

CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.

(Continued from Page Three.)

considered what would be the result of an arrangement made upon anything like those terms. No doubt, give the Boers their absolute independence, and in that case you might have an end to the present war, but what would remain? Who do you think would happen then with regard to the loyalists—your fellow subjects—at the Cape and in Natal (hear, hear), the refugees from the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony, whom you would have to desert? I heard in the house of commons, in the mouths of many eloquent members of the opposition, bitter complaints and great sympathy expressed in the sufferings of the Boers, which I believe in every case have been the inevitable hardships of a war which they commenced; but I have never heard one word from that quarter of sympathy with the men of your blood and race who have held true to the flag through all these trials. Do you suppose that they have not suffered by the war? Rich men have become poor, poor men have sunk to starvation. Their sufferings have been greater than those of the Boers (hear, hear), and they are undeserved (loud cheers). They have given from a small population 30,000 men to serve their Queen in arms, and these are the men whom once more we are to leave in the lurch, and for the sake of a shameful peace. We are to leave them to the tender mercies of their enemies. This you would do by making peace on the terms of the Boers. But that is not even all. You have other colonies. Do you want to alienate the feelings and the sympathy which have been so splendidly shown by the self-governing colonies of the Empire? Do you want to teach them who have allowed to you the primacy in the great work of its defence and maintenance? Do you want to teach them that we are unequal to the task, and unworthy of their confidence? Do you want to make them ashamed of the splendid co-operation more valuable to us in the future, in all its potential consequences, than an alliance with the greatest of continental nations? (Cheers.) I will waste no more time on) in considering such a proposition. (Laughter.) I am confident what your decision will be.

THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

I go on to a complaint which perhaps is more serious, a complaint which we, the government, have not pressed forward with sufficient vigor. I do not think I have ever been afraid of admitting an error that has been committed. But before I can deal with this charge, let me know against whom it is directed. Is it directed against the government, the civilian administration, or the military advisers? If it is directed against the government in its civilian capacity, then all I can say is that I hope no government will ever be found in this country that will ever take the details of military operations out of the hands of the military authorities. (Cheers.) We are responsible for their selection. We are responsible so long as we continue to employ them, and if they were charged against us that we had ignored their advice, that we had failed to give them the assistance and the confidence which they desired, I should say it was a serious charge. (Hear, hear. But it is a charge which could not be truly made. You have heard very many speakers before me, and it is the fact that we have given everything that has been asked for in the way of troops, of supplies, of reinforcements. But there is another charge which does undoubtedly affect the government—it is that we have been too lenient towards our opponents. (Hear, hear.) It is that we have not dealt with the rebels or with the guerrilla bands with sufficient severity. That is our responsibility; that is the policy of the government which is questioned. There is no question which has given us greater anxiety, more serious consideration. I think that the time has come—now is coming—when measures of greater severity may be necessary (hear, hear, and cheer), and if that time comes we can find precedents for anything that we may do in the action of those nations who now criticize our "barbarity" and "cruelty," but whose example in Poland, in the Caucasus, in Algeria, in Tonquin, in Russia, in the Franco-German war we have never even approached. (Applause.) But it seems to me that the governing considerations ought to be whether such measures, whatever they may be, will really conduce to quicken the progress of the war. Otherwise, I do not suppose that even the most extreme man would suggest that we should take them, and, for myself, and I believe, for the government, I am justified in saying that we would rather be blamed for being too slow than for being too fast. (Hear, hear.) And when I read some of the demands which are made upon us for wholesale confiscation, for wholesale execution, I confess I have not, up to the present time, been able to convince myself that those measures would conduce either to a speedy termination of the war or to a satisfactory peace at the end of it. All I can say is that what we find to be necessary in what we believe to be the claims of the higher humanity, everything that could reasonably be expected to induce those who are now in arms against us to lay down their arms will be put in force by the government so long as they have your confidence and support. (Hear, hear.) But if the charge is not against us, if the charge of "not prosecuting the war with sufficient vigor" is directed not to our policy but to the military administration, then I say it is unjust, and it is not proved. (Cheers.) Of course, mistakes have been made. We have been the first to admit those mistakes, and to endeavor to remedy them.

THE WAR OFFICE.

