## IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

## Col. Denison's Address in Orange Hall Last Wednesday Night.

The Man and the Theme Attracted Universal Attention-Remarks by Several Local Speakers, The Resolution That was Passed.

volt., with an audience of representative thinking men and prominent ladies who had gathered to hear Col. G. T. ions and a powerful fleet, including Denison, president of the Canadian Swanch of the British Elmoire League. And they were richly repaid for their

with bronzed alert features, steel grey hair, black moustache and keen eyes, is an ideal presentation of the military type of manhood. He is saturated with his subject, and in its clear presentation confines himself strictly to nor fixed organization by which its the matter in hand, avoiding all oraforical flourishes and urging the claims of necessity. In Great Britain itself of his scheme with masterly argument and forceful language that arouses thought, followed by almost inevitable, the country could not produce nearly acquiescence in his hearers. In the enough food to supply its own people, course of an hour he discussed the duty of Canadians to the empire of bargo by inimical countries England which they form a part both regard- might be starved out. Between the ing trade development and defense, and in conclusion offered a remedy for present conditions.

Rev. Robert Wilson, Ph. D., presidthe local branch of the league, filled the chair and introduced the

COL DENISON

in arising expressed his pleasure at for the first time, visiting St. John, a city always of interest to him on account of its association with the land-ing of that devoted band of Loyalists who for their love of the British flag and British traditions had, in 1783, left their homes and property and started life anew in New Brunswick. His interest was the greater because a great grandfather of his had been among the mumber. These men, he said, brought with them the idea of a United Empire, and all talk of imperial federatheir dream now about to be realized.

The foundation of the British Empire League upon the ruins of the old Imperial Federation League was then discussed and the story told of the manner in which the Canadian remnant of the former society was in 1894 the cause of the founding in England names of many cabinet ministers and other men of national prominence in its executive. The condition of public Then the Manchester school of little Englanders considered the advised them to take their freedom and go. That feeling aroused a counstitute and subsequent organizations with the same idea were founded until a stronger sentiment in favor closer unity than ever before.

wing had alike been great. In Canada, the imperialistic sentiment had brought us prefential trade with England, imperial penny postage, the Par cific cable scheme, and the duty on sugar to help our compatriots in the West Indies. The same feeling had pire of the great jubilee in 1897, an exhibition of lovalty never exceeded.

men fought for the unity of the Em pire, beside those of Australia and New Zealand, and the blood of all the Empire was spilt to keep the flag fly-ing where it had flown before. Now everything seemed in good shape, bu a further step was necessary for we of Britain were confronted with seriou conditions. It was common to say that the British Empire was so strong that no harm could come to it, but this was a dangerous idea. Hopefulness was proper, but not indolence of apathy, or over-comfidence. All great prowers of history had risen, culmin-ated and fallen for just such reasons easily the greatest power in the world, and seemed destined for suthen only 6,000,000 population, but agressiveness never surpassed. S for all her wealth and bravery sunk to a low level and lost all her enterprise had spread her power over all the world. If we wished the Em pire to stand we must draw a les cantile house, it was necessary charge the councils of the Em to open a career for the future, be which the past should seem only

Continuing, the speaker made an claberate comparison between the con-dition of England relative to the rest years ago. Then Russia was dem ized, with practically no army or navy, states, the United States were not to come. England stood redominant with France next. torn the hinding treaties to ribbons and was a great power. Germany was united, with a great army and The question was not one of party

Orange hall was filled on the 28th., navy and was one of the greatest shipping centres in the world. Italy was consolidated, and France possessed an army of three or four millmany submarine boats, an invention England had only begun to experiment with. In England in 1897 we had only an army of 222,000 swelled by the only an army of 222,000 sweller by militia to 665,354. Its navy was larger than any two others, but could not be said to predominate to such an extent as to claim the absolute mastery the seas. The empire was a large col-lection of disjointed powers of im-mense resources, but with no cohesion Agriculture had greatly decreased and so that in a great war by a food emnet imports and exports there was a difference in favor of the former of £207,000,000 annually, and this condition could not continue. The present free trade conditions allowed foreigners to undersell the home manufacturers and to reduce the profits of the people without chance of redress.

