

LOYALTY.

We hope Col. Prior does not think we have been imputing disloyalty to him, as we have no desire that he should adopt the suggestion or our bellicose contemporary, take us into a retired nook and proceed to express his opinion after the style of another celebrated Englishman by the name of Fitz. We accept the Colonel's definition of the word "loyalty," knowing the eminent qualifications of our learned contemporary to deal with the subject. We have no doubt whatever as to the loyalty and devotion of the people of Canada, Liberal and Conservative, to Britain and to British institutions, but we desire to point out that the history of Canada for the last quarter of a century shows the leaders of the Conservative party have done their best to take political advantage of that sentiment, which should be too sacred for such uses, to keep themselves in power. They have waved the old flag, sang "God Save the Queen," and shouted "Traitors" at the Liberals, while at the same time they were piling taxes on British goods and alienating the sympathies of the people of Great Britain to such an extent that the advisability of casting Canada adrift had even been under consideration by Imperial statesmen. Sir John Macdonald knew perfectly well the National Policy was not the policy for this country; he was a free trader at heart and avowed it only a very short time before the protectionist programme was promulgated. But principles or the true interests of the people were never allowed to come between the first Conservative leader and his ambitions. The point with him was to win elections, so he duped the people in 1878 and raised in their minds visions of great factories, tall chimneys, multitudes of workmen and unlimited markets for the farmers. A great industrial depression had prevailed for some years not only in Canada, but in the United States and in Europe. All weak concerns went to the wall, and although the scourge was less severe on Canadians probably than on the population of any other part of the world, we were not entirely exempt. For that reason the time was most opportune for the political fakir to play his game. He won, and when he was told that to carry out his promises would be bad for British connection the reply was "so much the worse for British connection." But the old flag has been waved frantically many times since then; the Grits have been held up as traitors who were anxious for annexation to the United States and were guilty of all sorts of conspiracies against Her Majesty the Queen. All these goings-on were merely manoeuvres to cover up the political iniquities and the bootlicking of the party which had held the reins of power for so many years. They succeeded in blinding the eyes of the electors for a time, but they did not deceive those who beheld things with a clearer vision from afar. Referring to the exposures of 1891 the London Graphic said:

"The secret of Sir John Macdonald's electoral victories is out. On this side of the water surprise has often been expressed at the patience with which our Canadian cousins submitted to the Tory protectionist rule of that price of political intrigues. There is now, alas, no difficulty in explaining that curious situation. Sir John's government rested on a stupendous and all-prevailing system of bribery and corruption. Even Tammany Hall smells sweet and clean in comparison with the huge stink-pot of Sir John's government."

The end of that government came in 1896, and almost the first act of the alleged traitorous crew who succeeded them was the enactment of the law giving preference to British goods. They had not made much noise about their loyalty; they had not proclaimed their patriotism from the house-tops; but at the first opportunity they took the steps which won the hearts of the British people and made the name of Canada almost a household word throughout the Empire. John Bull has always appreciated deeds more than words, and the increased consumption of Canadian goods in Great Britain shows the form which his gratitude has taken on this occasion.

With the outbreak of the war in South Africa the present ultra-loyal leader of the Conservative party thought he saw an opportunity to make political capital out of the alleged traitorous propensities of the Liberal government. Canadian troops should be sent to South Africa to prevent the disruption of the Empire. The government proposed to send a regiment, but that would not satisfy the leader of the opposition, who is fond of big things and large words. The old flag was waved more hysterically than ever before, and nothing would satisfy his ardent patriotism but the sending forth of ten thousand men at least and the government bearing the whole cost of their maintenance in the field. The organs of the opposition sent cartoons all over the country depicting Sir Wilfrid Laurier as a poltroon and a coward, with Sir Charles Tupper dragging him forward to do his duty to the Empire. But the scene has changed. The discovery has been made that there is nothing political to be gained by pursuing that phantom further or that more may be made by rushing after one quite as elusive. The Tory leader fancies he sees indications that there are few Imperialists in Quebec, therefore he announces in his usual emphatic manner that "Laurier is too English for me." This is the description of the ignominious spectacle Sir Charles has made of himself given by an Eastern paper:

