# THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1896.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY,

SUBSCRIPTION—$1.00 A YEAR,

JAMES McISAAC,
Editor & Proprietor.


SENATOR SHERMAN shows the difference between a tariff for protection and a tariff for revenue, by pointing out that the average monthly surplus of the United States under the McKinley tariff was $1,129,821, whereas under the Wilson bill the average monthly deficit was $4,669,603.

M. C. CAMERON, otherwise known as "Ananias" Cameron, the Grit candidate, was elected in West Huron, Ont., on the 14th, by a majority of 253. In 1891 Cameron's majority was 379. From this it will be seen that, even with what capital could be made against the Conservative candidate in consequence of the Cabinet crisis at Ottawa, the Grits did not hold their own. Ananias is another of Mr. Laurier's "clean men."

THE trade returns of Canada for the half-year ending December 31st show that the exports of Canada have picked up wonderfully, being now within $100,000 of the same period in 1894. These gratifying results are due to last month, when the increase in exports was $1,500,000. The imports show an increase of $250,000 for the month, and $2,500,000 for the six months. In like manner the revenue from customs also shows a gratifying advance, being $125,000 better than the corresponding half-year.

THE Ottawa Citizen thus refers to the observations of the Maritime Grit Leader, in the House of Commons, the other day: "Mr. Davies' remarks yesterday afternoon were pitched in a high key both as to tone of voice and phraseology. Some allowance should, however, be made for his indignation at Mr. Foster for never having expressed his opinion on the Manitoba school question in an explicit and unambiguous manner. When Mr Davies comes to deal with Mr. Laurier's Quebec speech in which L'Electuer discovered a pledge of prompt intervention in Manitoba, while the Winnipeg Tribune hailed it as a promise of non-intervention, the windows of the chamber will be in danger of being broken by his shrill cries."

WE are happy to be able to announce to our readers that we have secured the right to publish in the HERALD a historical romance of unusual worth, wonderful brilliancy and absorbing interest. We have just completed our arrangements with the author, and the publication will commence next week, without fail. We expected to have commenced a publication of this kind some time ago, but we feel sure the good fortune of securing this work will more than repay any delay regarding the matter. Intending subscribers should send in their names at once, so as to start with the commencement of the story. New subscribers sending in seventy-five cents will receive the paper from now till the end of the year. Send in your names without delay.

THIS is the political record of Mr. George H. Murray, who undertakes to oppose Sir Charles Tupper in Cape Breton County: In 1886 he was a candidate for the Assembly and was defeated. In 1887 he ran for the House of Commons and was defeated. Then Premier Fielding appointed him to the Legislative Council. In 1891 he resigned, ran again for the House of Commons, and was again defeated. Less than a week after the election Mr. Fielding reappointed him to the Council. No doubt Mr. Fielding is prepared to appoint him to the Council once more after he is defeated by Sir Charles Tupper. It will thus be seen that while Mr. Murray is always ready at the call of his party to oppose a Conservative candidate, he does not make very large sacrifices.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER, Bart., has decided to take a seat in the House of Commons, and for that purpose seeks election in Cape Breton County, C. B., up to the present represented by Mr. David McKeen, who has resigned. Nomination will be on the 28th inst., and polling on February the 4th. The announcement that Sir Charles is to stand for Cape Breton County has been received with pleasure throughout the Island. A convention of the Liberal-Conservatives of the County has been called for to-morrow. The Opposition are talking of bringing out Hon. G. H. Murray, leader in the Nova Scotia Legislative Council, to oppose Sir Charles. Of course that will have the effect of keeping the Secretary of State a week longer from taking his seat in the House than otherwise would be the case. That in itself will, no doubt, be some satisfaction to our Grit friends. Sir Charles addressed the Board of Trade of Montreal on Monday afternoon last, on Preferential Intercolonial Trade, Fast Atlantic Service and the Pacific Cable. He then proceeded to Cape Breton in company with Messrs. McKeen and McDougall, where he addresses several meetings. Hon. Dr. Montague and Hon. Mr. Foster will likely take part in the campaign in the county if necessary. It will be a signal honor for Cape Breton County to be represented by Sir Charles Tupper, who has done so much for the unity and advancement of the Dominion of Canada.