> were working for preferential trade within the Empire, because one of its effects would be so to increase the farming industry in Canada and other that in a short time the Empire could produce all its own food. Till then the country was not safe. Col. Denison then told of the efforts of the league in England and the pro-He also related the circumstances connected with the Canadian offer of preferential trade now in existence and of the consequent abrogation by the home government of the German and Belgian treaties. That was four years ago and the way was now open for another step. During the coronation ceremonies next June, he said, an imperial conference would be held, at which our premier would be present. Unless some distinct step in advance is taken then the business would go back, and he considered that the people of Canada should let their repre-sentatives know that they had some fixed plan that they wished proposed. Before introducing his plan, the speaker in discussing the juty of Canadians toward the Empire, gave a series of interesting figures regarding relative war taxes supported by dif-ferent countries. If Canada vitre independent and compelled to contribute an amount for national defence proportionate to that paid by the British taxpayer, it would cost the courtry \$29,700,000 per annum, or about \$5.40 per capita. In proportion to the Unit-ed States, it would cost \$30,000,000, or and defence last year only cost us \$2,212,000, or about 40 cents per capita, while every other country paid from countries by the ratio of total expenditure to that for military purposes, Canada to be equal to Great Britain would have to pay for defense \$16,000,-000 annually. According to the ratio of imports to exports Canada, in proportion to England, would have to contribute \$21,000,000. Comparing the re-lative value of the shipping of these two countries and the amount spent in its naval defense, it would cost Can-ada on that basis \$950,000 per annum. According to these figures he pointed out that it was plain we were not ing our duty as citizens of the Empire. At the imperial conference in 1887, Australia offered £175,000 a year for naval defense, but Canada refused to give anything and never did till during the late war ..

> frid would be asked what Canada was going to do, and before that occurred representative that they were willing to do their duty. The proposition for the consolidation of the Empire for efence, advanced after careful de-10 per cent, on every article of foreign the money so received should be deposited as an imperial defense fund. This should be controlled by a council sentatives, with representatives from each colony, which should say how would secure the cohesion of the Empire without affecting local autonomy and would consolidate all our forces in our own defense. By pay from five to ten million dollars, but on every article of produce or manufacture we exported we would vantage over every foreigner, the re-sult of which would be to help build up our country by fostering industries and bringing immigrants under the flag who would otherwise be scattered, and so retain the resources of the Empire within the Empire. He was sure the people of Canada would take this matter up. Many of our leading men had pronounced themselves in favor of it, and Sir Wilfrid himself, judging by his own speech delivered after his return from England in 1887, was a believer in interpreferential trade. The objection then was the existence of the terman and Belgian treaties, which had since been removed by their abrogation, and he would now undoubtedly make another trial to attain that end.

politics, but affected the whole Empire as well as Canada. Col. Denison then league's proposition in favor of the establishment of stations in Canada for the training of a naval reserve for ise in time of war. For this purpose odern guns and barracks were necessary, and if these were placed at St. John, Charlottebown and Quebec they would serve likewise as a much needed defense. It was monstrous that St. John, Canada's largest port, should be left at the mercy of any stray cruiser. All required was a few powerful guns at different points to the harbor entrance, and these would be exactly what was necessary for the training of a naval reserve. He had spoken to members of the government on the matter on different occasions, and Sir Louis Davies had promised it should be done, but either apathy or red tape had prevented action as yet. If it is considered to our advantage, he s in closing, to remain within the Empire and to keep that Empire in the best condition, we must be ready take up our burdens with the rest. If we were independent or a part of the United States we would have to spend far more. If we desired to stay in the npire we should work to mainta its strength, and the most practical and the simplest means toward that end were those pi posed by the Brit-ish Empire League

Geo. Robertson, M. P. P., expresse his appreciation of the importance of the lecture and the thoughts thus brought before the people of St. John. He was sure that Canada could not escape her responsibility in the matter and would not if she could. Any man or country worthy of liberty should b prepared to defend it, for competition among nations, as in business, merciless. Canadians, man for man, were the equals of any in the world, and were citizens of an Empire worth living or dying for. Considering the protection afforded us by England's navy, it became us to bear our share in the expense, which should not be considered as a burden but rather as the premium for insurance against any attack. It was a shame for Can-The British Empire League, he said, ada to allow herself to be develat others' expense, and we should ris and take our proper places in the Em pire. He approved heartily of Col. Denison's scheme, and offered the fol-

lowing resolution: This meeting is of the opinion that a special duty of five to ten per cent, should be imposed at every port in the British possessions on all foreign goods, the proceeds to be devoted to imperial defence, by which each part would not only be doing its duty toward the common defence, but at the same time be receiving a preference over the foreigner in the markets of the empire.

