SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN, N B. OCTOBER 21, 1899.

cake of ise Soap. ere so you to deceived. is only one ise. See to it our soap that word-

e hard soap.

eg to submit this resolu was signed Frank lent Moncton Division. sed to County Presi-St. John.

EN AT SYDNEY. manager of the Bank America, recently vis-B., and reported 'to opinion that it would n an agency there, in wity now displayed in the establishment of His view has been directorate, and in a agency will be open Monday Mr. Harvey rchase of the building Charlotte and Dor opposite the Sydney cy will be opened in under the direction e of Montreal, assistwill have Mr. Walkagency as teller. It who will be appointe expectation is that ect a handsome struc-

CIPATED WOMEN.

l'courne Ladies' Golf ted an annual dinner, st a few days ago at ne Absend Husbands sed!" This little jest en are developing the

en Cry for TORIA

FACULTY CONCERT N. B., Oct. 14.-An apice gathered in Beeth v evening to hear the cert of this century. high class programm

aj. (Finale), for Piano nstein, Almon W. Vinence DeVaux Royer: Mignon, Thomas, Mis t Higley; (a) Legende, Wieniawski, Clarence (a) Florian's Song. etest Flower, Van c) To Spring, Gounod. es Vincent; (a) Fan-Allegro eroico (from Liszt. Almon W eur S'ouvre a ta voix elilah), Saint Saens, older; (a) Adagio, (b) d Gavotte, Ries, Claroyer; Offertory, Ba-

Vincent. peared before a Sackfor the first time were Miss Higley and Prof. pening number was a ry performance, the rendered by Mr. Vincurity and finish. Mr. the house with the wing of his magic bow. master of that most ent, the violin; it seem n as a second soul. Mr. apt pupil of the great all his numbers disartistic technique, a dth of tone and opu

ig. He was repeatedly ich he somewhat spar-The beautiful, mel-Royer's violin was heard in this town beold instrument, a genund valued at \$2,500. who was warmly re-

three vocal numbers tance, although sufferere cold, which placed disadvantage. full soprano of wide take D in alt with ease the lower register are onality added much to her music. She would ntage in a wider field t platform. It is recold did not permit of

her recall. song was delightfully has a sweet, flexible uses with great taste. ellent impression. Miss ppeared to better adh, sympathetic voic d applause, to which

s two piano solos dis finished technique; the organ was softly was not one that abilities of the instrurendered in too colorto be entirely acceptle of the success of this concert rested with who furnished admirnents for the vocal and giving at all times the rt, without in any way

uty of the solos. ity council on Monday reduction of fifty per old water rates. Th into effect on Decem-Il amount to \$140,000 a

or 10 Cents. To intro

BOSTON LETTER.

Exhausted Over Its Efforts in Welcoming Dewey.

How Mark Hanna is the J. Israel Tarte of the United States.

The Apple Crop - Recent Visitors from the Provinces—The Lumber and Fish

Markets-General News.

(From our own correspondent.) BOSTON, Oct. 15.-All Boston is completely exhausted today as the result of yesterday's efforts to make Admiral Dewey believe that he was not among strangers. The extent of the celebration was a surprise to life-long residents of the city, who did not expect any such performance in the old Puritan town. The crowd was simply overwhelming, was about as easy for the police to control as the billows of a surging sea. It is estimated that the big military and naval parade with the distinguished Vermonter as the central figure was viewed by a million and a quarter persons, if not more. The residents of the city turned out en masse, and were augmented by nearly twice their number from the surrounding New England states and nearby cities and towns. Even the admiral felt compelled to remark that It was the greatest demonstration he had ever seen. While the crowds in New York were larger, he said that they were outdone in enthusiasm by the New Englanders. At one time there were more than 200,000 people on Boston common alone, and life and limb were in imminent danger, but

happily nobody was fatally injured.

although quite a number sustained se-

Notwithstanding the yacht races

vere bruises and sprains.

