POOR DOCUMENT

THE SEMIWEEKLY TELEGBAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 2, 1900.

MR. T. W RAINSFORD, French Canadian premier. These things, 11 MISLEADING STATEMENTS. ve repeat, are undeniable, and we canno Travelling agent for the Daily see that they represent the opposition hav ng profitted by the four years of disnd Weekly Telegraph is now Northumberland County. privilege to pass

Semi-Weekly Telegraph ST, JOHN. N. B., MAY 2, 1900. FOUR YEARS OF DISCIPLINE.

their political views that these. in a matter suggesting doubt s to either make a direct charge or to be ervatives. It ought to silent for the good name of a minister of afforded them time for meditation. the crown is just as dear to him as it is thoughtful study of the lessons of the to any other man. This latter view seems never to be in the minds of those who so ruthlessly and unwarrantedly bandy about y, for the purging of the party, and their inuendoes and slurs, although it is nt of their status in to be observed that they entertain high lic judgment. One would at least have ethical notions with regard to their own

ected that they, emerging so recently reputations. These remarks are immediately suggestlong regime of responsibility. ed by the course of our morning contemald have played the part of a model opporary from day to day, which deals with on, an opposition which should Liberals in a most unfair and reprehenthe work of parsible spirit. Two specimens from its coland dignified. Theirs chance to place umns will suffice: "Mr. Davis filled in the afternoon with a 'wild and woolly' discussion after his

which it has been thei

THE POLICY OF INUENDO.

a 'wild and woolly' discussion after his kind, Mr. Davis being rather rude in speech and also in knowledge. Towards the beginning of his address he. offered some reflections upon Mr. Davin's busi-ness relations, which led the latter to suggest that the course was not conducive to proper debate or to the peace of mind of gentlemen on the treasury. benches. of gentlemen on the treasury - benches. 'Shall we go into your private business?' isked Mr. Davin. 'Shall I, for instance, inquire into the private business of the tige which disappeared in the of ge What, however, are the results and the ord achieved by the Conservatives durminister of the interior and go into the statement made to me that a man has these four years spent in opposition? into a bank in this town and placed to the credit of the minister \$40,000 and marched out?

the desires to be and candid will say that the Tories The whole character of this inuendo is helped the dignity of parliament; on worth observing, as well as the motive ntrarvi the fact is made more conmuel the Sun to repeat the day that they are willing slander involved. In the first place, no rifice even the decency of debate if, such deposit may ever have been made to o doing, they, can wound and hinder Mr. Sifton's credit. The man who told store who are in charge of public Mr. Davin about it may have been lying. Instead of using the experience Mr. Davin may have invented the story ired during eighteen years of adhimself. If a deposit was made at all, it tration for the better discharge of may have been of a much smaller amount. ness of parliament, they have used On the other hand, it is a matter of to block the course of legislation, to daily occurrence that sums are deposited noy their opponents and to make the in banks to the credit of ministers. Under se a veritable bear garden. . Their the law all tenders must be accompanied

Ottawa correspondence of the Sun which is written by the editor of that paper, Mr. S. D. Scott, contains the fol- they worked have also gone up in the lowing extraordinary statement:

It is regarded by the opposition as one office. After them come the marine and fisheries, the penitentiaries, the mounted police. For a month the House has been highly prized prerogatives motive to everything entary on the credulity of those of the various departments. But not one hings are seriously received. The lion- of these departments has yet brought down a report of the operation of the

year beginning next July without know- fice for that purp ing what was done with the money voted for the same department two years ago. This is simply a scandal. The like of it has not been seen since the union of the

business administration that Canada has vet seen Any one reading the above would natur

As Mr. Scott has in his pos 'auditor general's report which the paragraph containing so false a statement was written ment of weakness." Mr. Scott, we fear, will lose his reputation for veracity if he keeps on writing such fairy tales. The auditor general's report was issued at the beginning of the session and every member of the House of Commons can learn from it how every dollar has been expended.