## A Strong United Government.

As may be seen by reference to our Ottawa news, the business of Parliament is once more in full swing. It is quite evident that the late unpleasantness, unedifying as it may have been, has quite passed away, and that the Liberal-Conservative party in Parliament presents an unbroken front to the enemy. This is just as we anticipated would be the case. The Liberal-Conservative party is too great a party, it is based on too sound principles to allow any trifling disagreement to sway it from its purpose. During the Cabinet crisis, the rank and file of the party stood shoulder to shoulder, firm in their allegiance to the great principles of their party, and to each other, and as soon as the breach was healed they were found ready to close in their ranks and rally round their leaders. That the Bowell Government is stronger than ever it was goes without saying. The Quebec vacancy in the Cabinet, caused by the resignation of Mr. Angers, has been filled by Hon. Senator Desjardins, a man of sterling qualities, eminent ability and irreproachable character. Then there is the entry into the Cabinet of Sir Charles Tupper, the greatest living Canadian Statesman. Surely these new elements "not only strengthen the Government, but weaken the Opposition," as was well said by Mr. Davin. That Sir Charles' presence in Parliament once more, is destined to be a source of the greatest strength and popularity to the Government and to the Conservative party, was evidenced the other day when Mr. Foster announced that Sir Charles Tupper would shortly enter the House and take the seat formerly occupied by Sir John McDonald. This announcement was received with the most rapturous and enthusiastic applause on the Government side of the House. An equally strong argument in favor of Sir Charles' strength and popularity is found in the conduct of the Opposition. The high hopes that permeated the Grit ranks during the ten days of the crisis completely flopped when they heard the announcement that the breach was healed; and when they learned Sir Charles Tupper entered the Cabinet they were fairly beside themselves with rage. They forgot all sense of propriety and hurled across the floor the bitterest diatribes. Sir Richard Cartwright gave expression to the bitter chagrin and disappointment that was actually consuming him, in a most vile vitriolic personal attack upon the new Secretary of State. But the knight of the rueful countenance was not allowed to go scott free in his ungentlemanly onslaught. Nova Scotia's sons strongly resented his insulting references, and paid him back with interest. Even Mr. Laurier was forced to confess that Sir Charles would bring strength to the Government. With the Conservatives in Parliament united and solid, and with the opposition affording such unequivocal evidence of despair, there is every reason for the members of the Liberal-Conservative party throughout the country to stand shoulder to shoulder, and be prepared, when the elections come, to present a line of battle the opposition cannot by any means break through.

IN the Manitoba Provincial elections on Wednesday last, Greenway swept the Province. Out of a total of forty seats the Government won about thirty-two. This will have no effect on the action of the Dominion Government in the matter of remedial legislation. Referring to the election the Winnipeg Nor-Wester says there would not have been much surprise, considering the voters' lists, if the Government's majority had been even greater. This is what that journal has to say regarding the lists: "If there is one thing more than another in the long category of charges of general crookedness against the Greenway party, that should consign them to political oblivion, it is the shameful, outrageous disfranchisement of voters. This has been general throughout the province, but nowhere to a greater extent than in North Winnipeg. In this constituency, containing over twenty-five hundred electors, it now appears that over four hundred have been left off the list. That there has been deliberate design in this is apparent from the fact that the disfranchised voters are conservatives, and that great care has evidently been exercised that every grit voter's name in the district should appear. Among the long list of disfranchised citizens are such names as Alderman Sproule, T. W. Taylor, the conservative candidate, F. W. Thompson, of the Ogilvie company, J. and P. R. Lalonde, the well-known mill men, John Bathie, an old resident and voter in Winnipeg before some of the Greenway ministry were old enough to vote, F. Weir, the hardware merchant, Louis Wertheim, well known stationer, and many others of the best known men in Winnipeg. In a terrace, containing four houses, in which lived two grits and two tories, the grits were registered and the tories left. One old gentleman, owning his home, who has lived and voted in North Winnipeg for years, a good consistent conservative, is left off the list, while his tenant, living in the other end of the same house, a grit, of course, is registered. Possibly some attempt may be made to justify, or at least, defend the emission of names in such cases as the above, though what reasonable defence can be offered it is hard to imagine, but what shall be said of such bald-headed crookedness as the following: A list of 230 voters was taken to the clerk. The party presenting it was told he was one day too early. He presented it the next day, and he was then told he was one day too late, and the two hundred and thirty voters were disfranchised accordingly. A conservative went to the clerk to see if another voter was duly registered, and, at the same time asked after his own registration. He found his name on the list—saw it there—but when the lists appeared his name was not on it, and he is, consequently, disfranchised. Another party went to the office, twice with witnesses, and was told his name was on, but it does now appear. Four men went together to register—two were put on and two left off—the latter tories, of course." This condition of affairs will furnish some insight into the motives by which our Grit friends in the Dominion Parliament are eternally howling for provincial local lists to be used for Dominion elections. We leave it to our readers to contemplate the consequences of using such lists as those above referred to for Federal elections. The duplicity and injustice of our grit friends crops up in spite of them.

