

The Star-Weekend Telegraph

VOL. XXXIX.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 31, 1930.

NO. 14.

Remember that a vote for George E. Foster is a vote against St. John, for it is a vote against St. John's best friend, Hon. Andrew G. Blair.

THE TROOPSHIP SHOULD BE REPORTED THIS MORNING.

A False Report Excited Halifax Monday Morning- List of the Men Who Are On Board the Idaho Received by Cable from Cape Town.

Halifax, Oct. 29.—(Special)—Up to two o'clock this morning there is no sign of the Idaho. The report that the troopship was outside yesterday morning created excitement until the day was well advanced. Last night the city was filled with visitors and it presented a fine spectacle in the way of illuminations. Among those arriving were Hon. Dr. Borden, minister of militia; Lieut. Col. Pinaut, deputy minister of militia; Lieut. Col. Vidal, Sir C. A. Pelletier, speaker of the senate, and father of Major Pelletier of the Canadian contingent, besides a number of other prominent men from the upper provinces, who are largely represented. The next time express brought 17 returning Canadian soldiers, who arrived at Quebec Sunday. The men, mostly from the western provinces, are here through the courtesy of the Intercolonial railway, who provides them with free transportation. Yesterday final arrangements for the disembarkation were made and among other things it was decided that if the troopship arrives after 1 p. m., she will be detained at quarantining until next morning.

Now it is generally anticipated the transport will put in appearance by daybreak, yet many fix the time as Wednesday, the captain of the star, Belmont, which arrived Sunday from Cadiz computes from the weather he experienced and the speed of the Idaho that she will reach Halifax this morning. It is not certain yet if the men, who are going to St. John, will leave here on the same night of their disembarkation. This will depend on the arrangements for peeing them off. The upper provinces companies will be sent home by special train the day after landing. It will be the second time that Halifax will give a reception to troops returning from war. The first occasion was when the 62nd and 63rd imperial regiments were welcomed on their landing from the Crimea. Several of these veterans are now living in the city.

CABLED FROM CAPE TOWN.

The Official List of the Men on the Steamer Idaho.

Ottawa, Oct. 29.—(Special)—Following is the list of those on board the Idaho. It was received today by the militia department from Cape Town: Major Pelletier, O. C.; Surg. Major Wilson, W.; Chaplain Picketon, E. A.; Transport and Act. Adj. Winter, C. F.; Color Sergeant Holmes, W.; A. R. Sergt. Hoard, A. G.; Y. M. C. A., Dr. Barrie, H. G.

- 'A' Company. Capt. Barker, Lieut. Marshall; Sergt. Middleton, H.; McGregor, A.; Ramage, G.; Dixon; LeDain; S. Sergt. Freeman; Corp. Hoskins, R. W.; Corp. Rock, H.; Belts Williams, D. F.; Pringle; Holland; Ples, Allen, C.; Anderson, F.; Bird, B.; Balton, T.; Baldwin, J.; Back; Cozzins, H.; Calvert, F.; Cassis, K.; Curtis, W.; Christie, D.; Day, E.; Zekins, T.; Ellis, T. S.; Hector, F.; Henderson, R.; Hospen, E.; Holland, W.; Jones, W.; Jordan, J.; Kidner, R.; Kennedy, D.; King, J.; Love, W.; McHugh, E.; McNabb, M.; McKenzie, M. C.; McCall, A.; Nish, D.; Martin, F.; Pardee, J.; Poiry, S.; Robley, E.; Seeger, J.; Rogers, W.; Small, H.; Seymour, C.; Selan, J.; Simpson, J.; Sherratt, A.; Spence, J. D.; Smith, G.; Traver, W.; Tice, C.; Tomlinson, C.; Warren, W.; Warwick, W.; Wilson, N.; Whitehead, J.; Young, R.; Wally, E.

What British Statesmen Think of the Tupper Preferential Trade Policy.

