. R. Emmerson, Minister of Railways, on behalf of the Government and Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, Lord Welby, Mr. C. M. Hays, and others, on behalf of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

The first change extends the time for the completion of the Western section from five years to eight years.

The 12th and 13th sections of the original agreement provided that within thirty days after the passing of the Act, which would be Oct. 13 last, the Company should deposit \$5,000,000 in cash or approved government securities, as security for the construction of the Western division, which deposit was to be returned on the completion of the Western division and the first equipment of the whole line of railway; provided that if the money was required and would be applied to enable such construction and equipment to be completed the deposit should be released by the government in instalments, but if the Company defaulted in construction of the Western division then the \$5,000,000 should be absolutely forfeited by the Company. The new agreement alters this so as to make it read that the government shall return the deposit on the completion of the Western division and the supplying of rolling stock to the value of \$15,000,000 if the Eastern division shall not then have been constructed and completed by the government. In other words the original

contract prevented the return of the deposit until the whole line of railway was equipped, and the Company now requires the return of the deposit on the completion of the Western division by the Company and the furnishing of rolling stock to the value of \$15,000,000 so as to enable the Company to apply the \$5,000,000 to the completion of the Western division. The 22nd paragraph of the old agreement requires the Company to equip both the Eastern and Western divisions of the railway with rolling stock of the value of \$20,000,000 of which not less than \$5,000,000 worth shall be supplied for the operation of the Eastern division, marked assigned to the Eastern division. The contract is now so modified that the Company may discharge its share by providing, instead of \$15,000,000 and \$5,000,000 the \$15,000,000 alone, provided that in the event of the non-completion of the Eastern division the marking of the rolling stock of the value of \$5,000,000 ready to be assigned to the Eastern division when it is completed, shall serve the purposes intended to be served by the paragraph respecting the \$5,000,000 worth of rolling stock. This would seem to be an attempt on the part of the Company to guard against being compelled to furnish \$5,000,000 worth of rolling stock for a division which is not completed and ready for the cars.

The same clause of the new agreement, clause number 2, deals also with the endorsement of the bonds. Paragraphs 28 and 29 of the original agreement provided for the government's guarantee of the principal and interest of an issue of bonds to be made by the Company, equal to 75 per cent of the cost of construction of the Western division but the issue of such bonds was

made dependent upon the Eastern division being at that time furnished with the first equipment of rolling stock and the \$5,000,000 deposit still unforfeited in the hands of the government. The new agreement allows the Company to have the bonds guaranteed by the government notwithstanding the changes made as regards the return of the deposit and the delivery of the \$5,000,000 worth of rolling stock to the Eastern division.

The new agreement again provides, in clause 5, for the completion of the Western division ahead of the Eastern division by declaring that the Company shall be entitled to lease the Western division by itself, pending the completion of the Eastern division by the government. The 28th paragraph of the original agreement is amended by striking out the restriction which limited the aid given by the government to the Company to \$30,000 per mile in the Mountain Section and making that guarantee read for an amount equal to 75 per cent of the cost of construction of the Mountain Section.

The "Western Division" of the road is described as comprising the portion between Winnipeg and the Pacific Ocean. A clause, number 5, is inserted in the new agreement authorizing the government to implement its guarantee of the bonds for the Western Division in a manner to be agreed upon so as to make the proceeds of the bonds equal to 75 per cent of the cost of construction on the whole of the Western Division, provided, however, that this does not exceed in respect of the prairie section \$13,000 per mile. This makes it clear that the restriction of \$30,000 per mile on the Mountain Section is cut clean out of the contract.

There are paragraphs respecting how the government shall act in case the Company makes default in payment of interest on the bonds so guaranteed by the government, requiring the government to enter and take possession and, generally, to act as a Receiver. By clause 27 of the original agreement the Company undertook

that the Grand Trunk Railway Co. should acquire the common stock of the Company to the amount of \$25,000,000, except 1,000 shares to be held by directors, and should hold the same during the term of the lease and so long as any of the bonds guaranteed by the government remain unpaid. The new agreement modifies this by allowing the Grand Trunk Railway Co. to dispose of this stock in any way deemed expedient, except that the Grand Trunk Co. must continue to hold the majority of such stock by such title as shall enable the old Grand Trunk Railway Co. to control the policy of the new Grand Trunk Pacific Co. Under the clause as it originally stood the old Grand Trunk could not dispose of this stock and under the new agreement it can dispose of nearly one-half of it.

