

THE EVENING TIMES, ST. JOHN, N. B., FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1905.

## BRITISH GOVERNMENT SHARPLY CRITICISED

By Senators Power and MacDonald For Withdrawing the Imperial Naval Forces From Canada—"Weakening the Imperial Tie," Says Senator Power.

Ottawa, March 29.—In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Power moved for copies of all papers in respect to the withdrawal of the Imperial Naval Forces and the civil officers connected therewith from Halifax and Esquimaux.

In doing so he said he thought it his duty to call attention to the fact that the dockyards at these points had been closed. The Pacific Squadron and the North American and West Indian Squadron had ceased to exist. There appeared to have been a considerable amount of precipitancy about the movement, and he thought there should have been a conference between Canada and the Mother Country before this step was taken. Under the new regime there would be no Pacific Squadron and no West Indian Squadron, the new naval policy being to assume concentration of naval forces so as to be able to strike a blow at any enemy of the Empire. It was doubtful if squadrons with headquarters at Hongkong and Devonport could do the duty of the old fleets.

In the past the navy had formed a strong link in the chain which binds the different portions of the Empire together, and to strengthen the loyalty to the Crown and affection for the Mother Country. He thought the chain could not afford the loss of that link. The pecuniary loss to Canada would be very material. There would probably not be the same protection to Canadian commerce as before. Within the last few days a British ship had been seized in Monte Video, and had Commodore Montgomery and the "Charybdis" not been there he believed the ship and crew would have been taken up. For Canada to attempt to form a fleet of her own would be a work of supererogation. The United States were incurring immense pains and expense with their navy. Canada could not hope to compete.

### Canada Should Protest.

He did not think the present situation called for anything but protest from Canada. It was said that Canada had done nothing for Imperial defence. But, he answered, she had built the C. P. R., she was about to build another line; she had undertaken absolutely disproportionate liability in connection with the Fleets cable. The first recognition she got of all she had done was the withdrawal of the fleets.

Halifax had been maintained as an Imperial station, and there was no reason why Canada should not continue to provide for its maintenance. Turning to Esquimaux, he thought the business conclusion would be that when the British troops are withdrawn from Esquimaux, Canada could do only what was requisite.

### C. P. R. FLORAL DEPARTMENT.

Its Splendid Work in Beautifying Grounds Around the Stations.

The floral department of the C. P. R. is issuing attractive folders, containing with the general information given, the following sentence: "We have conducted the flower scheme for seven years. This spring there will be at least a million tulips, crocuses and narcissus at the stations across Canada, to brighten, beautify and make home-like your surroundings."

Perhaps there is no other department of the C. P. R. which has been so largely so rapidly as the floral, which is under the direction of Mr. N. Stewart Dunlop, tax and insurance commissioner of the company. Last autumn it sent bulbs to station agents, sectionmen and other employees, from one end of the system to the other. Some were for outdoor planting, and are expected to bloom this spring; others were for pots and boxes indoors, that they might bloom during the past winter, as a result of this generous distribution, there will be one million tulips, etc., flowering along the system this spring. Before the department was established, the only flowers and plants along the company's various lines were those planted and cultivated at the expense of those agents who wished them for their own enjoyment. Now the company bears all expenses in connection with the purchase of thousands of the best bulbs procurable, and not only sends them to every employee who wishes them, but also issues folders giving information. In addition to this, seeds are sent every spring to employees along the system, who have exhibited an interest in flower culture. For this year the money appropriated to the department is almost double that of last year, so that the coming summer should see the stations on the C. P. R. more attractive than ever.

The seeds—numbering over 25,000 packages—are being sent out now, and include as fine a collection as any gardener of the most refined taste could wish. Mr. Dunlop, to whose energy and fondness for flowers the success of the department is due, calls those to whom his circulars are sent to surround their station, section house or office building with pretty flowers to that not only the employees may enjoy the fragrance and brilliancy of the blooms, but that passengers on entering stations that passageway on entering stations from Vancouver to St. John may be welcomed by the beauty of flowers.

One of the features of railways in England is the attractiveness of the grounds and stations along the railway system. Money is lavishly spent on these about the world, so that the public will enjoy travelling. The C. P. R. is similarly disposed to make its

for her own defence. In his judgment the Canadian Government should refuse to maintain the garrisons at Esquimaux and Halifax, whilst increasing her military force. He was informed that the Imperial Government spent on Halifax some three million dollars yearly. Prosperous as Canada is, she could not afford this expenditure for a country which showed so little sentiment for her. The action of the Imperial Government at this time reminded him of the withdrawal of the Roman garrisons from Britain.

Mr. Power expressed a fear that this latest step on the part of the Imperial authorities would lead to a severance of the ties that bind Canada to the Motherland. He only hoped the matter would be reconsidered before it was too late.

