

HOW SIR JOHN CARLING AIDED CONFEDERATION

Hitherto Unrecorded Story of
How "John A." and Geo.
Brown Were Brought To-
gether.

(The London, Ont., Free Press.)

Few people in Canada, and only a very small circle in London, are aware of the part played by Sir John Carling in bringing into effect the measure which saved the Canadian Confederation. This unassuming, quiet, old gentleman, who has served longer than any living Canadian in the councils of the nation, seldom speaks of the great part he has taken in the country's affairs. Sir John then, as now, was trusted by his opponents as well as his friends, and it was to this fact more than anything else that confederation is due.

Confederation had been urged by politicians for more than two decades, but the extreme bitterness of party feeling and the personal animosity existing between John A. Macdonald and George Brown were insurmountable barriers.

If these two great men could be brought together—they had not spoken to each other for several years—confederation might be consummated.

Those who knew the two leaders had little hope of renewing friendship between them. Brown hated Macdonald because of some personal traits of character, and Macdonald despised Brown because of the bitter personal attacks of The Globe. Few believed the gulf between them could be bridged.

But it was bridged. John Carling was a personal friend of both the men, and it was through his offices that they were brought together and jointly guided the Canadian ship through one of the most perilous passages in its history.

In 1864 political conditions were nearing a crisis in the two Canadas. "Whither are we drifting?" was the question asked on every hand, in the press, on the public platform and in private conversation. The parties in the house were so evenly divided that it was impossible for either party to carry on the responsibilities of government satisfactorily.

The Macdonald-Tache government had first been defeated by a majority of two, and the ministers did not know what to do, for it seemed as if a regular deadlock had been reached. It was almost certain that if they resigned any government which took their place would be in the same hopeless condition. Finally they decided to ask Lord Monck, the Irish nobleman who was then governor-general, to dissolve parliament, in the faint hope that, though scarcely a year had passed since the last general election, one party might this time gain a majority strong enough to enable them to carry on the government.

Before this resolve was laid before Lord Monck, a little event happened, a chance

meeting on a railway train, that was big with import to the young and struggling colonies.

Parliament was meeting at Quebec and Mr. John Carling represented this city therein. He was on his way to the ancient capital when Mr. George Brown came on board the same train at Toronto. They were glad to see each other, and though politically opposed discussed in a friendly way the troubled conditions through which the country was passing. They talked of the coming convention of the Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island to discuss their confederation, and the benefits to be gained therefrom were being enumerated.

As they talked it seemed as if all was brightness and prosperity ahead for the provinces down by the sea, but the exact opposite for the two Canadas. Maybe annexation to the United States was not far off for them.

Suddenly Mr. Brown straightened himself in his seat, and with a voice choking with patriotic emotion he said:—"Carling, if Mr. Macdonald will come out fairly and honestly for the confederation of all the British North American colonies he can save his country and make a great name for himself."

"How will that help matters if you and your party continue to oppose him?" asked the younger statesman.

"I pledge you my word, if he does, I will help and support him by every means in my power," responded Mr. Brown.

"May I tell Mr. Macdonald what you have just told me?" again asked Mr. Carling.

"You may," was the answer.

As soon as Mr. Carling reached Quebec he at once went to his chieftain and related the conversation. "John A." was profoundly moved at this overture from the man whom he considered his bitter personal enemy. He did not hesitate, however. His country was in too great straits for him to allow personal feelings to stand in the way. On Mr. Carling's advice he went to Mr. Brown, and the first practical step toward confederation was taken.

Just how great an influence Mr. Carling's conversation with Mr. Brown at this chance meeting on a railway train had in bringing him to a decision will never be known, but certain it is that to the then member for London the Liberal leader first expressed his desire to help his opponent.

Brown and two of his supporters were invited to enter the government, and it was decided to send a delegation to the maritime convention at Charlottetown and

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HEMP IN TEXAS

suggest to them not only the union of the three provinces, but of the five. The result was that the delegates of the maritime provinces, instead of going on with their own scheme, promised to go to Quebec a few weeks later to discuss the confederation of all the provinces.

When they came they were royally feted, the cities of Quebec and Ontario vying with each other to show them honor. London was among the number, and here the maritime delegates were entertained at a magnificent ball and a banquet.

After this it was only a question of details.

The valuable nature of the work now being carried on in Texas by the United States Agricultural Department is again shown by the discovery that the "aloe" or hemp plant can be successfully grown in the Southwest Gulf coast country. Experiments have been carried on the last year and the horticulturists are convinced that this valuable addition can be made to the list of Texas crops.

