OVERHAULS WAR OFFICE

Given at Chesterfield.

5,000 People Gather to Hear Britain's Former Premier.

Salisbury Ministry Blamed for Its Con-

Lord Rosebery was received with a tremendous burst of enthusiasm when he rose to address the long-looked-for meeting at Chesterfield on the night of Dec. 16. The scene, indeed, was to say how that was to be done. It most impressive. The large railway shed had been specially fitted up for own impressions regarding this subject the occasion, and nearly 5,000 people crammed themselves into it.

When Lord Rosebery appeared on the platform, accompanied by his son, Lord Dalmeny, the audience rose like one man, and the applause was so pro- (FAREWELL FLY-BLOWN PHYLAClonged and so deafening that he could not for some minutes obtain a hearing.

At the outset he explained that when he promised to put his ideas into the common stock he had no intention of it was its primary duty to clean its not imagined that his undertaking write thereon in the future. There

LIBERALS DONE WITH HOME

This statement was not entirely to not until the "man of the future," as and revolving, and if they hoped to greatest crisis of its history. There the Irish alliance had come to an end, since the Nationalists had ranged Warming to his task, the ex-premier proceeded to denounce the government in terms that caused the rafters of the shed to ring with the cheers of

ATTACKS THE MINISTRY. Nothing, he said, struck more strongly against political morality than the general election of 1900. The government had promised new blood, but they instead had given old blood and blue blood. The ministers had said there was no alternative government to the present one. "If that were so," said Lord Rosebery, with greatest emphasis, "we should foreswear our empire, and go dig in our cabbage gar-Such a nation would be more fit to control allotments than an em-

Lord Rosebery was careful to let his on the ground." hearers know that he had not altered his views on the question of imperialism. The statesman, he said, who dissociated himself from the new senof empire must not be surprised if the nation dissociated itself from him.

STANDS BY THE WAR.

state of affairs he largely blamed the oratory of Joseph Chamberlain.

Lord Rosebery wound up one of the himself from it must not me surprised was becoming an inconvenience, if Lord Rosebery wound up one of the finest speeches he ever made by an appeal to the tribunal of public opinion and offered to place his services at lf asked to state the policy to which his country's disposal.

LORD ROSEBERT'S SPEECH. squarely in the face.

dust of the War and for Forcing only new approaching convalescence. Are at the Disposal of His Country. party in terms that were almost insulting, and as they had now ranged themselves openly with the enemies fighting the country in the field, he did not suppose much embarrassment was likely to arise from a too intimate connection between the two. (Loud

cheers.) Third-The Liberal party had to gain was not part of the advice he proposed to give. He was not sure that his were very clear, but since he expressed his views of the situation in July, every day has emphasized what he had then said.

Fourth, and most important-they had to gain or regain the confidence of the country.

TERIES.

The speaker proceeded to deal out his promised advice. He said it was sixteen years since the party had been in anything like power. Consequently posing as a national hero, and he had slate and consider carefully what to would excite so much comment and agree to this, for there is a great deal of Toryism in Liberalism. There were men in the party who sat still with flyblown phylacteries bound around their obsolete policy, who did not remember the liking of the meeting, and it was incantations, the world was marching Gladstone once called him, insisted that lead, they must march and move with But when the party rewrote on its clean slate it must write a policy themselves with the enemy, that the 1892. Moreover, it must not promise adopted in 1901 or 1902, not in 1886 or audience felt disposed to cheer again. more than it could perform. In this respect he spoke as a penitent, for on reinspecting the Queen's speech of 1893, which was prepared by a government of which he was a member, he found it promised a new statutory parliament for Ireland, the disestablishment of two state churches and other matters. That speech was a model to be avoided. He promised the party not to move much faster than the mass of the nation was prepared to move; otherwise it would find itself isolated. This advice could have been better put by a better authority than himself, namely,

greatest democratic community in the Continuing, he said: "We hope to keep going on by steps, not bounds. We must keep our eyes on the stars, In fact, throughout his whole speech but also remember that our feet are

