A BUBBLE PRICKED.

Hon. Mr. Blair on the Tory Appeal to Sentiment.

On the occasion of Hen. A. G. Blair's growth at Compbellion on Tousing right and the start of the composition of the properties of the pro

ably an increased majority; left they must make a showing upon some other ground, and raise some other cry than any they yet succeeded in raising. Well, what occurred? Let us trace the history of what occured? Let us trace the history of this matter. Sir Charles Tupper had barely landed in Canada from England during the present fall before he took oc-casion to declare, in a speech at Halifax, that it was the duty of the government at once to caise a contingent and send it to the Transvaal to fight in the impending struggle. War had not at that time been declared. There was no doubt a fear among many that the negotiations which were then going on between the home. were then going on between the home government and the republic in South Africa might eventuate in trouble. But before the prospect of peace was entirely

Sir Charles Tupper Began Shouting

out his demand upon the government to out his demand upon the government to raise a contingent for the war. We have had the statement of the British premier and the colonial secretary that neither of them felt that the prospect of peace was hopeless. On the contrary, they had very great confidence that there would not be a recourse to arms; but Sir Charles apparwhether there was to be a war or not.

"I charge against Sir Charles Tupper "I charge against Sir Charles Tupper and his party friends that they were then flying a political kite. It was not with the leader of the opposition a question as to how he could, as leader of his party, best contribute to bring about united and sympathetic action in aid of Paritich interests." British interests on the part of the whole people of Canada. It is apparent, it seems to me, that such was not his chief desire. If it had been, I maintain he would have acted differently. He would have companied to the remise of the have communicated to the premier of the government, instead of any platform an nouncement such as he did make, an ardent assurance that he was prepared, as leader of the opposition, to render any assistance in his power to the government, if they concluded upon a policy looking to giving of aid to the imperial authorities should the emergency arise. (Here, here and applanse.) That is what he would have done if retricties consider. he would have done if patriotic considerations had been uppermost in his mind. That is what he would have done if it

But he took the opposite course. He
No took the course, I will not say of a politM tical trickster—that might perperhaps be considered an offensive
W word—but he took the course of
w a political manoeuvrer. He wanted the
people to think that he was in advance
r of the government; that he had raised
the country, and forced the government
to act, probably against its inclination;
that he was first in the field to give his
valuable assistance to the Empire in the that he was first in the field to give his valuable assistance to the Empire in the impending crisis (cheers). There were two courses which Canada might under circumstances take. There was in-Sir Charles Tupper, the idea that we should at once raise a contingent of say a thousand men, and send them out to South Africa under conditions which carried with it their maintenance during the continuation of the war, whether lan that period should be short or long. In other words, he proposed that we should from go to war with the Transvaal.

Hair Tupper Wanted War Declared.

commons by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and carried, during the very last session, in which parliament declared in unmistakwhich parliament declared in unmistak-able terms its sympathy with the Out-landers in the harsh treatment they had received at the hands of the Boer repub-lic, and in the deprivation of the civil and religious rights of our own people in that country. In adopting that resolu-tion, there were none, I think, who did not consider that it involved an express-ion at least of willingress on the part ion, at least, of willingness on the part of Canada to aid the empire should the need for our assistance arise.
"It was quite open to the imperial gov

ernment to say whether or not they would accept our assistance, and if so, what form it should take. The evidence, if it is not already available, will be available, will show that the Canadian due time the imperial authorities made

outcome of the efforts of the colonial secretary to avert the horrors of war, what was taking place in Canada? I have pointed to the action of the leader of the opposition. Let me point to the action of his press. Did you read the Star of Montreal, the Mail and Empire of Toronto, and all the lesser lights which reflected the views of the party in opposition? Did you observe the wild and hysterical cries to which they gave utterance? In the light of these clamorous demands, would you have imagined that Canada was governed under a system of responsible government? It seems to me you would have rather thought, if you were to acept the utterances of this porwere to accept the utterances of this por-tion of the pres as indicative of the gen-eral judgment of the people of Canada, that hysteria was one of our leading characteristics. (Cheers.) Without sum-moning parliament, without knowing whether the great council of the nation would sayction the action proposed these agitators would have had us commit ourelves to what might be fairly called a declaration of war against the Transvaal. (Hear, hear and applause.)

