

PARLIAMENT.

Ellis Voted With Opposition Against Government's Iniquitous Gerry-mander Bill.

Stormy Scenes in the House Precipitated by McMullen and Casey's Blackguard Tongues.

If Imperial Troops Are Withdrawn Will Garrison Halifax With Canadian Militia—Senators Discuss a Matter of Interest to St. John.

OTTAWA, March 1.—Replying to Mr. Ellis, Hon. Mr. Borden announced that the government was arranging for strengthening the ambulance service by increasing the number of bearers.

The discussion of the Transvaal resolutions was resumed by Mr. Borden (government), who was followed by Mr. Bennett (opposition).

Mr. Louis Davies at first contended that this arrangement was a Canadian regular, and had made no complaint.

Mr. Oliver protested against the small size of the separation allowance. He insisted that the allowance to soldiers and families should be sufficient to provide for the families.

Mr. Foster held that the allowance to the families of privates should be equal to the allowance made to non-commissioned officers.

Mr. Bourassa, speaking in French, moved to strike out clause D, which provides the money to bring up the pay of the soldiers in Africa to fifty cents per day.

Mr. McNeill suggested that as the rate of pay had been fixed at double the imperial rate, the separation allowance should also be double the imperial rate.

Mr. Borden (Halifax) suggested that the separation allowance should be double the imperial rate, to conform to the greater cost and higher scale of living in this country.

The minister of militia said the British scale had lately been made much higher than formerly.

Mr. Monet supported and seconded Mr. Bourassa's amendment to strike out the amount required to pay the Canadians while in Africa.

Mr. Marcell (liberal) of Bagot, supported Bourassa's amendment.

In regard to the separation allowance Mr. Foster moved that the words "at the rate laid down by the imperial regulations," be struck out.

Mr. Fielding accepted this amendment.

After further discussion, Clarke Wallace pointed out that Mr. Bourassa's amendment was in exact accord with Borden's former declaration.

Mr. Gilles saw difficulties in the ministers' view in carrying out the suggestion of Mr. McNeill, but he hoped that the ministers would raise the separation allowance to a minimum sum of not less than forty cents per day for the wives of volunteers.

At 11 o'clock the discussion brought out the fact, not previously clear, that the men are not getting the regular pay of the militia in Canada, fifty cents per day, but the pay of the permanent corps, namely, forty cents per day.

Mr. Clarke Wallace asked that the words be taken down.

The speaker, however, suggested that Mr. Foster wanted to know whether the speaker was going to allow this language to stand.

Mr. Foster offered to accept the ruling of the chair, and Clarke Wallace held up Mr. McMullen until he had withdrawn the reference to him.

Mr. Wallace, replying, denied that he was elected for West York by virtue of the gerrymander of 1885, as assumed as not since he was born had the boundaries of that constituency been changed.

Mr. McMullen wanted to explain, but Mr. Wallace replied there were many gentlemen in the house to whom he would accord that courtesy, but

would be paid. Hon. Dr. Borden and the premier never said a word. Hon. Mr. Foster's amendment was adopted.

Mr. Bourassa's was put and lost by a majority of 100 or so to 3. The three who voted were Bourassa, Monet and Marcell, all government supporters.

Years and nays were called for by the opposition whip and the members were compelled to stand up and be counted.

After further discussion Clarke Wallace asked Hon. Mr. Borden what rate of pay had been allowed to the first contingent on the way to Africa.

"The pay of the permanent force," said Dr. Borden.

"Was it 40 or 50 cents?" asked Wallace.

"I think it was 40," said Dr. Borden.

"Are you sure?" asked Wallace.

Dr. Borden adhered to his view. Afterwards he said that an additional ten cents would be paid for this period.

At midnight the resolutions were passed and reported and the house adjourned.

THE SENATE.

The senate resumed business today, and made congratulatory speeches on the matter of Lady Smith.

The minister of justice and Sir Mackenzie Bowell addressed the house. They both congratulated Speaker Pelletier on the brave conduct of his son, and expressed the hope that he might recover from his wounds.

The following announcement is given out: The officer commanding the militia has much pleasure in announcing that Lieut. Col. Oter, commanding second (special service) battalion, Royal Canadian Regiment, has reported that the battalion under his command did well in the engagement upon the 27th ult.

Many members are of the opinion that parliament will be dissolved immediately after prorogation.

OTTAWA, March 2.—On orders of the day, Mr. McNeill of North Bruce repeated his question whether a reply had been received from the imperial government to the Canadian offer to furnish a garrison for Halifax if the imperial troops were withdrawn.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said: "The offer has been accepted."