Mr. Scott's efforts at deception, however, do not end with his statement in regard to; the expenditure. He goes on to say. The heads of two of these departments

are out of the country. The head of the militia department might almost as well be away, considering the amount which he does not know when he is present. The so well i postmaster general puts in a fleeting ap- John, for pearance occasionally, but though he has Mr. Tarte's department in addition to his own, he is seldom in his place to an-

worst effects of the conflagration is that less, but has taken away their means of living, for the mills and factories where flames. We are sure that the people o

The five great spending departments at St. John will respond most heartily to any present are the public works, the railways, the interior, the militia and the post as individuals and the community of St. John in its cornorate capacity will also contribute to the relief of the Ottawa and discussing the budget, which is or ought to be a statement of the financial opera-gives at once. The sooner measures' are tions of the government as a whole and taken for the forwarding of funds to Ot tawa the better, and this city must do its share towards relieving it. The Telegraph year that ended last June. The House will be glad to receive and forward any has been asked to vote supply for the subscriptions that may be sent to this of will be glad to receive and forward any

THE LESSONS OF THE OTTAWA FIRE

We are always learning lessons from colonies. Undoubtedly this is the poorest fires and other disasters, but unfortunately ally conclude that the representatives of comes frequently a case of locking the the people sitting in the House of Com- stable door after the steed is stolen. Every mons had no means of learning how the body now can tell why the fire which re money voted by them had been spent. cently devasted Hull and Ottawa proved so unmanageable and extended wide an arca. The whole place was a mass of inflammable material. Quantitie minute detail we can only conclude that of dry lumber were stored there piled in absurdly such a fashion for drying purposes that the flames had the best opportunity pos sible. Near them were mills of inflam mable material with wooden roofs to in vite destruction by their combustible char acter. The rest of the area devasted wa covered with frame houses, most of them with shingle roofs, a style of building which is particularly fitted to catch fire and which in fact burnt un it being impossible for an

to be made to save them. We know from our own experience in St. John that. when a wooden city catches fire and the wind is high, the sparks will fly for half a mile

or more and nothing to the leeward of the fire is safe. The followed in Ottawa that we all ren thing in its path was destroyed. have supposed that as Hull was burnt over wer questions. When Mr. Tarte was in Ottawa 16, was pretty regular in his state-tendance but very unreliable in his state-ments. Sir Richard was unsually present in the afternoons, but nobody ever thought of asking him anything. Mr. Tarte "business cent conflagration, but we is attention to o of other especially when the lesson to be learned with Mr. Connors. The rest of his time he devotes to an appeal to the people of is one that is likely to cost us some money Quebec to stand by him in resisting the bigotry of the "Orangists." or inconvenience. The people of Hull and of that portion of Ottawa which was de It would be difficult to pen a paragraph stroyed found it cheaper and easier to more false and misleading than the above. build inflammable wooden structures than to erect buildings of a less perishable char-The only truthful statements in it are that Mr. Tarte and Mr. Sifton are out of acter and so the lesson of our conflagrathe country: The reasons for their absence tion and of all similiar disasters was ane well known; they are attending to pubthrown away. ic Busings; on the other side of the Atquestion of fires is becoming a very serilantic. In sthe meantime their departs nents are being well looked after. Mr. ous one in Canada and it is one to which Sutherland, who has charge of Mr. Sifton's department is always on hand and thoughtfully and seriously at no distant in regaid to the militia of Canada. The with the assumption that the Transvaal that of the Boers. Perhaps this lack of is ready to answer any question. Mr. date. There is a continual tendency on system which has been pursued in times is a republic, it is an easy step to regard energy on the part of the British comthe part of everyone to neglect such rea-Mulock attends to Mr. Tarte's department and so far, from being "seldom in his place to an aver questions" is always there to be necessary and at, is only when we make a few favored persons excellent weak against the strong. This is the line Boers outright or envelope them hopeless when wanted. Mr. Mulock has answered nore questions this session than any other few hours that we realize what a terrible the militia without any training at all, or paper statement. He even goes so far as with a good deal of fear on strategic danger we are in by not giving more atmember of the government. The statenent that Dr. Borden is not well informed tention to precautions against fire. After the St. John fire laws were enacted limitin regard to the affairs of the militia deing the area over which wooden buildings partment is almost too absurd for serious could be erected and making it imperative. attention We challenge Mr. Scott to to put gravel roofs on all structures, and name one question in connection with the this undoubtedly has had a good effect nilitia department which the minister has and has saved us from a repetition of the been unable to answer. The managing great conflagration of 1877. But at the director of the Sun, Licut. Colonel Marksame time there is a tendency on the part nam, has stated that Dr. Borden is the of the public to relax the precautions best/minister of militia Canada ever had against fire and to imagine that we are nid there cannot be a doubt that this now apparently secure from all danger. iew, is correct. He has been an officer of There could not be a graver mistake. All he militia for many years and there is experiences show that the proper way to Canada and every man in the force ought othing in connection with the details of fight a fire is to prevent a fire, to have to be a fairly good marksman. This rethe appliances for attacking it near at hand and so abundant that it can be in-tice at the local ranges and by giving to tax without conferring citizenmilitia business that he does not thoroughstantly put out. If the fire is allowed to We regret to have to say that reckless statements, without any basis of truth to extend itself over two or three acres the support them, have become so common in question of stopping it is often a problem that cannot be solved. There is no doubt the Sun as no longer to excite remark. that the Ottawa fire would have been If this is "the poorest business adminis tration that Canada has yet seen" what more destructive than it was and would possibly have swept away the whole of shall we say of an administration that had Haggart for minister of railways and Mon- that city had it not been for the change of the wind which drove the flames away tague for minister of agriculture. There from the parliament buildings and other is no question that this is the best busiiess administration that Canada has ever costly structures. It would not have been pleasant for us to contemplate the fact had although "business is business" is not that the beautiful parliament buildings of its motto when dealing with Great Britain Ottawa, the home of our government and and British interests. That distinction is of our legislature had been destroxed bereserved for the Hessian leader of the op cause the people of that city had neglected position, Sir Charles Tupper. all reasonable precautions for its safety against fire. Yet it is altogether probable THE OTTAWA FIRE. that these buildings would have been de