But under what circumstances have they been made? Every man's hand at the present moment seems to be against the war office. Is it not right to recollect that the war office, in spite of all its defects, with the rust of fifty years of peace upon it, has, nevertheless, been able to put into the field a force three or four times as large as the force for which it was organized and designed. (Cheers.) Now we alone, but a long succession of governments, have decided that the utmost force which the war office should be prepared to furnish for foreign war was two Army Corps. We have sent five Army Corps to South Africa (cheers), and at the present moment we have 200,000 men at least in the country. I ask any man of business among you, to any one who knows what a great business it is, if suddenly that business were called upon for a job three or four times as large as that for which the works were designed, would you be surprised if there was some little confusion, if there were some mistakes? Under these circumstances, while I am glad that criticism should freely be directed against us, against our administration, because that criticism helps us to get out where we are in the wrong, and to correct it, I think it unfair and ungenerous not to remember that the war office, under Lord Lansdowne and under Mr. Brodrick (loud cheers), both of whom have done splendid service to their country (cheers), has carried out a task no other nation in the world would have been capable of carrying out (cheers), and has transported, and has supplied with food and arms and clothing, this magnificent force of a quarter of a million men, six thousand miles from their shores, and fifteen hundred miles from their principal base of supplies. I say again, and I am confident, no one is more conscious of that than the government, but look back to the most glorious chapter of your history, and you will find that even then men were fallible (laughter). The greatest war minister this country ever had was Mr. Pitt, afterwards Lord Chatham, and yet at the beginning of the Seven Years' War Lord Chatham planned several unsuccessful expeditions, and employed several generals who did not win victories before he discovered General Wolfe. (Cheers.) Since the time of Marlborough, our greatest general was the Duke of Wellington, who began his career in India with a reverse, and although we remember with pride the Battle of Waterloo, which he conveniently forgot the defeat at Balaclava, and the very doubtful victory of Talavera. Let us be, I do not say optimistic, but fair to those who are optimistic, and let us not work in this time of tremendous stress, let us not blame them. Blame us for any faults you may discover, but remember also that after all, we have done something which is worthy of recognition. (Applause.)

CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

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Meeting the Charge of Inhumanity on the Part of the British. It is Prompted by Foreign Jealousy.

(Durban, Natal Mercury, Oct. 4.)

In a few days it will be two years since the war commenced, and although everyone is more or less buoyed up with the feeling that it will come soon, we believe there are fewer men today who would venture on naming the date of the war's conclusion than could have been found two years ago. The opinion of the most experienced, and the calculations of the ablest among us, have all proved at fault, and the war still drags its weary way along without any prospect of coming to an end. It is not surprising that the Boer forces are reduced by two or three hundred men, somewhat more, either killed, wounded, or captured, but the style of warfare pursued by the Boers is such that hostilities can still be kept up with but a few small outposts or some isolated camp, such as the forts recently attacked in Zululand, and when the attack has been delivered they disappear, and the reinforcements get to the scene of action the enemy nowhere to be seen, and when next heard of in force is in a totally different part of the country. It is like a game of hide-and-seek, and the British troops are all blindfolded, and they are trying to catch the Boer, who has both his eyes wide open. To the Boer the game is an exciting one, and he gets the maximum amount of excitement with a minimum of danger. He has no concern about his ammunition, for at least up to the 15th of last month, at least up to the 15th of last month, when women and children were provided for by the British government. The cost of maintaining the wives and families of the Boer commandos is now to be debited to them, but the majority of those who are still fighting are unmarried men, or have no property that can be seized to liquidate their debts. The British government may prefer, as regards the leaders, they are not in the least likely to surrender now, as their lot is not a very pleasant one. In addition to not surrendering themselves, they will do their utmost to keep their men with them, but the proclamation on the 15th ult., although it promises that they should do all that is in their power, and that we shall not be afraid to call upon you for fresh sacrifices if these are not unfavorable. Day by day the forces of the country are being diminished, day by day, and this, perhaps, is equally or more important, the resumption of industry goes on. In our enlarged areas, in protected districts, from a military point of view, there is absolutely no cause for anxiety, although every day's delay does undoubtedly prolong the agony to the end in many cases, and adds to the charges upon the people at home. When I think of the sacrifices that your ancestors made in order to gain this Empire, you will shrink from any effort that may be necessary to maintain it. (Loud cheers, during which the right hon. gentleman resumed his seat.)

GUERRILLA WARFARE.

The war has now entered upon a new stage. It has entered upon a guerrilla stage which all experience—the experience of all nations—shows to be tedious and costly. I do not think that there is any case, do not remember any case in which a guerrilla war has been so successful, in which the guerrillas ultimately obtained the victory; but it has always been a long business, and we have got to look the facts in the face. It is a test to which the nation is being submitted. (Hear, hear.) It is a great thing for any nation to be capable of showing unselfish enthusiasm, to make a great sacrifice in a moment of passionate emotion, but it is a still greater and nobler national characteristic to persevere to the end in face of all difficulties and unforeseen obstacles, and to carry out the object with which you have commenced the struggle. (Hear, hear.) On the part of the government I promise this, that we shall do all that is in our power. We shall not be afraid to call upon you for fresh sacrifices if these are not unfavorable. Day by day the forces of the country are being diminished, day by day, and this, perhaps, is equally or more important, the resumption of industry goes on. In our enlarged areas, in protected districts, from a military point of view, there is absolutely no cause for anxiety, although every day's delay does undoubtedly prolong the agony to the end in many cases, and adds to the charges upon the people at home. When I think of the sacrifices that your ancestors made in order to gain this Empire, you will shrink from any effort that may be necessary to maintain it. (Loud cheers, during which the right hon. gentleman resumed his seat.)