At Liverpool on October 24 Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exchequer in the government of Lord Salisbury, discussed the possibility of preferential trade. Sir Michael said he did not believe in the idea of preferential duties favoring the colonies and against foreign countries. He stated that such a policy would be dangerous to the foreign trade of Great Britain, which is essential to the prosperity of England. The chancellor of the exchequer entirely sympathized with the remark attributed to Sir Wilfrid Laurier that a national collectivism is not attainable without absolute free trade within the empire. In his opinion, any person in the colonies or here who had different views on the possibility of a solution of the question except on the basis of free trade, was calculating a foundation of sand. Mr. Chamberlain—"On any other basis than that of free trade within the empire, I would not touch it with a pair of tongs." Mr. Ritchie, president of the British board of trade—"A five per cent. preference is the last thing I would be prepared to advocate." Lord Rosebery—"Of all the mad things we have heard in our days, the re-enactment of the corn laws is the maddest we can possibly conceive. Free trade has preserved the empire. I believe an imperial customs union to be an impossibility." Lord Salisbury—"I think we should be hardly behaving respectfully to the colonies if we asked them to send representatives to a conference to discuss the question, when we know that the answer which many of them, at all events many of their statesmen, would give must be met immediately on our part by the information that such a thing is absolutely impossible."

NEW YORK STUDIED BY AIRFEL EXPLOSION.

Seven Story Building Blown Into the Air and Two Solid Blocks of Buildings Set on Fire—Many People Were Killed—The Buildings in the Neighborhood Crumbled and Fell.

New York, Oct. 29.—As the result of a small fire, several successive explosions of chemicals occurred in the drug store at Warren and Greenwich streets today and blew down a dozen buildings and badly damaged a score of others. The loss of life is not known, but from all sources of information it is gathered that there are perhaps the bodies of 30 persons in the ruins, though the cause of the loss and the difficulty of moving it, no body has been removed up to midnight.

The disaster was one of the most terrible that has ever occurred in the city and rivals the Windsor Hotel fire in its appalling results, though in loss of property it will be worse. Chief Crocker, of the fire department, said tonight that the loss to property is full \$1,000,000. The extent of the tremendous catastrophe was more widespread than any has known for a long time. Buildings gave in on themselves or toppled over from other girder structures were knocked down and dangerously great walls, whole structures fell into the streets in piles. People walking through the streets were knocked down and dangerously injured by the heavy timbers, glass and steel; horses were thrown down, wagons, windows, store fronts and buildings were wrecked and blocks in every direction were wrecked and damaged.

At least 30 persons are reported missing and one hundred men, women and children are on the list of the injured. Search for bodies is going on and will be continued all night. Chief Crocker said tonight that no firemen had been killed in flames, all his men having been accounted for.

Another Great Disaster. The long list of fire horrors that have occurred in and around the city of New York, a list that included the Royal Hotel fire, the Park Place disaster, and the Windsor and Hoboken fires, was added today by a fire and explosion that shook the lower end of Manhattan like an earthquake, hurled a seven-story building into the air and blew down a score of others, with a loss of life that only the efforts of the hundreds of men who were rushed to the scene could prevent from being a still greater one.

The big building of Tarrant & Co., makers of medicinal specialties, standing at the northeast corner of Greenwich and Warren streets, and filled with chemicals, took fire in a room way that may never be known, at about 10 o'clock after 10 o'clock the explosion. It was 16 minutes after noon when a distant rumble told the house of the disaster. In a few moments the explosion was heard, and the building of Tarrant's drug house was on fire. The explosion blew the street front from the third story window. An alarm was turned in and soon afterwards a second and the alarm from the corner from station 6 had just arrived when a terrific explosion occurred and threw the entire engine's crew down the slaway. The firemen, realizing the danger of their position, rushed out of the building to the street. The explosion blew the street front with a shower of falling glass and small debris, which sent the crowd which was already gathering on the opposite sidewalks, fleeing for safety and threw the engine horses into a panic.

Engineer Rockberry was unfastening the horses and Fireman Brown, of the company, was turning the safety valve of the engine when the explosion occurred and covered them with the shower of glass. Both were injured, as was another fireman belonging to the company. Firemen Hurled Across the Street. Captain Devanty, of the company from station 6, ordered his crew back into the building again. They were nearing the doorway for the second time when there came another explosion, which blew down the street front, and the whole crew were hurled across Greenwich street, Devanty being so badly injured that he was sent to Hudson street hospital.

In the meantime the other engines that responded to the alarm had collected and the firemen were busy rescuing people from surrounding buildings. They took many girls down the only fire escape upon the building and more persons had been carried down the escape of the restaurant next door and the buildings adjoining on Warren street.