which may some time be held off the Highlands of Navesink, and the triumphal tour of the naval hero, there is keen interest in politics. President McKinley is out west thanking some of the doubtful states for sending soldiers to the Orient, and is incidentally making a bid for votes. The leader of the republican party as at present constituted, the Hon. Mark Hanna, who is the Joseph Israel Tarte of the United States, is fighting a desperate battle in Ohio, the president's home state, which is in danger of electing John R. McLean, democrat, and a newspaper man, governor. An ellormous amount of Hanna's favorite ammunition is to be used, and desperate steps are being resorted to to save the state, which but for the methods of the odious Hanna would be safely republican. The democrats not only have a strong man (although he is by no means perfect) but they are being assisted by the anti-Hanna republican organization, headed by Gov. Asa P. Bushnell, who has declared war to the death against the president-maker. Ex-Mayor McKisson of Cleveland, exurtx and others, who held sway in the republican party of the state prior to the Hanna dynasty, are also aiding McLean. Senator Hanna admits that he is hard pressed and sent all over the country from Maine to the Pacific for good stump speakers. United States Senator For aker, republican of Ohio, who has no love for his colleague, is lukewarm, although he is a nominal supporter of Hanna's ticket. The administration republicans realize that the loss of Ohio this fall would be a black eye for them, and they are making a desper-

ate fight to retain the state. The apple crop in New England and other apple-growing sections of the country is only fair, and prices are expected to be higher than usual, Nova Scotia seems to have the advantage, as the quality is not only good, but the yield is a better average than it is here. For a time apples will be plenty, as they are being rushed into the cities, but later on a more favorable market for shippers is in sight The heavy shipments from Nova Sco-

tia to Europe, via Boston, previously noted, continue, Rev. A. K: MacLennan, D. D., pastor of the Scotch Presbyterian church, this city, and well known to Nova Scotians, of which people his congregation largely consists, is establishing a big record in the way of weddings performed. He is kept busy much of his time tying nuptial knots. Hundreds of Nova Scotians are married

by him annually. The following from the province were in the city recently: J. M. Johnson, J. E. Secord, E. T. Ridgeway, R. D. Purdy, M. E. Barry, St. John; A. E. Marshall, J. H. Loring, C. C. Ross, C. E. Martin, P. E. McCausland, 1st Leinster Regiment, William E. Bren pan, Halifax; Mrs. J. J. Rice, Amherst; C. F. Johnson, Truro; Thomas Kilson, Yarmouth.

Malcolm A. Nickerson of Rose Val ley, P. E. I., and Miss Annie Hilles of Everett were married in the latter place, Oct. 11, by Rev. A. McKinnon of Boston.

Robert Gabriel Hopkins, aged 65, formerly of Halifax, died in Charlestown Oct. 12. Mrs. Clara Sinnott, wife of C. F. Sinnott of Nova Scotia, died in the Massachusetts General Hospital in this city on Oct. 12. She was 27

years old. James A. States, a Nova Scotian, has petitioned for a divorce from his wife, Clara, on the ground that she refuses to leave her Nova Scotia home and

live with him.

Spruce lumber continues firm, with an extraordinary demand reported for dimensions. Trade is still very brisk and not much change from the association prices quoted in the Sun last week is expected for some time. Hemk.ck is still scarce and firm at un-Clapboards are prices. steady, shingles easier and laths firm. Spruce frames, 9 inches and under, are held at \$17; 10 and 12 inch dimensions, \$19; 10 and 12 inch randoms, 10 feet and up, \$18.50; merchantable boards, \$15; out boards, \$12; laths, 15-8 in., \$2.65 to 2.70; 11-2 in., \$2.50 to 2.55, and extra spruce claphoards \$29 to 31 Eastern hemlock boards are worth \$14

to 16, and No. 1 \$13 to 14. While mackerel receipts are again small, medium fish are easier. P. E. . mackerel are selling at \$20 to 24: large shore, \$24, and small, \$7. Codfish continue firm, at \$5.50 for large dry riculture a practically educated farm-

bank, and \$5.50 to 6 for large shore and Georges. Pickled herring are scarce and firm, at \$7 for Nova Scotia split, \$5 for medium, and \$8 for fancy Scatteric. Canned lobsters are practically out of the market. Fresh fish are in fair supply at usual prices, large mackerel selling at 22 to 23c. each, frozen 18 to 20c., and small 10c. Provincial smelts, hand caught, are worth 14 to 15c. and natives 18 to 20c. Live lobsters are firm at 16c., and boiled

THE NEWSBOY Reports the Best Speech Delivered at the Exhibition.