Could Not Anticipate the Imperial Gov-

request had come from the imperial gov-ernment of the character which was con-templated by our critics, and which we were called upon to take by the leader such circumstances take. There was involved in the proposition as it came from Sir Charles Tupper, the idea that we should at once raise a contingent of say a thousand men, and send them out to South Africa under conditions which perial government would have antici-pated that we would immediately sum-mon parliament and obtain the necessary authority to spend public money for this

on which he desired it should sail, sufficiently dispose of any criticism as to delay on the part of the government. No reasonable man can say that the circumstances afforded evidence of reluctance, unwillingness or indifference on our part.

Opinions in the Cabinet.

"It is said, however, by a section of the public press that Mr. Tarte, the minister of public works, one of our French Canadian colleagues, opposed the sending of this contingent. Sir, I deny that Mr. Tarte did anything of the kind. (Cheers.) If it were alleged against Mr. Tarte that he was of opinion for a while, or that he government was prepared to act in any stress of circumstances which might arise is even now of the opinion, that it would have been a proper and constitutional procedure to summon parliament before It was apparent, although not to the gentlemen who were shouting from the outside, not to Sir Charles Tupper, who did not know what was transpiring, but desired only to be recognized as first in the field with his powerful influence, that what the imperial government above all things wished was united action on the which could recognize and constitutional procedure to summon parliament before undertaking the expenditure which the expedition involved, I am not prepared to say that such a view on his part, or anybody's part, would have ben unreasonable. I am prepared, however, to say that such a view is one things wished was united action on the part of all the colonies of the crown. In "I was not myself in Ottawa at the

known their views.

The Warlike Tory Press.

"But while everyone was awaiting the outcome of the efforts of the colonial second was a waiting the outcome of the efforts of the colonial second was a waiting the outcome of the efforts of the colonial second was a waiting the outcome of the efforts of the colonial second was a waiting the outcome of the efforts of the colonial second was not inyself in Ottawa at the time the question came up and was finally determined. I know there was practically little if any difference of opinion on the subject; but let us suppose that Mr.Tarte believed that parliament should.

"We are all of us liable to entertain tance and inconsistent with the continuance of our relations with the government. Is the government to be blamed because they took one day, or two days, or even a week, to consider the various views entertained by individual members on a question involving an entire departure from all previous governmental policy? I think no ground for just comon a question involving an entire departing on a question involving an entire departing or a disconnection of the fact remains that the contingent was sent and that it, went in time in the contingent was sent and that it went in time in the contingent was sent and that it was entired to cheer. Who sent it? The government of Canada. (Cheers.) And let me add, they would have sent another if the British government had so desired. efficiently subserved (Cheers.)

"If Mr. Tarte's view was as is represented, and that view was right, and the government had overridden him, how long would it be beernment.

"Surely this was an alarming departure from anything that parliament could have contemplated when it adopted the resolution of sympathy with the Outlanders, to which I have alluded. If a request had come from the imperial government of the character which was con
"So for in their calmer moments, the peofore, in their calmer moments, the peofore most unfortunate of the whole—unfortunate, it appears to which I must refer, and it is
fore, in their calmer moments, the peofore most unfortunate of the whole—unfortunate, it appears to which I must refer, and it is
fore, in their calmer moments, the peofore moments, the peofore most unfortunate of the whole—unfortunate, it appears to me, to the very
party which has raised it and hopes to
fore moments, the peofore moments, the peofortunate, it appears to which I must refer, and it is
fore, in their calmer moments, the peofortunate, it appears to which I must refer, and it is "So far from doing this, it is first urged tion was taken in respect of this conti-that Mr. Tarte was against sending a gent, he must therefore be hostile fort of the Conservative press and party tion is to be found. (Cheers.) has been to injure the government for the action taken.