It has long been the theory that the hemp plant would not grow successfully in any section of the world except the

Philippine Islands. Efforts have been made to transplant it to Africa, India and South America, but with little success. Heretofore Manila has had a monopoly of the hemp trade and the finest ropes and cordage come from that city.

The hemp plant is a variety of banana and has exactly the same appearance as the broad leaved plants found growing in many San Antonio yards. It was quite by accident that the discovery was made that the hemp plant could be successfully grown in Texas.—San Antonio Express.

THE CHEESE MARKET

(Montreal Star.)

The cheese market this week rules very firm.

This is due to the high prices in the country, but the response from England at the higher level has not, so far, been encouraging.

The opinion is prevalent among certain local dealers that the top has been reached for some little time, and as the July make generally sells for less than the June cheese it is not improbable that the prices will show a decline in the near future.

The English make continues heavy, and sells at very reasonable prices compared with the Canadian article.

The recent flurry and advance in the lo-

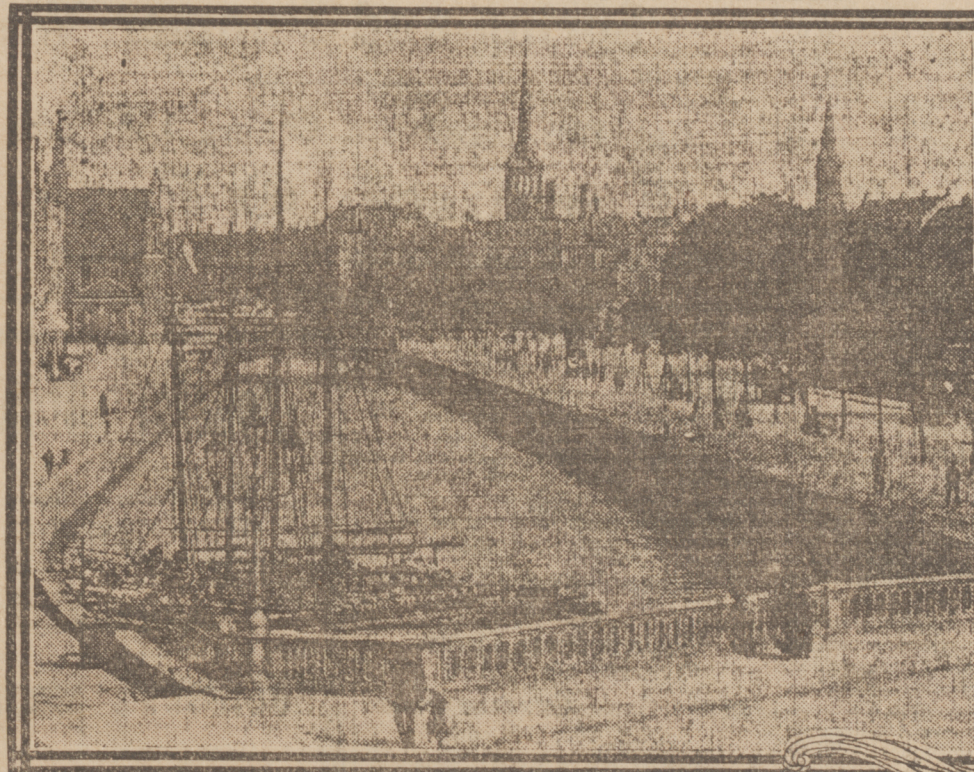
cal prices is undoubtedly due to the small arrivals of cheese during the season compared with last year, but last week the deficiency was nothing like the previous week, there being a difference of only 3,600 boxes less than the same week in 1907.

Reports from various sections today, say rain was badly needed, but the condition has been relieved during the past few days, and a further luxuriant growth of grass for the cattle is anticipated with an increase in the milk supply.

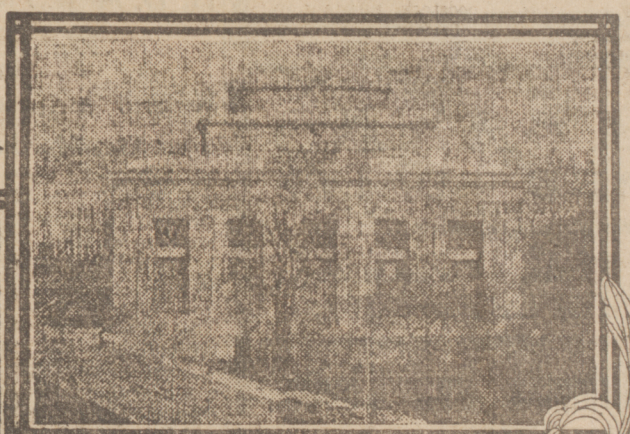
C. S. Harding came home yesterday after a fishing trip to P. E. Island. He says the weather was exceptionally hot there.