(Woodstock Press.) The sensation of the day came, when the president rose and said, Perhaps before I call on his honor to formally declare this exhibition open I had better give an invitation to any practical farmers present to respond eloquent speeches of cur distinguished

visitors. There was a pause and a well bred titter, if titters are ever well bred, could be heard tittering through the crowd. A look of quiet amusement stole over the faces of the distinguished visitors, and the president had turned to the governor to bow him to his feet, when there was a stir in the crowd in front of the stand, and one of he strangest looking figures ever seen out of a dime museum, pressed his way to the platform. He was evidently a man not much past middle life according to years, but the weight of centuries seemed to bow him to the earth, his clothes were of rough homespun, his hands were knotted and gnarled and he seemed to be the personification of toil.

He carried a hoe, upon eaned as he began to talk. Every one present who had seen the picture and read the poem that told the story, hought of "The man with the hoe." In spite of his grotesque appearance there was an indescribable dignity about him that commended him to the crowd. He was so free from embarrassmert and self-consciousness that any person must have felt that the man had a message to deliver and that he did not care what they thought of

the messenger. "Your honor, your worship, Mr. President," he began in a weak, cracked voice, that soon gathered volume

and strength. "I have listened with pleasure to the cultured addresses given by your imported speakers, and I must say that the present importation is the most creditable one you have ever made, Mr. President. We all knew, with the exception of the boy and girl who are attending their first exhibition, what they would say-that Carleton county was the garden of the province, that our horses were swift and our women were fair, and then we would applaud ourselves as blind Tom does when the audience applaud his playing. knew that no speaker would have the courage or be ill-bred enough to point out our faults, and we would go away after being flattered to our hearts content, and would not have been taught one lesson that would help us to correct our faults. We have a magnifity, we have a goodly land, and we ar

not worthy of our heritage. "We look to our cattle and our horses and our butter and cheese and vegetables and are justly proud of them all. And we may be proud of what we have manufactured, for Ontario cannot, or does not, in the many samples she has sent us do as well. But we ought to be ashamed and humiliated to think we have imported so much and manufactured so little. The inspiring music that interspersed the eeches was imported. Towns smaller than our own have furnished us with the music we have enjoyed to-

"Small wonder that so many of our children grow up unpatriotic, or with so little love for their land, for from their birth they are brought in contact with the productions of other lands.

"The babe is born in an imported bed; his swaddling clothes are imported; the bottle and spoon that feeds him are imported; he is rocked in an imported cradle; he goes to school in imported clothes, and sits at an imported desk, and plays on imported grass, for we don't know enough to grow our own grass seed; and he rides in an imported carriage and sleigh and ploughs and sows and reaps with imported machinery; and when he is done importing he is put in an imported coffin, and taken to the cemetery in an imported hearse, where an imported shovel digs his grave.

"Mr. President, these gentlemen have culogized farmers and have told us what a noble thing it is to till the soil yet I am the only farmer on the platform, with the exception of yourself Mr. President, and you are a post master. These men never picked up a basket of potatoes in their lives, or turned a grindstone or hauled out manure or milked a cow in fly time. Look at their clothes, then look at mine look at my hands that look more like claws than hands, and then look at their's, that never did harder work than write the mortgages on our farms Their sons will not become farmers they will train them for the profession These gentlemen tell us we are the lords of the soil, their boys call us Hay Seed and Way Back and put hayseed in our hair, and the worst kind of grainmar in our mouths, and make talk with a nasal twang. Wonder why our boys don't stick to the farm do you? when you patted them on the head when you were around canvass irg for our vote and you thought they did not know you were patronizing them, and that they dispised you quite

