

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 1, 1899. SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR, PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY JAMES McISAAC, Editor & Proprietor.

OUR readers will please overlook any dearth of editorial matter on the ground that the editor has only just returned to his post and has scarcely got rid of his "sea legs" yet.

OUR subscribers have all been furnished with statements of their accounts, and many of them have responded most promptly. To these we beg to return our thanks. We would be most pleased if all others would remit with as little delay as possible. This is the time of year when we have large bills to pay, and we must depend on our subscribers for the means necessary to meet these demands. We trust, therefore, that those of our subscribers who have not yet remitted will lose no time in doing so. Delays are dangerous, and it is not in anything that so encourages the publisher as prompt remittances of subscriptions. With these few words, kind friends, we leave the matter with you and depend on you to remit at once. If each one will just consider that everything depends on his individual subscription, and make the remittance of the same a matter of conscientious obligation all will be well.

REPORTS from the Belfast and Murray Harbor districts indicate that the Government candidates are bound to have a hard road to travel in these districts when the bye-elections are brought on. They have discovered that the Government cannot juggle with impunity that they cannot persist in their carnival of recklessness and extravagance at the public expense right before the people's eyes, without being brought to task. The Government have gone just a little too far in the matter of creating a public debt and rolling up deficits. The people are now thoroughly aroused; they have weighed the Government in the balance and found them wanting, and are now awaiting an opportunity to punish the administration for their many political sins. This opportunity will be afforded as soon as the Belfast and Murray Harbor districts are thrown open. The Government know that the people have lost all confidence in them, hence their delay in bringing on the bye-elections. Retribution is bound to overtake the wicked.

The indications point strongly to a general Dominion election in the early part of 1900. The Laurier Government are evidently convinced that they are fast losing confidence, and their only hope of retaining power is an appeal to the people before the full extent of their political perverseness is fully exposed to the search light of investigation. In this their hope may prove vain; for the people are already cognizant of the wickedness of their false promises and broken pledges. The people know of their extravagance and deception; of their attempt to give the gold lands of the country to Mann & McKenzie, and thus reap a rich reward for themselves. The people know of the Government's attempt at hoodluming in the Drummond County railway matter; they know of their deceptive tactics on the plebiscite question. In a word the Government's political sins stand exposed before the electorate in all their horrid deformity, and in accordance with these will the people judge them. The sudden springing of the elections, will only emphasize the Government's fear of public investigation; but it will not save the administration from the punishment it so richly deserves.

The most absorbing topic these days is the war in the Transvaal. The news to hand at latest accounts indicate a state of affairs that is serious enough. Some of the British troops seem to have fallen into the hands of the Boers, and have possibly been destroyed. These Boers seem to be desperate fighters, and they seem to be well equipped and officered. They, of course, have an advantage in possessing a thorough knowledge of the country, and in consequence of this our troops are liable to be attacked unexpectedly. A very serious phase of the fighting, so far in the large number of British officers that have been killed. The wires tell us that General Buller, with his forces, has arrived at Cape Town. It will take him some time to reach the scene of action; but it is to be hoped no further serious casualties to our troops shall occur until a concentration of forces can be effected, when we confidently hope the Boers will be driven back and completely defeated. The whole Empire is interested in this war, because it has never been in any great British has been engaged. Every colony has its contingent on the way to the front, and all are anxious that the Colonial volunteers may do honor to the Empire, to the respective Colonies and to themselves.

Col. Moore, D. O. C., received a despatch Friday morning from Col. Oter stating that he had no more room for volunteers and that those already enrolled for the second contingent would not be required. There were thirteen men enrolled for the second contingent, and over 40 who applied.

AT OTTAWA.

THE CANADIAN CORPS.—PREMIER AND PARTY HAVE SURRENDERED AND ARE NOW LOADING DOWN THE CORPS WITH OFFICERS.—SEE CHARGES FOR THE BOER ARMS.—BOURASSA CANNOT KEEP UP WITH HIS LEADERS.—THEY CHANGE TOO FAST FOR HIM.—FATHER OF CONFEDERATION DEAD.