"I think, Mr. Chairman, the fact that we had the contingent ready before the date indicated by the colonial secretary cal conclusion the idea they have been cal conclusion the idea they have been called the contingent the contingent ready before the called the continuent ready before the called the continuent ready before the called the continuent ready before the called the cal seeking to enforce upon the government and the country? They would stifle the free expresion of opinion. They would absolutely muzzle individual judgment They would have every public man, every government, answer to the clamor, the government, answer to the clamor, the insensate and excitable cry of the newspaper press; and they would call upon the government to do this at a time when public feling is aroused and in a state of unreasoning ferment.

(Here, here). "How many of these politicans knew what was passing between the imperial and Canadian government? How many of them cared what was being done in that direction? Governments cannot get on the upblic platform and declare what their intentions are until they have matured them. They cannot make publi the facts in their possession, and which may have come to them in confidential

munications from another govern

"Yet the leader of the opposition, who has no responsibility, can resort to any device to strike a blow at the government in the hope that he may pierce their otherwise impregnable armour. He and his associates say to themselves: "We will work upon the sentiment of the peobe summoned. Was that a crime? Had he no right to his opinion? His opinion did not happen to prevail; but that is the case with all members of government at some time or other. persal interests; that that portion is represented in the cabinet, and that it has paralyzed or hindered action by the gov-"We are all of us liable to entertain views which do not commend themselves is the policy we will work out, and by to the judgment of the majority of our this means we will do the government an colleagues, and under our system of government an colleagues, and under our system of government we must yield those views, unless we regard them of supreme importance and inconsistent with the continuous day placed itself? I think not. (Cheers).

French Canadians are Loval.

"Sir, there is one other feature of this business to which I must refer, and it is the most unfortunate of the whole—un-fortunate, it appears to me, to the very contingent until parliament was sum. British interests, and in that hostility is moned for the aurrose of approving such; representing the sentiments of his comaction, and although that view did not patriots throughout Canada. That is prevail, the deliberate and persistent erwhere I think the foulnes of this agita-"What evidence is there to justify ever

the suspicion of such a thought? We the suspicion of such a thought? We have had tonight from the lips of my friend, Mr.Lemieux, a magnificent rejoined. (Cheers.)He speaks for his

for the presentation of different views on various questions. When an important question comes up the majority must decide, and the conclusion thus reached is all the sounder, and their action all the wiser, because they have not regarded it as being capable of being considered from one point of view, but from every point of view but from every point of view from every point of view from every point of view from every poin

"We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 3rd instant, which was received only on the 6th, although it was published in the noon papers of the 4th."

They then go on to combat what they understand to be his lordship's contention, that the appointment of Mr. deSoyres would result in a large defection from the congregation, and they offer to furnish evidence that his impression on this point is not correct, His lordship was good enough to give them time to see the members, of the congregation in order to get the assurances they rein order to get the assurances they required. As a result they say:—

"Without loss of time we saw and ascertained the views of the members of the congregation individually, with the exception of a very few who were absent exception of a very few who were absent orengaged when we called upon them. We further ascertained that although some of them had been somewhat prejudiced by reports circulated by persons outside of the congregation, and we might add in some cases outside of the city, the congregation as a whole sustained we in the gregation as a whole sustained us in the choice and nomination of the Rev. Mr. deSoyres as rector. We therefore were prepared to give your lordship the assurances required, and to assume the responsibility which you placed upon us in making such nomination."

They go on to say that some of the con-They go on to say that some of the congregation, "misled by erroneous and xaggerated statements of busybodies outside," were at one time opposed to Mr. deSoyres, but have since changed their minds. They add that "Mr. deSoyres is an English gentleman, and a scholar of the highest and best type—an eloquent and powerful preacher, of sound church doctrine—taking a broad view of the differences which exist amongst churchmen."

Scott and A. S. Irving, as churchwardens, and by H. J. Grasett, R. N. Gooch, and J. K. Kerr, as lay representatives.

