

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 25th, 1899.

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Railways and that sort of Thing

There is not wanting abundant evidence that the Provincial Government are fully alive to the precariousness of their tenure of office. They know that their political sins have found them out and that public opinion is against them. All this is evident from the tactics they are just now pursuing. After waiting for several months before allowing their late Attorney-General to accept the position of Judge of the County Court, they then waited almost as long before filling the vacancy in the Executive caused by Judge McDonald's resignation. Finally they appointed an Attorney-General; but up to the present they have not announced the date of election necessitated by his absence from office. The Attorney-General is addressing meetings in his constituency; but does not say when the election is to be. All this shows cowardice. Perhaps by the time the Attorney-General is through with his meetings he will find public opinion so adverse to himself and his Government that he would wish the election might never come. Possibly it is the intention of the Government to bring on the elections in the Belfast and Murray Harbor districts simultaneously. With this object in view and feeling sure that an appeal to the electorate on the Government's record, would mean certain defeat. Consequently they have recourse to all manner of subterfuges in the hope of diverting public attention from the real issues before the people. They evidently pin their faith to the railway and bridge scheme. It is given out in the Government organs that work is to be commenced on the first ten miles of railway commencing about a mile from the Southport ferry. The alleged reason that the line is not commenced at the ferry is that the exact location of the bridge has not been decided upon. How very plausible; what an opportune time to begin building a railway in this climate, just the beginning of winter! Surely the Government do not expect that any number of sane people will take them seriously when they speak of commencing the building of a railway in this Province at this season of the year. To give the deception some appearance of reality, they have actually brought surveyors here, who are now, we understand, camping along the line. These tactics show to what dire straits the Government are reduced; but we shall be greatly surprised if the electors of Belfast and Murray Harbor shall not estimate them at their full value and when the elections come on will return Mr. Irving and Mr. McKinnon to the quietude of their homes and firesides. With such an unenviable record of debt, deficits and deception, and with the asylum scandal exposed to public view, it will take more than sham railway surveys and empty vapors about bridge construction to persuade any number of the intelligent electors of Belfast and Murray Harbor that the Government are any longer worthy of public confidence. With defeat staring them in the face, it is not much wonder that Premier Farquharson and his colleagues find the burden of Government very irksome. The Government are having the unpalatable truth forced upon them that the way of the transgressor is hard.

AT OTTAWA.

A PARTIAL BACK DOWN—HOW MR. TARTÉ FOUGHT TO THE LAST—AGAINST THE PATRIOTIC MOVEMENT AND STILL CLAIMS THE VICTORY—THE PREMIER CONSENTS TO THE DEPARTURE OF THE CORPS.—BUT DELINES TO PAY THE MEN—AND FALSELY BLAMES CHAMBERLAIN FOR THE MONEY AND GOES—A PARTY THAT LOVES ITS ENEMIES.

(Special Correspondence to the Herald.)

OTTAWA, October 20.—Several things have happened since this time last week. It is now just a fortnight since Sir Wilfrid Laurier declared that the Government could not send militia units out of the country except for purposes of Canadian defence, and that the cabinet had no power to spend money in connection with the Transvaal war without the consent of Parliament. Today the officers of the militia department are recruiting volunteers at dress stations in Canada, and a fortnight hence 1,000 Canadian soldiers will have embarked from Quebec for Cape Town or Durban. The Government is paying the cost of outfitting, furnishing the equipment and paying the men down to the time they are landed in Africa. So far the premier has abandoned the position he took when he made his statement to the Toronto Globe which appeared October 5th and was quoted in a previous letter. DOES NOT GO FAR ENOUGH. So much the Government has yielded to the force of a public opinion, which has been raised to a high pitch of enthusiasm. The premier has abandoned his whole position. By sending the troops to South Africa he admits that he has power to send them. By spending money without a vote he says that he has power to do so. If the Government has power to pay the Canadian volunteers up to the time they arrive in South Africa, it has power to pay them while they are abroad. And this is what the people, in the English speaking provinces at least, think that the Government ought to do. By the present arrangement it is proposed to ask the volunteers to serve as British regulars with an allowance of a shilling a day from the imperial treasury, and