(Special Correspondence to the Herald.)

OTTAWA, Oct. 27.—For the moment the Department of Militia is the chief part of the government, Sir Wilfrid away on his lecturing and kissing tour in Ontario, leaving Mr. Fielding with him. Mr. Sifton is campaigning and bargaining in the west. Mr. Blair has been taking a tour in his private car with a party of friends on pleasure and speculation tour, in the United States. Sir Louis Davies is in England busily engaged in confirming to the United States, for the present at least, all that nation claims on the boundary between the Yukon and Alaska. Dr. Borden, with Mr. Mulock on the one side, and Mr. Tarte on the other, is encouraging and restraining him, is getting the Canadian corps assembled and transported. Mr. Tarte is not saying much personally, but his newspaper is offering daily apologies for the departure from the original Tarte platform of "What have we to do with South Africa?"

IT IS A CANADIAN CORPS.

The idea that this was not to be a Canadian corps, but only a gathering of volunteers for the British army, which the government was allowing to depend in peace, is finally abandoned. The force of public opinion has been too much even for Mr. Tarte. In one respect the reaction has gone to a ridiculous extreme. At first it was announced that no officer higher in rank than a major would be recognized, and that besides one major there would be only the company officers. Now we have Colonel Oter as commandant, with Colonel Borden as senior major, and Colonel Pelletier as junior major, Colonel Denton, of the Canadian regulars, as adjutant, Major Bigger as paymaster, Major Drummond as staff officer, Captain Bell in charge of the machine guns, Captain McDonald as regimental adjutant. Major Cartwright (son of the minister of that name), Colonel Leppard, Captain Forrester, Colonel Drury, Captain Dixon and Inspector Laflamme as special service officers, and two chaplains. Altogether we have, besides the regular establishment some twelve or fourteen extra members of the general staff, with four days left to add to their number. When it is considered that three weeks ago the premier was declaring that the government had no power to make appropriations for the service of the Canadian militia abroad there may be some bewilderment as to the manner of paying and maintaining all these special officers in a fashion befitting their rank.

A POPULAR MOVEMENT.

If Sir Wilfrid and Mr. Tarte had been more strongly opposed than they were to the despatch by the government of a contingent to Africa they would have backed down before the overwhelming impulse of popular enthusiasm. Had the government persisted in its refusal the corps would have been raised privately and paid privately. That this could be done is shown by the number of offers of service which were made before the government yielded, and by the contributions which have since been made to provide decent pay and special comforts for the men. New Brunswick, for example, has already agreed to provide an extra fifty cents per day to supplement whatever the government yielded, and by the contributions which have since been made to provide decent pay and special comforts for the men. New Brunswick, for example, has already agreed to provide an extra fifty cents per day to supplement whatever the government yielded, and by the contributions which have since been made to provide decent pay and special comforts for the men. New Brunswick, for example, has already agreed to provide an extra fifty cents per day to supplement whatever the government yielded, and by the contributions which have since been made to provide decent pay and special comforts for the men.

SIR CHARLES TO THE FRONT.

As remarked in a previous letter, the leader of the opposition has studiously refrained from doing or saying anything to embarrass the premier in this "imperial" matter. It would have made party capital for the conservative if Sir Wilfrid Laurier had persisted in his refusal, but Sir Charles had been too long an imperialist to desire to make gains at that cost to the empire. He therefore took the first opportunity to assure the premier that he might count upon the support of the opposition if he would go forward, and on three occasions he renewed that assurance. Another step he took of an exceedingly practical character, and one for which he will be kindly remembered by the volunteers and their friends. While Sir Wilfrid was still hanging back Sir Charles informed him that through the generosity of a friend he was able to provide insurance to the amount of a million dollars on the lives of the men of the contingent, so that each would receive \$600 in the event of the loss of a limb or an eye, or \$1,000 in the case of the loss of both arms, both legs or both eyes, while a like sum would be paid to his heirs if he were killed in action or died within thirty days after engagement. According to the correspondence Sir Wilfrid does not appear to have taken much interest in this matter, nor did the government take any steps on its own account to provide insurance. Sir Charles Tupper therefore said no more about it, but went on with his arrangements, and on Tuesday caused the volunteers to be informed that the insurance company and the policy was ready for them. This is a substantial contribution to the

way, and the incident stands out in strong relief against the sneers of some ministers, the opposition of others, and the indifference of nearly all their treatment of this great patriotic movement down to the time when it had to be recognized.