"After tearing loyalty to tatters and wrapping himself up in the British flag,

hurling himself into space as a loyalist meteor, and claiming to have been the father of Confederation, and the grandfather of British connection, and the great uncle of our military system, and the mother-in-law of everything that could be put into a loyalty procession, Sir Charles Tupper is suddenly missed from the front of the outfit, which was so neatly beating tom-toms, waving flags, pounding drums, lighting bonfires, blowing bugles and screaming for more soldiers and more money and more war and more blood, and—God save us from such another sight—is discovered in the adjoining province playing to a different audience and making speeches which are remarkable not only for their untimely and disloyal spirit, but for the inaccuracies for which he, as an Imperial Federationist and British Empire Leaguer, must be held strictly responsible. So many years he served in the cause which he now denounces without sparing either language or truth, that he must be held as either an actor who is more anxious to exhibit his versatility than his virtue, or else as a politician who is absolutely unscrupulous either as to fact or theory, and like the barn-stormer who is entertained by harlequins, fakirs and curtain chevers in the theatres are not quite dense or reckless enough to choose their political leaders from amongst the performers of a political playhouse."

"THE NOBLEST ROMAN."

The Times has the pleasure of laying before its readers to-day a speech by the grandest old man of them all, Sir Richard Cartwright. The snows of many winters have whitened the locks of the veteran member for South Oxford, but there is no evidence in his remarks that he is not in full possession of the great activity of intellect that in by-gone days was a terror to political evil-doers. The old purity of style, simplicity of language and biting sarcasm are still there, mellowed no doubt by the thought that many of his old opponents have passed over and that the corrupt and unscrupulous gang who faced him in the House have been displaced by better men and will never again have it in their power to put authority to such base uses. Sir Richard has suffered more abuse in his day than any other member of the Liberal party, largely because in his former times he was a Conservative, and was driven from their ranks by practices which he was too high-minded to condone. In spite of it all, however, he stands higher to-day in the estimation of Canadians than any other man in public life save possibly the Premier. All Liberals—and especially those who remember the distinguished services of Sir Richard to Canada and the great political battles in which he was one of the principal figures in the days of Mackenzie and Blake—will join in the prayer that, this may not be by any means the last great fight in which the knight from Kingston will take part. May he long be spared to continue the struggle on behalf of political truth and righteousness and for the suppression of the forces of those who would attain to power by the fomentation of race antipathies and religious prejudices.

THE POSITION OF LIBERALS.

We are afraid something has disturbed the nervous system of our complacent morning contemporary. The general opinion has been hitherto that it was so thoroughly satisfied with itself that nothing could disturb its equanimity. It thinks Liberal rule has not promoted content, prosperity and the good name of Canada, and the inference is that nothing less than the return of the Conservatives will do this. We are not aware that there is any discontent in the Liberal party. There were some differences of opinion as to the course the party should pursue during the late provincial elections, but Liberals are all of one mind in regard to Federal matters. There are rumors that there is not the utmost harmony in the Conservative ranks, but such a state of affairs is characteristic of the Tories from one end of the Dominion to the other, and no one is surprised at such things now. As to the material welfare of the people under Liberal rule, everything has happened just as the Premier predicted. It is not now necessary to convince the people against their will that they are doing well; they get the most convincing evidence of that by simply putting their hands in their pockets. The visions of blue ruin and stagnation which disturbed the rest of Sir Charles Tupper were merely phantoms raised by political indigestion. On every hand there is abounding prosperity and unparalleled expansion of trade. The revenue of the country has grown with a rapidity that is nothing short of marvellous, there being a surplus for the present year of about eight millions of dollars.

As to the smirching of the good name of Canada by the Liberals, we are surprised, in the light of the quotations we have lately given from British papers as to the doings of the Conservative party in the many years they held power, that reference should be made by any Tory journal to scandals in the Yukon or anywhere else. There has been talk of crookedness on the part of government officials in Dawson, there have been investigations at which all were given opportunities to prove their charges, but all that has been established is that there was collusion between certain prominent Conservative gentlemen and some Americans of doubtful reputation to work up alleged scandals to bring the Minister of the Interior into disrepute in the Dominion. It was inevitable that there should be a good deal of vindictiveness displayed against a government