Paragraph 21 of the original agreement gives the Company the right to an extension or renewal of the fifty year lease at the expiry thereof for a further period of fifty years. The new agreement provides that in the event of the government determining to operate the Eastern Division the Company shall be entitled for this second period of fifty years after the expiry of their fifty years lease to running powers and haulage rights for another fifty years. This appears to be a new condition imposed by the government on the Company taking away the right to a renewal of the lease at the expiration of fifty years from the completion of the road, and contemplates a possible government operation as well as government ownership of that division.

The above description of the changes or modifications of the original contract is made by a comparison of the new agreement as given out in London with the statute passed last session containing the original agreement. The new agreement was ratified in London at a meeting of the old Grand Trunk shareholders, March 2nd inst. It remains for parliament to ratify it on behalf of the country, should it see fit to do so. Parliament meets next Thursday.



The King and Queen at a Skating Carnival in London.

EVENTS

Published Weekly.

ARNOTT J. MAGURN, Editor.

VOL. 5. MARCH 5, 1901. No. 10

THE changes made by the new agreement between the Dominion government and the Grand Trunk Pacific Co. are described in detail elsewhere in this issue. Briefly, they extend the time, permit of the Company securing the return of the \$5,000,000 deposit to be used on its own Western Division, increase the government's liability on the Mountain Section, and permit the completion and operation of the Western Division before and apart altogether from the Eastern Division which is to be constructed by the government. This last object has been aimed at from the first and the new agreement shows how tenaciously Mr. Hays and his associates cling to it. The modifications, as might have been expected, are all in favor of the Company which apparently found itself unable to finance the original proposition. We beg to remind the government of our urgent advice a year ago not to go on with the attempted arrangement then but to wait a year and bring down a well-considered project. It is now quite clear that this is another illustration of the proverb that the longest way round is often the shortest way home.

THE low melodrama at a cheap theatre is as demoralizing to boys between the ages of 10 and 18 as drink would be; yet one is prohibited and the other is free to debauch the tastes and sentiments of boyhood.

HOW hard it is to overtake a lie is exemplified in the case of a false report that Mr. James Conmee, a member of the Ontario legislature, was taking advantage of the government's narrow majority to press some claim at the moment of division before he would consent to go into the House and vote. One of the papers which

has been slandering the Liberal party in season and out of season and at the same time accepting patronage from it, the Ottawa Journal, gave great prominence to this false story. On Monday, Feb. 15, the Evening Recorder of Brockville pointed out that it was a fake story printed by the Journal. On Thursday, the 18th, three days afterwards and a week after the publishing of the story, the Journal itself described the story as untrue and regretted its publication. But on taking up the issue of the Bobcaygeon Independent, a strongly Conservative paper published in the Midland counties by Mr. Stewart, of Friday, Feb. 26, the story is retold and given as a new political rumor. This was a whole week after the slander had been withdrawn and nearly two weeks after it had been exposed. In the United States there is a Republican paper called the Globe-Democrat and a Democratic paper called the St. Louis Republican. The politics of the Bobcaygeon Independent by no means fit in with the name.