CLOTHING FOR BOYS OF 3 TO 20 AND EVERY AGE BETWEEN

It is a queer complaint to hear -- " Can't wear his clothes out and he's tired of them."-Yet we've heard more than one mother say that of our garments. But it isn't a fault that's common every where. Clothes that will wear and wear until your boy is weary of the sight of them are pretty well put together. And that's the

GREATER OAK HALL,

BKOS.

sort we sell.

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NUTES AND COMMENTS.

VESTEE SUITS for hoys 3 to 9 years. A splendid BOYS' SINGLE BREASTED SACK showing of Vestee Suits in Serges and Fancy SUITS, for ages 9 to 16 years, in a Cheviots, made up swell as you ever saw them. \$2.50 to \$6.00.

TWO - PIECE PLEATED SUITS. These are all-around favorites for the lads until they round the 12year mark. Immense line of pat-terns in Tweeds, Serges and Wor-steds. - \$1,50 to \$5.00.

BOYS' BLOUSE SUITS, ages 3 to 12 years. We are showing a large YOUNG MEN'S SUITS, for ages 17 stock of Blouse Suits in many different styles, and every one a beauty. You will find Checks, Plaids and Stripes, and Blue \$1.25 to \$5.25 Serges. -

splendid variety of new and seasonable spring woollens in fancy effects and plain colors. They are carefully and well made and will stand any amount of pulling and hauling without losing their neat appearance. - \$3.00 to \$8.00

to 20. These suits are fashioned to meet the special requirements of the young men, in Tweeds and Serges. - - \$5.00 to \$15.00.

of official life have not made either tolerant or less disposed to tract, and thousands of these cheques are pply harsh standards of criticism. In word, they have aimed to make the lot law was the same during the Conservaf the ministers, already a hard and trying tive regime and enormous deposits were ne, as disagreeable and unsupportable as