The second explosion occurred about five minutes after the first. From the accounts of witnesses, the building seemed to leap into the air, and in a moment masses of brick wall, timber and stone were falling into the streets. The force of the explosion tore away the walls of the big commission storehouse facing on Wash ngton street and caused them to collapse in a mass of timbers, boxes and barrels, from which the same which burst out from the Tarrant building like the belching of a cannon, at once broke forth. Across Warren street to the opposite building the flames leaped, setting them all afire at once, the force of the explosion demolishing windows and all wooden structure about the houses. In a moment Warren street was choked up with a mass of debris and the explosion was followed by half a dozen more, scarcely less intense, and by a countless number of smaller ones.

By this time the fire apparatus was arriving from every direction. Deputy Chief Ahearn came about two minutes after the second series of explosions and he at once ordered a fifth alarm sent out, followed by a general call for ambulances. The explosion and fire together had now assumed the proportions of a great catastrophe and it was at first thought that hundreds of lives had been lost. Thousands of people were rushing about in the nearby streets, many of them panic-stricken, fleeing from the fire. They mingled with the crowd that was rushing down from Broadway to see what had happened.

The heads of city departments concerned in the disaster hurried to the scene of the fire. Chief Devanty, of the police department, with Deputy Chief McLaughlin and Inspector Brooks and Captain McCluskey, of the Detective bureau, were on hand a few minutes after the fire broke out. Commissioner Bennett, of the fire department; Deputy Commissioner Brennan, of the charities department; Superintendent Dooner, of the buildings department, were soon on the scene.

Half an hour after the explosion the streets for blocks around the fire were crowded with fire apparatus and a score of ambulances, and hundreds of police were being rushed from all the lower precincts to form lines and many precincts from nearby parades were organized and sent to the scene. The fire was extinguished, but the damage was so great that the fire department was unable to reach the fire. The fire was extinguished, but the damage was so great that the fire department was unable to reach the fire.

The second explosion caused destruction in every direction. That it did not obliterate the whole of the city was due to the fact that almost 10 minutes warning came after the first cry of fire and half five minutes secured between the first and minor explosion, which warned everyone within hearing, and the second one.

The Elevated Railway. Just after the outbreak of fire from the windows of the drug store a hand car was stopped at Warren street station of the 9th avenue elevated road, in the street below. The car was full of passengers and the explosion and the few people who were left on the platform of the station a thought to have all escaped before the great explosion came. The station master fled across the structure, while two women who had stepped on the platform to watch the fire, frightened by the first explosion, fled down the down-train tracks, assisted by the station porter, who took them to the Barclay street station. The big explosion completely carried away the station and the mass of masonry that fell with it broke through the floors and almost demolished the structure just below the building.

In addition to the great number of injured who were taken from the ruins at the scene of the disaster or from the immediate vicinity and carried in ambulances to the various hospitals, a great number of cases, some of them serious, were treated in the station. The explosion and the fire, which were attended in less down-town district.

According to the story of the manager of a drug store, a young girl, face black with soot and in a state of great excitement, had dragged herself up to the soda counter and ordered a glass of soda. This was given her shortly after the explosion and upon being asked whether she was injured and required assistance, she replied that she had not been in the building that collapsed at the time the fire started and had escaped unhurt. A large number of other minor injuries were received by people from flying glass and debris.

Story of an Eye Witness. W. L. Sergeant, who occupies an office on the twenty-second floor of the Syndicate building, the tallest skyscraper in this city, watched the fire and subsequent explosions from the window of his office. He gave the following account of his impressions: "I had been watching the fire for six or seven minutes when the first explosion occurred. This was weak compared to those that followed. In all there were three explosions. The third one, which was the most stinging, fairly took us off our feet and after it was over I felt as if I was in a shiver. It seemed to sweep into the office through the open window and then out again.

"From here it looked like a huge black mass rising into the air. They broke and for several minutes the debris was flying into the air as far as Vary street. That black mass, then it broke, discharged a 30-foot shower of twisted beams, lumber, parts of tin roofing and other objects. As long as 15 minutes it continued, pieces of wrapping paper kept coming down. It must have sounded like a rain of iron.

Immense masses of masonry, pieces of cornice, great beams and an indescribable mass of wreckage of every description tumbled suddenly into the street in front of the building. The force of the explosion below had thrown the fire across the street so that they were not caught.

Abandoned Their Gold. The wreckage was thrown through the windows of the building in which the Irving Bank is situated. The offices of the Irving Bank, the offices of the bankers and brokers, was partially wrecked. At the first explosion an attempt was made to gather all the money and paper that was

lying on the counters in the Irving Bank together, and to throw them into the safe and it was supposed that this had been done when the second explosion brought flying glass and plastering from the skylighted ceilings down about the heads of everybody and forced them to escape.