nothing from Canada after the arrival of the contingent in Africa. Against this there is the strongest kind of protest. The people of Canada are willing and more than willing to relieve the British Government of all expense connected with this expedition. They are ready to furnish the soldiers and pay them. They are rather ashamed of making a parade of supplying a contingent at the expense of the British taxpayer, who is already furnishing armies and fleets to defend Canada and all the other colonies. It is not a large thing for five millions of Canadian people, whose government claims a surplus of millions of dollars, and which has a militia force of 36,000 men, to send 1,000 troops to Africa free of cost to the Empire. Other colonies, with a much smaller militia and less population have offered to send proportionately larger forces, and to pay the whole bill. Canada, whose people are as ready as those of Australasia both to serve and to pay, has been the last to offer troops, and the only one which has not offered to pay the men.

NOT FAIR TO THE MEN.

Then the volunteers themselves have reason to expect better things. The men will sail from Quebec about the end of this month, with Colonel O'Rourke in command. Colonel O'Rourke served in the Fenian raid and the Northwest rebellion, and was in command at Cut Knife. All the provinces will be allowed to contribute proportionately to this contingent, and a few men will be taken from the Canadian regulars. It is believed that the rule laid down by Mr. Chamberlain in respect to forces privately raised will not be applied to the Canadian force, but that it will be a distinct regiment. It is safe to say that the Canadian government will not be forced another stage, and that the men will receive while in Africa the full pay of Canadian regulars. The Government of Canada will be compelled by public sentiment to do this much, and parliament will support it.

THE RIGHT ARM GONE.

In the midst of these troubles the Government has been mutilated. Less than two years ago in this city, Premier Laurier, standing beside Premier Hardy, declared that the Ontario ministry was the right arm of his own. We all know what has happened the right arm, if it has not offended Sir Wilfrid it has offended the people of Ontario and they are preparing to cut it off and cast it from them. The North Ontario scandal and the West Egin scandal have been followed by the North Waterloo scandal. The latter would have made a fine subject for another McNish confession. On the same day that the court declared Mr. Hardy's supporter assaulted in North Waterloo, and reported a large number of electors for bribery Premier Hardy resigned the premiership, the position of attorney general and his seat in the house. His colleague Mr. Hardy also resigned his seat in the cabinet. The new premier, Mr. Ross, who is really responsible with Mr. Hardy for the machine in Ontario, is trying to patch up the government and will probably attempt to carry the six vacant seats in the usual way. The struggle will be a desperate one, but it will be the end of the Hardy government must go, and Mr. Ross will never be able to bring the condemned craft safe into port. The retiring premier says that he is seeking a retired life, as his health is not good. There is a general feeling of regret that the opportunity to take advantage of the opportunity to go to Paris as one of the commissioners for the great exposition.

THE LIBERALS AND THE GOLDEN RULE.

One passage in Mr. Hardy's valedictory deals with the scandals. He says: "Circumstances of a very painful character have recently transpired, in connection with some of the by-elections which all must deplore, which no one can defend, and which I and my colleagues and the liberal party as a whole unhesitatingly denounce. Neither the government nor any member of the government, nor any Liberal member of the House, had any part in them, or knowledge of them, or sympathy with them. Some of the methods and practices adopted were not those of the Liberal party, nor were they those of the reform candidates, nor, as I have reasons to believe, of the principal organizers acting for the Liberal associations, nor were they the work of true Liberals of the Liberal party."

SIR WILFRID'S APOLOGY.

The premier, in making the Ontario tour, and in his letters replying to Sir Chas. Tupper, is trying to make it appear that he has done all that the home government permitted, while Mr. Tarte informs the people of Quebec that the Canadian government has only done what the home government demanded. Sir Charles Tupper wants Canada to pay the men and send them as a Canadian corps, and not as British regulars, and Sir Wilfrid sends him Mr. Chamberlain's despatch accepting the Canadian troops to be incorporated with regulars and paid as such by the home government. The premier adds that he does not think it his duty to be more than the queen and British government. This is deceptive. The despatch which Sir Wilfrid quotes was not Mr. Chamberlain's reply to the Canadian government's offer of a corps for South Africa. He had no chance to reply to such an offer, for none had been made. Mr. Chamberlain's despatch was sent on the 4th of this month in reply to a message from the Canadian government stating that certain Canadian officers were prepared to raise volunteers for service in Africa. The Canadian government had then offered nothing, not even equipment. In reply to this Mr. Chamberlain sent a despatch informing the government at Ottawa on what conditions these volunteers, raised by individual enterprise, would be received into the imperial army.

