

Linking To-day With Confederation

Centenary of D'Arcy McGee's Birthday to be Observed. What He Visioned as the Result of United Canada. His Message of Good-will.

An Irishman and a great Canadian was Thomas D'Arcy McGee. A martyr of Confederation, the bullet of the assassin was fired too late; his victim had lived to see the dearest wish of his heart fulfilled in the consummation of the movement for a united Canada. His last public words expressed confidence in a greater Dominion to be.

Born in County Louth, Ireland, April 13, 1825, slain on April 7, 1868, he was buried in Montreal on April 13 in the latter year. The forty odd years of his life were crowded with adventure, travel, romance, political experiences and literary work. Only eleven of them were lived as a citizen of the Dominion, but they were full and fruitful. He gave of his genius and his strength to the utmost to this new country for which he developed a passionate attachment.

Plans are under way to commemorate in Ottawa on April 13 next, the one hundredth anniversary of his birth. In their inception, while international in scope, they were to be especially arranged for distinguished Irishmen and people of Irish descent in Canada and abroad, and those sympathetic with Ireland and its people. The plans are expanding. McGee, with all that Ireland and his fellow countrymen meant to him, will be remembered for what he did for Canada—and not for the role he filled in the land of his birth or in the United States. Few think of the Fathers of Confederation as of Scottish, Irish, English or French ancestry. As Canadians they laid the foundations of this unit of Empire, in trust and hope. Courage and faith were the elements they used to cement them. McGee was no exception. Canadians whatever the stock that produced them, honor him as one of the originals of the nation builders.

There is food for reflection in the prospective ceremonies. Canada has gone a long way since the Act of Union became effective in 1867. Its people are busily engaged in the

important tasks of the present and plans for the future. But there is a growing realization that the country has a history as colorful as that of many others which celebrate their natal days with almost universal pageant and display. Here, along with the renewed academic interest in matters that pertain to our past, we are in danger of forgetting Dominion Day except as a holiday devoted entirely to sports and recreation. In some sections there is still a recognition of the more meaningful side of the day, and it is given a place on the program with the lighter events. There is no reason why a happy combination of patriotic exercises and sports should not be carried out on a wide scale. Apart from the fragmentary attention they must pay to it in their history course, a great body of young Canadians is growing up with no other thought of July 1 than that it is a general holiday. That is neither fair to them as individuals, nor to the community or the country as a whole.

His Prophetic Vision
McGee would not have had it so; nor would any other of the seers among the Fathers of Confederation. Like him their outlook was prescribed, in a sense, by what was then known of the country in which they lived. Today, with all its amazing facilities of travel and communication by air, land and water routes, there are thousands who have little knowledge of Canada except that part in which they stand or move. The men of the sixties saw much in imagination at any rate; all credit to them. McGee saw more than a number of others, for he travelled a good deal in Canada and abroad. And because he was blessed with more imagination than most people, he was able to draw in his mind, the persuasive voice this word picture: "I see in the not remote distance one great nationality, bound like the shield of Achilles, by the blue

rim of ocean. I see it quartered into many communities, each disposing of its internal affairs, but all bound together by free institutions, free intercourse and free commerce. I see within the round of that shield the peaks of the western mountains and the crests of the eastern waves, the winding Assiniboine; the five-fold lakes, the St. Lawrence, the Ottawa, the Saguenay, the St. John and the Basin of the Minas. By all these flowing waters, in the valleys they fertilize, in all the cities they visit in their courses, I see a generation of industrious, contented, moral men, free in name and in fact—men capable of maintaining in peace and in war a constitution worthy of such a country."

He pictured also "a great northern nation," a "United British America." And in another reference to Confederation he said that one of its motives "is that it will strengthen rather than weaken the connection with the Empire, so essential to these rising provinces."

Wonderful pictures these to be drawn by a man who had taken part in the Irish uprising of 1848, and later as a journalist in the United States, had made an instantaneous hit with certain elements by his vitriolic speeches and writings against Britain.