as much as you did them. Wonder why our boys do not stick to the farm? This is one of the reasons. Our boys with their stone bruises, and their clothes made, and their hair cut by their mothers, have on an average more brains be their home cut hair than your dudes of boys have beneath their Fauntlerov curls. But our boys are sensitive, and your boys have caricatured them off

the farm. "Brother farmers, I do not flatter you. I am not a 'squaker,' I believe in our country, but let us have mor self-respect, let us stand by each other, and send each other's sons to the legislature and parliament. The farm should send among other products to town representatives, so that we may have for our commissioner of Ag-

er, who knows how to plow a straight furrow, and milk a cow, and do not talk through their noses, nor murder our good Queen's English. Let us stand by our manufacturers and our traders, and let Ontario and its manufacturers and co-operative stores sell to Ontarions.

"And another thought and then I am done. Why should we not have"-but here the president, the mayor, the gov-ernor and his suite rose to their feet, and the old man stole away. And then the band played.

ELGIN.

The Agricultural Exhibition Ahead of Its Immediate Predecessors.

Some Exciting Horse Trotting—A List of the Winners of First Prizes,

ELGIN, Albert Co., Oct. 12 .- The exhibition of the Eigin Agricultural society was held here yesterday. The weather was fine and warm, and a arge crowd of people were present. The exhibits were ahead of former years, especially that of poultry; turkeys, geese and ducks being a very

In the afternoon a large crowd garthered to see the races on the park. The entries in the free-for-all were Bljou, by J. Prescott, Sussex; Harry A., by C.Chapman, Petitecdiae; Sleepy Jim, by Fred Rogers, Hopewell: Messenger, by Geo. McAnn, Petitcodiac. took first money in three straight heats; Harry A., second, and Sleepy Jim, third. Time, 2.39, 2.38,

In the green race the entries were Robert Mc, by Fownes of Harvey Nellie G., by Harry Graves, Albert Dollie G., by Thaddeus Graves, El-Robert Mc took first money ; Nellie G., second, and Dollie G., third. The judges were Wm. McLeod, Robert McCready and Bernard Dimock starter, Edward Simpson; timer, Geo. H. Barnes. The following is a list of prizes at the exhibition:

HORSES. Pair draft horses, W. J. DeMille; pair roadsters, George W. Smith; pair general purposes, Sherman Martin draft mare for stock, John Stiles draft horse for stock, Jos. T. Bannister; draft colt, 3 years, Geo. Stewart; draft colt, 2 years. Jos. B. Babkirk; draft colt, 1 year, J. M. Colpitts; draft suckling colt, John Stiles; roadster mare for stock, Geo. Stewart; roadster horse, S. C. Goggin; roadster colt, 3 years, Horace S. Goddard: roadster colt, 2 years, C. W. Tucker; roadster, colt, 1 year, Geo. Stewart; roadster suckling colt, Geo. Stewart; general purpose horse, O. C. Steeves,

CATTLE. Jersey bull, C. L. Blakney; Jersey bull, 1 year, Robert G. Weldon: Jersey cow, any age, H. W. B. Colpitts; Jersey cow, 2 years, H. W. B. Colpitts; Jersey heifer, 1 year, H. W. B. Col-

Ayrshires - Bull, J. T. Horsman; take them into consideration. bull, 1 year, J. M. Colpitts; cow, any age, G. M. Killam; heifer calf, G. M.

Grades-Bull, any age, G. M.Killam; bull, 2 years, R. H. Goggin; bull calf, John R. Harbell; cow, any age, W. H. Webster: cow. 2 years. J. M. Colpitts: eifer, 2 years, Robert G. Weldon heifer, 1 year, Warren Colpitts; heifer calf, R. H. Goggin; steers, 3 years, W. R. Collicutt; steers, 2 years, A. C. Steeves: steers, 1 year, Robert G. Wel-

SHEEP.