ONE of the well known daily papers of Ontario makes a criticism of the transfer of canals, the harbor commissions, and the ship channel between Montreal and Quebec, to the Department of Marine, rest on some alleged reputation of the present Minister of Marine, Mr. Prefontaine, for extravagance in municipal affairs. There are two extremes, extravagance and cheese-paring. Both extremes should be avoided in government. So far, in federal affairs, Mr. Prefontaine has not been convicted of either. A man of his experience, with a sense of responsibility to his chief and colleagues, and more than that, to the Liberal party at large, Mr. Prefontaine is not likely to enhance a reputation for extravagance. A similar reputation was fastened on Mr. Tarte, who gave color to it by the famous expression: "Wait till you see us next year." Let us give Mr. Prefontaine a fair show and judge his administration of the department on its merits. But the transfer of the canals and ship channel to the Marine Department must be defended on its merits, or discredited because it is bad policy. Several weeks ago we adve-

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cated the adoption of this policy and necessarily believe it to be a good one. The transfer if made will not be to any particular minister or to any particular occupant of the office of Minister of Marine, but to the Department, which has had in charge of it within the last few years Sir Hibbert Tupper, Hon. John Costigan, Sir Louis Davies, Hon. James Sutherland, and the Hon. Raymond Prefontaine.

IN discussing Sir Sandford Fleming's approval of the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme the Ottawa Citizen again runs on the idea that Winnipeg is "close to the international boundary." We have before pointed out that Ottawa is closer to the international boundary than is Winnipeg, and yet Ottawa was chosen as the Capital for its remoteness from the international boundary. If it had not been for that one argument the city of Kingston would have been the Capital of the Dominion.

THE bank clearings at the principal centres on the continent of America for the week ending Feb. 25 have been published and they tend to show that times are much better in Canada than in the United States. In New York there was a decrease of 21 per cent compared with the corresponding week of last year; in Chicago a small decrease; in Boston a decrease of over 8 per cent; in Philadelphia a decrease of over 14 per cent; in San Francisco a decrease of nearly 9 per cent, while most of the Canadian cities show increases, some of them extremely heavy. The comparative figures for Montreal are not given, but in Winnipeg the increase was 76 per cent; in Ottawa the increase was nearly 8 per cent; in Halifax an increase of over 6 per cent; in Quebec an increase of over 20 per cent; in Hamilton an increase of nearly 22 per cent; and a large increase in Vancouver, Victoria and St. John, N. B. The only points in Canada that show a decrease are Toronto and London.

THE Brockville Times is edited by a keen young Canadian, nevertheless he writes in his paper as an advocate of a "British-Canadian policy." We fail to

see what connection there can be with regard to matters of trade and other questions of public policy between Great Britain and Canada. Why should we not in Canada advocate a Canadian policy? We fancy that if the product of a British industry was dumped into Brockville to the detriment of the local industries there the Times of that town would raise a howl quite as loud as if the dump came from the United States. Great Britain is running that country without any reference to us and it is up to Canadians to run their country without reference to Great Britain save for the one constitutional tie which no person at present seems disposed to desire to break.

A CANDIDATE for the British House of Commons friendly to Mr. Chamberlain's policy has been returned for South Birmingham by an enormous majority. This is almost the first victory of the kind in all the bye-elections that have taken place in Great Britain during the past twelve months. Mr. Chamberlain's influence in his own town must be acknowledged. At the last general election Centre Birmingham returned a Unionist unopposed, North Birmingham returned a Unionist unopposed, and West Birmingham returned a Unionist unopposed. That a Unionist in South Birmingham had, therefore, a majority of 8,000 when opposed excites little surprise. In connection with the fiscal controversy, at a meeting of the council of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce a request was received from the Birmingham Tariff Commission, that is, Mr. Chamberlain's commission, asking for information but the letter was laid on the table amid a general cry of hostility.

IT is really wonderful how many different things the Dominion surplus is to accomplish. Last year's surplus was to build the Grand Trunk Pacific. The Montreal Gazette wants to know why it doesn't pay off the bonds maturing this year instead of borrowing \$15,000,000 for that purpose. The paper adds:—"The Fielding surpluses are not available for such duty, however. They are of the kind that are

spent before they are realized." A well-informed financial paper like the Gazette should exercise more control over its published paragraphs. At the close of the fiscal year 1902 there had been spent on services which it has been usual since confederation to charge up to the public debt, the sum of over \$13,000,000. This was reduced by the surplus and the sinking fund so that the increase of the net debt of the Dominion for that year amounted to only \$3,350,000. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, it is anticipated that the surplus will be \$15,000,000. In that case, as in the previous year, the money will have been applied to the reduction of debt, and it is understood that the debt is now smaller than it was a year ago. For the Gazette, therefore, to seriously suggest that after the surplus which has been applied every dollar of it to the reduction of the debt last year should now be applied to paying off bonds which are maturing this year, is merely to show what silly partisan items will get into respectable journals. What is done with the surplus each year is to apply it to the expenditure on capital account and the addition to the debt is made smaller by the amount of the surplus and the sinking funds.