How have these four years may be that it was such a deposit as this ffected their organization, their plans, which Mr. Davin's eavesdropping inforand their policy as a party? In the first mant discovered . It mis, more probable athority passed to other shoulders. No imagination. would, at least, say they were strong. The second example belongs to a less ength, they have not improved the ly after the Davin romance: personnel. of the party in parliament, they do not work together with greater harmony or carnestness, they are not making headway in any direction. They are still dependent upon 'Sir Charles Tup-per, without a man in sight who could are still dependent upon Sir Charles 10p-per, without a man in sight who could take his place. Sir Charles has many points of attractiveness, and his vigor is remarkable; but there is probably no one who fancies he is a more capable leader. at 79 than he was at 75; that he has advanced in popular esteem, or is more capable of discharging the duties which attach to his position. He has certainly This statement is conceived in such a not done anything which would create palpable spirit of prejudice and hostility in the public mind a strong desire to see that it practically carries its own antidote

remier of the dominion. At the end of four years, he must be and it must strike the fair-minded reader an optimist and a partisan who would as somewhat remarkable that in this say that the Conservatives have succeeded jaunty air of confidence the Sun is able to in formulating an attractive and promis- announce the fact that Mr. Conners. "has. ing policy. They have not even adhered made a great fortune in a few months consistency to the policy which they with the help of Mr. Tarte," had. They have vacillated a great deal. How does the Sun know that Mr. Con ver the essential elements of protection as against a revenue tariff. In 1897 Sir, Charles Tupper thundered against the new tariff as a thing which had already provoked the wail of prostrated industry, and was calculated to cause widespread devolation over the dominion; but when it turn- sisted Mr. Connors; but he did not do so ed out that the wail arose from a solitary cigar factory in Montreal; and that every carried out in the light of day, every deher industry in the land was launched tail of it having been published and dispon a period of unprecedented prosperity, cussed for months before the contract was hen he changed his tactics. For two signed. The contract was not with Mr. years he went about the country, as also Tarte, but with the harbor commissioners did Mr. Foster, telling the people that of Montreal. There was nothing wrong these wicked Grits had stolen the National about the matter; nor was it ever sug-Policy. Where is he today? He is raising gested by anyone in Montreal that the the battle cry of protection, and asserting with all the vehemence at his command It remains for the Sun to do so by im that the industries of the country are in plication. jeopardy. He is back at the point where

he heard the wail of the Montreal cigar factory.

This may seem like a rather one-sided picture. Perhaps it is. If there is another side, the supporters of the opposiion will probably present it. They certainly will be unable to disprove what has. een said above. Nor can they deny that, voiced by their leader, the -Conservatives have stood for ultra-Imperialism and re now leading in the anti-Imperial that fact there are large possibilities for ovement; that they have argued for St. John. In the very nature of things preferential trade and are now opposing the grain will not all be exported during t: that they charged the government with the Montreal season of navigation, and in failing to lessen taxation, and are now the handling of what is left over St. John bitterly hostile to the reduction which has every reason to expect a fair share. as been made; that they have returned The Sun knows this; but jealousy plays to the old ground of protection, with their such a large part in its treatment of poliopes chieffy centered, however, in their 'tival oppanents that it prefets to utter and

order of the minister dispensing the condeposited at Ottawa every year. The made to the credit of ministers at the banks; yet no one ever hinted at any-So much for the distinctly parliament thing dishonorable in that connection. It

tioned regard they are weaker than however, that the whole yarn is the prothe mantle of responsibility and duct of Mr. Davin's florid and prejudiced.

They have not gained in numerical harmful class of slanders. It follows close-

displace Sir Wilfrid Laurier as with it. It fairly illustrates the policy, however, which we are here cirticizing, ly understand.

> nors has made a great fortune? Mr. Connors' enterprise is yet in the primary stages, and the making of any money out of it must necessarily be a matter of uncertainty. It will, at all events, be a matter of years of time. And as to Mr. Tarte's help, the minister may have asimproperly. The whole transaction was The disaster which has overtaken Ottawa onduct of Mr. Tarte was open to censure s one which appeals strongly to the sympathies of the people of St. John who have

It will probably strike the people of St. deal. We know what it is to be houseles John that this gratuitous slur on the and homeless, to be turned on the street Connors contract is in exceedingly bad with our goods and chattels and to 'see taste on the part of the Sun. Unless one them destroyed before our faces, for few is warranted in proceeding on the ascities have ever passed through such a seasumption that everything done by the gov son of trouble as St. John did as a result ernment is open to question; this was a of the fire of 1877, and no city ever had transaction worthy of high commendation