Leicester-Ram, F. C. Colpitts; ram lamb, F. C. Colpitts; ewe, any age, F. C. Colpitts; grade ram, Whitfield Bishop; grade ram lamb, G. M. Killam; grade ewe, any age, J. T. Horsman; grade ewe lamb, G. M. Killam. FOWL

Pair turkeys, any age, F. C. Colpitts; pair turkeys, current year's hatch, F. C. Colpitts; pair geese, any age, F. C. Colpitts; pair geese, current year's hatch, A. A. Killam; pair ducks, any age, Warren R. Collicutt; pair ducks, current year's hatch, F. C. Colpitts; pair hens, any age, Warren Colpitts: pair hens, current year's hatch, J. M. Colpitts.

GRAIN. Timothy seed, F. C. Colpitts; wheat, C. L. Blakney; barley, rough, Whitfield Bishop; oats, black, John Stiles; oats white, John R. Harbell; buckwheat, rough, F. M. Steeves: buckwheat. F. C. Colpitts; peas, Ed. L. Colpitts; beans, John R. Harbell; ears of corn, 1-2 doz., Geo. Stewart; stock

fodder corn, A. A. Killam. ROOTS, FRUIT, ETC. Potatoes, Early Rose, O. C. Steeves; dard; potatoes, Coppers, F. C. Colpitts; potatoes, White Rocks, Alex, Geldart: potatoes, Early Olia, Benj. R. Blakney; potatoes, Snowflake, C. L. Blakn-y; potatoes, Silver Dollar, R. H. tion of Sir Henry Campbell Banner-Goggin; turnips, stock, R. H. Goggin; man, with much of which he said he turnips, table, Geo. Stewart; carrots, intermediate, Whitneld Bishop; car rots, any other sort, James W. Collier: parsnips. W. R. Collicutt: beets, turnip, B. R. Blakney; beets, long, C. L. Blakney; mangel wurtzel, Whitfield Bishop; radish. Whitfield Bishop; onions, C. L. Blakney; tomatoes, C. L. Blakney.

Apples, Alexander, V. S. Milton; apples, Fameuse, James Webster; ap- reply to the Queen's speech, said that ples, any sort, J. M. Colpitis; crab opples, W. A. Colpitts; apples, best as-Blakney; pears, Whitfield Bishop; squash, C. L. Blakney; pumpkin, Whit-

Bishop; cabbage, R. A. Smith. Cheese, W. H. Webster; butter, J W. Steeves; blankets, cotton and wool, F. C. Colpitts: quilt. Robt. G. Weldon counterpane, F. C. Colpitts; rag mat John Stiles; wool mat, LeB. Goddard maple sugar, John M. Colpitts; maple gyrup, John Stiles; honey, extracted, F. C. Colpitts; honey, in comb, Whitfield Bishop.

AS TO A PROPOSAL. (Exchange.)
She—Then you would advise me to deine? Her Father—Decidedly! If you were
love you wouldn't ask my advice.

Children Cry for CASTORIA

PARLIAMENT

the South-African Trouble.

The Queen's Speech Read by Commission-Proceedings in Lords and Commons,

LONDON, Oct. 17 .- Parliament opened today to consider the South African In the speech from the throne Her Majesty said: My Lords and Gentlemen-Within a

brief period after the recent proroga-

affecting the interests of my empire to recur to your advice and aid. has made expedient that my government should be enabled to strengthen

Gentlemen of the House of Comsubmitted to you in due course.

which your attention will be invited ary session has been reached. For the present I have invited your attendance in order to ask you to deal with an exceptional exigency, and I pray that in performing the duties which claim your attention you may have the guidance and blessing of Almighty

Gcd Prior to the meeting of parliament the Prince of Wales visited the premier, the Marquis of Salisbury, at the foreign office.

Both houses assembled in the champer of peers at 2 o'clock, the Queen's speech being read by commission. Immediately after the reading the speaker of the house of commons, the Right Hon. William Court Gully, returned to the chamber of committees, the house adjourning at 4 o'clock.

