POOR DOCUMENT



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PAPER HAS THE LARGEST CIR-IN THE MARITIME PROV-

mi-Weekly Telegraph

TOWN N. B., FEBRUARY 14, 1900.

IE NICARAGUA TREATY. reply of the parliamentary secre or the foreign office, Mr. St. John ick, to a question in the house of vesterday, shows that Great has neither received nor asked any ion from the government of the States for its consent to the abof the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. this treaty which was made the British and American govern-declared that neither should obtain ive control over the proposed ship ugh Central America. For many ast there has been a strong party United States in favor of the abn of this treaty, but until recently Britain would not consent. The willingness of the British governogate the treaty is one of the that has arisen out of the improved ns between the two countries. The reaty with reference to the canal has just been agreed upon and is to take the place of the old provides that the proposed Nicarnal can be constructed under the of the United States government, shall enjoy all the rights of such ction as well as the exclusive right iding for the regulation and man t of the canal. The canal shall be nd open in time of war to war of all na on terms of entire equality, so that hall be no discrimination aga...st tion or its citizens or subjects in of the conditions or charges of r otherwise. The canal shall never aded, nor shall any right of wir ised nor any act of hostility be ted within it. Vessels of war, of it, shall not revictual or take ores in the canal except so far as strictly necessary, and the transuch vessels through the canal shall ected with the least possible dela, ice with the regulations in force ith only such intermission as may from the necessities of the seres shall be in all respects subject same rules as vessels of war of the rents. No belligerents shall embark nbark troops, munitions of war, of materials in the canal except in accidental hindrance of the tranin such case the transit shall be ed with all possible dispatch. No cations shall be erected 'ommande canal or the waters adjacent. The States, however, shall be at liberty intain such military police along the as it may be necessary to protect it awlessness and disorder might have been supposed that this y, which is so favorable to the States, would be received with at Washington and promptly ratibut there is strong opposition to it me quarters. There are some mem-of the United States senate who are stile to Great Britain that they are ling to receive even a valuable conn from her without enarling over it. want the United States to have sole of the canal at all times, to fortifications near it, and to to Great Britain in time of war. thought, however, that the treaty ratified in spite of these objections, thus a very troublesome question will t rid of forever.

(2) Even when our charges against members of the government have been positively denied and refuted, continue to repeat them. Many will overlook the refu- pire? tation, and deem the repetition of the charges a proof of their truth. (3) In · regard to any measure of the overnment which involves large expenditure, insinuate favoritism or some cor rupt dealing, that will cause its integrity and honesty to be distrusted. (4) Keep up a steady fusilade against hose members of the cabinet who have lealt the most damaging blows to our party. Occasional reports that they are inpopular and must resign may do some ervice to the cause. (5) When any strong gale of public eeling is in the air try to adjust our sails | Britain. so as to catch it. This can be best done by making people believe that our party has greater sympathy with the popular sentiment, whatever it may be, than the Liberal party. (6) As the Province of Quebec has a rge French Catholic population, in parts of Ontario, where it can be done with advantage, persuade the people that the remiership of Sir Wilfrid Laurier means French rule, to the disadvantage of English-speaking Protestants. (7) Deal freely in positive assertions that the people of the country are disgusted with certain ministers and measures of the Liberal party. Assertions that Liberals share this disgust are likely to help the cause, especially if you can ge ome time-serving sorehead to back it up.

"(1) Give the Liberal government no.

(8) When any constituency goes against our party do not fail to attribute the Liberal victory to corrupt doings or some nproper government influence. Talk about "an army of officials" always takes with the fellows who would like to get of-

(9) Make as little reference as possible to those discreditable transactions of our party in the past, such as the Langevin shady things that Tarte dragged into light. If Tarte never did anything but that he hould be hated by every true Tory.