His Early Years
McGee's first acquaintance with this continent was as a youth of seventeen, when he went from Ireland to Boston, Mass. A few days later says, M. O. Hammond in a sketch of his life, his fiery anti-



Thomas D'Arcy McGee, poet, orator and seer, was a Father of Confederation

British Fourth of July oration attracted notice and he secured employment on the weekly Catholic paper of which he soon became editor. When he was twenty years of age Daniel O'Connell called him back to Ireland to take the editorship of the Freeman's Journal in Dublin. O'Connell was "too conservative for his ardent spirit, and he soon withdrew to join the Young Ireland party, where he became intimate with Charles Gavan Duffy in the publication of the Dublin Nation, a journal which gave free play to his anti-British ideas." His part-

in the '48 finally resulted in a flight which led him back to the United States, where for some years he followed journalism, and subsequently took to the lecture platform. A gradual moderation of his views was noticeable from that time on, and, says the biographer quoted, "he resolved to elevate the Irish people by teaching them to make the best of their fate instead of depending on schemes of revolution. By 1852 he was able to write to Thomas Francis Meagher, an old friend, of the change he had undergone, showing that peace and good-

will had become his motto. He removed his base to Buffalo, but business not being satisfactory, he yielded to an impulse and the request of friends in Canada, whom he had met on vacation tours, and settled in Montreal in 1857."

In Canadian Public Life

From that time forward McGee was all Canadian. His abilities as a writer, poet and orator, his charm and wide experiences won many friends. He even studied law and was called to the bar in 1861, but practised little. There were vicissitudes and troubles not a few, but when he eventually joined up with John A., afterwards Sir John A. Macdonald, he entered a political partnership that ended only with his death. A lecture which he delivered at St. John in 1863, had much to do with the entry of the Maritime provinces into the Union. Throughout this time McGee lectured widely on the union of the Canadian provinces, dealing with it from a dozen angles, and emphasizing commercial and defence benefits. He was obsessed in the opinion of many who had little of his intimate knowledge, by danger from the Fenians in particular, and from other foes in the United States declaring in an address at Halifax in 1864: "Rest assured that if we remain longer as fragments, we shall be lost; but let us be united and we shall be as a rock which, unmoved itself, flings back the waves that may be dashed against it by the storm." The Fenian invasion

of '65 and subsequent disturbances justified his utterances.

The Tragic End
If many patriotic and courageous people in Canada took McGee to their hearts, the Fenians on this continent and in Ireland never forgave him. He was condemned for his change in attitude toward Britain and the Empire, and fuel was added to the flames of hate when on a visit to Ireland in 1866 he dared to deliver at Wexford a message against separation from Britain. In the latter country he pleaded for better treatment for Ireland. There was a reaction in Montreal, where he represented a riding, to his Wexford speech, and his majority in the election of 1867 was greatly reduced. His very last speech during the session of Parliament in 1868, had to do with the agitation in Nova Scotia for repeal of the union. "We will compel them to come in and accept the union," he concluded, "we will compel them by our fairness, our kindness, our love to one another, in this common and this great national work."