Theodore Roosevelt, the head of the

NEW SENTIMENT OF EMPIRE. Lord Rosebery declared that he knew there were many idealists and honest fanatics far in advance of the Liberal party and their times, who would reprobate this advice, but if they blew their trumpets until they cracked their cheeks, the walls of Referring to the war, he maintained Jericho would not fall. His last piece that it should be carried to a success- of advice was that the party ought ful termination, but he would gladly not to dissociate itself even indirectly, listen to peace proposals from those unconsciously, or by careless words the arbitrament of the sword, and which occupied the nation. To many they must now submit to incorporation the word empire was suspect, indicatin the empire. There was no parallel ing aggression, greed and violence, but in history for the ill-will with which the sentiment now represented by the England was regarded by almost every word in Great Britain had nothing of

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Catarrhozone's soothing vapor is breathed

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irritation and congestion of the mucous mem

brane, clears the throat, aids expectoration,

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public places, and cures quickly.

more effectually than can be told.

Kingston, Ont,

the axioms he had laid down should be applied he might find difficulty in com-plying except by imagining himself a Lord Rosebery's Address appealing for a patient hearing, even facetiously, would be an inconceivably if his audience disagreed with him. He wild flight of the imagination, but his said he had not come to tickle their watchword if in office would be effiears with eloquence and rhetoric, but ciency. If the nation had learned from to speak his mind, being prepared to the war that it was greatly behind in give some advice to the Liberal party, efficiency it has learned nothing, and which would, at any rate, be dispas- its treasure and lives had been thrown sionate and impartial. There were away. The people had first to examine three or four preliminary facts to be the efficiency of the parliamentary remembered regarding the party if the machine. It had been said that parsituation was to be looked fairly and liament was on trial. He was not sure that the trial was not ended and the First—The party had passed through a long and painful sickness, and was only new approaching convalescence. on Election in 1900—Boers Must of its Irish alliance and its consequence. The Irish party had repeatedly repudiated any alliance with the session had been closured.

OVERHAUL THE WAR OFFICE. Next, it was imperative to examine and overhaul the administration of the office, the complaints against which he believed to be just. Again, it was most desirable to explore with exceeding vigilance the efficiency of the navy, particularly the location of the various squadrons. This did fot imply doubt of the navy's efficiency, but it was a matter concerning which watchfulness could not be relaxed for a single moment.

Then an energetic inquiry should be made concerning commerce and indus-try. He admitted that in connection with these subjects he did not entertain the optimistic views expressed by Mr. Balfour in a recent speech. He (Rosebery) was alarmed concerning the future, but, most important of all, because underlying the efficiency of the nation was the question of education, in which Great Britain was sadly lagging. It was the weapon with which the nation had to peacefully fight other nations. As present constituted, or not constituted, it was a bow-and-arrow-like weapon. There was nothing like a national system of education. All was chaos.

The housing of the people and temperance were other matters demanding very efficient treatment.

GREATEST CRISIS IN HISTORY. accepted the Chesterfield invitation he had said that the nation was at the were three elements in the crisis, viz., in foreign relations, in the ministry, and in the war.

When the King meets parliament he might be able to announce that his relations with foreign government were satisfactory, but how about foreign peoples? He ventured to say that in the whole history of England there was no parallel to the hatred and illwill with which she was regarded almost unanimously by the people of Europe.

When the government went into office in 1895 it found peace with honor, and as much good-will as could reasonably be expected. It had now incurred the ill-will of almost every nation of the globe.

DANGEROUS STATE OF AFFAIRS. This was a dangerous state of affairs. The ogvernment to a large extent was responsible. The peoples of Europe had received the impression, falsely communicated to them through impure but gilded channels, that the war in South Africa was the war of a powerful empire animated by greed and the lust for gold against two feeble republics. He would not say that the idea could

government had not taken all possible steps to counteract the idea. The government had also been tactless in all its dealings. He instanced the issuing of Gen. Kitchener's description of one week's operations as a "total bag."

have been altogether dispelled, but the

CRITICISM FOR CHAMBERLAIN This was calculated to produce the most detestable impressions, as was also the colonial secretary's oratory. Mr. Chamberlain forgot what often was good for home consumption did population in Europe, and for this that in it. It was the sentiment of Chamberlain would keep his power of

not a danger, abroad.