MR. BRODEUR, the new Minister of Inland Revenue has signaled his entrance to office by refusing a license to

operate a distillery in North Sydney, in the province of Nova Scotia. The site was close to the principal school of the town and Mr. Brodeur is to be congratulated on deciding the way he did.

MR. B. T. A. BELL, who had just returned from the Yukon where he had been sent in company with Mr. Justice Britton as one of the commissioners to investigate the Treadgold Concession and in general the conditions of hydraulic mining in that country, died at his home in Ottawa on Tuesday of this week. Mr. Bell was a young man, athletic, a well-known cricketer, tennis and golf player, a man of splendid physique, full of animal spirits, and one would have said ten days before his death that he was likely to live for forty years. In going to his office one morning about ten days before his death he made a misstep and fell about fifteen feet down an elevator shaft, falling on his head and shoulder, receiving, as it proved, fatal injuries. Mr. Bell was one of the best known and best liked young men in Ottawa. His sudden end in the midst of a career of usefulness and enjoyment of life reminds us that we walk daily in the shadow of death. In this bustling age it is perhaps necessary for us to pause an instant and remember "what shadows we are and what shadows we pursue."

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How Many Hansards do we Want?

THE House of Commons of Canada is so superior in importance to the Imperial Parliament that it must have its utterances recorded verbatim by an official staff of stenographers, typewriters, proof-readers, editors and so forth. And every word of this immense storehouse of information and wisdom is translated into French. If parliament thinks it worth while we presume the public will submit to be taxed for it. But the public ought not to be compelled to pay for two Hansards, one a copy of the other.

When the House meets at three o'clock each afternoon and starts to talk the official reporters get to work and by a series of "takes" turn out the typewritten report from hour to hour as the day and night wear on. This report is sent down in batches to the printing bureau where a staff of Mergenthaler operators are kept employed all night for the purpose of setting it up in type, and other men make the type up into forms, and still others put them through the press and they are stitched and delivered complete to the House of Commons next morning at 10 o'clock. Pretty good work all round, if it is considered necessary at all, but what can be thought of the system of having this all done over a second time? The verbatim report of the speech or remarks of each member is pasted on large sheets of paper and handed to him for revision. The member may or may not read this over, but if he does he is supposed to correct any mistakes that may have crept in. To allow of a member making corrections there is issued what is known as the revised Hansard, and this is printed and delivered to the House of Commons a week or ten days after the daily Hansard has already recorded the

proceedings. We believe that this revised Hansard is superfluous, that it is an unnecessary expense, that it is, in general, a nuisance, and should be stopped. The printing bureau is already overburdened with work and it is being asked to do more and more. Experience has shown that the revised Hansard is something that might easily be dispensed with. The public have read through the daily or the weekly press, the proceedings of parliament long before the revised Hansard makes its appearance and it is, therefore, quite useless except as a matter of record.

The only thing that might be said in favor of a revision is that you could not hold a member to his reported utterances unless you gave him an opportunity of correcting mistakes. Now, the expert stenographers employed as the Hansard staff are not paid \$3,000 a year, each, to make mistakes. They are there because they are not men of mistakes but of accuracy and reliability. The daily Hansard when bound would form as good a record as could be desired, if indeed it is thought desirable to keep a record of the hundreds and hundreds of speeches made each session in the House of Commons. The British House of Commons takes the Times' report as a record. There is no official report in the world like the Canadian House of Commons' report. But after going to the expense of making a unique verbatim report why in the world should there be another report of the same kind subject to alteration by the member? It is strictly against the rule to allow a member when revising his speech to make any material change in it. He can only correct the phrasing of a sentence or, possibly the spelling of a name, or an obvious error whether reportorial or typo-

graphical. It is hardly worth while for merely this to go and reprint a whole Hansard. If a member cannot stand by what he actually says, as faithfully reported by sworn officials who are expert stenographers and trained reporters as well, he is then trying to shuffle out of something which he should not be allowed to shuffle out of, and there have been known cases and we presume they occur each session, where the correction or revision of the member take the form of alterations and

the revised Hansard reports him as saying what he did not say. This is a drawback instead of an advantage and the public ought to kick against the unnecessary expense.