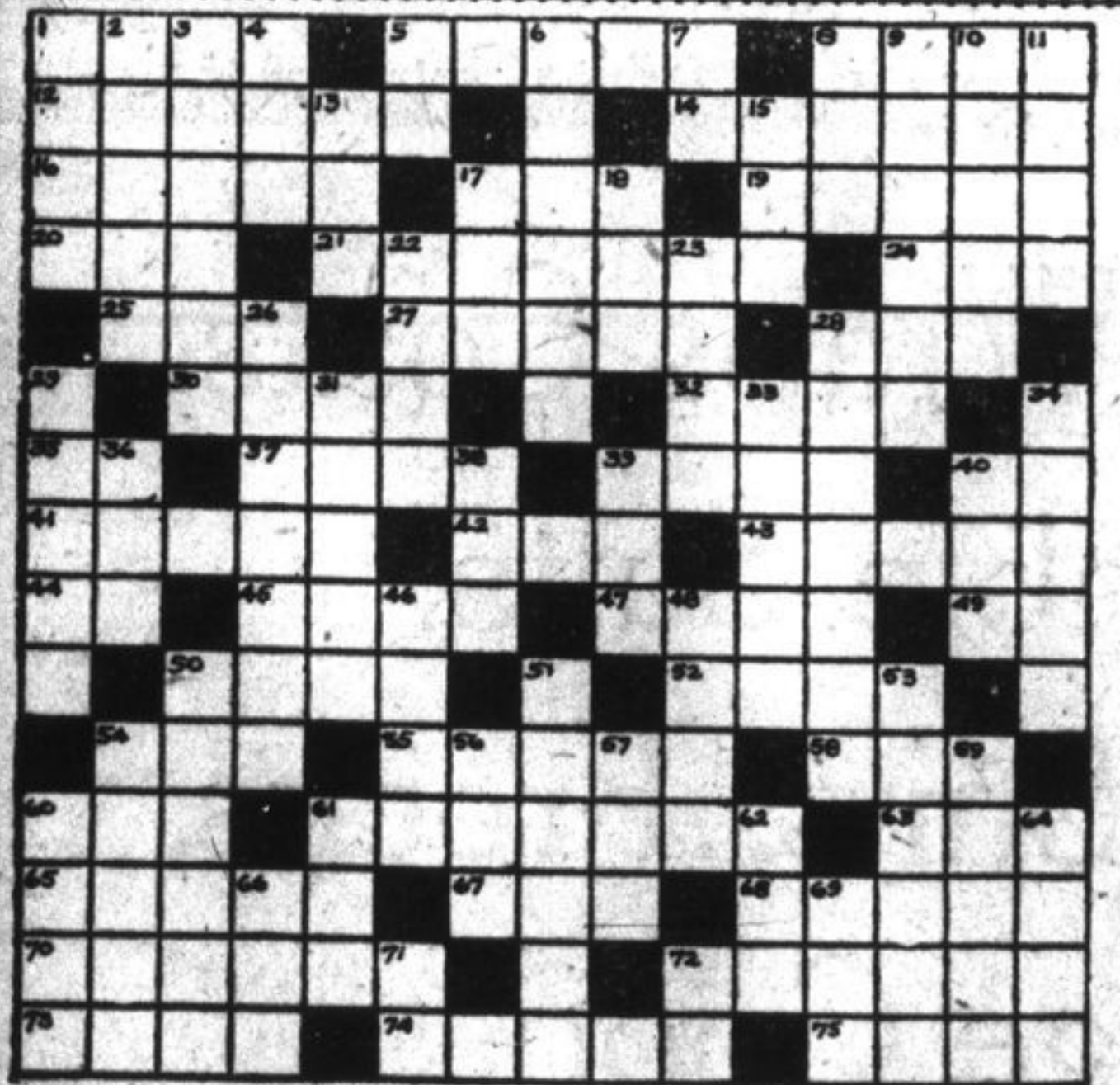
As he reached the door of his lodgings in the early hours of the morning of April 7, 1868, a skulking assassin shot him through the head and he died instantly. His funeral took place in Montreal, April 13, 1868, his birthday. Several arrests were made on the charge of murder and one Thomas Whalen, was convicted and executed in the following year.

Canada has had other immigrants whose attitude toward the country itself and the British Empire, was like that which once possessed the soul of D'Arcy McGee. In his case the reformation was begun before he became a Canadian, and the seed was planted by his own introspection. The fruit was a service to Canada and the Empire, crammed into a few years, that can never be truly appraised. Nor, of course, could a value be placed on the services of Macdonald, Brown, and others whose sacrifices and efforts were also made with the single objective of creating and developing a united Canada.

As Canada won the affections of Thomas D'Arcy McGee, so must it win the hearts of all who come to it, if it is to attain the ideals and inspirations of the Fathers of Confederation.