HOW FAR WE HAVE GONE.

Now that the people have spoken Sir Wilfrid is entering quite into the spirit of the enterprise. He addressed the London, Ontario, company the other day in a way that would almost lead one to suppose that he had been in favor of the enterprise from the beginning. Yet it is only three weeks since he said: "As I understand the Militia act, and I may say that I have given it some study of late, our volunteers are enrolled to be used in the defence of the dominion. They are Canadian troops, to be used to fight for Canada's defence. There is no menace to Canada, and although we may be willing to contribute troops, I do not see how we can do so. Then, again, how could we do so without parliament granting us the money? We simply could not do anything. In other words, we should have summoned parliament."

Still later Mr. Tarte declared over his own name:

"I am in a position to give you the most positive assurance that the government has not come to any decision relative to the sending of a military corps to the Transvaal. It is sought to create a precedent which would have the result the compulsory participation in the future by Canada in any and all the conflicts which may sweep over Europe and over the various parts of the world in which the large European governments are interested.

"The government will be happy to favor the departure of any volunteer warlike instincts and patriotism make them want to go to the Transvaal to fight, but I do not believe that public opinion in this country asks more, and I will add will never consent to more in such an eventuality as now exists."

At the same time Mr. Tarte, through his own Montreal organ, said:

"What have we to do with the affairs of Africa?" "What interests have we in the Transvaal?" "Why should we take the money and the blood of the ratepayers of this country to squander them in these far away regions?" "It is worth while to remember these declarations, for they show what the position of the ministers would have been today if they could have resisted the popular will. Their failure to do so was anticipated by Mr. Foster when speaking at St. John immediately after the premier and Mr. Tarte had taken the position of obstructionists, said: "This is a question, whether the loyalty of the country shall be given its proper expression by the action of the government. Mr. Tarte asks: what have we to do with the Transvaal?" "What have we to do with India or the troubles of the Empire?" "Why should we be taxed for these things?" "Get I tell him that we have to do with these things and we will. The sentiment of this country will have its way."

Sir Charles Tupper, Mr. Foster, Mr. Wallace and others who have spoken in this sense are not in office. But office is one thing and power is another, and it appears that the men of office are having their way this time.

THE REVOLUTION IN BOURASSA.

The government has one supporter who has not been able to change fast enough. Mr. Bourassa is a prominent French Canadian member. He has been a great friend of the premier, and received from him the appointment of secretary to the international commission at Washington and Quebec. When Sir Wilfrid and Mr. Tarte made their original declarations of the government's regard to South Africa, Mr. Bourassa approved. When they gave up the policy Mr. Bourassa did not change with them. He says that the government has done wrong in sending off a contingent without consulting parliament, and opposes generally the policy of Canadian interference with the war of the Boers. Mr. Bourassa has resigned his seat as a protest, and proposes to test the feelings of his constituents in LaSalle by offering himself as a candidate in opposition to the course now taken by the government. He is holding a meeting through the riding quelling with great effect the recent statements made by his leaders in opposition to the position they now occupy. A queer result of this action is the apologetic note adopted by some of the government's newspapers in Quebec province. For instance, Le Soleil, which on its title page announces itself to be the organ of the liberal party in Quebec, says that the corps is sent to Africa at the peremptory request of Mr. Chamberlain, and gravely explains that if the premier had refused the governor general would have been compelled to decline him and send for Sir Charles Tupper to form an administration. Once in power, supported by the home government, Mr. Charles would have strengthened himself so that it would have been hard to get him out. The liberals of the Quebec district are thus instructed by their own press that the government has not acted from loyalty or a sense of duty, but from fear of losing office.