(10) Denounce as criminal extravagan all increase of expenditure, no matter how necessary and useful the purpose may be which causes the increase. It is general- but freely and gladly proffered when it speech yesterday in regard to them. iture in bulk, not making any distinct voluntary element would be to wholly ion between what is spent on publi neutralize the effect of the demonstration. vorks and the cost of the ordinary admin-To even make it appear that the response tration was not enthusiastic would also do much (11) Though our Tory party alway to weaken the moral impression. And it claimed credit for any prosperity that ocwould be positively fatal to the purpose ured during their reign, let that not in view if, while sending armed contingents to the front, it should be made clear prevent you denying that the Liberals eserve any credit whatever for the pres that nearly half of the Canadian people, ent prosperity of Canada. led by an influential minister of the crown were disloyal in their sentiments and (12) Always assume that our leaders ave in mind some grand policy that will strongly opposed to helping Britain in her emove all existing causes of complaint hour of peril. Yet these would be the reonly that the time has not come to let th sults and the cost of Conservative suc people know what it is." cess in the campaign which has been be-"This," adds the Globe, "is not a cred gun in Canada. The repulsive hyprocrisy of the thing itable "nlan of compaign" Presented in stands out conspicuously, when it is re this plain, ungarnished manner, it would no doubt be repudiated by Conservative membered that these are the tactics of a oliticians. But it is beyond all disproo party which claims to have a monopoly that politicians and papers have widely of practically all the loyalty and Imperial done the things mentioned in this supsentiment in the country. Who would be posed programme. If the formal issue injured most by the triumph of the Conf such directions is suppositious, the servative cause just now-England or Canpractical adoption of these party factics ada? The answer is obvious. If colonial s not a matter of supposition but of a help in time of war, voluntarily given, ual history. These rules might be patent can enhance the prestige and strength of ed as the "Tupperian system." Great Britain in the eyes of the world, then Great Britain suffers to just the ex-

"Every Well Man out being in earnest. They must mean to reach some goal. They may not ex-Hath His Ill Day." pect to succeed: but it would be unjust to suppose that they do not desire to do so. To what end then are they aiming? A doctor's examination What would victory mean--to the people might show that kidneys,

of Canada and the interests of the Em liver and stomach are normal, but the doctor cannot analyze Let us first see precisely what facts they the blood upon which these are seeking to establish. We have read the speeches of the Conservative leaders, organs depend. organs depend. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood. It cures you when "a bit off" or when seriously afflicted. It never disappoints. **Rheumatism**—"I believe Hood's Sar-saparilla has no equal for rheumatism. It has done me more good than any other medicine I have taken." MES. PATEICE KENNEY, Brampton, Ont. **Bad Cough**—"After my long illness, I was very weak and had a bad cough. I could not eat or sleep. Different remedies did not help me but Hood's Sarsaparilla built me up and I am now able to attend to my work." MINNE JAQUES, Oshano, Ont. we have carefully read all the prominent

and influential Conservative newspapers. and we think it will not be misrepresenting them if their purposes are summed up in this order:-1st-To prove that the government has

demonstrates before the world of the empire in this crisis, if not positively disposposed to refuse aid. 2nd-That the people of Canada are not

united in their sympathies with Great 3rd-That other colonies have put Canada to shame by making their offers of help sooner than we made ours.

crown is hostile to Imperial interests, and that as, the Mail and Empire has bluntly put it, he hates Protestants. 5th-That the refusal of the govern-

ment to pay the full cost of our Canadian contingents is a reproach upon the loyalty and prestige of the Dominion. There are variations of all these views; but the foregoing may be taken as fairly covering the scope and spirit of the op-

position attacks upon the government. It would not be a difficult task to disprove the contention involved in every active his sense of patriotism may be, it would be comparatively easy to show that the position of the Conservatives in respect of the views above stated is wholly

untenable. But we desire to look beyond pace and pointedly rebuked those Conthat aspect, and to have the people of Canada see just in what position we should be if the opponents of the government should succeed in making out a caseshould succeed in convincing Great Britain

and McGreevy performances, and those and the world that their allegations are disloyalty but every person knows that well founded. We take it that the essence of our this province, although he does not dare aid to Great Britain at this juncture is the to raise it in Ottawa. Sir Adolphe naturbeen indifferent to the needs of the em- ally resents the attacks that have been pire's reserve strength in her colonies-a made on the French by the Tupper organs

strength not shown on a demand for help, and he said some very plain things in his To take out the

adian Pacific Railway. Had it not been for the change of government and the filling of the office of minister of railways and canals by Mr. Blair, the comple-

canals might have been postponed for any more at this price. will be doubled or trebled as a result of it; while the business of this port cannot fail to increase very largely from the same cause.