which was inflexible in its purpose to administer the Yukon country on the lines established by a right-living community in Canada rather than after the methods in vogue on the "other side." There were restrictions on all the forms of vice prevalent in mining camps, and that was displeasing to the gentlemen who delight in the fullest "liberty"; there were taxes collected to pay the cost of efficient government and that was abhorrent to the minds of those who preferred to be a law unto themselves and to rob, murder and steal as opportunity presented itself. We do not know that the Conservatives promised to make the country "wide open," but we do know that their allies have fled from the face of the law and that there is nothing more heard of Yukon scandals. But, even if there were wrong-doing there, the government has done all in its power to guard against it. They have appointed the very best men that could be had to administer the country, and if there had been any fault found in them they would assuredly have had to go. There could be no advantage to the administration in protecting wrong doers, but it certainly was its duty to stand by innocent men who were being slandered by political and other adventurers. In no other department of the public service have the best men of the opposition found even the shadow of an excuse for saying "there has been wrong-doing here." The government has passed through its first four years with an absolutely spotless reputation, in marked contrast to the record of its predecessor. Now that our indiscreet contemporary has called attention to the subject, we shall conclude with another quotation from a British paper in regard to the doings of this great Conservative party. It is the London Telegraph that is speaking:

"Enough, unfortunately, is already known in England to make it clear that only the most resolute and drastic purification can redeem public life in Canada from the taint of corruption, the like of which we have not seen in our own country for hundreds of years."

Hugh John Macdonald has accepted the nomination of the Brandon Conservatives to contest the constituency for the Dominion House against Mr. Sifton. Mr. Macdonald has changed his mind so often that it would not be surprising to hear that he has put aside all his political aspirations and decided to retire into private life once more before the election takes place. He had a seat in the House of Commons before, but the wranglings of his political associates were not pleasing to him and he resigned. The trouble then was as nothing to what he will have to endure now in the struggle for possession of the leadership if he should succeed in defeating Mr. Sifton, which is not probable. There would be much jubilation among leading Conservatives if he went down before the Minister of the Interior. Hugh John is of a kindly, gentle disposition, but it may be said of him as of one of old that he is unstable as water and shall not excel.

Through the courtesy of Mr. H. L. Salmon the Times is in possession of a copy of the Johannesburg Gazette. It is issued under authority of the government, which takes up thirty of the thirty-four columns with official notices, so that there is not much space left for news. The government is in possession of the railways and apparently nearly everything else, so that there should be a good opportunity there for a thorough test of the practicability of the state operating such services successfully.

THE JAPS.

B. Fletcher Robinson, in London Express.

You're a funny little fellow,  
Quite a miniature affair,  
With a skin of brownish yellow  
And a bristly sort of hair.  
Yet we know when once you've started  
You can hit a tidy tap;  
If you're small, you're honest-hearted,  
And we like you, Mr. Jap.

You were centuries behind us,  
But you hustled, little man,  
And a dozen years may find us  
Buying patents from Japan.  
You'd a handicap tremendous,  
But you're gaining every lap,  
And we like the goods you send us,  
And their makers, Mr. Jap.

Mr. Bruin is your neighbor;  
He is cunning, bold and wise,  
And his agents they will labor;  
To seem loving in your eyes;  
But remember how he sold you  
In that slim Fort Arthur trap,  
Should his mighty arms enfold you  
You'll be done for, Mr. Jap.

There's a girl in love with Bruin,  
Sworn to honor and obey;  
She would gladly see your ruin,  
Whatever she may say.  
As a friend, her name is shady;  
If at you she sets her cap,  
Have no dealings with the lady—  
No flirtations, Mr. Jap.

Men have hailed us with derision,  
Called us sharpers—yes, and worse,  
But they lie who say our vision  
Never goes beyond our purse;  
And the heirs of Nelson's glories,  
And of those who conquered Nap,  
Love to hear the gallant stories  
Of your valor, Mr. Jap.

Adding ever to your glory,  
Every day fresh praise you win,  
Till you finished off the story  
With the capture of Pekin.  
We who fought beside, behind you,  
Saw you all such blood-stained gaps,  
We just take you as we find you—  
You're a white man, Mr. Jap.

C. E. Jones formerly a druggist in this city has just returned from Nome, where he went last spring. Mr. Jones has been ill for several weeks, and he is now on his way to Arizona, where he will spend the winter.