Down in Mecklen Bros' office in the basement were H. C. Mecklen and his brother, William, with Frank Heckenberry, a boy; Thomas Hackett, a clerk; another man named Bruce and some girls, among them Ellen Vandeen and May Dankelman. When the fire broke out \$20,000 in money lay upon the counters, but it was gathered together and put in the vault.

Troubles of Tenants. The first explosion filled the place with sulphurous fumes, nearly asphyxiated everybody. The second explosion blew in the window and cut the two Mecklens seriously. They were hurried out to a place of safety. The others gathered up the money and carried it to Wadsworth & Co., at 34 Warren street.

A baby shop in the same building was demolished, the baby and mother, a number of lawyers and brokers, all escaped injury as did the janitor, who lives on the top floor with his wife and two children. The explosion completely demolished windows along Greenwich street, on both sides, and caused a great deal of damage. The street was covered with fine bits of glass. The force of the explosion was exerted horizontally, and the debris was scattered away and the ceilings of doors broken away with the glass. In the interiors of stores everything was blown in confusion.

The explosion tore down the buildings to the west, the walls of those on the Washington street being hurled outward by the streets, as if an explosion had been taking place there, instead of away at the Greenwich street. The explosion tore down the buildings of J. H. Mohrman & Co. fronting on Washington street, empty collapsed, a druggist of Harris and boxes, filled with fruit rolling out and forming a pile that stretched half way across the street. At the time of the explosion a young girl, face black with soot, then, out with his chest, was hurled across Washington street, and set fire to the buildings on the street, threatening an extension of the conflagration. The immense buildings of J. H. Mohrman & Co. fronting on Washington street, empty collapsed, a druggist of Harris and boxes, filled with fruit rolling out and forming a pile that stretched half way across the street. At the time of the explosion a young girl, face black with soot, then, out with his chest, was hurled across Washington street, and set fire to the buildings on the street, threatening an extension of the conflagration. The immense buildings of J. H. Mohrman & Co. fronting on Washington street, empty collapsed, a druggist of Harris and boxes, filled with fruit rolling out and forming a pile that stretched half way across the street. At the time of the explosion a young girl, face black with soot, then, out with his chest, was hurled across Washington street, and set fire to the buildings on the street, threatening an extension of the conflagration.

Alarming Reports. The first report of the fire that went out were that the Tarrant building, in its fall, had crashed down on two crowded restaurants and buried a hundred or more in each. Subsequent examination showed that if any persons were caught in these places it was due to the fact that the explosion was so powerful that the patrons of the "Home Made" restaurant, kept by a man named Buckley, were in the most imminent danger, but probably all escaped, for after the flames subsided no bodies were seen, the place being untouched by the fire, though damaged by the collapse of the Tarrant building. A man who watched the fire from across the street, said that the crowd in the restaurant evidently swarmed out after the first explosion.

A restaurant on the south side of Warren street was almost in as much danger, and the building was destroyed by the fire, but it is said that the crowd got out. It was thought that there were 45 employees and he thought all got out, with the exception of one. People who saw the fire declared, however, that more must have been lost.

Trying to Save Life. Engineer Alexander Phillips, who lives in Hudson, after the fire told how he tried to make his way up into the burning building. He said that the people in the building were as follows: In the basement was the engineer's department and the shipping room, where five men were employed. All these, he thought, escaped, as he warned them in time. On the first floor were the offices of the company and the office of the secretary. There were about half a dozen persons on this floor.

On the second floor was Breitenbach's gun factory, where 10 girls and six boys were employed. (Continued on page 5.)

BETRAYER AND THE BETRAYED ON THE SAME PLATFORM.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell Denounced Hon. John Haggart as a Traitor--Mr. Haggart Says Tupper and Foster Were As Bad As He.