The Sun says that when the Liberals assumed the reins of power they found the country well governed and on the eve of prosperity. On the contrary they found the country very badly governed, the revenue too small to meet the expenditure, some services such as the militia totally neglected, employes of the pubic departments not promptly paid, and the accounts of one year thrown over into the next for the purpose of deceiving the be moved. people as to the amount of the deficit. All th's is now changed; the revenues are a liberal scale of expenditure; the trade the adoption of a tariff giving Great Briin a position of favor with the mother country such as she never occupied beand attacking the preferential tariff with Charles Tupper, up to the the other, with them self-interest is always the first consideration. They are

lovalists for revenue only. The hostility displayed towards Great prior to the election of 1896 and the bitter preferential tariff were valuable warnings favors that might be granted to Great Britain. It is highly probable, indeed it is almost certain, that if the government per and Mr. George E. Foster would have have also been rebuked. ed it as a most unwarrantable

Hockey-Spaulding's League Sticks and Pucks, Shin Guards, Pants, Rules for Hockey Players, McCready's Perfect Hockey Skates. We have about 200 tion of the work of deepening the pairs which we will sell at \$1.25 per pair. We cannot get

another quarter of a century. As it 18, with a Liberal government in power, the work is done and the trade of Montreal Snow Shoes — We have a good assortment, from the cheapest to the best.

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promptly and firmly called down. They South Africa. This coming from a had been so carefully prepared must not Britain was a gross and pren

sufficient to leave a handsome surplus over ter dose for Sir Charles and Mr. Foster to, ly that they wou swallow, being very much in the nature of the country is increasing by leaps and of a repast on the proverbial "biled crow," bounds: while Canada in consequence of it fully explains the collapse of the debate on the address. Oppositions, like govern ain a preference of 25 per cent. stands ments are not exempt from the rule which requires that they must carry their party with them in any line of policy which they fore. It is quite like the Tories to be may take up. It is not a safe thing to boasting of their loyalty with one breath disregard the opinions of supporters. Sin ont that the caucus met, seems to have proceede on the assumption that he and Mr. Foste could carry the Conservative party with

them in the extreme view which they had Britain by Tupper and other Tory leaders taken in relation to the sending of cor tingents to South Africa. He has now manner in which they have attacked the learned to the contrary. He was very plainly told at the gathering of Conser to the government as to what might be ex- vative members that he had already gone pected of them in regard to any future too far, and could not expect their sup port in blundering still further along an unwise course. He had been getting good deal of kudos from certain jingoes in had arranged to send a contingent before Canada who had supposed that they were the Tory leaders had fully committed the chief element in the Conservative themselves to this policy Sir Charles Tup party. It is well that these hot heads

A becoming spirit of humility ought not proceeding: as a gross violation of the to possess Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. onstitution, an interference with the Foster. Not often have . party leaders of being avenged for the Fashoda inciprerogatives of parliament, a return to the been taught a lesson in this effective, dent. The Russians think that the Britold despotic system which prevailed at the though perhaps severe, fashion. The peo- ish troubles will assist them in weakening beginning of the century, a deadly blow ple of Canada, it would seem, are not British influence in India. Germany

when Sir Charles and Mr. Foster met from South Africa and turn back their followers in caucus. They were troops that were then on their way to were informed that the amendment which | which is under the suzerainty of Great ult. and it brought on the Although this action on the part of the as it was intended to do. The idea of the

Conservative caucus must have been a bit- Beers was to bring on the war so sudden-Natal and Cape Colony before British reinforcements arrived. But for their own had management this might have been accomplished. As it is they have reached the height of their power and from the present must continue to decline. Though they have won a few successes they have done nothing that is of any perm value, and in the course of tim must be driven back and overwhelmed The object in any European nation inter vening at this stage of the war would simply be to place Great Britain in a huniliating position. The British have suffered reverses and have not yet had an epportunity of gathering to their full force to make an advance. Therefore, if the war was ended tomorrow, it w leave our mother country in a manner hu miliated, and that in a contest they had done their best to avoid, and which was deliberately brought on by the two Boer republics for the purpose of driving Great Britain out of South Africa. Under the circumstances no movement in favor of intervention could be regarded by Great Britain as otherwise than hostile and intended to injure her.