## Dominion Parliament.

(Condensed from Halifax Herald's Report.)

When the orders of the day were reached in the House of Commons on the 15th., Sir Adolphe Caron rose and said: "Before the orders of the day are called I desire to make a statement to the house, and I wish to say that the statement I am about to make has been submitted to the Governor General by the Prime Minister, and I am authorized to say that in its bearings on the position of the crown in matters of this nature, it has his Excellency's approval. Since reference was made in this house to the retirement from office of certain members of the government, the Prime Minister has had an opportunity of carefully reviewing the circumstances connected with these resignations and has satisfied himself that the best interests of the country would be served, notwithstanding any difference of opinion that exists respecting the importance of filling the portfolio made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Angers, by the return to their former position in the cabinet of those who deemed it their duty to retire on account of that vacancy. While it is true that this point was freely discussed between the Prime Minister and his colleagues, it is equally true that the Prime Minister did not regard that vacancy, the importance of filling which cannot be questioned, as a sufficient reason for the resignation of any member of the government. (Sir Richard Cartwright—Hear, hear.) This view, however, was not concurred in by some of his colleagues who urged that meeting of parliament with a Quebec portfolio vacant might seriously imperil certain important measures to be presented during the session. He had reasonable hopes of being able to fill that position up to the very day when parliament met and was disappointed that his efforts failed. After the opening of parliament certain members of the government sent in their resignations to the Prime Minister, giving among other reasons the fact that, having failed to fill the portfolio, and he evidently intending to go on with the transaction of public business with an incomplete cabinet, they thought that this course was too great a departure from sound constitutional practice, and so weak, as a matter of policy, that they were unwilling any longer to remain as members of an incomplete government.

Mr. Mulock—And therefore to make it more incomplete.

Sir Adolphe Caron—I think the hon. gentleman will permit me to continue the statement. (Cries of "Oh certainly.") Since the receipt of the resignations referred to the objections put forward by the ministers who resigned have been removed by the acceptance of a seat in the cabinet by the Hon. Mr. Desjardins, a gentleman well known and highly esteemed in the province of Quebec for his ability and integrity of character, and by the accession to the ministry of Sir Charles Tupper, Bart. (Ministerial cheers.) Under these circumstances, and with these objections removed, the ministers who resigned have deemed it consistent with their duty to their country to resume the posts they respectively held in the government. It is gratifying, therefore, to be able to inform the house and the country that a ministry has been formed which will command the support of the majority in parliament and enable us to proceed with the measures foreshadowed in the speech from the throne. The government as reconstructed is as follows:

President of the council—Sir Mackenzie Bowell.

Secretary of State—Sir Charles Tupper.

Postmaster-general—Sir Adolphe Caron.

Minister of marine and fisheries—Hon. John Costigan.

Minister of Finance—Hon. George E. Foster.

Minister of railways and canals—Hon. John G. Haggart.

Minister of Public Works.—Hon. J. A. Ouimet.

Minister of the Interior—Hon. T. Mayne Daly.

Minister of Trade and Commerce—Hon. W. B. Ives.

Minister of Justice—Hon. A. R. Dickey.

Minister of Agriculture—Hon. W. H. Montague.

Minister of militia and defence—Hon. Alphonse Desjardins.

Without portfolios — Hon. Frank Smith, Hon. Donald Ferguson.

Controller of Customs — Hon. F. Wood.