Defeated by Canadians

Little Force of Mounted Infantry Repulsed an Attack by the Enemy.

Roberts in Official Dispatch Says "It Was a Very Creditable Performance."

Baden-Powell at Capetown—Cared Through Streets on Shoulders of Crowd.

(Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 7.—Lord Roberts reports from Belfast, under date of Wednesday, September 5th, as follows:

"Buller engaged the enemy's left this morning. Hamilton is endeavoring to turn his right.

"The Boers, with two guns and one 'pom-pom' this morning attacked 125 Canadian mounted infantry guarding the railway between Pan and Wondersfontein. Mahon proceeded to their assistance, but the little garrison had beaten off the enemy before he arrived.

"It was a very creditable performance. The wounded were Major Saunders and Lieut. Moodie, slightly, and two men. Six men are missing."

Missing Canadians.

Ottawa, Sept. 7.—The following cable was received here to-day:

"Capetown, Sept. 7th, 1906.—Following is an extract from a telegram from Lord Roberts: 'A post held by 125 men of the Canadian Mounted Infantry, guarding the railway between Pan and Wondersfontein, was attacked at daylight this morning by a body of enemy, under Commandant Treckhart, with two guns and one pom-pom. Brigadier-General Mahon went to their assistance, but found on arrival they had beaten off the enemy, a very creditable performance. Major Saunders and Lieutenant Moodie slightly wounded, and D. F. Johnson wounded. Missing, Sergeants Hayne and McCulloch, and Privates Straig, Glennindling, Shaw, Dayburk, all Canadian mounted infantry.' (Signed) Milner."

Hero of Mafeking.

Capetown, Sept. 7.—Baden-Powell arrived here this morning. In spite of the early hour of his arrival a great public ovation was given him. The crowd carried him on their shoulders from the railway station to the Government House, a distance of half a mile.

Cutting off Supplies.

New York, Sept. 7.—The news telegraphed from Lisbon that a military expedition a thousand strong is about to leave the Tagus for Lorenzo Marquez has caused much speculation as to the Portuguese intentions in South Africa, says the Tribune's London correspondent. Many people connect the Portuguese reinforcements with an intention to refuse the Boer fugitives an asylum in Mozambique, and the determination of the Lisbon government no longer to permit the Dutch force to draw supplies from Delagoa Bay.

The English government is extremely anxious that the ex-president shall not slip through their fingers, and Portugal would certainly be doing them a very good turn if she denied the old man an asylum and so compelled him to surrender to Lord Roberts.

Reply to R. H. Davis.

New York, Sept. 7.—The Earl of Rosslyn has written a lengthy letter to the editor of the Herald from Dunrobin Castle, Great Britain, contradicting and criticising the statements respecting the Earl in the South African war, appearing in the Herald of July 8th over the name of Richard Harding Davis, a war correspondent. The peer takes Mr. Davis severely to task for statements concerning the Earl's imprisonment by the Boers at Pretoria.

Prisoners for Ceylon.

Brantford, Ont., Sept. 7.—Word has been received that Capt. C. M. Nelles, of this city, now in South Africa, will be sent to Ceylon in charge of five thousand Boer prisoners in a few days.

Ottawa, Sept. 8.—The general of the Natal army cables to the militia department that the six non-commissioned officers and men of Strathcona's Horse, mentioned in his cable of September 5th as missing, have been killed.

Yesterday's Casualties.

Ottawa, Sept. 8.—Sir Alfred Milner says the name of Pte. Straig, reported missing from outpost duty near Pan and Wondersfontein yesterday, should be Pte. Strong. No such name as Strong, however, appears on the nominal roll.

Dewet Near Johannesburg.

Pretoria, Sept. 8.—It is stated that General Dewet has joined Theron in the neighborhood of Johannesburg, and that the total Boer force there numbers 1,500.

The enemy is holding a position in the high hills south of the town.

A considerable force is now in pursuit. The Boers have no artillery.

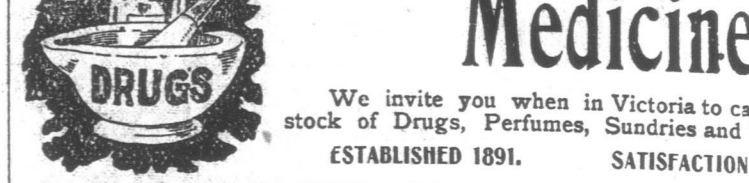
Graves Invalided.