Sir Charles Tupper observed that a body of Canadian troops had been sent to the Yukon, where they were not needed, and over 100 were there yet.

Sir Wilfrid defended the action of the government in sending troops to the Yukon. He thought the good order that prevailed in the Yukon might be due to that.

Mr. McNeill suggested that steps be taken to fill up the vacancies created by losses in the Canadian regiments in Africa.

The premier said the matter would be left to the war office.

The Transvaal resolutions reported last night were read a second time, and the house took up the gerrymander bill.

Hon. Mr. Mulock in moving the second reading, said that the bill was intended to remove great injustices, and that though the senate rejected it last year, he thought the country was now so strongly in favor of the measure that it would now be accepted by both chambers.

Sir Charles Tupper spoke briefly, denying the injustice of the bill of 1887, and condemning the measure before the house.

The attempt of the government to change representation before the census was taken went to show that the ministers were afraid to go back to the constituencies which elected them.

Hon. Mr. Fielding accepted this amendment.

After further discussion, Clarke Wallace pointed out that Mr. Bourassa's amendment was in exact accord with Borden's former declaration.

Mr. Gilles saw difficulties in the ministers' view in carrying out the suggestion of Mr. McNeill, but he hoped that the ministers would raise the separation allowance to a minimum sum of not less than forty cents per day for the wives of volunteers.

At 11 o'clock the discussion brought out the fact, not previously clear, that the men are not getting the regular pay of the militia in Canada, fifty cents per day, but the pay of the permanent corps, namely, forty cents per day.

Mr. Clarke Wallace asked that the words be taken down.

The speaker, however, suggested that Mr. Foster wanted to know whether the speaker was going to allow this language to stand.

Mr. Foster offered to accept the ruling of the chair, and Clarke Wallace held up Mr. McMullen until he had withdrawn the reference to him.

Mr. Wallace, replying, denied that he was elected for West York by virtue of the gerrymander of 1885, as assumed as not since he was born had the boundaries of that constituency been changed.

Mr. McMullen wanted to explain, but Mr. Wallace replied there were many gentlemen in the house to whom he would accord that courtesy, but

McMullen was without the pale. "I have never in all my experience heard a low down blackguard use such language as I heard today," said Wallace.

Mr. Casey "Withdrew that."

An opposition member "He didn't mean you." (Laughter.)

Mr. Speaker objected to the language.

Mr. Wallace—"I did not say I referred to language I heard here."

"Oh, then," ruled the Speaker, "the observation has no point," and with that the incident closed and the debate proceeded, but soon after, referring to McMullen's office seeking proposition, Wallace spoke of him as "groveling in the dust."

Asked by the chair to withdraw, Mr. Wallace said he would do so, and substitute any other expression that would fully express his contempt for McMullen.

Clarke Wallace was followed by Mr. Casey.

In the evening, Mr. Foster said the bill was pretty thoroughly discussed last year on the opposition side.

It was shown that the bill followed no principle of those claimed for it. Neither equality of representation nor county boundaries were regarded, and while pretending to remedy a wrong, the bill made changes in places which were not touched by previous measures.

The opposition held last year, and was still of the same opinion, that the only time for redistribution was after the decennial census. He therefore moved the six months' limit.

Mr. Foster's motion was supported by the majority of those present.

Hon. Mr. Patterson in one of his loudest efforts, Davies said that if the senate should throw out this bill, the government would seek some other means of carrying out their purpose, and Mr. Patterson asserted that if the senate should throw out this bill, it would be re-introduced next year.

The debate was continued in short speeches by McNeill, opposition, Semple, and the minister of justice.

THE SENATE.

In the senate, Hon. Mr. Perley asked for details as to shipments of cattle and wheat over the Drummond railway, and the shipment of these articles by way of the Intercolonial at St. John.

He expressed the opinion that Carleton, on the west side of St. John harbor, was a better site for the proposed export trade.

Senator Wood said that the government had valuable property at St. John, but he thought the Intercolonial could not compete with the C. P. R. for export trade.

The minister of justice said he preferred Mr. Blair's judgment to Mr. Perley's, as Mr. Blair had the confidence of the people of New Brunswick in a greater degree than any other minister who had ever represented that province.

Sir Charles Tupper goes to Boston tomorrow. He is to deliver an address on the request of the committee in charge of the British South Sea Island patriotic fund.

NOTES.