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It's so pleasant to take that children cry for it; but it's death to worms of all kinds. DR. LOW'S WORM SYRUP. Price 25c. All dealers.

Canadian government offered a corps of 1,000 men. The government has not yet explained the terms of this offer, which was promptly accepted, but the premier has gone about reading Mr. Chamberlain's reply to the Canadian independent volunteers, as if it were the reply to the government offer, which was made nine days after the despatch was received.

THE GOVERNMENT AT SCHOOL.

So the ministers have learned several things within the past week. They have learned that the government has power to send troops to Africa. They have learned that the government has power to pay them. They have learned that Canada has something to do with the affairs of Africa and other parts of the empire. They have learned that if Mr. Tarte is master of the administration he is not master of the people of this dominion. They have learned that false pleas and ingenious argument and base appeals to the prejudice of race and creed will not head off a loyal people from a patriotic purpose.

OFF IN OCTOBER.

It is expected that the force of 1,000 men will sail from Quebec about the end of this month, with Colonel O'Rourke in command. Colonel O'Rourke served in the Fenian raid and the Northwest rebellion, and was in command at Cut Knife. All the provinces will be allowed to contribute proportionately to this contingent, and a few men will be taken from the Canadian regulars. It is believed that the rule laid down by Mr. Chamberlain in respect to forces privately raised will not be applied to the Canadian force, but that it will be a distinct regiment. It is safe to say that the Canadian government will not be forced another stage, and that the men will receive while in Africa the full pay of Canadian regulars. The Government of Canada will be compelled by public sentiment to do this much, and parliament will support it.

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We also carry a large range of English, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, also English Worsteds and Serges and English Pantings. We have the largest range of Cloth in the city.

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Our Head Milliner, MISS MUTCH, is a born artist, and her large department is FULL of the choicest material for trimming. Plain and embossed Silk Velvets in all the leading shades, Ribbons, Monnets, Tips, Sprays, Plumes, Crowns, Everything. Leave your order for your Wedding Hat and get the best, leave your order for your Fall Hat and get satisfaction.

Herewith is a skeleton front of our large four story brick store. You will see that it is the highest store building in the city. You will also notice that the height of our building stands in marked contrast to our prices; for while our building is the highest, our prices are the lowest.

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Perkins & Co. Victory!

The Boers Defeated in Two great Battles at Glencoe and Elandslaade.

The F. E. Island Com-ting leave this Morning with Colors Flying.

A despatch of the 20th from the London Daily News' Cape Town correspondent says that the Boers attacked Mafeking in force, but were repulsed. The defenders seeing the enemy retreating, pursued them for some distance. Then a feint was made and they commenced to retire on the town, allowing themselves to be driven in by the Boers, who eager to retrieve their position again advanced to the attack and were drawn over Lyddite mines laid for the defence of the town. It is reported that fifteen hundred Boers were killed by the explosion.

THE BATTLE OF GLENCOE. GLENCOE CAMP, Oct. 21.—After eight hours of continuous heavy fighting Falka Hill was carried by the Dublin Fusiliers and the King's Rifles under cover of a well-served artillery fire by the 13th and 69th batteries. The Boers who threatened the British rear have retired. The fight was almost an exact counterpart of that of Majaba Hill, except that the positions of the Boers and British were reversed. Gen. Symons was shot through the thigh, but no bones were broken.

GLENCOE, Oct. 20.—The Boers have just got a reverse which may possibly for a time at any rate check all aggressive action on their part. The British artillery practice in the early part of the day defeated the Boers. The Boers were shot through the thigh, but no bones were broken.

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