COPENHAGEN, THE BEAUTIFUL CAPITAL OF DENMARK

BY DELIA AUSTRIAN



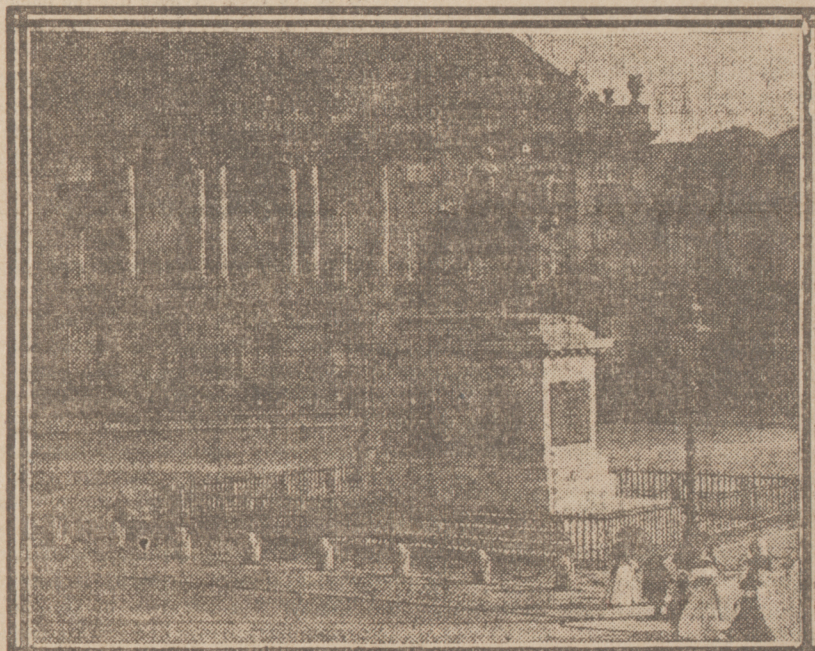
The Canal is Clean and Attractive



Thorvaldsen Museum



Absalon



The Royal Opera House

Though Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark, is a very old city, it has been so completely remodelled in the last half century as to have become a beautiful and interesting capital. It was first called Hafnia, or Merchant Harbor, because traders and fishermen gathered there, attracted by the rich herring fisheries of the sound.

The town was first known in the eleventh century as a simple trading town. It was not until the reign of Christian the IV, that its establishment was begun. This most popular of Danish kings planned all the improvements carried on two centuries after his rule. He began the work by raising an embankment around the castle and strengthening the fortifications. It was nearly a century later when the new quarter was incorporated with the town.

But this century marks an era of great civic improvement. The old ramparts were leveled and new fortifications erected. Many handsome boulevards have been laid out between the ramparts and the lakes, and the suburbs beyond the lakes have been given to the city. Copenhagen may be divided into the old city within the ramparts and the new city with handsome squares and broad boulevards. The streets in the old town were once narrow and winding, but they have been straightened and widened, while the narrow channel that divided the old town into two small parts has been spanned by several handsome bridges. Because of these improvements there is very little medieval look to the old part of the town. The newer part has many handsome buildings, such as the Royal Theatre, the Royal Mint, the Polytechnic Institute and the Art Museum.

A fitting introduction to this beautiful city is the king's new square, situated near the centre of the old town. This square is exceedingly large and irregular in shape. Thirteen streets go out from it as spokes in a wheel; the handsomest of these are Ostergade, Gøttersgade, Bredgade

and Holmen's Canal. In the middle of this large square is a handsome statue of Christian the V., done by a great Danish sculptor. On the east side running up from the harbor and the lake, is the Royal Theatre. This palace was once occupied by the queen dowager, Charlotte Amalie, but is now used for the spring exhibition. On the other side of the square is the Royal Theatre, an imposing building in the Renaissance style. The main entrance is surmounted by a colossal bronze group of Apollo and the Muses and Pegasus at the spring of Castalia. In the vestibule are marble statues of Danish poets. The handsome foyer is adorned with a number of interesting marble busts of famous Danish dramatists, composers and actors, and a bas-relief of Ophelia, modelled and presented by Sarah Bernhardt to the opera house. The auditorium is large and spacious and is handsomely decorated, especially the ceiling, where are seen the nine muses. There is a drop scene representing winged Genii drawing aside a curtain.