SIR HENRY CAMPBELL BANNER-MAN.

liberal leader in the house of commons, said parliament had been summoned to give its approval to the early steps of war. Never had the he British people. The demands made by the government of the South Afri-can republic were such as to make for us a better fate.

"Actual hostilities have menced," said Sir Henry, "and an active aggression has been committed which it is the plain duty of our ministers, of parliament and of the people to resist. (Cheers.) There will be no disposition on the part of this house to place any obstacle in the way of granting such supplies and such powers of the crown as may be cessary to secure the rapid and effective prosecution of a war commenced to vindicate our rights. (Cheers.) The campaign should be vigorously and promptly prosecuted, and nothing necessary for that purpose should be

efused by the house of commons." The leader of the opposition went on to congratulate the government upon the choice made of officers to whom the main charge of the "expedition" been given, Never, he believed, had so capable and experienced a staff been despatched from the shores

of England. England.
"Our natural position in South Afica," he declared, "has placed upon us the duty of seeing any impediment to our own supremacy removed. On that we are all agreed. I have no intention of entering upon a minute or detailed criticism of the steps taken by the government. The time for that hes not yet come, and it is proper to wait for further explanations. But I may say it does appear to me that the government are engaged in a game of bluff-(opposition cheers and ministerial cries of "No")-which is not a very worthy one for a great country like this. The raising of the suzerainty question was utterly unnecessary, and did more than anything else to remove all chance of success from octatoes, Beauty of Hebron, LeB. God-the negotiations. (Opposition cheers.)

MR. BALFOUR. who was received with long cheers, expressed satisfaction at the declarawas himself in hearty agreement.

The house of lords re-assembled at 4 o'clock, the floor and galleries being crowded. The Prince of Wales sat amid the cross benches and there were many peeresses in the galleries

THE MARQUIS OF GRANBY, in moving the address of the peers, in

Free State governments. Difficulties He went on to dwell upon the grievances of the Outlanders and em-

Granby observed that it was "not im- persevere in to the end." minds of the two governments for step by step, to the present momen some time."

"This scheme for a joint movement," ther the future of South Africa will be he continued, "is not aided, I trust, by Afrikanders in other parts of South perfectly established supremacy of the Africa; but if it exists, it is one that | English people." (Cheers.) would tend seriously to impair the! After several less important speeches

power of Great Britain. The unanimous feeling here, however, is that the paramount power in South Africa should be Great Britain."

Called Together to Deal With Baron Barnard seconded the address.

THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY. the liberal leader, said parliament had been summoned at a solemn moment when Britons found themselves engaged in a war which was, in spite of some of its aspects, a civil war. Of course, it was not civil war precisely, but it was a war in which a number of British subjects, not of the English

race, were deeply engaged.
"Regarding the calling out of the reserves and the voting of supplies," continued his lordship, "I can speak with no doubtful voice. Whatever may be our opinions as to the past history of this melancholy business, we are as ready as the usual supporttion I am compelled by events deeply ers of the government to give our support to whatever measures may be necessary to vindicate the honor The state of affairs in South Africa the empire and to protect its inter-

ests. Lord Kimberley said the governthe military force of this country by ment could not have sent any other calling out the reserve. For this purpose the provisions of the law renders it necessary that parliament should be called together. Except for the difficulties that have been caused by the ficulties that have been caused by the entire confidence that the British solaction of the South African republic, dier would do his duty in South Africa the condition of the world continues in the future, as he had done it every-

where in the past. "There are some points in the negorens-Measures will be laid before you tiations, however," observed his lordfor the purpose of providing the ex- ship, "which I have not viewed with penditure which has been or may be satisfaction. The negotiations have caused by events in South Africa. Es- not been conducted in a prudent and timates for the ensuing year will be certainly not in a successful manner. My own interpretation of the word My Lords and Gentlemen-There are 'suzerainty' is that there are in the many subjects of domestic interest to London convention certain stipulations which limit British sovereignty at a later period, when the ordinary in the Transvaal, and that, to the exseason for the labors for a parliament- tent of these limitations, there is constituted 'suzerainty.' "

Lord Kimberley, in closing, criticized the tone of Mr. Chamberlain's recent speeches.