The minister of militia has received a cable from Lord Strathcona, asking him to send good photographs of the members of the second contingent.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

DIED AT DEBEC.

The Sun's Benton, Carleton Co., correspondent writes under date of Feb. 23th: "The sad news of the sudden death which occurred at Debec Tuesday of Maggie, wife of Dr. Griffin, and daughter of Theo. Howie of this place, was heard here with deep regret."

CAIRO, March 1.—A serious revolt of seventy convicts at Taurah, the great prison near Cairo, nearly involved 50 other prisoners.

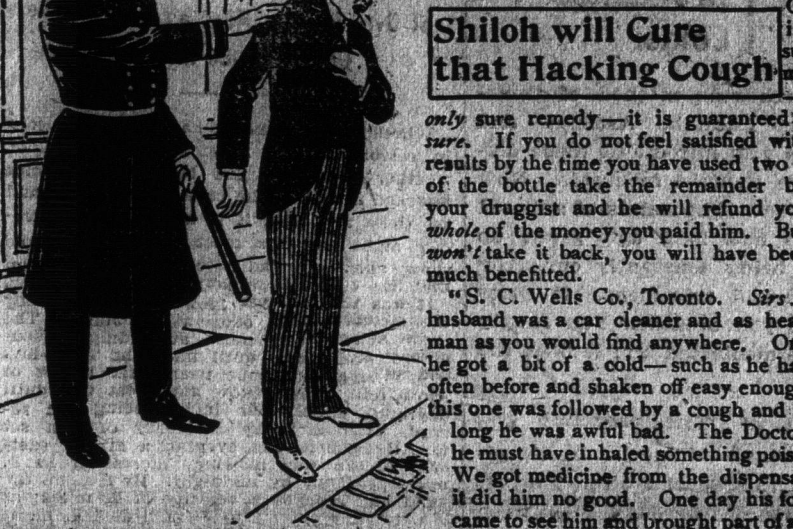
Cook's Cotton Boot Compound

Is successfully used monthly by over 10,000 Ladies. Safe, effective, and pleasant. It is the only remedy for the feet.

There was one thing that was wanting in their service. They had listened

Arrested for Spitting.

The man who carries the dread germs of consumption, and who deliberately or even carelessly expectorates in public places is certainly deserving of punishment.



Shiloh's Consumption Cure which had been left over after an attack of croup which his little boy had had.

SPECIAL SERVICES Third Regiment R. C. Artillery Honor Their Dead.

Reference to the War and Canada's Dead, in Many of the City Churches Sunday.

From Monday's Daily Sun. ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

An immense congregation crowded yesterday morning every seat and inch of standing room in the old Stone church, hundreds having to depart without finding entrance.

The church was draped with flags, the regimental colors of the 3rd Regiment Canadian Artillery, bound with crepe, being placed in front of the lectern.

The officers and men of the regiment occupied the central seats, the mayor and aldermen were placed near them, as also several members of the family of the late Corporal Withers, in whose memory the service was held.

The service was mainly choral, the psalms and canticles were chanted, and the beautiful solo of Mendelssohn, O Rest in the Lord, was exquisitely rendered as part of the anthem by Mrs. Davidson.

Rev. J. de Souza, who is chaplain of the artillery, read the service, including the special lessons, the Lament of David over Saul and Jonathan, and the great funeral chapter, I Cor. xv.

Rev. T. J. Deinetadt, who is pastor of the Methodist church, preached from the text 2 Samuel, xix, 2: "And the victory that day was turned into mourning."

After dwelling upon the extreme dissimilarity of circumstance, in the case of Absalom's fight against his father, and the paternal instinct overcoming patriotism for a time, yet the central note of the passage—victory and mourning—was one that pressed itself upon them.

Men could not grasp contradictory emotions at one time, and yet extreme joy and sorrow were far nearer to one another than the superficial observer conceived.

And the service of God could combine and consecrate both emotions. Thankful joy is a crowning consolation of the true source.

The victories they rejoiced over were perhaps not so brilliant or far-reaching as some in the history of England, but if measured by the enormous difficulties overcome, the loss of success and the quest disappointment, the jealousy of other nations, it explained how the heart of the Empire had been more stirred and its triumphal joy more enthusiastic than ever before.

But joy was ever before by sorrow, the cost of war's triumph was the blood of the best and dearest.

It meant in the present war the loss of men of proved celebrity, like Symonds and Wauchope; the loss of brilliant promise, as in young Roberts and Lord Alton; the loss of the noblest of the young men of the Empire, who were the flower of the race.