-particularly from the winter port stand ame to its aid as a result of that fire. point, Under the Connors contract, 35, 000,000 bushels of grain is to be brought to the port of Montreal annually, and in

emselves passed through a similar or-

stroyed if the wind had held the same direction during the whole day that it had when the fire began. The lessens of the Ottawa fire are lessons which should be taken deeply to heart by the residents of Canada.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

The present war in South Africa has emonstrated that the chief qualification a more generous response than that which of a soldier is to be a good shot, for it has been shown that a man who is cool and Long before the ashes were cold helping brave who is a good shot and who knows hands were extended to us, not only from his right hand from his left is likely to this continent, but from Europe and our be as good a soldier as one who has been friends in the United States were partic- drilled for three years under the strictest ularly forward in sending their contribu- military discipline. It therefore appears tions to assist the sufferers by the terrible clear that any country that wishes to have conflagration which had laid the city low. an efficient force of soldiers or militia We can therefore appreciate more readily should devote the greater part of its exthe terrible misfortune which has over- penditure in that line to the perfecting King Street, Corner Germain.

ficiently trained as shots and to a certain comparative purposes, has little to com- | done nothing since the relief of Ladysmith, tention of men who take an interest in tions rob the interview of the judicial scholar of Dr. Smith's standing. Provincial Rifle Association meetings and a Dominion Rifle Association meeting at "Nobody seems to care what wrong a large cost is being attacked and not without good reason for we see the same It would be more to his credit if he show

names of marksmen at these meetings ed an equally strong appreciation of the year after year and the whole number of persons who attend them would not make. subject lie is silent. "This shows that he up one strong battalion. either ignores the foundation of the whole There are nearly 40,000 militia men in trouble, or is ignorant of it. The alternative is hardly probable. Professor Smith

ought to see that the freedom that Paul oppress, to tax without conferring citizen every member of every corps an opporship, to do wrong and deny redress, to tunity of using his rifle frequently in the course of the year. We do not want a rule with despotic and corrupt power, and to drive the British from South Africa. few score of pot shooters in Canada, men who go to the meeting of the Rifle Asso- No one who has approached the matter ciation for the purpose of winning money with an open mind doubts this. But Dr Smith would scarcely introduce matprizes, but we want 40,000 good average shots, men who can handle a rifle effici- ter into his interview which would de ently under all circumstances, and who if stroy its force, or which would not be ceptable to the American palate. they may not attain the very highest standard of marksmanship are at all events THE CAMPAIGN IN SOUTH AFRICA. sufficiently well up in the business of rifle shooting to make it dangerous for an enemy to approach them in the open. This The British people are generally becom ng somewhat impatient at the slow pro is a matter which ought to engage the attention of the militia authorities at once, because if a change is to be in the present system, the sooner it is made the better.

GOLDWIN SMITH ON THE WAR.

Professor Goldwin Smith has given erts has now with him in South Africa long interview to the New York Herald about 200,000 men, a larger force than has on the subject of the war in South Atever been sent across the sea by the Britrica. It is almost needless to say that he is opposed to the war, Goldwin Smith of Xerxes, a far larger force than was has that kind of a mind which seems to gravitate to the negative view of all questions. Wealthy, in poor health, cynical tions. Wealthy, in poor health, cynical and independent, he invariably charmons Waterloo If a few Boers who are not the side of the minority, and the weater the case the stronger are his opinions. This leaves him in a somewhat lonely position, although an anti-British view of