On the other side of the square is a handsome palace, once occupied by a prince, but now used for a bank. Walking along Holmen's Canal, one passes another handsome building and in front is a great monument to the beloved naval hero, Niels Juel. It is made of old cannons. A splendid bridge spans the castle island with the main land and this offers a fine view of the harbor. It was here the large Christianborg Castle once stood; it was destroyed by a fire and is now a pile of ruins; all that remains are four bronze figures which once adorned the court. These figures represent strength, wisdom, justice and health. In 1903, the occasion being the King's fortieth jubilee, it was decided to rebuild the castle; it will probably be a building of great splendor.

In no European city are old buildings making room so quickly for new ones. A masterpiece of modern architecture is the new Glyptotek, the gift of Mr. Jacobson,

a wealthy brewer and a great patron of art. Though the collection contained in this building was only started in 1887, it is one of the best north of the Alps. At present there are only three bronze figures, the Laocoon, Moses, and a statue of Dido. The entrance hall is large and stately. It is supported by eight yellow fluted columns and 18 figures of Danish queens. The rooms are built on both sides, one for Danish and the other for modern French sculpture. Bismarck, one of Thorvaldsen's most enthusiastic pupils, has many splendid achievements here; the most attractive of these is his "Achilles," a perfect expression of manly courage. The young Greek warrior is seated on a rock; one foot rests on it; the other is placed on the ground; both arms are resting on one knee, and though the muscles are relaxed, the quiver with vitality. Far lovelier is Jerichan's "Eve Appearing Before Adam." His expression is that of wonderment and hers of girlish innocence. Her sweetness and strength blend and balance harmoniously. Every detail, even to the flowers bound about her forehead, are carved with charm and grace. The gallery has some splendid statues symbolising music. One shows a nude figure standing on a rock calling and filled with wonderment because the sound is brought back to her.

The French school of sculpture has contributed many beautiful figures of music, of which the most attractive is by Delaplanche. To him music stands for a young girl with a laurel wreath about her brow. She is singing, her voice tuned to the notes of a violin. Chayeu is another French sculptor well represented in this gallery. His "Joan of Arc" is wonderfully beautiful; he shows her as a simple shepherdess spinning while watching the flocks out in the field. The diadem is laid aside, for she has just received a vision which tells her that she is destined to save her country, to lead the army on to victory. Rodin, who is popular the world over, is nowhere so well represented as

in this museum. Here are seen primitive man and woman held in embrace, their lips sealed with a warm kiss. A very different theme treated in a masterful manner is "Le Penseur, the Thinker," a man who is absorbed in thought, as his lowered head and tense expressions show. The original of this is in front of the Pantheon. In the same gallery is seen his "John the Baptist," which has caused so much discussion because of its human expression.

This gallery opens into a large court adorned with a large fountain, potted flowers and statues. The opposite wing is built like a Greek temple, supported by a mass of marble pillars. In this part are seen some of the greatest Greek originals found north of Italy.

Though the library of Copenhagen dates from the time of Frederick III, its 30,000 books and 20,000 manuscripts have been placed in a new building. This is of pressed brick and is adorned with a bas-relief of a Viking ship. A long flight of stairs leads to large reading and stacking rooms. A rival is the town hall, another of the new buildings of which Copenhagen is justly proud. It took ten years to build and cost nearly \$10,000,000. It is built of brick and is trimmed with limestone and granite. The architecture is composite, including Italian, medieval and Italian Renaissance. The principal facade has a small balcony, flanked by two bronze statues in beaten copper representing the founder of the city. At the eastern angle of the main building is a tall, graceful clock tower, with a copper sheathed sphere, affording a splendid view of Copenhagen. At the corner of the battlements are turrets and two polar bears. At the corner of the south facade are

two bronze statues of a policeman and a fireman. In the main entrance hall is a large frieze, representing the coats-of-arms of different guilds. The rooms are arranged about a court and are covered with a splendid glass roof. In the main building are found the council chamber, the library and a splendid banquet hall. In the wing is an inner court, laid out with trees and flowers. In front of the town hall is a space shaped like a shell, adorned with gardens and a bronze fountain.