Controller of inland revenue—Hon. E. G. Prior.

Cries of "and Solicitor-General?"

Sir Adolphe Caron—There is no Solicitor-General at present. This is the statement I have the honor to lay before the house. I move that this house do now adjourn.

Mr. Laurier rose amid opposition cheers to express his opinion upon the situation. He held that the six ministers who had returned to the fold were wholly inconsistent in the position which they had now taken. He doubted whether the premier could still command the confidence of his colleagues. The country was convinced that the government was composed of a band of plotters, schemers and conspirators, whose only object was their own selfish and personal aggrandizement. (Opposition cheers.) They were willing to sacrifice friends, principles and convictions so long as they could retain place and power. It was evident the true causes for the resignations of the seven ministers had not been given to the country. The position in which the government had been placed during the last eight days was a most lamentable and humiliating one in the eyes of the country.

Sir Adolphe Caron said he could well realise the great disappointment which the opposition must have felt at the recent turn of events and at the formation of a government which would command the confidence of the country. The opposition must have felt there was small chance now of their reaching the treasury benches. The conservative party was solidly and firmly united. The reasons which had been given in the statement read to the house would commend themselves to the judgment of the country. The differences which had existed had disappeared and to-day the government was stronger than ever before. (Cheers.) He regretted the disappointment which Mr. Laurier had to be put to once more. (Laughter.)

Sir Richard Cartwright said he thought Mr. Laurier had taken Sir Adolphe Caron too seriously. He had assumed he was dealing with a responsible statesman, (laughter,) but in that he was mistaken. The opposition were face to face to-day with the Royal Ottawa low comedy troupe. (Laughter.) This troupe had been giving a number of rehersals since July last, but the best performance of all had been the last. The next performance would be when the whole troupe would go out and none come back. (Opposition cheers.) He congratulated members of the government on the charming spectacular effect which they had produced, entirely regardless of expense. (Laughter). He regarded the action of the six ministers in returning as most farcial. The whole business had been transacted for the purpose of making room for his ancient acquaintance, Sir Charles Tupper, Bart, of the United Kingdom. Not even their fronts of brass could allow the ministers to sit in council very long under Sir Mackenzie Bowell. He was sorry for the position in which the premier was placed. The fame of Tupper, senior, though not precisely in all the churches, was well-known in all the provinces of Canada. Nova Scotia has been the wet nurse and dry nurse of the most pronounced type of boodlers this country had ever known. (Oh, oh.) The other day the premier had described himself within the hearing of gentlemen as "living in a nest of traitors." Proceeding Cartwright referred to what he called the amatory correspondence of Sir adolphe Caron and Dr. Montage, and once more turned his attention to Sir Charles Tupper. He wound up by giving an old story of McMullens to the effect that four Canadian cabinet ministers happened to visit the United States and were pointed out to an old yankee, who remarked that if these were privy councillors and advisers of Her Majesty he would for once fervently pray God save the Queen. (Laughter.)

Mr. Davin said it was evident from Cartwright's speech that he was greatly disturbed by the spectre of Sir Charles Tupper rising before him. The chicken-heart quivered beneath his frock coat when he thought of the prospect of the old war horse of Cumberland shortly reappearing in the house. (Cheers and laughter.) Both Laurier and Cartwright had wholly failed to avail themselves of the opportunity which had been presented to them. Mr. Laurier was a charming man, but no leader. A good leader would have grasped the situation and used it to the fullest advantage. By revamping Mr. McMullen's story Cartwright had shown himself the political rag picker in the McMullen heap. He trusted that that man of genius, Mr. Hunter, of the Toronto World, would not fail to utilize this incident in his pictures of political thought.