Toronto, Sept. 8.—Private Greaves, of the Fifth Regiment, is among the list of invalided Canadians published by the Evening Telegram here, who will sail from Liverpool next Thursday for Quebec.

Rev. and Mrs. A. J. Hall, who have just returned from England, left on the steamer Tees yesterday for Alert Bay, where they are working in behalf of the Church Missionary Society.

WRITE OR SEND

TO US FOR ANYTHING YOU WANT IN THE



CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

ESTABLISHED 1891. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 98 GOVERNMENT ST., NEAR YATES

FATAL FIRE.

(Associated Press.)

New York, Sept. 8.—The five story brick building occupied by the Thomas C. Clark paper box factory in the Bronx, was totally wrecked by fire early this morning. The loss about \$100,000. Night watchman Wynn and his son were missing, and it is feared they were unable to get out of the building in time.

FOR ASTRONOMERS.

(Associated Press.)

Chicago, Sept. 8.—The Chronicle says: "G. W. Ritchie, superintendent of Chicago University Observatory, has perfected a device which makes it possible for astronomers to use the ordinary visual telescope for photographic purposes."

PATROLMAN SHOT DEAD.

(Associated Press.)

Lacrosse, Wis., Sept. 8.—Patrolman Perry Gates was shot dead by three thieves last night as he was attempting to arrest them for holding up a man on Lacrosse road.

Goldstein Tragedy

Counsel for the Defence Will Contend That Deceased Committed Suicide.

Candidates Nominated For Eastern Constituencies—News of Dominion.

(Associated Press.)

Amherst, N. S., Sept. 8.—J. Logan, M. P., was nominated by the Liberals for Cumberland county yesterday. Among the speakers at the nomination meeting were Hon. Messrs. Fielding, Paterson and Blair, and D. C. Fraser.

St. John, N. B., Sept. 8.—At a meeting of Conservatives last evening, Sir Charles Tupper took the whole credit for sending the Canadian contingents to South Africa, and declared that if he had not taken the matter up "scopes would never have been sent." P. D. Monk, M. P. for Jacques Cartier county, Quebec, spoke on behalf of the province he represented. Hon. Mr. Foster was also present.

Toronto, Sept. 8.—Toronto exhibition closed last night. The total receipts show a decrease compared with last year's total.

The defence in the Goldstein poisoning case, in substance, is that Goldstein committed suicide, citing cases contained in British records which show that only in one of 742 cases reported of carbolic poisoning was murder done. The other 741 were suicide or accidental. Counsel for Fanny Helper (Goldstein) will therefore contend that Goldstein could not have taken carbolic acid, which must have been quite noticeable in either food or drink, unless he wanted to.

The Liberals of East York have chosen N. W. Rowell, a rising young barrister of Toronto, to oppose W. F. McLean, sitting member, at the general elections.

London, Sept. 8.—Frederick A. Otto, a cigar maker, was struck by a trolley car and probably fatally injured, at the corner of Dundas and Wellington streets last night.

Fergus, Sept. 8.—Centre Wellington Liberals have again chosen Andrew Semple, M. P., to contest that riding on their behalf at the next general elections.

FROM THE CAMP OUTSIDE BLOEMFONTEIN

Comes a letter from a member of "C" Company, Royal Canadian Regiment, telling how "FOOT BLM" helped the Canadian boys on their marches.

There is no section of the British army now in South Africa so well equipped to undertake long, tiresome marches as the Canadians. The secret is that they have "FOOT BLM" in their shoes, and this harmless and wonderful discovery prevents scalding, blistering and chafing, and robs marching of the footsoreness which is its invariable accompaniment. Mr. T. Euckart, "C" Company, R. C. R., sends the following letter from the camp outside Bloemfontein to Messrs. Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont.:

"The Regiment was supplied with FOOT BLM en route to Capetown. Most of the boys have used it continuously and all express themselves as highly delighted with the results, as it prevents scalding and chafing. A friend of mine still has a portion of his box left, and he says it is one of the most treasured things his knapsack contains." (Signed) T. EUCKART.