T. D. Hazen, M. P. P. in seconding

J. D. Hazen, M. P. P., in seconding the resolution, spoke of his pleasure in listening to Col. Denison's clear cut John had not know him personally before, it had known of his great vices to the Empire. Mr. Hazen referred to the progress of the imperial idea in this province and the opposi tion it had at first met with. nearly every Canadian was asl that he was not helping to pay for th which was of such advantage to and imperial federation from a d had grown to an acco out. Canada had already done some thing for national defense. She had built the great C. P. R., and during showing all nations that England's colonies, grown to manhood under her with her for the liberty of their broth ers anywhere. The scheme presented was well considered and one which Its effect on the colonies would be a wonderful impetus to agriculture and industries until, if war should come enough to make her independent. It was not a question of politics but one which appealed to every thinking man be able to second the re

G. W. Ganong, M. P. for Charlotte Co., who was greeted with great apwith the principles of the resolution Especially did he approve of Colone Denison's proposition in favor of the establishing of a naval reserve repre senting, as he did, a constituency p sessing so many seamen and fisher-men as Charlotte county. And many of these were drifting into the American service. From all along our coast from Eastport to Charlottetown, ing drawn into the United State At the conference next June Sir Wil- navy and mercantile marine, until, as shown by the reports, for every Ame rican marine disaster Canadian port towns paid the penalty. should give our sailors a chance display their Canadianism. not so modest as a previous speake who said Canadians were the equal of any. Man for man he cons

them the best people in the world, and their type of womanhood the highest. The resolution was here put and

Geo. V. McInerney, ex-M. P., wh was heartily received, thanked the chairman for giving him an opportun-Denison. He was not a member the league, but was in active sym pathy with its purposes. In refutin a speech of Mr. Bourassa's in parlia a speech of Mr. Bourassa's in parliament, he had announced himself as an imperialist, and believed now as them. hampion and defend it. Col. Denihad been the central idea for the salgreat sacrifice for the cause in South more than we gave. So it was wit the scheme presented, which show appeal to all practical men. He mov that the hearty thanks of the meeting be tendered to the lecturer for his grand address.

The motion was seconded by Sena tor Wood, who stated that while esforced by recent events to conclude that if we were to remain of the Britemain firm, we must take a greater part in all of her wars and contribute more to their cost. He was favorably

Ought, it would seem, to give exemption from the diseases which prey upon the residents of thickly populated cities. residents of thickly populated cities. But there is no exemption from disease, and in the country, as in the city, one may see the cheeks grow hollow and the eyes grow dull while the frame wastes away with that terrible disease, con-

weak lungs are made strong by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures obstinate and stubborn coughs, bronchitis, bleeding of the lungs and other symptoms which, if neglected or unskillfully treated, terminate fatally in consumption. The action of Golden Medical Discovery in the curing of wasting diseases is entirely philosophic. Emaciation, and consequent loss of Emaciation, and consequent loss of weight, are among the most striking symptoms of what are known as wasting diseases. The body is not being adequately nourished, and the cause of this lack of nourishment is not lack of food nourishment is not lack of food but lack of ability in the stomach and the other organs of digestion and nutri-tion to prepare the food for the assimila-tion and nutrition of the body. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and the organs of digestion and nutrition, and so enables the body to be nourished back to strength in the only way by which strength can come; that is, by food perfectly digested and assimilated.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery in the contains and the organs of the contains and the contains a is a temperance medicine. It contains no alcohol, neither opium, cocaine or

any other narcotic. Accept no substitute for "Discovery." There is nothing "just as good "for you, though many things may pay the dealer

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mpressed with the scheme propos nen of common sense. It was a practical, simple means of raising a large sum of money without imposing any hardships on the people of the Empire The free trade feature should com-mend itself for its tendency to increase trade within the Em The motion was heart'ly carried and extended by Dr. Wilson to the lecturer who briefly expressed his appreciation of his reception.

IN DEATH NOT LONG DIVIDED.

(Yarmouth Telegram, Nov. 29th. In our obituary column today will e found the names of two of the oldest residents of Yarmouth county, Mr. ham, who died within a few days of each other. Mrs. Morton died on the 11th Nov., aged 81 years and 4 months and Mr. Morton passed away on the 19th, aged 91 years and 5 months. They eave four daughters, Mrs. J. K. West ham, and two others who now resi in the states. /

## SAYS THEY'RE **HEAVEN-BORN**

A lady in writing of her faith in Dr Chronic Dyspepsia was her "cross,"

Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets is not a long edious treatment. They work in nature's way—nuckly, effectively and harmlessly. They're andy to carry. Take one or two after eating, her prevant standards. hey prevent stomach distress, cure the worst ases of Indigestion and Dyspepsia, keep the serve centres well in hand, and they're pleasant SOLD BY M. V. PADDOCK.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec) I.—Official reports received here from Mush are to the effect that Andranik, a leader of Armenian bandits, has again occupied an Armenian monastery in the neighborhood of Mush, where he and his forces are surrounded for a second time by Turkish troops. Fresh Turkish outrages on Armenians are reported from the Mush, Sassum and Bitlis districts.