Another important reason why work for the Printing Bureau should not be unnecessarily multiplied is that the House of Commons Hansard of last session is not yet distributed in the bound volumes, although parliament is on the eve of meeting again.



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A Canadian Economist's Views.

THERE appeared before the Canadian Club of Ottawa last Friday evening Professor Adam Shortt of Queen's University, Kingston, who is described in the March number of the Canadian Magazine as "Canada's most eminent political economist." He discussed the "question" of preferential trade, which he said was not a new one, although presented by Mr. Chamberlain in a new guise. He compared Mr. Chamberlain to William Jennings Bryan, both of whom deserve credit for honesty of conviction but both men sometimes boxed the compass on public questions. The individual who undertook to prove that the moon was made of green cheese would always have a larger crowd to listen to him than the astronomers, who undertook to refute his arguments, would have.

Professor Shortt made the point that if Mr. Chamberlain's policy had been put in force and the present increase in the price of wheat had happened to follow its adoption we would have been told that the increase was due entirely to the new fiscal policy. It was idle, he said, to ignore the fact that the manufacturers of Canada do not want a return preference to Great Bri-

tain that would interfere with their control of the Canadian market, and it was equally vain to imagine that the proposed preference of 6 per cent a bushel on wheat would populate the vacant lands of Western Canada. Settlement would continue to flow into the country without any preference.

After dwelling on Canada's resources the lecturer took the ground that we should cultivate a spirit of independence and a determination to look out for ourselves. We should have a direct representative at Washington to uphold Canada's side of every international issue in which our interests are involved. He believed that the Monroe doctrine was as useful an instrument to us as to the States, if we had someone following international negotiations who would present our view.

In giving the Club's thanks to Professor Shortt Mr. Mackenzie King, the Vice-President of the Club, asked everyone to keep in mind the fact that men may be strong imperialists who entirely disagree with the stand Mr. Chamberlain has taken.



A Proposal.

What the Boys Feed on.

ARCHBISHOP BRÜCHESI of Montreal has been lecturing the corporation authorities for allowing the circulation of immoral literature. His Grace in drawing attention to the subject is "discharging his duty, and some heed ought to be paid to his warning. It would be a good idea if the Archbishop made a trip to Ottawa and lectured the government of this country for allowing literature to come in which if not branded with the word immoral is nevertheless an incitement to crime. We refer to all those detective stories and "Wild West" "Jesse James" "Diamond Dick" "Brave and Bold" stories, published by Street and Smith of New York as weekly publications and sold for 5 cents a piece to the school pupils of the cities and towns of Canada. The detective stories such as "Nick Carter's Weekly" are almost exclusively stories of crime and violence. This is illustrated by some of the titles. For instance "Nick Carter and the Will Forgers; or Playing for a Fortune." This reveals to the Canadian boy the fact that wills can be forged and money obtained in that way. "Nick Carter and the Living Mask; or Murdered Without a Mark." Also "Nick Carter's Chemical Test; or Animal Blood or Human." Also "The Prince of Stranglers; or the Black Cord of the League." "The Trapping of Cool Kate," "The Shot From Ambush" "The Robbery of the Express," "The Crime of the Stage Coach," "The Mining Swindlers," "The Insurance Frauds." Surely all these deserve prohibition by the Dominion parliament quite as much as the colored posters depicting crimes of violence which parliament prohibited last session. "Fighting

the Poker Sharks" and "The Last Struggle with the Black Legs" belong to the Diamond Dick series while "The Cash Boy or from Prison to Fortune" belong to the Brave and Bold Weekly.