DEATH OF MR. MITCHELL.

Hon. Peter Mitchell, who has been in poor health for some time, was found dead in his bed at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, on Wednesday. He died of an interesting public career. He was one of the principal actors in the confederation movement in his own province, and in the last of the New Brunswick fathers of confederation. In Sir John Macdonald's first federal ministry Mr. Mitchell held the department of marine and fisheries. Fishery disputes with the United States made it an important branch of the government, and Mr. Mitchell was the first who took the grip with our neighbors by organizing a fleet to keep the New England fishermen out of Canadian waters. "Sir Peter," as he was called, was an interesting figure in the house during his last term, when he formed a party by himself, and vigorously denounced the imperfections of both sides. During the past three years he has held a nominal position as inspector of fisheries, the office carrying with it a salary, and leaving him free to enjoy his life and where he chose. This is the only way that the Canadian system permits the partners in the conspiracy which they happen to be judges.

THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Hardy retires to one of these structures. The office of surrogate provides an income with no work except to sign a few papers. In this position Mr. Hardy seeks rest, while Mr. Ross takes up the burden of the Sir Wilfrid Laurier recognizes Mr. Ross as a new right arm, and is so adjusting his own policy as to make it useful in the districts where Mr. Ross has by elections on hand. This is only fair. The two governments participate in the use of a machine. They join in warding the machinery with office and protection and at the same time agree that these same criminals are enemies of the liberal party. It is quite fitting that the partners in the conspiracy should be partners in the champagne.

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We also carry a large range of English, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, also English Worsteds and Serges and English Pantings. We have the largest range of Cloth in the city.

Our Head Milliner, MISS MURPHY, is a born artist, and her large department is FULL of the choicest material for trimming. Plain and embossed Silk Velvets in all the leading shades, Plumes, Mounts, Tips, Sprays, Ribbons, Crowns, Everything. Leave your order for your Wedding Hat and get the best, leave your order for your Fall Hat and get satisfaction.

Herewith is a skeleton front of our large four story brick store. You will see that it is the highest store building in the city. You will also notice that the height of our building stands in marked contrast to our prices; for while our building is the highest, our prices are the lowest.

PATTERNS.—The Bazar Glove-fitting Patterns which stand without a peer in the world we sell for 15 cents each. Fashion sheets given away.

We do Custom Carding.

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THE WAR

A Fight at Kimberly—900 Boer Prisoners Arrive at Pietermaritzburg.—British Defeated with Great Loss at Ladysmith—3 Regiments Captured.—Buller Arrives.

Official reports from Kimberly, dated Tuesday, state that Col. Scott Turner, with 270 men, proceeded northward to MacFarlane's farm, where they encamped their horses. At 9 o'clock a party of Boers was seen on the right bank and was quickly scattered. Col. Scott Turner opening fire on them, and several of the enemy being seen to fall. The enemy moved to a sand hill and opened fire on the British, which was returned. Col. Scott Turner attempted to prevent the Boers advancing against Col. Murray; but was met with a heavy fire from a wall, 600 feet to the left. At 11 o'clock Col. Murray ordered 150 men of the Lancashire regiment to proceed to the north. An armored train is already supporting Col. Scott Turner. At midnight Col. Murray started with two field guns and two machine guns and seventy mounted men. One of the two British guns opened suddenly upon the Boers. The Boer artillery fire was brisk. Another armored train was held in readiness. At 2 o'clock the armored train was sent forward with additional ammunition. The Lancashire shires behaved splendidly. Commandant Botha and many Boers were killed. The British loss was three killed and 22 wounded. The engagement was a brilliant success for the British forces.

A special despatch from Pietermaritzburg, Natal, dated Oct. 24, says: "Nine hundred and eighty Boer prisoners arrived here this morning. They include Captains Dewit, Hamer, Fighis, Dorsey, Vanlegger and Dotter." "According to further advices from Kimberly, the Boers removed their killed and wounded in carts. No reliable estimate of their losses has been made. Mr. Rhodes rode out and watched the fight. The townspeople, including the women, mounted the tranches, waiting eagerly for the return of the troops.