THE PRIMIER.

the Marquis of Salisbury, replying to Lord Kimberley's criticism of the negotiations, sald:

"The Eper government were pleased to dispense with any explanation on of finding in independent arbitration our part respecting the cause or justian a settlement of the differences between fication of the var. They have done the two governments, and in order what no provocation on our part could that an ignominous war be thus avoidhave justified They have done what the strongest nation has never in its the Majesty's empire and those of two strength done to any opponent it had cre'lenged. They issued a defiance so less than 200,000 souls."
and acious that I could acarcely depict Mr. Dillon claimed the it without using words unsuited for ment would appeal to an overwhelm-this assembly, and by so doing they ing majority of the civilized world liberated this country from the necessity of explaining to the people of England why we are at war. But for "unjust and cowardly war." It was

we would ever be at war. "There have been very grave questions between us, but up to the time rarly steps of war. Never had the house met in circumstances more serious or amid conditions engaging to a greater degree the profound interest of the Ritish needs. The Ritish needs was need to be tions between us, but up to the time ing put upon these poor people. Mr. Dillon asserted that the government was breaking the convention because gold had been discovered in the Transmet was encouraging. We lately had

it impossible for the government of any self-governing country ever to take them into consideration. tion of pointing out the errors and the grave oppression of which the Transvaal government has been guilty-all these cuestions have been wiped away in this one great insult, which leaves us no other course than the one which has received the assent of the whole nation and which it is our desire to

carry out. "It is a satisfactory feature of our oolicy during these latter days that on questions involving the vital interests and honor of the country there are

no distinctions of party." His lordship said he believed that desire to get rid of the word "suzerainty" and the reality which it exthe dream of President Kruger's life. It was for that the president of the Transvaal had set up the negotiations of 1884, and in order to get that hateful word out of the convention he had made considerable sacrifices. Mr. Kruger had used oppression of the Outlanders as a screw to obtain a conces-

sion on the subject of suzerainty. "I quite agree," he remarked, "that the word 'suzerainty' is not necessary for Great Britain's present purpose. Situated as Great Britain is in South Africa toward the Transvaal and the Outlanders, she has a duty to fulfil which has nothing to do with any convention or any question of suzerainty This word, however, being put into the treaty, obtained an artificial value and meaning which have prevented Great Britain from entirely abandon ing it. If Great Britain dropped it. she would be intimating that she also repudiated and abandoned the idea attached to it."

The premier concluded by dealing briefly with the government's future policy in South Africa, declaring that while there must be no doubt as to the paramountcy of the sovereign power of Great Britain, there must also be no doubt that the white races in South Africa would be put upon an equality and due precautions taken for the "philanthropic, friendly and improving treatment of those counless indigeneous races, of whose destiny, I fear, we have hitherto been too

forgetful." "Those things must be insisted upon in future," exclaimed Lord Salisbury "By what means they are to be ob tained I do not know. I hope they may be consistent with a very large the present situation had been amount of autonomy on the part of a brought about by the deliberate ac- race which values its individual share ortment, W. A. Colpitts; plums, C. L. tion of the Transvaal and Orange in government as much as the Dutch people do. But with that question we had been accumulating for years, are not concerned now. We have field Bishop; cucumbers, Whitfield They were not the creation of a day, only to make it clear that the great objects essential to the power England in South Africa and to phatically declared that the British good government of South Africa, and government had resorted to every pos- to the rights of all the races concernsible means of effecting a peaceful ed are the objects of the British gov-After criticising the action of the support of the nation and without dis-Transvaal legislative council in send- tinction of party, the government are ing the ultimatum, the Marquis of now pursuing and which they will possible that the union of the two "It was largely due to the character states originated in some deeper of Mr. Kruger and to the ideas purscheme which may have lurked in the sued by him that we have been led

when we are compelled to decide whe a growing Dutch supremacy or a safe the house of lords agreed to the ad-

dress and adjourned. LONDON, Oct. 17 .- At the opening of the house of commons today, Mr. Balfour complained that while Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman insinuated that the war was due to errors of the government, he did not specify these errors. The government would like to have charges brought forward

so they could refute them.