Miss S. Allison Knight sang "Angels Ever Bright and Fair."

Hon. H. A. McKeown said that he looked on the faces present with a feeling of sorrow not unmingled with pride.

And another lesson of comfort came to them. The war has taught us all unity of effort, purpose and spirit; this service was an example of the union of religious differences.

All churches were in our walls; and he who was the subject was, though not a member of any congregation, yet educated in a Methodist Sunday school.

God's blessing upon it; and might it train many a youth to serve his God and his country in like manner.

And might the two churches, so identical in origin and in object, be brought nearer still in method and in loving brotherly co-operation!

There was one thing that was wanting in their service. They had listened

care written in ineffable character. And the Canadians were closest to the enemy; the empire rings with their praise.

Yet tonight, whatever there is in sympathy, whatever in the knowledge of hearts bowed down, that we tender to those bereaved. But their death has done much for us all.

The hands of the empire are stronger, the national emblem has a new and larger meaning. But may we not be called on to mourn for others.

A collection was taken up for the second contingent fund, during which the male quartette sang "Ours Sweetly by Solemn Thought."

MISSION CHURCH.

Mission church, Paradise row—Special services of thanksgiving for victories and deliverance of the British forces in South Africa were held yesterday.

At the High Celebration the Introit was the Psalm of Thanksgiving to be found in the Forms of Prayer to be Used at Sea.

The services were the hymn, Jesus Shall Reign; Where'er the Archangel's Foot; Morley's Te Deum; Eyre's service for Holy Communion; Hymn 556 at absolutions.

The thanksgiving for victory in the Forms of Prayer to be Used at Sea was offered immediately before the Gloria in Excelsis.

At Evensong the special psalms were the above mentioned and the 93rd; the anthem, Elvey's O Give Thanks, from Psalm 105; Hymns 231 and 41; solemn Te Deum in station before the Blessing.

Services by the Rev. John M. Davenport on Feb. 27, 1900. "Except the Lord keep the city the watchmen waketh but in vain."

After drawing some Lent lessons from the text, the preacher pointed out how applicable it was to the position of the beleaguered British troops in South Africa, especially those at Ladysmith.

Every soldier and experienced general Lord Roberts might be, he did not trust solely to his own powers, but in God, to whom he prayed and invited the soldiers to pray.

Before he left Ireland he asked the Archbishop of Armagh to draw up for him a short prayer for the use of the army, and had thousands printed for distribution.

General White was of the same frame of mind, as we learn from the fact that on his defeat of the Boers, who pressed him very hard on Jan. 6th, he went with his officers and as many soldiers as could be spared to the church at Ladysmith, and stood before the altar while solemn Te Deum was sung, as an act of thanksgiving to God for his victory.

That he and his brave men constantly watched day and night all round the camp and town for the enemy goes without saying. In consequence of this watchfulness the enemy were kept at a distance. They did their best and yet trusted in God. This sets us a good example in the spiritual life.

We are workers together with God, we must watch and pray, for except the Lord keep the city the watchmen waketh but in vain.

ST. JOHN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

At St. John's Presbyterian church yesterday morning Rev. T. F. Potheringham spoke from Acts 20, 24: "Neither ought I my life dear unto myself."

He said in part: "One thing that made life precious to Paul was that by living he could finish the work God had given him to do. He would gladly 'depart and be with Christ' were it not that living was 'more expedient' for the furtherance of the spiritual welfare of others.

Life is not the most precious thing on earth. There are many things worth dying for. Life is not necessarily thrown away that is sacrificed for love, honor, duty, liberty or conscience. Even to save another's life the noble-hearted do not hesitate to risk their own.

Liberty, civil and religious, has been rightly prized more than life. Without the former, man cannot play the part that Providence has equipped him for in this world; and without the latter he cannot fit himself for the world to come.

Illustrations crowd upon us. These words fall us recurrent in the most noted. The best known are the best. When a French regiment passes through the village of Domremy why do the soldiers always halt and present arms? Because there the inspired "Maid of Orleans" was born.

The history of Scotland is one prolonged struggle for liberty, civil and religious.

(Continued on Page Eight.)

EPPS'S COCOA

GRATEFUL COMFORTING Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavour, Superior Quality, and highly Nutritive Properties. Specially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic. Sold only in 4 lb. tins labelled JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, Eng.

MAGIC MARKING POWDER

PURE AND WHOLESOME. ONE POUND CAN 25¢. LONDON: J. W. GILLET, CHICAGO: ILL. TORONTO, ONT.