WABASH HORROR.

And Was Not Responsible for the Greatest Railway Slaughter of Recent Years.

ADRIAN, Mich, Nov. 29.-Just before the coroner's inquest on the Wabash R. R. wreck adjourned today, Conductor Trowl of the ill-fated imnigrant train, testified as to the number of persons who were on that train. According to his statement there were 190 passengers on board. When he was ordered to meet the

He had no warning that anything was wrong until he felt the shock. He had 181 passengers out of Detroit. He got his figures from the collector on the train. He and his collector got the names of eighty-eight saved. A number of passengers, he said, got away, whose names he did not get. Aside from this record he had means of knowing how many were kil-

The inquest was adjourned until Tuesday next.

ADRIAN, Mich., Nov. 29.-It is beeved that the last of the bodies reseneca Wednesday night and brough here has been identified. Mayor Reynolds today received a telegram dated Sherman, Texas, saying: ticket sold here to Chatham, Ont., was injured?" Mayor Reynolds wired back remains will be ordered shipped to noon in Oak Grove cemetery. are four caskets filled with these

into the disaster at 10 o'clock this morning in the court house building

tin of the Wabash east-bound train which was in collision with a west-bound train near Seneca, Wednesday night, causing the loss of about eighty lives, said today that the orders given him at Montpelier were to pass the west-bound at Seneca. "My orders," said he, "which I took to Engineer Strong and read over to him, and which agreed with his orders, read: No. 4 engine 609, will meet No. 3 engines 88 and 151, at

sult in Nasal Catarrh. Unless a radical cure is obtained, the Bronchial tubes and finally the lungs becomes affected. Nothing cures colds so quickly and pleasantly as Catarrhozone. The inspector of Mines for Nova Scotia, Mr. Neville, says, "Ca-tarrhozone is the best remedy I have ever used. It cured me of Catarrh of nmend such a satisfactory re-Catarrhozone is a safeguard against Colds, Coughs and Catarrh. church, theatre or street cars. Simp ly inhale Catarrhozone and it cure Price, \$1.00. Small size, 25 cents. Druggists or Polson & Co., Kingston,

Maine,

LEWISTON, Me., Nov. 29.—One of the best sparring exhibitions ever held in City Hall, Lewiston, was pulled off Friday night by the Skocum Club. There were at least 1,200 people present, and all were well rewarded for their time and money.

The principal bout of the evening was between Mike Sears of Lewiston and Arthur Cote of Biddeford, in which they fought tenrounds to a decision. Sears was the undisputed winner and received the decision amid a storm of applause. Sears out-genrounds to a decision. Sears was the undisputed winner and received the decision amid a storm of applause. Sears out-generalled the Biddeford man and landed at least three blows to Cote's one.

As a preliminary to the main fight Geo.
Phalan of Portland and Max Cote of Bidde-

Conductor Martin Carried Out His

Continental limited he was at Holloway, and received his orders from Operator Martindale. He read the order in the presence of the operator and took three copies, giving two to the two engineers of his train and retaining one himself. The engineer of engine 151 received the order first. each instance when the order was de-livered by him the fireman was pre-sent. He understood the train was to sidetrack at Seneca for the Continen-

overed from the Wabash wreck near advise if Ann Upton, an old lady, with a description of the woman and the Texas today. All the burned and blackened fragments of what were once numan bodies have been placed in caskets and will be buried this after-

Coroner Hamilton began an inques

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 29.—An interview his evening with Thomas E. Moran, deputy ustoms collector at this port, bears out he estimates that at least eighty lives were lost in Wednesday night's collision on the Wabash railway near Seneca. The two immigrant cars, in which the greatest loss o life occurred, were part of the immigrant train which crossed Detroit river from Canada on the fery beat Great Western or Wednesday afternoon. Deputy Moran in spected the baggage of its passengers, and he says that there were one hundred Italians in the two cars, at the very least calculation In addition to these there were ten more if sday night's collis

in the two cars, at the very least calculation, in addition to these there were ten more in the smoking car, which was ahead of the wo immigrant cars.

Official advices to Supt. Burns of the Wabash say that of the Italians in the wreck 20 secaped unhurt and were taken to St. Louis. Fifteen are in the company's hospital at Peru, Ind.; there are six others in Peru, and was are near Adrian injured. Subtracting

Just a Cold in the Head!