The French have been seeing in the lifficulties in South Africa an opportunity so weakened as to be brought to the verge of dissolution, they will be able to nick up some of the territories now under the British flag. These views in regard to ment realize this, and it will be in the in- Great Britain are not the views of lovers of peace, but of warlike nations that are ready to make conquests on their own account and seize all the territories they can grasp from their neighbors. The motive therefore which underlies all this movement is one of hostility to British ower and our mother country, realizing his fact will only treat their advances with the contempt which they deserve. As to the liklihood of intervention, we have no idea that it will be seriously pressed by either France, Rusia or Germany against Great Britain, not because they love the British, but because they fear British power. These three nations cannot be united in an anti-British compact, although France and Russia might But Russia is restrained by the onsideration that any war against Great Britain would promptly bring Japan into the field and would have the effect of totally crushing Russian power in the Pacific. As it is, the Colossus of the North is filled with apprehension of the growing power of Japan. A contest between Japan and Russia in the Northern Pacific s certain to come sooner or later and 18 very unlikely to end in favor of Russia. As for France the condition of that country is not such as to favor a war at the present time. It is said that France proposes to re-open the Egyptian question. Germany will take no part in any such movement so that France can do nothing alone. The great restraining cause which appears to keep these powerful military nations out of action is the fact that there is not one of them that could send an entire regiment across a mile of salt water without England's leave. There is no use for France to talk about re-opening the Egyptian question unless she is prepared to do it by the exercise of force, and any French army which succeeds in landing in Egypt would only meet the fate which that of Napoleon did there in 1798, owing to the overwhelming peronderance of the British fleet. Now, as hen "Britannia rules the waves" and is Mistress of the Seas.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints 4th-That at least one minister of the Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. furnish militia to supply their places in the garrison of Hali-

fax. The commander-in-chief at Halifax states that this offer was ma several months ago, so that it was not Lased on any of Sir Charles Tupper's demands or speeches. This virtually means

that the government is providing a third contingent for the war for there is every likelyhood of the Leinster Regiment go one of these items. In the judgment of ing to South Africa. But the discovery every fair minded man, we care not how that the government had given another proof of their loyalty, bad as it was for the opposition, was nothing to the dis-

CONSERVATIVE TACTICS.

his allies have naused to count the cost Toronto Globe deplores the drift of success in the compaign to which they rty tactics in Canada to extremes. are now directing their energies. We wonder if Sir Mackenzie Bowell, who is a danger, it says, that attachment seems to have joined with Sir Charles in political party may become so strong make men disregard argument and this attack, and the Conservative press in a and the weal of the country in general, have stopped to consider just what is to be accomplished by their present efrest of their party. In elaboraforts. Have they looked ahead before adof this idea, it asks what would be ght by fair minded men of a set of dressing themselves to the task now in being issued to party workers and ra by Tory leaders as follows:--

· · SUPPOSE THEY DID.

day in the week for three months befor

Wales did make her offer a day or tw

legislature of New South Wales was

s the object of it? What useful purpos

are ready to admit to our Conservativ

acted full ten days before they did. We

thy with the empire as they are.

THE PRICE OF SUCCESS.

any one colony, is shown to have been When the excitement incident to the grudgingly given, by a people only partly utbreak of war is over, people are sur equiescing in the act. Thus while the to take a practical view of matters. Su Conservatives are aiming a blow at the oose, for the sake of argument, that th government, they are striking a still deadgovernment might have offered to raise lier blow at the empire. While shouting Canadian contingent sooner than they cut their friendship, and parading their did-say a month sooner, or long before loyalty, they are actually doing the work the declaration of war-what difference of an enemy. does it make now? The offer was made, the first contingent was organized, and our troops were on the way to South Af-

WHAT KILLED SIR JOHN.

tent that the response of the colonies, or

rica before the date fixed for their departure by the Imperial authorities. If Fupper declared, with the tremole stop the government had made the offer every pulled out, that Sir John Macdonald had vorn himself to death in resisting the Liberal Conservative principles and the the war broke out, it would not have redisloyalty of Liberals. This was not the consequences which have followed from it sulted in a single soldier leaving Canada first time that the leader of the opposition we can only remark that the leading prin a day sooner than the first contingent had made the statement; but reiteration | ciple of the party seems to have been that eft. Suppose the colony of New South does not make it any the less an empty put forward by its organ the Toronto fable. Grit dislovalty never hurt Sir John. Mail, which was to the effect that if th To the extent that the people heeded the national policy was unfavorable to British ahead of Canada, what is there in that waving of the old flag in 1891 it saved the circumstance to create excitement. Every colony cannot be first. Moreover, the Conservative leader from certain defeat. What killed Sir John, if political matters had anything to do with his death, was tance in raising and equipping a Canadian session when war was announced. What earthly good then can come out of all the the rottenness of his own party. He died contingent, although it might have been of jawing and fault finding which the Conin the early part of the session of 1891, use to those Tories who were then in ervatives are now indulging in? What just when the exposures that drove Sir favor of annexation. The Toronto Mail Hector Langevin, his right hand, into has been accused of seeking to bring about is to be served by it? If it will tend to the obscurity of private life, and Mr. annexation by that stalwart Conservative stop all their unpatriotic grumbling we Thomas McGreevy to prison, were taking crgan, the Toronto World, and certainly shape. Sir John knew what was coming. the sentiment we have just quoted favors friends that the government could have The facts had been laid before him. He saw the cloud of doom gathering over the will admit almost anything to stop the Conservative party, and was enduring the scandal of the opposition trying to make shame that came upon all the people of