After some remarks by Mr. L. H. Davies, Mr. Foster, who was loudly cheered, said he did not intend to follow the opposition speakers in their wanderings of the afternoon. They had been guilty of exaggerations and misrepresentations with regard to documents which had been placed before them and were to-day part of the public records. He (Foster) was prepared to be judged as every public man should be judged, by his own statement made from his heart and uttered by his lips. He was not to be judged by any suspicions, by any misrepresentations that an opponent might make. (Cheers.) When gentlemen in a representative assembly got away from that solid ground, that moment they descended outside the plane of parliamentary discussion. Gentlemen opposite talked about kaleidoscopic changes. They could see them on the opposite side of the house. Their countenances were not very bright. Evidently there had been a funeral somewhere. (Laughter.) There had been a great disappointment to grit hopes to-day. (Cheers.) Hon. gentlemen opposite who had spoken had not even touched the germ of the question in dispute during the critical period of the past week. Seven members of the government bound by their oaths of office to do the best according to their judgment came to the conclusion, upon a certain point, that there existed a sufficient difference of opinion for them to insist upon the strengthening and completion of the government. The statement read by Sir A. P. Caron made that the very kernel and gist of the explanations. The vacancy in the cabinet had now been filled and consequently the government was able to present a united front. He could well understand Cartwright's attack upon Sir Charles Tupper, who had surrendered his office in London, and the emoluments attaching to it, to place himself among the rank and file of the conservative party and to help to lead them to victory again (prolonged cheers). Personally, he regretted, as every member of the conservative party would regret, that Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper was no longer a member of the government. (Cheers.) He had voluntarily retired for the good of the party, but would still be found in the ranks battling strongly, loyally and effectively as before, on behalf of the liberal-conservative party. (Loud cheers.) The opposition wishes to imply that there was a lack of unanimity in the government on questions of policy. Davis having referred to the school question, Mr. Foster repeated the declaration made in the house last session and at Smith's Falls, a few weeks ago, in which he stated that on this question all members of the government see eye to eye, (Cheers); that the government is thoroughly united on all questions of public policy. The party had had its trials, but it had emerged from them solidly united, once more determined in every way to adhere to their life-long principles and to conduct them to a successful issue in the elections shortly to take place. (Loud cheers.) He could well understand why Cartwright should have felt it necessary to have denounced Sir Charles Tupper when he was not here. But Sir Charles would be here in a few days sitting in that seat as leader of the house (loud cheers), and when he was in his place Cartwright would find that he would neither cower or blanche before him. (Prolonged cheers.)

Sir Hibbert Tupper who was loudly cheered, said the opposition leaders had been most unfair in their criticisms. They well knew the disadvantage under which the seven gentlemen labored, and they made the most of it. Every privy councillor opposite knew how difficult it was for any minister, either in Canada or in England, to put himself fully and freely before his countrymen in regard to particulars that might concern an action which had induced him to retire from the councils of the nation. He thought he was justified in referring to two features which prominently stand out in this discussion. These feature concerned, first, the character of the gentlemen who left the cabinet, and their action as regards the Governor-General. In regard to the last feature, and perhaps the most important one, it ought to be sufficient to fair-minded men to know that after explanations had been exchanged between those gentlemen and the present Prime Minister and submitted to the Governor-General, there had been found nothing inconsistent with, and nothing derogatory to, the dignity of the Crown or the Queen's representative, to take back to the councils of the country six of those gentlemen. As regards other facts which immediately concerned the action taken, he was justified in saying that it clearly appeared that whether the point was put before the Prime Minister at the proper time or not, or whether or not wise judgment was used by the seven as to the mode in which they took that important step, they were actuated by two strong reasons, and they were good reasons. First the interests of the country, in their opinion, demanded that remedial legislation should be put upon the Dominion statute books this session. (Hear, hear.) In their opinion it was impossible to rely upon hon. gentlemen opposite to do this. In their opinion the conservative party alone could be expected to enact that legislation, and in order to do that the conservative party must be strong in the government, and the government in their opinion never required greater strength than on the present occasion. (Hear, hear). The proposed legislation was admittedly unique, and had evoked all kinds of opinions in two parties. The conservative party, it was known was not united, and did not speak as a whole upon that subject. (Opposition cheers). No one ever pretended they did.

Mr. Laurier—The Minister of Finance said the very reverse this afternoon. (No, no, from government benches).