To this the bishop's reply is brief and pointed. He says, in part:— "In sending you on the 3rd instant official intimation of my intention not to appoint the Rev. J. deSoyres to the rectory of St. James' cathedral, I said my last word on that subject, and I must express my extreme entrying that real an hour."

Great Britain's New Turbine Torpede Boat Destroyer Viper Makes 38 Knotspress my extreme surprise that yo reiterating the arguments which I have more than once declined to admit. I cannot accept your version of my state-

other words, he proposed that we should be sooned to the words, he proposed that we should be sooned to the words, he proposed that we should be sooned to the words, he proposed that we should be sooned to the words, he proposed that we should so the purpose.

The imperial government held that tive of their own duty, for they lost no time in summoning parliament to ask for authority to carry on the war. Parliament was a very grave and momentous proposition. You will say with tir was a marked departure from any action which had previously been taken by any government in Canada. You will admit now your calm moments, as the people of Canada generally will admit now in your calm moments, as the people of Canada generally will admit, that it was a question which, while it had to be dealt with in gome form or other promptly—I

A rumor got about in a village in Rus talking the subject over it was decided to adjourn for a week in the hope that in the meantime some way may be found of reaching a settlement. In the interval reaching a settlement. In the interval the wardens and lay delegates have decided to lay before the public the correspondence which has taken place between them and his lordship.

The first letter on the subject is from the bishop, and is dated Nov. 3. It says:

"I beg hereby officially to acquaint you that it is my fixed and final intention, as I hear intimated to you are present each of the coffin. Everybody in the village not only believed the rumor, but asserbled the prevailing drought as the cause. A village council was held, and woman should have the coffin opened and the body replaced in its original position. The husband, however, prompt-lay refused, and nothing could induce him that it is my fixed and final intention, as I have intimated to you on many occasions, not to accept the Rev. deSoyres to the rectory of St. James' cathedral."

To this communication the committee has appended the significant endorsement, "Received 6th Nov., Monday, a. m."

Their reply is a lengthy document covering nearly four typewritten pages. It begins:—

1 y refused, and nothing could induce him to yield to the unanimous wish of his fellow villagers, whereupon the latter took the matter into their own hands and open the coffin. To their surprise, the body lay in its original position. Their astonishment was not lessened when the legal authorities appeared on the scene and opened an inquiry with a view of imand opened an inquiry, with a view of imposing punishment for the desecration of

THE TIP NUISANCE.

The general passenger agent of the New York Central, George H. Daniels, is credited with having started a project for terminating the practice of "tipping" employes. Mr. Daniels is in the way of making himself one of the most popular men in the country. The tip system in than a nuisance; it is a considerable fac-tor in the expense of moving about. It is generally understood that the sleeping car companies practically pay their por-ters by letting them have what the public may contribute in the way of tips.
The fees far exceed the wages, or rather the other wages, for these are reckoned in as part of the return for the work done. The way out is simple; it is for the corporations to pay enough to keep the employes contented without preying on the public. The clubs of the country have a rule that timing malaracians. have a rule that tipping employes is for-bidden. Wages are adjusted to the sit-uation, and the men get what is satis-factory to them, and then each member of the club gets as good treatment as his neighbor. That is the only fair way fo do. The tipping nuisance ought to stop and Mr. Daniels can stop it, If the Cen tral announced that all tips were forbid-den on its line, it would get all the through travel until its rivals followed

Newcastleon-Tyne Nov. 23.—The new more than once declined to admit. I cannot accept your version of my statement to you at our last interview. My language was to this effect: —If this is to end in my being forced to make this appointment against my judgment, I shall require that you give me a writing, fast express trains.

Newcastleon-Tyne Nov. 23.—The new Nover 23.—The new Nover 23.—The new Nover 24.—The new Nover 25.—The new Nover 25.

Nover 25.—The new Nover 25.—The new Nover 25.

Nover 25.—The new Nover 25.—The new Nover 25.

Nover 25.—The new Nover 25.