But if followed by another cold, or some extra exposure, is liable to re-

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IN DENSE FOG

Two San Francisco Ferry Boats Crash Together.

The San Rafael Went Down-All Her Three Hundred Passengers But Three Rescued -Some Twenty Injured.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.-Three lives were lost in a collision between the ferry boats San Rafael and Sausalito last night. Those drowned were: W. G. Crandall, secretary of the Long Syrup Works; George Treadway. waiter on the San Rafael, and the three-year-old son of Mrs. Waller of Ross Valley. The body of Crandall

was washed ashore at Angel Island today. In the panic that followed after the boats collided about 20 passengers were more or less injured. Mrs. Waller of Ross Valley was on the San Rafael with her two little children, a boy and a girl. The girl was safely from the San Rafael to the S from the San Rafael to the Sausalito Mrs. Waller had the little boy in he sinking steamer gave a sudden lurch and the little fellow was thrown from her arms. The mother cried frantically for some one to rescue the boy, but it could not be dome

Treadway was pinioned by the splintering timbers when the Sausalito struck, and after some difficulty was extricated. He was hurried to the upper deck of the injured vessel, and that was the last seen of him, accord-

ing to the survivors. If there were more than three persons drowned it will not be known for several days. No other persons are

reported missing.
At least 200 people were on the San Rafael. After the boats struck, the Sausalito was brought up alongside the sinking San Rafael. It was fifteen minutes at least before the latter vessel went down. The gave ample time to transfer the passengers. Captain McKenzie of the San Rafael said the fog was as dense as he had

ever seen it on the bay, which he has stopped my boat and blew the danger signal. The Sausalito answered with I kept her backing all the time, for I wanted to take unusual precautions. While we were backing I suddenly saw light steaming head on, under slow bell, toward my boat. She was scarcely a boat's length away when I first

"The women and children began to scream, and many of the men became greatly excited. I held my post and sent my mate below to find out the extent of the damage and to quiet the passengers. My crew took their pro-per positions, and, as far as they were corcerned, they kept their h worked according to their accident

saw her. The Sausalito crashed into the San Rafael just a little forward of

tain Tribble of the Sausalito to stand alongside and pass us a line, which he did. I then set about to do what I the Sausalito. We lowered three lifeboats and the Sausalito lowered Men, women and children piled into them, but we put most of the passenover the rail.
"Nearly all of the passengers be-

haved very well. They were as cool and nervy a lot of people as I want to find anywhere. If some of the passengers did not jump overboard during the panic immediately following the collision, I should say that there were not any lives lost. I am quite sure that nobody was lost overboard during the transferring of the passenwere hauled aboard with ropes, and everybody that went into the lifeboat that capsized had life preservers on. The San Rafael was the fastest ferry York and was shipped across in pieces, and arrived on this coast in 1877.

10 CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take Laxative Brome Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is en each box. 25c. FESTIVAL

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(From This day is ored alike by lifted glass of the crisp heat bolizes all about in the But the Sco as their race crowd as mu one day of al ting worldly they devote satisfaction a selves and th thecelebration ably going on bration it was in this city is the success o for its other go the taste and mittees in ch tainment, som precedent, wa cessful in its The Exhibit

secured for th mirably, with cold. Steamp over were as naces below co ness of the their welcome guests, hundr their wraps closely as powarmth. W musical selec propriate as after the inn been substant floors cleared one was hap perature of suited. The ated with pra ous magnifice spoken admir visitors a few and rafter w wreathed ev bunting of pu son and blue with multice streamers, for did color ove fair women as to the music smooth floor b Anxious n pleasures of arrived were Roy Campbel

and Mrs. Tho

Mrs. P. R.

eight o'clock.

out the insole bells are Con

side of the Brigade in t pied the chair ker, M. D., of Andrew Mal kenzie, on his Mayor Daniel his left. On were the offic Rankine, Rev Tho Fraser, Major J. J. ( P. R. Inches guests were of rising sea rows of benc and around ing distance. President ( address, after large assem pressing satis the society in in the esteen past year, g George's Soci both of which mended. He significance the history o of which were petuate Scote and principle intercourse land where tioned that t foundation i to 6.019 ca \$33,584 in cha Dr. Walker Society, and Clan McKer

that the preserver and Beable to be pr An overtu here given tafter which Scotch balla with a musi drew an entit he respond with a finely Gregor's Gar insistent end Rev. Dr. of the soci and a' wha and eloque Scotsman g his native remarks he tees upon th and touched Andrew's

the welcome

Society duri

President C

ciety, which sent gather character o trated with dote. The s

were enlarge