They visioned it a free country: freer still because it was part of the British Empire. That is a complex lesson that men from alien lands do not readily grasp.

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE



The past 51 vertical is similar to 1 horizontal. They mean the same but they're different. Now figure it out!

- Horizontal.**
1. Remarkable.
 5. Valuable property.
 8. Jump.
 12. Certify.
 13. By mouth.
 14. Extraordinary, large man.
 17. Also.
 19. Queerer.
 20. Everypone.
 21. Longed.
 24. Before.
 25. Metal used for pans.
 27. Precipitous.
 28. Artifice.
 30. Collection of tants.
 33. Large white bird, tips of tail and wings black.
 35. 3.1416.
 37. Playthings.
 39. Blamish.
 40. Negative.
 41. To happen.
 42. Self.
 43. Small island.

- Vertical.**
1. Scandinavian legend.
 2. Learning.
 3. A form of type.
 4. Cave of a lion.
 5. Present (preposition).
 6. Hoarded.
 7. Preposition.
 8. Boy.
 9. Old people.
 10. Vigilant.
 11. A funeral pile.
 12. Pig pen.
 15. Stick.
 17. Indian cloth.
 18. Unit.
 22. Discern.
 23. Narrative poem.
 26. Like like.
 28. Aeroplane.
 29. Minute grain in a flour.
 31. Virtuous.
 33. Food for trapping (pl.).
 34. Sweet, red flower (pl.).
 35. Frozen water.

33. Placed.
39. Cry.
40. Fresh.
46. Plant having no flower or seeds.
48. Pains (verb).
50. One who covers books.
51. Talks.
53. To withdraw.
54. Weight 1-16 of a pound.
56. Night.
57. Sin.
59. Weight of container (pl.).
60. Hurry.
61. Anger.
62. Period of time.
64. Gone by.
66. Termination.
69. Cooking vessel.
71. Therefore.
72. Neuter pronoun.

Answer to Tuesday's Crossword Puzzle:



PRODUCE MARKETS

LIVE STOCK PRICES.

Toronto.
Toronto, March 10.—Export steers, choice, \$7.75 to \$8.60; do., fair, \$7.25 to \$7.50; do., bulls, \$7.75 to \$8.25; Store, \$6.75 to \$7.25; Heifers, export, \$6.75 to \$7.25; Butchers, choice, \$7.25 to \$7.75; do., medium, \$6.50 to \$7; do., common, \$5.25 to \$5.75; Cows, fat, choice, \$4.75 to \$5.50; do., canners and cutters, \$3 to \$2.25; Bulls, butcher, good, \$4.50 to \$5.25; do., medium, \$3 to \$3.50; do., common, \$2.50 to \$3; Feeding steers, good, \$6.75 to \$7.25; Feeders, fair, \$5.50 to \$6; Stockers, good, \$4.50 to \$5; Calves, choice, \$13 to \$13.50; do., medium, \$6 to \$8; do., grassers, \$3.50 to \$4; Springers, choice, \$80 to \$90; Milksters, choice, \$70 to \$80; Lambs, choice, \$15.50 to \$16.80; do., medium, \$11 to \$12; do., culls, \$9 to \$10; Buck lambs, \$13 to \$13.50; Sheep, choice, \$7.50 to \$8; do., heavy, \$4.50 to \$5.50; do., yearlings, \$8 to \$9; Hogs, L.O.B., \$12; do., off cars, \$13; Select bacon, off cars, \$2.47 premium per head.