All these books are just as immoral in their tendencies as the class of publication referred to by the Archbishop. They tend to juvenile depravity. If it is to be a question between the two let the poison to which his Grace refers enter the blood of the adult, but keep away from the schoolboys of Canada the slangy narrative of frauds and crimes and false ideals. We believe that the question of the kind of literature which the schoolboy is allowed to read is of transcendent importance; far more important to this country as a nation than the question of protection or free trade or the building of transcontinental railways. The Minister of Justice has official charge of the penitentiaries of the Dominion. He has also charge of legislation and might insert a clause in the code making it a misdemeanor for any person to sell publications of this class. The customs department by the mere issue of a circular could put in operation its very great facilities for keeping the stuff out of the country. Municipal authorities, if necessary, could join and authorize the police to search for and seize stuff of this kind. We have repeatedly drawn attention to the subject, but the responsibility for action lies with the authorities. If more people were to pay attention to the environment of the boys and less to the environment of the adult the country would speedily grow into a better community.

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Evidences of Western Growth.

EVIDENCE of the rapid expansion and growth of the Canadian Northwest is seen at every turn, and one of the most significant signs is the boom which St. Paul and Minneapolis men are giving to Canadian lands. A few days ago Messrs. Hopkins and Camp of Minneapolis sold over 40,000 acres of Manitoba wild land, situated along the Canadian Northern in the neighborhood of McCreary. This is a mixture of prairie and bush land and it is the intention of the firm to place on the land farmers from Wisconsin, Missouri, Nebraska and Ontario. They send out agents to organize parties and go at the work systematically.

The business men of Winnipeg had a meeting in the Grain Exchange on the 24th ult., of which Mr. D. W. Bole was Chairman. It was for the purpose of explaining the aims and methods of the Immigration Association. The editor of the Minneapolis journal and Mr. A. D. McRae of Duluth were both present. Mr. Bole explained the formation of the Western Canada Immigration Association at St. Paul to which Winnipeg had sent delegates. There was, he said, a movement on foot in the United States to divert immigration from the Canadian West and it was to offset this movement that this Association had been formed. The Association had in view a programme of advertising the West which would require \$50,000 to carry out. Towards this fund the United States members had subscribed \$10,-

000. The real estate men of Winnipeg had put in \$6,000 and the meeting was to appeal for a general response so that the \$50,000 might be obtained.

Speaking to a newspaper representative at Montreal a few evenings ago Mr. William Whyte, Second Vice-President of the C. P. R. anticipated considerable activity on the part of his road in building this year in the West. It had been found necessary, he said, to vest more control at Winnipeg over matters hitherto forwarded to Montreal for decision. The yards at Winnipeg would be enlarged and when completed Winnipeg will have the largest railway yard in the world, containing 85 miles of track. Mr. Whyte looked forward to a large influx of immigration from the United States and he referred to the organization formed at St. Paul.

In Regina district alone the number of homestead entries recorded during 1903 was 8,158 contrasted with the number recorded in 1902 which was 4,173. The number of homestead entries for the whole of Canada in 1896 was 1,857 and now for this one district of Regina alone the number last year was 8,158.

The town of Moose Jaw in the province of Assiniboia has this week adopted a by-law by vote of the ratepayers to raise the sum of \$150,000 to provide sewers, waterworks, electric light, and a new municipal building.

These are some of the present indications of the activity and promise of the West.

The Real Japan.

JAPAN is held up to English eyes as a country with a Constitution and a Parliament and copying British models. Japan, as a matter of fact, has no Constitution and no Parliament, except in name. The truth of this may be judged by the perusal of a book "The Destinies of Japan" by W. P. Watson.