Sir Hibbert—Not at all. I am speaking of the conservative party, but the Minister of Finance spoke of the government, which has always been united on the question. (Cheers.) The cabinet of the conservative party has been a unit on that question from the first moment down to the present and only differed last spring in regard to the time when that legislation should be adopted. (Hear, hear). Speaking for himself, and regarding that principle of the conservative party as the most important at stake this session, these seven gentlemen, under the circumstances that existed, believed that it was absolutely impossible to hope for success in the promotion of any measures of that kind while such an extraordinary state of affairs should exist, as that a representative of the French Catholics of Quebec could not be found to join them in their efforts to obtain that legislation. (Hear, hear.) At the time when the seven gentlemen left the cabinet the government had failed to obtain the services of a representative of the French Catholics of Quebec, in place of Angers, who retired over six months ago. More than that the gentlemen who took that step believed, and he agreed with them to the full, that the government as it stood could not for that and other reasons hope to command the support of their own party, be it ever so strong numerically in this house, and could not with a difficult measure hope to surmount difficulties and obstacles that stood in their way. And if any doubt ever entered into his mind as to the wisdom of their course, seeing that we had for an object the success of legislation to which we were pledged, and the success of the conservative party at the next general election, he for one would have all that doubt removed on account of the extraordinary spasms which had taken possession of gentlemen opposite since that crisis occurred. (Cheers and laughter.) He believed remedial legislation was safe, (renewed cheers). He believed the liberal-conservative party was safe. (Renewed cheers.) The hopes of opposition accession to power had vanished, and Cartwright, who last session had assumed a genial role, (laughter) so lost control of himself as to abuse an old opponent. (Hear, hear.) Continuing, Sir Hibbert took up the arguments of the previous opposition speakers and effectively disposed of them. He emphatically denied that he had resigned from the cabinet last spring. He had had a difference of opinion with his colleagues, but waived his view and remained a member of the cabinet. He chaffed Davies with having run away from the house last session when remedial legislation was under consideration, at which Davies got mad and said the story was false. After speeches from Paterson (Brant) and Casey, the house adjourned at 10.25 p. m.

In the the Senate on the same day, Sir Mackenie Bowell read a statement similar to that read in the House of Commons by Sir Adolphe Caron. Senator Scott, leader of the opposition made some observations. Sir Mackenzie Bowell followed, answering most effectively the questions asked. After some further remarks by different Senators, the debate on the address was taken up by Senators Owen and Villeneuve. Senator Scott replied, and Premier Bowell made an effective address. The debate was then adjourned.

After routine in the House of Commons, on the 16th., Mr. H. A. Powell, the youthful looking member for Westmoreland, rose to move the address in reply to the speech from the throne. He was warmly cheered, and made a splendid impression on the house, his sentiments often evoking cheers from both sides. It is generally admitted that he will prove a decided acquisition to the ministerial forces. Without delay he plunged into the discussion of the school question, and drew attention to the pacific tone of the first order-in council sent by the Dominion to the Manitoba government. He claimed that, under the Canadian constitution, no such thing as provincial autonomy existed, and in support of this view referred to the circumstances under which confederation was brought about. The constitution provided for the maintenance of the central power, all provincial legislation being subject to disallowance. Without doubt the parliament of Canada had power to interfere in educational matters, as it had in matters of criminal law or promissory notes. As respects the allegation that there was no occasion for interference, he said that if the sweeping away of separate schools did not provide an occasion no such occasion could ever arise. He was satisfied the liberal-conservative party would do that which was in the interest of the country. Posterity would justify their action. No state could afford to deal unjustly with any portion of the people. (Loud cheers.) After referring briefly to other paragraphs in the speech Mr. Powell resumed his seat amid great applause. Major McGillivray, the member for North Ontario, seconded the address in an able speech.