out that the Liberals of Canada are not Canada as the corruption of his colleagues just as actively and warmly in sympawas later exposed to the world. The dread and humiliation was too much for the veteran leader and he gave way under the strain. Sir Charles' story might be accepted in some foreign land; but not We wonder if Sir Charles Tupper and here in Canada where the facts are still

> fresh in the public mind. A LOYAL GOVERNMENT.

The opposition in the house of con did not feel in very good spirits last evening. One thing that must have taken avay their courage considerably was the

APPEALING TO THE RECORD

comfiture of the Tupperites in the house

when Sir Adolphe Caron spoke in his

servative organs that have been trying to

create the belief that the French-Cana-

dians are disloyal. Sir Charles is now

very anxious to induce the public to be-

lieve that he never accused the French of

this has been the cry of his followers in

The Sun's editorial on Saturday entitled "By the Record," has a striking resemblance to the speech which was made by a defendant's counsel who, by way of nstruction from his attorney, received the following memorandum: "No case; abuse the plaintiff's attorney." The Sun's article csembles one of Dr. Stockton's political speeches, it being a sort of general indictment in which an effort is made to bow that the Tories are always right and the Liberals always in the wrong. We

have all heard this story before; it is a colitical chestnut of the most pronounced character, so eld and stale that the most rdent Tory must stick his tongue in his cheek when he hears it repeated. The t me has gone past when such sha'low devices can deceive the public, and it is to te hoped that the Sun may succeed in finding some new line of political argument that will not be quite so hard on its readers as its present plan. The great card of the Tories for some months has been that the Canad'an contingent was two days or possibly three days later in leaving Canada for South Africa than Sir Charles Tupper thinks it ought to have Icen. When it is answered that the Tories during the twenty-four years they were in power since confederation never sent a Canadian contingent to assist in any of the numerous wars in which the nother country was engaged the only re-1.ly the Sun can make is that but for the triumph of Liberal Conservative princi Lies since 1878 Canada would not be able to recruit men from the Atlantic to the Pacific. This the reader will perceive is a mere subterfuge and no answer to the In his speech the other day Sir Charles truthful statement that the 'Icries when

in power never sent a contingent to assist in Britain's wars. As for the triumph of connexion "so much the worse for British connexion." We do not believe that this principle wou'd have been of much assisthis theory.

Why does the Sun assert that the build ing of the Canadian Pacific Railway was opposed at every stage by the Liberals? The Sun ought to be aware that it was the Liberal government of Alexander Mac kenzie that began the construction of that great work and that two of the most im porant sections of it were largely built by that Liberal government. If the Liber als had remained in power in 1878 the Canadian Pacific Railway would still have been built and Canada would probably have been better off than she is at present The writer in the Sun ought to have told the readers of that paper how the Tories managed the work of canal enlargemen which was inaugurated by Mr. Mackenzie statement made by the minister of militia For eighteen long years they dallied over that in the event of the Leinster Regiment | the matter and delayed the completion of hand? It is inconceivable that they are being required for service in South Africa the work, although it was quite as essen spending so much time and strength with- the government of Canada would tial to the growth of Canada as the Can-

ture from the principles of liberty. It having taken two or three days to delibwere in full cry on a false scent. Sir Charles is now estopped from objecting ment because parliament was not called together before Canadian troops were sent abroad. He has fired away all his polihereafter curb their impetuosity. tical ammunition without hurting any person, and now he has nothing but an empty barrel to point at the enemy.

A MERITED REBUKE.