We, the well-wishers of Japan, believe that all is as it should be. Has not Japan a Parliament and a Constitution? Does she not run cotton factories? Is she not, in fact, taking to Occidental civilization with all the avidity of the duck to the water? Mr. Watson is not so sure. She is immensely eager, no doubt, and yet—well, Japan-made machinery is in the East a byword for unreliability, and the Japanese traderman has a bad name for dishonesty. The missionaries, who are, to be sure, prejudiced judges, describe the Japanese as 'a mysterious people, whose heart is encased in an iron casket which doesn't contain it.' As for the Constitution it can hardly be said to exist. The position is very curious. 'The great men who arranged the new regime in Japan had profound faith in European ideals of Government and they desired to introduce them into the country. Japan had absorbed so many European ideas that the thing seemed easy. It has proved a failure. Of the 45,000,000 of the population, 900,000 are entitled to vote. :-

'In England and America the voter is the State. This is the finality, a finality of constitutional politics, and on the whole we have found the voter a good, progressive, intelligent State. In Japan he is still part of an experiment with Occidental notions of government. 'With us he is the basic political institution. In Japan the

authorities ask him to vote that they may see what will come of it.

'The whole constitution, in fact, is an experiment, and not, so far, a successful one. The Occidental party system does not work. 'We had begun to have an inkling of it when we read of the summary dismissal of the Diet when it began to be officious in the matter of the negotiations with Russia. The real rulers of Japan are not the Conservative Party or the Radical Party, or the Premier, but the little group of statesmen round the Mikado known as the Elder Statesmen. This is a body quite irrespective of party. The Marquis Ito may be Premier, or he may not, but he remains the most influential statesman of Japan. The war negotiations—which have been conducted with a moderation and a dignity which have amazed the Western world—have been the work, not of a Government duly elected by the people, but of the handful of great men who have nursed Japan out of the swaddling clothes of the Revolution, and will now see her made or marred as a Great Power.

'So the Marquis Ito and the rest rule Japan almost illegally—at least without a shred of authority from the Constitution. Well, indeed, is it for Japan that it is so, for seldom in the history of any nation has so sagacious a set of rulers been at the head of affairs. Europe's mistake is to imagine that the dignity, the calmness, the high sense of honor which have characterized the Government of Japan in these trying weeks, are the characteristics of the people at large. But it was a high Japanese officer who said recently, 'As an individual, the Japanese is a liar as a nation he is too honest—just the very opposite to the Westerner.' The Government

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of Japan is not Japan, is in some important respects the antithesis of Japan; and that very fact is the measure of the failure of the Japanese Constitution. How far it will yet succeed—handicapped as it is by the proviso (duly set down in it) that the Mikado is divine and is entitled to divine honors—the years will show. But to-day

it is a failure and a futility, and, as it happens, fortunately so.

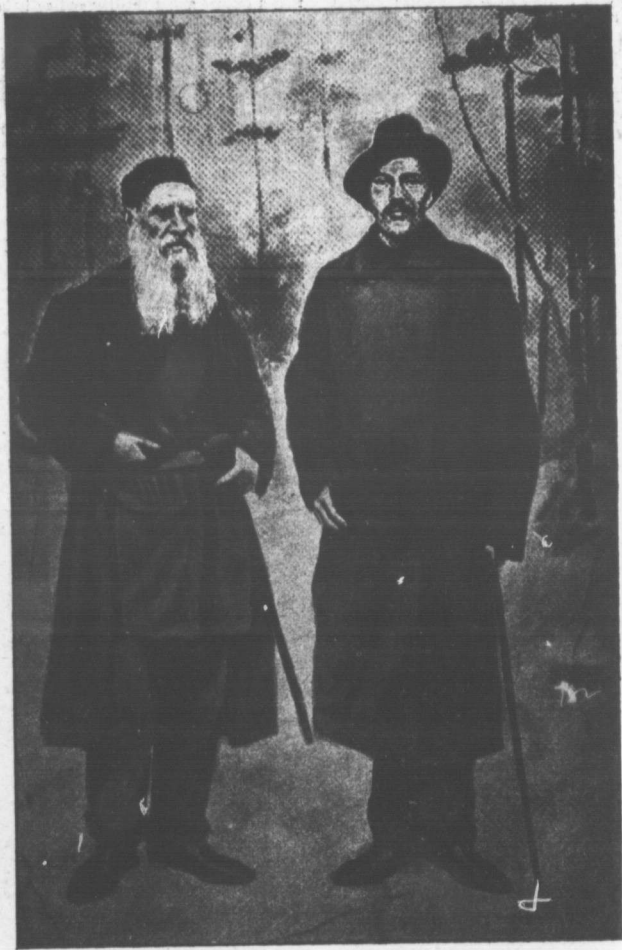
In the opinion of Mr. Watson, as of all careful students of the Far East, the Russo-Japanese War was bound to come. 'Corea is necessary to Japan; it is essential to Russia, and the spirit of final accommodation is, humanly speaking, impossible between Japan and Russia.