"FOOT BLM" is 25c. a box at all drug-gists, or by mail. Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont.

Advice received at Washington indicate that one of the most important meetings of Catholic priests and laymen ever held in this country will convene at Philadelphia under Archbishop Ryan's auspices, on September 17th. This meeting will be attended by delegates representing every section of the United States, and from all the Catholic benevolent and fraternal societies under the guidance of episcopal authority. The object in view is to form a federation of the associations, if possible.

THE FINAL USE OF THE OLD PARTY.

The Montreal Star man appears to have obtained control of the entire Conservative party. That may be the reason that the party has cart loads of that paper sent into constituencies for campaign purposes. There may be method in Hugh's madness.

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Gossip From London

South African Question and General Elections the Topic of the Week.

An Appeal to the Country Will Probably Be Made Next Month.

(Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 8.—The week was prolific of discussion, but the main questions of international and national interest, while they seem to be probing by the general desire for peace, which remains the strongest factor of international politics and appears to be approaching a solution, have not yet reached the point of finality which Great Britain so earnestly desires in order that she may attend to her private concerns. Among the latter stand out most prominently the South African question and the general elections. By the help of the desire for peace dominating all nations, without hindrance, the formal annexation of the South African Republic. Lord Roberts's "proclamation," however, has not advanced matters much. In spite of the discouraging persistence of the burghers, the British government apparently has determined to carry out the scheme for an early appeal to the country. Everything appears to be shaping for an October election, and the return to England of Lord Sarnford during the coming week will probably be speedily followed by a definite pronouncement of the date of the dissolution, as well as British views on Far Eastern matters.

Among interesting features of the election news is the movement on the part of Liberal Unionists to return to the Liberal fold and to be again with Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt described himself to be in his speech of September 4th, a "Liberal without any adjectives."

Mr. Anthony Hope (Hawkins), the novelist, is again a candidate for a seat in parliament. He has been adopted as the Liberal champion for Falkirk.

"I never knew so many improvident Americans in London," said United States Vice-Consul Westacote to a representative of the Associated Press. "At this time of the year you are sure to find many who have taken their financial resources but the supplications for relief here outnumber anything in the history of the consulate. Of course there are no means in our hands to finance stranded travellers, and if there were they would long since have been expended. Guests at the hotel hotels are they cannot go into the streets without being besieged for financial aid by impoverished compatriots."

Special dispatches from New York have surfeited the reading public here with more or less circumstantial details of the acute crisis in the affairs of the Carnegie Company and its organization, etc. But Mr. Andrew Carnegie characterises the reports as devoid of foundation in fact. In a telegram to the Associated Press, he says: "We are a harmonious, happy family. No changes are desired or contemplated." Mr. Carnegie is making extensive alterations to Skibo Castle, his Scotch estate. He is going to have one of the finest castles in Scotland when the repairs are completed.

The visiting members of the Kansas City fire brigade are entertaining crowds at the Crystal Palace. The smartness of the firemen has called forth unstinted praise from London newspapers.

F. DICKINSON PROMOTED.

Has Received a Commission as Second Lieutenant in Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers.

The following are extracts from the London Gazette:

"Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery—The undermentioned officer from the Canadian local military forces to be second lieutenant. Lieut. Cecil Dudley Woodgate Uniacker, from 69th Battalion, Princess Louise Fusiliers.

"Lancashire Fusiliers—Sergt. Arthur Leith Ross, from Canadian local military forces, to be second lieutenant.

"East Lancashire Regiment—Private William Orr Patterson, from Canadian local military forces, to be second lieutenant.

"Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers) — Private Frank Dickinson, from Canadian local military forces, to be second lieutenant."

F. Dickinson joined the first contingent in Victoria. He was well known in the city, where he resided for some time.

LIFE'S A BURDEN

If the Stomach is Not Right.

Is there Nausea? Is there Constipation? Is the Tongue Coated? Are you Light Headed? Do you have Sick Headaches?

Any and all of these denote Stomach and Liver Disorder.

Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills act quickly and will cure most stubborn and chronic cases. No unpleasantness. No griping. These little pills are little wonder workers and are far-famed. 40c in a vial for 100 cents. Sold by Dean & Elsocks and Hall & Co.