The body of Sir William Penn Symonds, who died Monday afternoon, was buried under a coffin, shrouded in the Union Jack. Among the papers found upon him was a telegram from Lady Symonds congratulating him upon his success.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The War Office has received a despatch from General Buller, commanding the British forces at Ladysmith, reporting that the Royal Irish Fusiliers, No. 10 Mountain Battery and Gloucestershire Regiment were surrounded in the hills by the Boers at Ladysmith. The British were obliged to capitulate. General Buller adds that the casualties have not been ascertained. The following is text of General Buller's despatch to the War Office: "LADYSMITH, Oct. 30, 1.35 p.m.—I have to report a disaster to the column sent by me to take a position on the hill to guard the flank of the troops. In these operations the Royal Irish Fusiliers, No. 10 Mountain Battery and Gloucestershire Regiment were surrounded in the hills and after losing heavily had to capitulate. A man of the Fusiliers employed as the Hospital orderly came to this hill and being loaded with a letter from survivors of the column who asked for assistance to bury the dead. I fear there is no doubt of the truth of report. I formed a plan in the carrying out of which the disaster occurred and I am alone responsible for the plan.

There is no blame whatever to the troops, as the position was untenable. LONDON, Oct. 31.—The War Office confirms the worst suspicions announcing the disaster at Ladysmith yesterday. Two regiments, Gloucestershire and Royal Irish Fusiliers and No. 10 Mountain Battery surrounded after terrible slaughter, capitulating with 3,000 men, 42 officers, 100 heavy and unknown. Gen. Buller accepts the War Office's view that the Boers were able to hold Ladysmith, and despite the heavy losses on both sides 30 days. White will probably be pleased to succeed. Terrible excitement prevails in Gloucester and Dublin, the homes of many of the officers who were captured or killed. LONDON, Oct. 31.—The city stood still to-day appalled by the awfulness of the news from Ladysmith. The British killed and wounded is placed at one thousand.

A despatch from Cape Town announces the arrival in Table Bay of Dunstons Castle last Monday evening with Gen. Sir Redvers Buller and Staff. The troopship Gardinian with the Canadian contingent on board sailed from Quebec on Monday to the strains of Auld Lang Syne. Never since Montcalm marched out to meet a soldier's death on the Plains of Abraham has Quebec been so stirred with martial ardor and with mingled hopes and fears. FRENCH CRUISERS FOR THE CAPE. The Paris Journal asserts that five cruisers of the French squadron now at the Fiume, the port of Athens, have been ordered to place themselves in readiness to go to the Cape.

A NEW TREATY.

A Washington despatch says: An understanding has been reached by which it is expected that negotiations will be soon opened for a new treaty between the United States and Spain. This will be the last step towards completely restoring the friendly relations between the two countries.

A WAR BALLOON.

The special correspondent of the London Daily Mail at Ladysmith, telegraphing Sunday, describes the arrival of the war balloon there on Saturday. It was welcomed, he said, with wild dances by the Kafirs, who regard it as a deity. General Buller, who was present, was accompanied and thoroughly reconnoitered the enemy's position.

DIED.

At the residence of Roderick McInnis, Barrister, F. E. J., on October 25th, Charles J. McInnis, aged 19 years, son of the late Douglas E. McInnis of Chicago. His soul rest in peace.

FREE FASHION PATTERNS.

FREE FASHION PATTERNS—Don't fail to call at Senter, McLeod & Co.'s store, Ch'town, and see the elegant presents they are giving away absolutely free to every cash customer. Also, sole agents for the celebrated Standard Patterns. 1,000 fashion sheets given away this month. Call and get one.—Senter, McLeod & Co.

MILBURN'S STERLING HEADACHE POWDER.

MILBURN'S STERLING HEADACHE POWDER cures the worst headache in five to twenty minutes, and leave no bad after effects. One powder 5c., 3 powders 10c., 10 powders 25c.

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