THE ROYAL WEDDING AT WINDSOR.



Prince Alexander of Teck: The Bridegroom.

Princess Alice of Albany: The Bride.



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The ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that under the Companies' Act, 1902, letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 5th day of February, 1904, incorporating Charles Thompson Harvey, civil engineer, Edwin Septimus Letham, real estate agent, William Henry Coombs, law clerk, Chauncey Kirby Lough, bank accountant and John Harrington Neeve, bank manager, all of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz.—(a) The aiding and encouragement of immigration to that part of the Dominion of Canada mainly comprised in the westerly section of the basin of Hudson Bay, the basin of the Mackenzie River, the basin of the Yukon River and territory between or adjacent to the said basins. (b) Such aid and encouragement to include agencies for selecting desirable colonists in Canada, Great Britain or elsewhere, selecting homesteads for them as free land grants under Dominion or Provincial laws, or by purchase from lawful owners; arranging transportation for them to places of destination, conducting them to location for permanent settlement, aiding them in erecting buildings thereon, preparing the land for crops, furnishing domestic animals desirable for farming operations, equipment of farm machinery and tools, outfit of household goods and utensils, seed for the soil, fencing, provisions for family use and any or all articles requisite or desirable for the needs or comfort of immigrating colonists, of which said company, by its agents, will become purchasers and general dealers therein, for the main purpose of furnishing the same to colonists, largely upon credit, and taking security by liens upon their lands and produce or other property as may be agreed upon by written instrument or otherwise with them, and generally co-operating with them to promote their prosperity by minimizing the risks and privations usually incident to pioneer settlers experience; (c) Also to acquire and hold such real estate as may be found desirable for offices, supply stations and other purposes connected with its business as aforesaid. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere, by the name of "The Co-operative Colonization Company of Western Canada" (Limite), with a total capital stock of ten thousand dollars divided into two hundred shares of fifty dollars each, and the chief

place of business of the said company to be at the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 5th day of February, 1904.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Sault Ste. Marie Government wharf extension," will be received at this office until Friday, March 11, 1904 inclusively, for the construction of an extension to the Government wharf at Sault Ste. Marie, Algoma District, Ont., according to a plan and specifications to be seen at the office of H. A. Gray, Esq., Engineer in charge of harbor works, Ontario, Confederation Life building, Toronto, at the office of G. A. Boyd, Esq., Wharfinger, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers. An accepted cheque on a chartered bank payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, for nine thousand dollars (\$9,000.00), must accompany each tender. The cheque will be forfeited if the party tendering decline the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
FRED. GELINAS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, February 10, 1904.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

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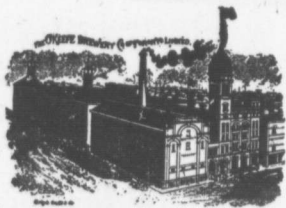
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6.25 p.m.

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SUNDAY SERVICE—from Union Station
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City Passenger Agent, 49 Sparks St.

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Paid to Widows and Orphans and disabled members	\$1,658,108.92
" Sick and Funeral Benefits	\$192,163.71
Increase in membership	14,123
Membership December 31st, 1903	219,492
Increase in accumulated funds during the year	\$1,234,236.97
Total accumulated fund, December 31st, 1903	\$7,453,308.14
Total benefits paid to December 31st, 1903	\$16,290,991.78
Total accumulated funds February 1st, 1904	\$7,518,862.09

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