Dr. Preston and Hon. John Haggart are contesting South Lanark in Conservative interests. The Toronto Globe has the following report of a platform meeting in Carleton Place, where Sir Mackenzie Bowell spoke for Dr. Preston and was repudiated by Hon. Mr. Haggart: Sir Mackenzie Bowell's Speech.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell was then presented with an address by Mr. McCue, and was enthusiastically received. In opening his speech the ex-premier expressed regret at the situation that compelled him to appear on a platform against Hon. John Haggart whom he had at the risk of his own reputation defended on the platform and in the committee room in the past. Said Sir Mackenzie: "I have studied any avoiding doing anything that would injure the party, and were it not that the two candidates support the same party I should not be here. Some months ago I promised without hesitation to go into the ring if the contest should issue used as a fund today. In my appearance will exert Dr. Preston and leave John Haggart at home I shall be glad to lend my aid, inasmuch as they say that I am a candidate that gentleman to say one word against my public or private character. The issues that were brought upon me by and through those men require that I should explain my position in the party. I am here simply as an individual member of the party, nor do I arrogate to myself, as does Hon. John Haggart, the title of one of the leaders of the party." Sir Mackenzie dealt with his reasons for assuming the leadership in the senate at the written request of every Conservative senator and said: "Whether my work in that position has proved me the weak or imbecile I have been called, the public will be able to judge. It is claimed as much the title of traitor of the N. P. as any other Conservative, having been minister of customs in the first government after 1878. Sir Mackenzie warned the opposition press that he was still in hearty sympathy with the policy, and would never cease its support, but he bowed the head.

"No treatment that I could receive would change my views as to the principles of the party, and I am sorry to say I cannot call him so now, claims to be a leader of the party. Why is he not now a leader of the party? Why has he left him at home? Nothing in the world would induce me, so long as I have any self-respect, to be found on the same platform with this man and others I would name were they here, advocating the same cause as they. I have risen from the printer's devil, old fool as they say that I am, to the highest position, and I have not sought any of these positions. I am not, then, evidently the stupid old idiot that these gentlemen have represented me. There is no name that is held in greater contempt by western Ontario than the names of Hon. John Haggart and one or two others. Such names are as a wet blanket to the enthusiasm of the Conservatives of Toronto and the west. Whether I ever used the expression 'The Nest of Traitors' or not is immaterial for I certainly should have used it. John Haggart may have brains, but if he only had a little honesty, and above all, honesty, he might succeed."

Sir Mackenzie related his record in the various cabinets up to the time these men called against him, and again stated that Sir Charles Tupper came to this country at his request, as head of the government, to discuss questions with him, and not at the instigation of these men. Sir Mackenzie closed with the declaration that so long as he has a voice left, Hon. John Haggart and some others should never occupy a seat in a cabinet in this country.

Mr. Haggart's Defence. Hon. John Haggart was received with marked favor by a fair proportion of the audience, and dealt, first, with the question of the convention. He declared himself now as a candidate, irrespective of a convention. He claimed the Tupper name as a right, and said that he would move harm to the Conservative party than anything else possible."

Mr. Haggart's Defence. Hon. John Haggart was received with marked favor by a fair proportion of the audience, and dealt, first, with the question of the convention. He declared himself now as a candidate, irrespective of a convention. He claimed the Tupper name as a right, and said that he would move harm to the Conservative party than anything else possible."

Mr. Haggart's Defence. Hon. John Haggart was received with marked favor by a fair proportion of the audience, and dealt, first, with the question of the convention. He declared himself now as a candidate, irrespective of a convention. He claimed the Tupper name as a right, and said that he would move harm to the Conservative party than anything else possible."

Mr. Haggart's Defence. Hon. John Haggart was received with marked favor by a fair proportion of the audience, and dealt, first, with the question of the convention. He declared himself now as a candidate, irrespective of a convention. He claimed the Tupper name as a right, and said that he would move harm to the Conservative party than anything else possible."

Mr. Haggart's Defence. Hon. John Haggart was received with marked favor by a fair proportion of the audience, and dealt, first, with the question of the convention. He declared himself now as a candidate, irrespective of a convention. He claimed the Tupper name as a right, and said that he would move harm to the Conservative party than anything else possible."

first learning of his coming I telegraphed to our leader, Sir Charles Tupper, fearing injury to the party. I have this reply: "Have telegraphed Bowell urging him not to go to Carleton Place. I wish you every success. (Signed) Chas. Tupper." Mr. Haggart claimed that at the time of the crisis in the party he went directly to Sir Mackenzie himself and stated his views, and had not gone behind his back. He related some of the kind and helpful words of the ex-premier had spoken on his behalf. "There was at that time, in my opinion," said Mr. Haggart, "necessity for a change. I understood the hon. gentleman a read, and I understood he was to hand in his resignation. But he delayed from day to day, so that we were forced to send in ours to get rid of him. I sought no advancement, I sought but the interests of the party, and do so still. When Sir Mackenzie says that my name stands from one end of the country to the other you need only think that some one has been studying the old gentleman, for I have, as I have just read you, the endorsement of the leader of the party."