### Second Mr. Power's View.

Mr. MacDonald (British Columbia) remarked that hitherto there had been three links between Canada and the Mother Country—the army, the navy and the Governor-General. Two of these had not been snapped. The Imperial defence at Esquimaux was begun soon after the Crimean war, and had cost an immense sum. Now, however, even the stores of coal had been shipped away to Hongkong.

Mr. McKenna questioned the right of the Canadian Senate to say to the British Admiralty: "You don't know your business." Sir John Fisher might in reply ask the Canadian House what it had done for naval defence, and tell the Senate to mind its own affairs.

### Government Leader.

The Secretary of State acknowledged there was some correspondence which would be brought down. He was of opinion that much of the value of Mr. Power's address had been lost by the apology for the Imperial action which had followed. He had no idea that these defenses had been kept up for Canada's benefit. Canada had done her part for the empire, and in this opinion Mr. Power and Mr. MacDonald shared the opinion of the majority on this question. When Canada reached a population of fifty millions she would become a strong prop to the empire.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell differed entirely from Mr. McKenna and Mr. MacDonald on this matter. He said that every British subject had the right to discuss matters of Imperial concern. The sooner Canada spoke out boldly on this matter the better. It was time the people of England knew the real view of the Canadian people upon questions affecting commerce and defence and kindred matters.

The motion for papers passed.

system one of the most enjoyable for travel in America.

### DEBATE ON THE AUTONOMY BILL.

Lively Tilts Among Prominent Members of the House on the Question.

Ottawa, March 30.—The debate on the autonomy bill was resumed by Mr. Demers, of St. John's, and Mr. Power, of St. John's, who preceded him, was like that of his last night. Mr. Borden, and Mr. Foster, the utterance of a group who were anti-Catholic, anti-tolerant and anti-French-Canadian. The majority of Quebec, were not only fairly treated, but well satisfied.

Mr. Bergeron (con), followed. He thought the northwest were entitled to separate schools by the federal law of 1875.

An interesting tilt followed, between Mr. Belcourt and Mr. Bergeron. Dr. Spry and Mr. Belcourt also had a lively passage-at-arms. Mr. Foster also had a heated discussion. Mr. Foster charged Mr. Belcourt with displaying his words and demanded a withdrawal.

Mr. Belcourt declined to do so. Mr. Belcourt then paid his respects to the leader of the opposition, and said it was currently reported Mr. Borden would not have adopted the course he did, had he been left an absolutely free hand, and had not been subject to pressure from without.

Mr. Borden denied the truth of this. Adjournment followed.

### SMITH'S BUCHU LITHIA PILLS.

SICK KIDNEYS, A CURE OF THE PEOPLE'S PRICE.

My kidney back and a simple package sent to me by Mr. W. F. SMITHCO, 125 St. James St., Montreal.

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### WHERE THE RAILROADS ARE IN CHINA.

The Facilities For 400,000,000 People are Said to Be Not Very Complete.

The New York Sun says:—

China has ten railways in operation, with a total mileage of 2,033 miles. That is all the railway accommodation for the 400,000,000 people in the Celestial empire.

Three of the roads, Harbin to New-Chwang, 900 miles; New-Chwang to Dainy and Port Arthur, 150 miles; and New-Chwang to Shanghai, 150 miles, are (or were) Russian.

covering in all 1,800 miles of profitable Manchuria. Thus the Russians, before the war, had their grip on more than half of China's existing railway mileage.

The English own one little road fourteen miles long, running from Shanghai to its port, Wusung. Belgium has a big road, Pekin to Hankow, 600 miles long. This is a most valuable possession for little Belgium to own in the Far East.

The Germans own 271 miles of railroad in China. Their lines are Tientsin to Tientsin, 197 miles, and the branch to Poshan coal mines, 74 miles. The Chinese own only three of the ten railroads: Shanghai to Soow-Tsin, 144 miles; Tien-Tsin to Taku, 27 miles, and Tien-Tsin to Pekin, 79 miles, in all 250 of the 2,033 total miles.

Many railroad schemes are under projection, most of which will fall by the wayside, but there are five new roads actually under construction. Two of these are Russian, one German, one Belgian and one American.

The latter is a very important road from Canton to Hankow. Four of these are good-sized cities, particularly Canton, which has a population of more than 2,000,000. In addition to these have been granted for six other roads. Four of these are English, one French, and one man. All of these will doubtless be built.

China will be girdled with railways if all or most of the present railroad schemes are put through. One English syndicate purposes to put a girdle of railroads around the country, connecting also important cities with the market of Shanghai.

Another English scheme is to connect Shanghai with several important cities north and south of the Yangtze river. England's chief sphere of interest is the Yangtze Valley, with its immense wealth of mineral deposits—chiefly iron, and anthracite and bituminous coal.

### A SYDNEY CHURCH.

Wants Rev. W. D. Reid of Montreal as Pastor.

(Montreal Witness.)