He repelled the allegation that the government had goaded the South African republic into war by flaunting Great Britain's suzerainty in their faces. The South African republic made claims to being an independent sovereign state, but these were inconsistent with the conventions of 1881 and 1884. Mr. Balfour said he could not understand Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's declaration that the gov-

ernment had played a game of bluff.

"Bluff," said the government leader.

"means a person acting as though he held cards he does not possess; but this country holds the cards and means to play them.

"Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman disapproved of sending troops to South Africa as an irritating menace to the Boers. But where would we be now but for those troops? Not to have sent troops would have been to betray the country."

Mr. Balfour said, further, that he felt entitled to say: "If war must come, it has selfom been entered into by Great Britain upon an issue which was more clearly an issue of righteousness and liberty; and we have undoubted proof that our self-governing colonies beyond the seas are with us heart and

John Dillon, nationalist, moved an amendment to the address, as follows: "We humbly represent to Her Majesty that the state of war now existing between Great Britain and the South African republic has been caused by the assertion of claims which interfere with the internal government of the republic, in direct violation of terms of the convention of 1884, and by massing large bodies of British troops on the frontier of the republic. "We humbly submit that before more bloodshed takes place a proposal be made in the spirit of the recent

conference at the Hague, with a view small nations, numbering altogether

Mr. Dillon claimed that his amendoutside of England. He was proud, he said, that Ireland was against this this no one could have predicted that not a war, he continued, for the freedom of the Outlanders, but a war against the yoke of Cecil Rhodes

Henry Labouchere, liberal member

"If there had been no Rhodes or if Lord Salisbury had been in the colonial office." said Mr. Labouchere, "there would have been no war. There is too much of the stock exchange about the

whole business." Michael Davitt, member for South Mayo, vigorously supported the amendment, declaring that outside of jinge circles and stock jobbing rings, the whole British empire cried shama. The result of war between a giant and a dwarf would oring neither honor nor

prestige to British arms. William Redmond, Parnellite, maintained everything he had already said in Ireland against the iniquity of the war. It would be a sorry thing, he depressed had been the controlling desire, clared, for the dignity of the oath of allegiance it if compelled those who took it to acquiesce in every act of a jingo government.

> Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, conservative, predicted that within five years after the struggle the Dutch population of the Cape, the Transvast and the Orange Free State would be perfectly contented and happy. After some sharp passages between Col. Edward J. Saunderson, who sits

for North Armagh, in the conservative

interest, and the Irish members, a di-

vision was taken on Mr. Dillon's amendment. The amendment was rejected by a vote of 322 to 54. The minority consisted mainly of Irish members and a few radicals, including Henry Labouchere, P. J. Stanhope, E. H. Pickersgill and others. The majority included the occupants of the front opposition benches and the

bulk of the liberals. THE BELLE ISLE ROCK. The ledge of rock on which the Scotsman net her fate is about six miles east of the light on Belle Isle. The light is on the south-easterly

point of the island, and during fog there is a gun cotton explosion every twenty minutes. Directly across the straits to the south is another light on Cape Bauld with a fog horn blast ten seconds in every minute. Between these two lights lies the channel. From light to light is about 18 miles. The channel all through the straits is very difficult, owing to changeable currents. There is no telegraphic communication nearer than Romaine which is 200 miles away, or Tilt Cove

on Newfoundland. This island and the straits bearing the same name have always been a danger to navigation. The currents are so changeable, fog and ice are frequent, and there are so few lights that underwriters have several times dis-cussed the boycotting of this channel and making all vessels go south of

Newfounland. Belle Isle is about twenty-five mile from the Labrador coast and all the country round it is bleak, rocky and minhabited. The island is 300 miles

rom Anticosti. In the last couple of years this rocky coast has proved fatal to the Labrador, Castilian and Montegerian.