Thorvaldsen, the greatest Danish sculptor, has contributed much to the glory of his city. All of his work to be found in Copenhagen is stored in the museum bearing his name and the Free Kirk. The exterior of the building is exceedingly simple. Its only decoration is a frieze, representing the master's homecoming after a 23-year stay in Rome, where the Danish government had sent him for study. Man of genius, though Thorvaldsen was, he was greatly improved by his studies in Italy. Many of his greatest statues have the strength and power which belong to Michael Angelo, with the ease and grace of Canova. Every statue is as fine as a cameo, and it is hard to believe that marble may be made so plastic. Exquisitely delicate in thought and handling are two reliefs of Night and Morning. Morning is represented as an angel scattering through air, scattering roses. Her path is illumined by Cupid bearing a torch. Night is represented as an angel wafted through air, holding two children in her arms.

Though Thorvaldsen never consciously imitated the Greek masters, he understood their art, and his modeling has much of the same lightness and plasticity as is seen in his Venus and Mercury. This

Venus is as lovely as the Venus de Milo. She rests as though she had just come out of her bath, and is looking at the apple which Paris has bestowed on her. A worthy companion piece is the Mercury; the handsome youth rests on a bough with a reed instrument in one hand and a half-hidden sword in the other. His timid expression shows that he loves to handle his musical instruments more than his sword.

But the sculptor's greatest strength and daring is seen in his Hercules after his victory; he holds a club in one hand and the skin of a lion in the other. Every muscle no less than the pose shows strength and daring. One of the most delicate and difficult of the friezes is Alexander's Entry into Babylon, which was executed for the Quirinal at Rome, when Napoleon was expected there; Alexander is seen driving a chariot while his subjects bring home tribute and scatter his path with flowers. The simplicity of the man is shown in his tomb—a plain marble slab covered with ivy. The Free Kirk boasts of having many of his statues bring home tribute and scatter his path with flowers. The simplicity of the man is shown in his tomb—a plain marble slab covered with ivy. The Free Kirk boasts of having many of his statues bring home tribute and scatter his path with flowers. The simplicity of the man is shown in his tomb—a plain marble slab covered with ivy.

Many of the old houses have been torn down in recent years to give room for modern apartments. But there are few attractive private houses compared with those seen in Holland and England. Copenhagen has worked hard and long to

enlarge and to embellish her streets. The longest and most beautiful is Langelinie, with driving roads and bicycle paths, and shaded the entire length with large maples. The road commands a splendid view of the ramparts, the Royal Yacht Club and the shipping yards.

Superior to the streets are the gardens. Some of these are among the most beautiful in Europe. The Botanical Gardens are wonderfully beautiful. The grounds are laid out with a large variety of rare plants. Along with these are great beds of foreign flowers, honeysuckles, Junos, roses and ramblers. It is further adorned with artificial trees and small bridges banked with flowers. The gardens have a hot-house and aquarium stocked with fish from all over the world. A smaller park is the Kongens Have, a beautiful garden laid out in the French style. In it are two statues, one to Hans Andersen and the other to Queen Amalie.

The bettering of sanitary conditions has not been lost sight of in the beautifying of the city, though a large part of the poorer population live in cellar dwellings and considerable overcrowding exists in the older part, much has been done to better the homes of the working people. The medical association has erected picturesque rows of cottages, each containing three rooms and a small kitchen, for which the rent is only about \$1 a week. The environs of Copenhagen are as attractive as the city itself. The country around includes great forests of pine and oak; interspersed are large wheat fields with neat frame cottages. Beyond is Fredericberg Castle, which rises from two little islands as a wonderful example of Danish renaissance. The outer court is decorated with many handsome friezes, especially beautiful is the marble representing Neptune's Rule. The most interesting relics are the parchment paintings which illustrate the history of Harold and Canute. In the dining hall is the hearth at which the meats were roasted and the long table where the King and his guests dined. A beautiful drive through large pine forests leads to Fredericberg Castle. This is the autumn residence of the royal family. It has a beautiful outlook on the lake. The castle is built in Italian style. The park is the handsomest in Europe. Lying in interest in Helsingør, for here Hamlet is supposed to have lived. Across the road on the hill lie the ruins of his castle, two mounds of stones mark the resting place of Hamlet and Ophelia. Never does a great actor or actress come here without placing flowers on the graves.

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