It is to be earnestly hoped that the lesson of recent events will not be lost on he leaders of the opposition. Sir Charles out by these gentlemen, has been smashed a policy for the party until at least the from established ways? parliamentary representatives of that party can be consulted. Sir Charles was big with a set purpose to face the government when Mr. Speaker should be in the chair, and was hotly impatient for the fray. He had his want of confidence resoter of the Canadian contingents, and that the government should pay the entire cost of the Canadian forces while in the field.

diation of the intimation from the imperial authorities that it was their wish to pay our men from the British exchequer while they formed a part of England's Mr. Foster was not less determined to

was on the tip toe as to what would be the precise phraseology of this sensational Charles sat down at the end of a three hours' speech, but no amendment was length of time, but again there was dis- prudence and deliberation in a great and appointment in respect of the anticipated solution. Wherefore this sad and disappointing declension on the part of the two leaders of a great party, the party par excellence of lovalty, the only party which knows its own mind and is always eady to declare it-the party whose capacity for administration is not only exlusive but phenomenal? The reason is plain. It involves no reflection upon the sincerity of Sir Charles and Mr. Foster. when they made their threats. They nnly resolved to valiantly challenge. the vernment on this question. The opposi-

was well therefore to delay action until erate upon a momentous matter of policy. the public voice was heard and the Tories It is evident, at all events, that the great body of Conservative members of parliato the contingent or attacking the govern- terest of Canada's good name and prestige before the world if, as the result of what has happened, the Tory leaders should

AN IMPULSIVE GOVERNMENT.

The gravamen of opposition charges against the government is that action in respect of the Transvaal war was not taken soon enough. Reduced to their last analysis this is what nearly all the various complaints amount to. In view of all the Tupper and Mr. Foster had laid down a facts is that a safe position to take? If it most belligerent programme for the Con- was an error at all to hesitate was it not servative party to follow at the opening an error on the side of reasonable caution? of parliament; but the plan, so nicely laid Would the people of Canada feel any more comfortable than they now do if they rea to fragments. This experience ought to lized that the government was liable to teach them that it is not well to declare act impulsively in the matter of departing

There was nothing lost either to Canada or the empire by giving two or three days consideration to the matter of taking part in the present war. It was a momenton question. There was no precedent to guide the administration. Canada had not aution all ready, setting forth that the taken part in any of Britain's previous government had been too slow in the mat- wars. The practice under our constitu tion prevents the government from incur ring financial obligations without parliamentary authority. To depart from this This, of course, involved a scornful repu- prudent course was a grave step. Did the government commit an offence in taking a few days of time to weigh their action? Why should the Tories be so anxious to have an impetuous, hysterical and aggresive administration? Is it not one of the

reasons-if not the chief reason-why we nake this matter an issue between par- have a cabinet of fifteen ministers that ies, and so on all sides public expectation they should deliberate and take couns together upon matters of policy? That is their duty; it is what is expected of them. notion. Well, the occasion came; but It would be placing a high premium upon the mountain, although in labor, did not rashness if the people of the country even bring forth a small sized mouse. Sir should happen to sympathize with the opposition in their present attacks upor the government. It would be equivalent moved. Mr. Foster spoke for an equal to punishing the government for exercising unprecedented emergency.

EUROPEAN INTERVENTION.

We have heard a great deal of late in regard to European intervention in the present war between Great Britain and the two South African republics. The tone of the press of continental Europe is so distinctly hostile to Great Britain in this contest that it is quite certain that several neant to carry them out. They had sol- dare for the purpose of lowering British prestige and interfering with British victories. At the present time any offer to interfere in the contest must be accepted tion leaders, however, did not really realas a proof of hostility to Great Britain ze what they had undertaken to do. It is easy for ardent and indiscreet poli- and not as a move in favor of peace. In this war the Boers were the aggressors cians to blunder when they are formulating a policy within the precincts of They made a demand on Great Britain ther own studies, or during campaign which they knew would not be or could cours throughout the country. Wiser not be complied with. This demand was heads would have counselled these rash of so peremptory and insulting a nature and impetuous leaders to first consult that no nation could have paid any atwith the moderate men of their party be- tention to it and maintained is self-re fore committing themselves to a definite spect or the respect of any other nation. and aggressive line of policy. The pru- The Transvaal republic demanded that dence of such a course was made apparent Great Britain would withdraw her troops, the right. He is making still larger drafts

SUN LAMENTATIONS. Mr. S. D. Scott, of the Sun, is now in

Ottawa, and is renewing his annual wailing on behalf of the political party to which he belongs. Mr. Scott sits for several months in the press gallery and weeps. He looks down on the seats to the right of the speaker, which are ocof the nations will do anything that they cupied by the members of the government and their supporters, and he sees nothing good there. All is wrong. The ministers never do anything that is right. They do wrong on purpose according to the Sun out of sheer cussedness as the vulgar Americans say, and they do wrong according to his authority when it would be much easier for them to do right.

When a newspaper reporter is engaged in work of this kind he is not likely to be very particular as to his facts He is making very large drafts on the credulity of his readers when he makes the assertion that the government is always in the wrong and never by any chance in