After Laurier had spoken, Hon. Mr. Foster rose amid loud ministerial applause, and delivered a slashing reply. First of all he joined with Mr. Laurier in complimenting the mover and seconder. Mr. Laurier had referred to the recent by-elections, but there was small comfort for his party in some of them. Take for instance North Ontario, where the liberal became the third party and within eighty votes of losing his deposit. (Cheers). In Cardwell, moreover, the liberals were completely wiped out and had to contribute $200 to the revenue of the country. (Cheers and laughter). Continuing, Mr. Foster said: Mr. Laurier also drew attention to the section in the address which refers to the strengthening of the militia and defence of Canada. He spoke words none too hearty, none too approvingly of the militia of this country, and he voiced what is the general sentiment of this house and country, that the militia deserves well at its hands, and that it is the duty of the country to put the best and newest arms in the hands of the militia and see that they are well taken care of and equipped in this respect. (Cheers.) But he had to say another thing, that it flavored somewhat of a jingo policy. Well, sir, I leave it to all reasonable men, if, taking up the paragraph in the speech, he can see anything in it which flavors of defiance or in the least approaches to a jingo policy. It is a modest and straightforward expression and was never meant to be anything else. No person can in the present juncture or circumstances, whatevever may be said at other times, no person in Canada who loves his country and desires its peace and prosperity, can think of breathing a spirit of defiance or jingoism. It is furthest removed positive from the sensible and well meant sentiments of this country. While it respects other countries, it feels the evidence of its own strength in its arms, feels in its heart a full purpose to defend this country, and stand by it whenever it is threatened, yet feels its own calmness, force and strength, which does not ask for declarations and does not flaunt in defiance or anything of that kind. (Cheers.) But he would read the signs of the times not aright in these somewhat troublesome days, when the great mother empire stands splendidly isolated in Europe, with interests stretching over the wide world, with a commerce the greatest any nation of the world has ever possessed, and vulnerable in every quarter of the sea, who did not feel as Britain feels to-day in showing that the country's weal, the country's progress, the country's stability, the country's glory, must base itself upon the strong arms and willing hearts of the

**What's the Matter with it?**

If you think there's anything the matter with your watch, let us take a look at it. A few particles of dust will, in a week, do more damage than the ordinary wear and tear of a whole year of keeping time. Any watch is well worth taking care of; the more your watch is worth, the better worth taking care of it is. Of that kind of thing, we make a specialty, and our charges are moderate. If you want a New Watch, we can from our large stock, supply to suit in time-keeping, style and price.

E W TAYLOR,
CAMERON BLOCK



**You Don't Need Money**

In any great amount to buy a LADIES' JACKET from us. We have 45 to sell this week at HALF PRICE.

STANLEY BROS.

**$4.00 Ladies' Jackets For $2.00**

45 to choose from.

STANLEY BROS.

**$5.00 Ladies' Jackets For $2.00**

—AT—

STANLEY BROS.

**We are Sorry**

To have to lose money, but if we carry these over a season we'll lose more. THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY, SIZE IT UP. 45 Ladies Jackets at Half Price.

STANLEY BROS.

**Electricity For Speed,**

But our Jackets for Cheapness. 45 this week at Half Price.

STANLEY BROS.

**$6.00 Ladies' Jackets For $3.00**

STANLEY BROS.

**$8.00 Ladies' Jackets For $4.00**

STANLEY BROS.

**The Old Story.**

Jackets, Capes and Cloaks, but set to new music.

The New Music is Half Price

For 45 Jackets—Come quick.

STANLEY BROS.



**Better Goods**

For less money, better quality at less profit, better value with more satisfaction—these are the inducements we hold out to Furniture buyers.

We are selling goods here on a good idea. We are keeping the quality at the highest notch and the prices at the lowest notch, and we are doing it so naturally and so comfortably that people find a wonderful satisfaction in trading here. We are neither a "stuck up" store nor a "cheap" store. We use everybody so that they will come again and find more pleasure in the second coming.

Mark Wright & Co., Ltd.

Who sell at Selling Prices.

**We Submit**

In proof of our claim that the quality of OUR FURNITURE IS THE BEST this fact: That the quantity sold and the customers served are constantly increasing, growing larger week by week, and to-day our turnover is many times larger than any other Furniture business in the Province. Our 1896 goods are pronounced by all who have seen them away ahead in value, style and finish.

Mark Wright & Co., Ltd.

Who sell at Selling Prices



**UNTIL THEN.**

When sand's as good as sugar,
And chalk's as good as milk;
When thirty inches make a yard,
And cotton equals silk;
When fourteen ounces make a pound,
And that you'll not allow,
Then other suits may be as good
As Bruce's suits are now.

There's only one best place to have your clothing made, and that's at

**D. A. BRUCE'S,**

Canada's Famous Tailoring Establishment.



FARMERS.---Please note that Jas. Paton & Co. bought a big lot of Bankrupt Clothing, and will offer the same atLow Prices for Cash, beginning January the 2nd. Everything got to go. Sale strictly cash.

JAS. PATON & CO.