Word has come from Sydney, N. S., that a deputation was sent by St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, to ask Rev. W. D. Reid, of Taylor Church, to succeed the Rev. Charles McKinnon, who has been called to Winnipeg.

Mr. Reid, when seen by a "Witness" representative, on the matter, stated that it was true, but that he had not given his decision yet. They desired to simply put Mr. Reid in a call and forward it to him.

He had decided the matter as to acceptance or refusal. He has now the matter under consideration. In the Blue Book of the Presbyterian Church, N. S., is stated as having a seating capacity for twelve hundred persons; number of communicants, 477; salary \$2,540 per annum.

### Obstinate Coughs and Colds.

The Kind That Stick.

The Kind That Turn to Bronchitis.

The Kind That End in Consumption.

Consumption is, in thousands of cases, nothing more or less than the final result of a neglected cold. Don't give this terrible plague a chance to get a foothold on your system.

If you do, nothing will save you. Take hold of a cough or cold immediately by using.

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP

The first dose will convince you that it will cure you. Miss Hannah F. Fleming, New Germany, N. S., writes:—"I contracted a cold that took such a hold on me that my people thought I was going to die. Hearing how good Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup was, I procured two bottles and they effected a complete cure."

Price 25 cents per bottle. Do not accept substitutes for Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Be sure and insist on having the genuine.

The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

### CIVIC OWNERSHIP.

Calgary Will Provide Its Own Light --- Weary of Company Service.

The following interesting item about civic ownership comes from Calgary, under date of March 27:—

The City Council took final action in establishing municipal ownership of the lighting plant to-night, when the City Engineer, Mr. R. S. Kelch, of Montreal, was designated as a consulting engineer to determine which of three bids should be considered the most economical. The climatic cause after the most strenuous objection from the force of the Calgary Lighting & Water Power Company, which has steadily offered to reduce its price of light since the municipal ownership idea was advanced. The civic committee reported to-night in favor of accepting a compromise with the private company and abandoning, at least for five years, the civic project. This was rejected. The Council Chamber was crowded and cheers greeted this concluding decision to go ahead with the work. Competent engineers have declared that Calgary can install for sixty thousand dollars the plant required for both domestic and street lighting. The anger of the people had been aroused over the actions and arbitrary conduct of the private company, rated by a syndicate of San Claire men, who have made enormous sums out of supplying light and power in Calgary for years.

"I don't wish you to play any more, Thomas," with that Johnson boy, he's not a nice boy."

"No, he's not," his mother said he wasn't to play with the boy."

DO YOU READ THE TIMES AND LIKE IT? TELL YOUR FRIENDS IT IS YOUR FAVORITE PAPER.

### ABBHEY'S

Recommended by the FACULTY

Used by the masses, who, unsolicited, certify to its worth.

Tones the Stomach and Stirs the Liver to healthy action.

Is Nature's Remedy for Tired, Fagged-out and Run-down Men

If taken regularly contributes to the Perfect Health, Makes Life Worth Living.

ALL DRUGGISTS.

SALT.

have done nobler had they thrown themselves in front of a monarch to save his life.

Not less heroic was the young Washington who modestly tells of having saved three comrades from death before saving himself. Have O'Connell's veterans any grander heroes than this? Several other cases of heroic self-sacrifice for others could be mentioned.

Heroism is a natural trait. Its possessor does not know that he has it till the emergency calls it out. It is all the grander in such cases, for it is not offered to destroy life, as in the case of the savage eastern warriors, but to save life, and without the hope of reward or recognition. But such acts should be engraved

on enduring tablets. These are really the great men of our communities.

The paper that reaches the home is the paper you should advertise in. The Evening Times does this. Advertise in its columns and increase your business.

### When Troubled With Coughs, Colds or Any Affections of the Throat and Lungs

USE

### Hawker's Balsam of Tolu and Wild Cherry

This Remedy Has Been Tried and Proved

As An All-round Family Liniment Nothing Can Equal

### Manning's German Remedy

The Greatest Neuralgia and Rheumatic Cure of the Age.

W. S. FISHER, ESQ., of the well known firm of Emerson & Fisher, St. John, N. B., says: "I have much pleasure in stating that I have found Dr. Manning's German Remedy most effective for the treatment of Neuralgia, Pains, etc. As a general family liniment I consider it unequalled."

The CANADIAN DRUG CO. Limited, Sole Props. ST. JOHN, N. B.

H. A. McKEOWN, Ex-M. P. P.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

says: "I take great pleasure in stating that I have used Hawker's Tolu and Cherry Balsam for the last eight years and consider it the best cough cure I ever used. I find Hawker's Liver Pills an excellent liver regulator."

THOMAS McAVITY, ESQ.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

writes: "I take great pleasure in stating that I have used Hawker's Tolu and Wild Cherry Balsam in my family for years, and find it an excellent remedy for coughs and colds."

As An All-round Family Liniment Nothing Can Equal

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