I Will Cure You of RHEUMATISM.

No pay until you know it. After 2,000 experiments, I have learned how to cure Rheumatism. Not to turn boys into men, but to turn men into boys, that is impossible. But I can cure the disease always, at any stage, and forever.

I ask for no money. Simply write me a postal and I will send you an order on your nearest druggist for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure. For every druggist keeps it. Use it for a month, and if it does what I claim pay your druggist \$5.00 for it. If it doesn't I will pay him myself. I have no samples. Any medicine that can affect Rheumatism with but a few doses must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs. It is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood. My remedy does that, even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. No matter how impossible this seems to you, I know it and I take the risk. I have cured tens of thousands of cases in this way, and my records show that 99 out of 100 who get those six bottles pay, and pay gladly. I have learned that people in general are honest with a physician who cures them. That is all I ask. If I fail I don't expect a penny from you. Simply write me a postal card or letter, and I will send you an order for the medicine. Take it for a month, for it won't harm you anyway. If it cures, pay \$5.00. I leave that entirely to you. I will mail you a book that tells how I do it. Simply state which of your joints are affected, and I will send you the medicine. Dr. SHOOP, Box 12, Kewanee, Wis.

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POLITICIANS AND THE PULPIT.

To the Editor of the Sun.—The following extract from the London Weekly Times, may perhaps interest some of your readers as throwing light upon the methods by which the pro-Boer canvass is carried on. As I have already said, it is carried on much more extensively at various places than I have already said.

"Prebyter" sends us to us the following which he has received, printed on the "Morning Leader Office, London E. C." Children under our care in the refuge camps since the 1st of June. 529 children have died. The death rate per 100 per annum is 43. In September was 43—that is, nearly half have died. The camps are still getting larger and more over-crowded. In the future, the death rate will be 100 per cent. It is necessary to save the remaining children from extermination and our nation from the reproach of posterity. Will you speak to your people? THE EDITOR.—"I have been reading the article in your paper which has been published under the heading of 'The children of the camps' and I am glad to hear that you are so interested in the children of the camps. I have been reading the article in your paper which has been published under the heading of 'The children of the camps' and I am glad to hear that you are so interested in the children of the camps. I have been reading the article in your paper which has been published under the heading of 'The children of the camps' and I am glad to hear that you are so interested in the children of the camps." (The article continues with a detailed account of the suffering of children in the camps, the death toll, and the need for more resources and support.)

THE SMALLPOX CASE AT SPRINGFIELD.

To the Editor of the Sun.—Six—When an epidemic of smallpox is reported people through undue excitement are apt often times to be very unjust, and I fear that result has been reached in the case of the smallpox case at Springfield. When the late Mr. Spragg died the newspapers were immediately told that the local physicians had diagnosed his case as typhoid fever and it was only when Dr. Bishop of Boston was called in that it was decided to be smallpox. This may be partly true, but it is entirely false and misleading to say that the local physicians had diagnosed his case as typhoid fever and it was only when Dr. Bishop of Boston was called in that it was decided to be smallpox. This may be partly true, but it is entirely false and misleading to say that the local physicians had diagnosed his case as typhoid fever and it was only when Dr. Bishop of Boston was called in that it was decided to be smallpox. This may be partly true, but it is entirely false and misleading to say that the local physicians had diagnosed his case as typhoid fever and it was only when Dr. Bishop of Boston was called in that it was decided to be smallpox.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

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Take Another Nap.



In the severe winter mornings when the house gets cold, if you have a reliable heater like the

Sunshine Furnace

you can slip out into the hall, turn on the draft, and feel satisfied that the coal has not been burnt out during the night.

Then take another nap while the house is heating.

The drafts on the SUNSHINE regulate the fire so perfectly, that after cooling off you need to within half an hour how long it will burn. Has self-acting gas damper. Easy to manage. Durable. Large feet-doors, 12x15 inches. Clean to work with. Pamphlets and Estimates Free from our local agent or nearest house.

McClary Manufacturing Co. LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER, & ST JOHN N.B.

THE U. S. ARMY CANTINEEN.