Montreal.
Montreal, March 10.—Cattle, butcher steers, choice, \$8.50; good, \$7.50 to \$8; medium, \$6.50 to \$7; common \$5.75 to \$6.25; butcher heifers, good \$6.50 to \$7; medium \$5.35 to \$6.25; common \$4 to \$5.50; butcher cows, good \$5.50,

THE WHIG'S ZOO

YOU'VE heard the dewy Woodpecker
In early morn'g or late,
A drumming on a tree trunk
While calling forth his mate.
This little bird has spots of white
On feathers very dark.
He eats of insects that he pecks
From underneath tree bark.

medium \$3.50 to \$5; canners, \$2; cutters, \$2.25 to \$2.75; butcher bulls, good \$5.50 to \$6; common, \$3.50 to \$4.50. Good veal, \$10.50 to \$11; medium, \$9 to \$10; common, \$8 to \$9. Ewes, \$6 to \$7; lambs, good, \$13 to \$14. Hogs, mixed lots of good weight and quality brought \$13.50; poorer quality and lighter weight \$12.75 to \$13.25; selects for \$14.25 and sows \$11.

Buffalo.
Buffalo, March 10.—Cattle, shipping steers, \$8.50 to \$10.85; butchers, \$8 to \$9.50; yearlings, \$3.50 to \$11.50; heifers, \$4.50 to \$9; fair to choice cows, \$3.25 to \$6.50; canners and cutters, \$2.25 to \$3.25; balls, \$3.25 to \$6.25; stockers and feeders, \$4 to \$7.50; fresh cows and springers, active and strong \$35 to \$110 per head. Calves, choice, \$14 to \$14.50; fair to good, \$12.50 to \$13. Culls, \$8 to \$12; heavy, \$6 to \$8; grassers, \$3 to \$5; Hogs, heavy and mixed, \$14.40 to \$14.50; yorkers, \$14.25 to \$14.40; light workers, \$13.50 to \$14; pigs, \$13.50; roughs, \$12 to \$12.25; stags, \$6 to \$8. Sheep and lambs, lambs, \$10 to \$11; yearlings, \$10 to \$15; wethers, \$11 to \$12; ewes, \$3 to \$10.50; mixed sheep, \$10.50 to \$11.

Chicago.
Chicago, March 10.—Cattle, best matured steers, \$11.50; handy weights and mixed yearlings, upward to that price; part load strictly choice long yearlings, \$12.50; relatively few steers to killers under \$8.50; bulk, \$8.75 to \$10.75; firm trade of all classes she-stock; bulls strong; best bolognas, \$5.15 to \$5.25; few \$5.35 and better; vealers unevenly lower; mostly 25 to 50c off; less desirable quality considered bulk to packers, \$11 to \$12; few \$12.50; shipping demand narrow, mostly \$13 to \$13.50; broad demand for meagre supply stockers and feeders at strong to 15c higher; bulk, \$7 to \$8; weighty kind, \$3.25 to \$3.35.

Montreal.
Montreal, March 10.—Butter—Creamery, solid, 35c per lb.; prints, 36c per lb.; cooking, 29c to 30c per lb. Lard—20-lb. pall, 20c; prints, 21c. Eggs—Specials, 37c; extras, 40c; firsts, 37c. Dressed poultry—Milkfed, chickens, 35c to 38c per lb.; broilers, 38c to 42c; selected chickens, 28c to 32c; turkey, 38c to 40c; ducks, 25c to 35c; green ducks, 30c to 38c per lb.; geese, 21c to 25c. Dressed hogs—Fresh killed abattoir stock, 18c per lb. Maple Syrup—Dark, \$2 per gallon; small tin, \$1.50 to \$1.75; choice sugar, 16c to 18c per lb. Flour—First patents, \$11.10 per bbl.; per 95-lb. bag, \$5.55; second patents, \$10.60; strong bakings, \$9.70. Millfeed—Bran in box car lots, \$20.25; shorts, \$22.25; middlings, \$23.25. Rolled oats—Standard grades, \$4 to \$4.10 per 90-lb. jute bags. Potatoes—N.B. Green Mt., 80c per 90 lbs.; Quebec, 70c per bag, bulk. Hay—Quebec, \$14 to \$15; No. 3 timothy, \$12.50 to \$13.50, delivered to Montreal.

Two large bunches of white violets are worn on a black lace dress in an effective manner, being worn at the low waistline over each hip. You can accumulate a lot of wrong ideas by believing all you hear. Even in handshaking sometimes there's policy.

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