Senator McLaren's relations with Dr. Preston were then dealt with and a good deal of truth and local information resulted from a discussion between the speaker and the chairman. As to charges of dishonesty, Mr. Haggart asked for specific charges, and challenged Sir Mackenzie to give any particulars, for he knew himself to be perfectly blameless and free from any reproach on that score. "I was over-persuaded when I entered the cabinet of Sir Mackenzie Bowell," said Mr. Haggart, "but I will not now discuss it. His not being a gentleman himself condoned our course in resigning by again taking us back, for I myself went back with the solemn assurance that he would not be a member of the party within four months." The ex-minister said the party was in desperate straits, and was losing all the by-elections under Sir Mackenzie, and something had to be done. Others had agreed with him at that time and had acted with him. Why had Sir Mackenzie singled him out for his abuse? Why not go after Mr. Foster, Sir Hildebrand Tupper and the others? Every body knew Mr. Foster would be taken into Sir Charles Tupper's cabinet, and the movement was made. "I was over-persuaded," said Mr. Haggart, "but I will not now discuss it. His not being a gentleman himself condoned our course in resigning by again taking us back, for I myself went back with the solemn assurance that he would not be a member of the party within four months." The ex-minister said the party was in desperate straits, and was losing all the by-elections under Sir Mackenzie, and something had to be done. Others had agreed with him at that time and had acted with him. Why had Sir Mackenzie singled him out for his abuse? Why not go after Mr. Foster, Sir Hildebrand Tupper and the others? Every body knew Mr. Foster would be taken into Sir Charles Tupper's cabinet, and the movement was made.

Sir Mackenzie replied that he would leave the issue of his word as against Mr. Haggart's to those who knew him. The honesty he referred to, he said, was political honesty, and instanced as a weakness of Mr. Haggart on that point the statement that Mr. Haggart understood he (Sir Mackenzie) was to resign in January, 1909, when he came to Ottawa. They stated that the Right Hon. Jas. Chamberlain had called Lord Aberdeen to call on Sir Mackenzie, and something had to be done. Those men showed their surprise that their resignations had been accepted. "They not only deceived me, but they tried to deceive everyone that might assist me." As to Mr. Haggart's endorsement by Sir Charles Tupper, the speaker said: "I have reason to know that Sir Charles Tupper sent the telegram this afternoon under the wrong impression that a convention had endorsed Mr. Haggart; nor would I be here if a convention had endorsed him. Sir Charles wired me: 'You must not go to Carleton Place. I think it will do harm.' To which I replied: 'I must go; I have promised.'"

In talking of the return of the traitors Sir Mackenzie described the beaming countenances with which they again occupied positions that gave them a much larger salary. "If he (Mr. Haggart) is taken into the cabinet, with one or two others whom I will not mention," said Sir Mackenzie, "in concluding, 'it will do more harm to the Conservative party than anything else possible.'"

Mr. Haggart's Defence. Hon. John Haggart was received with marked favor by a fair proportion of the audience, and dealt, first, with the question of the convention. He declared himself now as a candidate, irrespective of a convention. He claimed the Tupper name as a right, and said that he would move harm to the Conservative party than anything else possible."

Mr. Haggart's Defence. Hon. John Haggart was received with marked favor by a fair proportion of the audience, and dealt, first, with the question of the convention. He declared himself now as a candidate, irrespective of a convention. He claimed the Tupper name as a right, and said that he would move harm to the Conservative party than anything else possible."

Mr. Haggart's Defence. Hon. John Haggart was received with marked favor by a fair proportion of the audience, and dealt, first, with the question of the convention. He declared himself now as a candidate, irrespective of a convention. He claimed the Tupper name as a right, and said that he would move harm to the Conservative party than anything else possible."

BRITISH JOURNAL'S OPINION.

We wish with all our hearts that Sir Wilfrid Laurier may hold his own and come back with an increased majority. It seems to us most desirable that a staunch Imperialist, who yet knows how to conciliate the French Canadian, should remain at the helm at the present juncture. Sir Charles' extremely business-like Imperialism is by no means to our taste, and might have ultimate consequences very serious to the Empire.—[London Westminster Gazette.

A vote for George E. Foster is a vote for one who has always been a steady opponent of the aspirations of this city to become the winter port of Canada.