acceptance in the United States. A weakness in Dr. Smith's argument is his reiteration of the statement that the Transvaal is a republic. This discloses but it does not appear that this is the disloyalty cry which he was then shouteither a blind prejudice on his part or a case. To allow that similarly beleaguered ing. It is a fortunate thing for the count the old ground of protection, with their such a large part in its freatment of poli-the old ground of protection, with their such a large part in its freatment of poli-the begod shots. In the British service there is an who regards Paul Kruger's alignerity degree discreditable and yet the prospects in their tixal oppanents that it prefers to unter and a the head of affairs is ground of protection, with their such a large part in its freatment of poli-the old ground of protection, with their such a large part in its freatment of poli-the begod shots. In the British service there is an who regards Paul Kruger's alignerity degree discreditable and yet, the prospects is ground of protection, with their such a large part in its freatment of poli-the doors and/s. In the British service there is a protect in daily respect to the highest is ground of protection. The british service there is a protect is doors and/s. The british service there is a protect is doors and/s. The british service there is a protect is doors and/s. The british service there is a protect is doors and/s. The british service there is a protect is doors and/s. The british service there is a protect is doors and/s. The british service there is a protect is doors and/s. The british service there is a protect is doors and/s. The british service there is a protect is doors and/s. The british service there is a protect is doors and/s. The british service there is a protect is doors and/s. The british service there is a protect is doors and/s. The british service the protect is doors and/s. The british service there is a protect is doors and/s. The british service there is a protect is doors and/s. The british service the protect is doors and/s. The british service there is a protect is doors and/s. The british service there is a protect is doors and/s. The british service there is a protect is doors and/s. The british service there is a protect is doors and/s. The british service there is a protect is doors and/s. The brit service the british superficial study of the situation. The little towns to fall would be to the highest try that we have at the head of affairs alander, then to approve an encourage an encourage of the many complaints that the constant of the constant

the people will have to apply themselves action the same complaint may be made mend his judgment. Starting, however, although his armay must be stronger than past for the purpose of making the militia the war as a struggle for freedom, and to munity is but the prelude to a great movesonable precautions as have been shown good marksmen has been calculated to picture in vivid colors the battle of the ment on a large scale, which will crush the see a square mile of a city destroyed in a shots and to leave the vast majority of Goldwin Smith has followed in his news. Iy in its toils, but we have learned to look with a training in rifle shooting which is to lay the responsibility at the door of combinations which have for their object quite insufficient. We are glad to see Cecil Rhodes, which is precisely what Paul the capture of the Boers. Therefore it that this matter is now receiving the at- Kruger himself has done. Such observa- can be said that the present aspect of offgirs is viewed with very little satisfac our militia affairs. The plan of having bearing which one would expect from a tion by anyone. No doubt the army has suffered from lack of terminal facilities and from the fact that there is only a done to the weak," says Professor Smith. single line available for the purpose of bringing up troops and supplies, yet the Boers seem to move about without regard wrongs of the Outlanders, but on that to the railway and are found everywhere. a change in the aspect of affairs in South Affrica and that before it closed we may be able to chronicle a substantial succe for the British arms.

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ST. IOHN, N. B.

INTERFERENCE, NOT PREFERENCE.

At Montreal Sir Charles Tupper made strenuous efforts to have it clearly understood that his policy of a mutual preference was based upon the conviction that such a method was the best possible way of solidifying the Empire. Sir Charles may be right in this, or he may be wrong; but it is clearly a matter which should be left. very largely to the judgment of the British people. If they think it is in the interests of the Empire, and will tend to improve its unity and strength, they will adopt it; but it would be unbecoming on our part to insist on it or to endeavor ress of the British campaign in South to obtain it on the threat of withholding Africa. They think that more should be our preference. Human nature is pretty one with the forces at the disposal of much the same the world over, and while Lord Roberts and that the ability of men are free and self-respecting they are small bodies of Boers to resist large bodies not apt to yield under pressure what they of British troops is not creditable to the would not grant under persuasion and the management of the campaign. Lord Roborce of reason.

It is not fair to assume that the Liberals are opposed to England giving us a preference simply because they are not ish nation or any other since the days following the course outlined by Sir Charles Tupper. If, at the outset, they employed in the peninsular war under had made such a proposition as the Con-Lord Wellington and six times as large servative leader now clings to, it is quite certain that he would have been the first to oppose it. He would have said at once: soldiers but peasants can resist 200,000 "Just see what these disloyal Grits are British troops for an indefinite period doing. They are taking England by the then we may as well conclude that the throat and insisting on their pound of training of militia is of no value and that flesh before doing their plain duty." One the war will probably have a sympathetic the lessons of war will have to be learn- can easily imagine how Sir Charles, with ed over again. It seemed probable that apoplectic indignation, would have rung as soon as Kimberly was relieved a force the changes on such a situation. It would would be sent north to relieve Mafeking, have harmonized finely with the race and

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