(Bangor News.) There can be no doubt that the opponents of the sale of beer in the army cantineen are gaining ground rapidly. The arguments of Gen. Daggert against the system, which was abolished last spring, were quoted all over the United States after their reproduction in the newspapers, and they have never been effectively answered. Now it is Gen. Miles who has joined the ranks of those who have been sneering at as "impractical visionaries and temperance cranks," and his conversion is all the more notable because he has frequently pleaded for the sale of beer at earlier stages of his long military career. He is now able to point to some striking facts in favor of the existing law. He declares that since the abolition of the sale of alcoholic drinks desertions have decreased, and that there has been no falling off in recruiting. This knocks out at one blow two of the arguments of the opposition which have carried great weight with sincere men who had the interests of the army at heart. Furthermore, Gen. Miles points out that any state that will let its soldiers depend largely upon the ability and efficiency of the commanding officer. As an example, he refers to the magnificent record made by Gen. Daggert's old regiment, the Fourteenth Infantry, under its Lieutenant Colonel, William Quinton, during a period of forty days, when it was en route from Manila to St. Paul, Minn. Although they were exposed to all sorts of temptations, there was but one case of drunkenness among the 800 men of this veteran regiment during the long and trying journey.

STOP THE COUGH AND WARD OFF THE COLD.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

WILL WED WHEN HE IS 100 YEARS OLD.

(St. Louis Globe-Democrat.) INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 6.—If Charles Stoltz, 92 years of age, lives to reach his hundredth birthday he is to be married to a woman who will then be about 20 years old. The bride is Elizabeth Prosser. Today Mr. Stoltz, who retains his health, although his sight has failed him, made the announcement of his approaching nuptials and declared he will live with her and be joined to Mrs. Prosser in marriage. "O, I am not so old," he said. "Ninety-two years has passed and I feel like a boy. You wouldn't believe it, but I am engaged. If I reach the 100 mark I am to marry Mrs. Elizabeth Prosser, who will then be about 20."

BULLER AND WASHINGTON.

(Montreal Gazette.) General Buller says the 'National Review' version of the telegram sent to General Buller is not correct. That will settle the National Review. The meaneast enemy General Buller has made dares not call him a liar.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera.

CAUTION.—Genuine Chlorodyne. Every bottle of this well known remedy for COLIC, CHOLERA, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIARRHOEA, etc., bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE

Sold by all Chemists at 1/6. 1/2. 1/4. 1/8. 1/16. 1/32. 1/64. 1/128. 1/256. 1/512. 1/1024. 1/2048. 1/4096. 1/8192. 1/16384. 1/32768. 1/65536. 1/131072. 1/262144. 1/524288. 1/1048576. 1/2097152. 1/4194304. 1/8388608. 1/16777216. 1/33554432. 1/67108864. 1/134217728. 1/268435456. 1/536870912. 1/1073741824. 1/2147483648. 1/4294967296. 1/8589934592. 1/17179869184. 1/34359738368. 1/68719476736. 1/137438953472. 1/274877906944. 1/549755813888. 1/1099511627776. 1/2199023255552. 1/4398046511104. 1/8796093022208. 1/17592186044416. 1/35184372088832. 1/70368744177664. 1/140737488355328. 1/281474976710656. 1/562949953421312. 1/1125899906842624. 1/2251799813685248. 1/4503599627370496. 1/9007199254740992. 1/18014398509481984. 1/36028797018963968. 1/72057594037927936. 1/144115188075855872. 1/288230376151711744. 1/576460752303423488. 1/1152921504606846976. 1/2305843009213693952. 1/4611686018427387904. 1/9223372036854775808. 1/18446744073709551616. 1/36893488147419103232. 1/73786976294838206464. 1/147573952589676412928. 1/295147905179352825856. 1/590295810358705651712. 1/1180591620717411303424. 1/2361183241434822606848. 1/4722366482869645213696. 1/9444732965739290427392. 1/18889465931478580854784. 1/37778931862957161709568. 1/75557863725914323419136. 1/151115727451828646838272. 1/302231454903657293665544. 1/604462909807314587331088. 1/1208925819614629174662176. 1/2417851639229258349324352. 1/4835703278458516698648704. 1/9671406556917033397297408. 1/19342813113834066794594816. 1/38685626227668133589189632. 1/77371252455336267178379264. 1/15474250491067253437678528. 1/30948500982134506875357056. 1/61897001964269013750714112. 1/12379400392853802750142224. 1/24758800785707605500284448. 1/49517601571415211000568896. 1/9903520314283042200113792. 1/1980704062856608440022784. 1/3961408125713216880045568. 1/7922816251426433760091136. 1/1584563250285286752018272. 1/3169126500570573504036544. 1/6338253001141147008073088. 1/12676506002282294016146176. 1/25353012004564588032292352. 1/50706024009129176064584704. 1/101412048018258352128117408. 1/202824096036516704256234816. 1/405648192073033408512469632. 1/811296384146066817024939264. 1/162259276829213363404978528. 1/324518553658426726809957152. 1/64903710731685345361991424. 1/129807421463370700723878848. 1/259614842926741401447757696. 1/519229685853482802895515392. 1/103845937170696560579103078