SHOULD HAVE STOPPED KRUGER Lord Rosebery condemned the govdemanding the cause of them and demanding that they cease. If it had done so the war would have been of far smaller dimensions. The government supporters, and for a distracted and disunited opposition.

"I appeal to the silent but supreme tribunal which shapes and controls the destinies of our people to the silent. Justly compensated the Transvaal government. Lord Rosebery attacked a man who speaks his mind. I have the confirmed the Jameson inquiry, spoken mine." which confirmed the impression abroad of guilty complicity on the part of the British government with the raiders, sapping the bases of its diplomatic attitude regarding the Transvaal. He did not believe a word of these ac- behalf and on behalf of his colleagues cusations of complicity.

LAST ELECTION A MISTAKE. He vehemently condemned the government for appealing to the country last year on the strength of its an-nouncement that the war was over. He demanded another appeal when it is really over. Pontical immoranty, ne declared, was compelling the electorate to become accomplices in the government's misdeeds. He scornfully repudiated the ministerial assertions that no alternative government was possible. If this was true it was time to foreswear empire and go and dig in a cabbage garden. The nation that could not produce an alternative to the present government was fitter to control the allotment of cabbage gardens than an empire.

MUST PROSECUTE THE WAR. Discussing the war, Lord Rosebery said he was most anxious for many reasons that it should end, but he was convinced that the nation must prosecute it with all the energy and resources of which it was capable. The nation's honor and character, equally with the future of South Africa, demanded a complete solution. He could not allow any impression

to exist that he in any way supported the vile and infamous faisenoods spread on the continent concerning the behavior of the British army, of which he made an eloquent derense. He equally acquitted the government or any member of the government of Lord Rosebery recalled that when he refugee camps were a necessity for barbarity in intention or deed. clearing the country. They were doubtless mismanaged at first, they are not easy to manage. Rosebery also supported the proclamation of martial law, although he feared there were grounds for complaint against its administration. If he was going to discuss atrocities, which he was not, he would dwell rather on those of the other side.

MILNER'S POLICY WRONG. Lord Rosebery protested against what he understood to be Lord Milner's policy-that there should be no formal close of the war, no peace signed, but to hunt the Boers until a few only remained, and then to treat them as bandits. That meant there would be no settlement in South Africa. He urged the government to study Morley, and learn from the struggle of the Netherlands against King Philip, which was carried on by the ancestors of the Boers.

MUST TREAT WITH KRUGER. There must be a regular peace, he said, and to that end he would not be deaf to any overtures from any responsible men among the Boers, espethose surrounding Mr. Kruger. They might represent an exiled, possibly a discredited, government, but it was the government which went to war with Great Britain. not have the government offer terms, but it should certainly recognize and

consider overtures. He cited the case of President Lincoln, who did not disdain any means of communication with those whom he regarded as rebels, and also the efforts of Bismarck and Pitt to bring about a formal peace with vanquished

His policy with the Boers, then, was one of passive, not active, peace. It would be the greatest possible mistake to make overtures to them. It would be a mistaken and fatal weakness to encourage the enemy in the field, but the obstacles to peace were in no wise

BOER INDEPENDENCE GONE. He believed that nothing would now satisfy the Boers but independence. The Boers are the shrewdest people. All but the fanatics among them know that independence has gone forever. They are too shrewd to build anything on the crazy foundation laid by a handful of men in England, who held out no hope that independence would be restored. They cannot complain if they are incorporated into the British Empire. They chose the arbitrament of the sword, and by that they

If they had never crossed the frontier, never issued an ultimatum, he did not believe that any British govern-Public speakers and singers know how useless and sickening | must be aware that Great Britain had not made such sacrifices as she had with the intention of allowing an indewith the intention of allowing an indeendent Transvaal and Free State to ever again threaten the people of this

But the Boers will doubtless uphold the flag of independence until a definite peace or a definite armistice is

MILNER DESERVING OF CONFI-DENCE.

He could not understand the demand of certain persons in Great Britain to get rid of Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Milner. The latter was particularly deserving of confidence. If he was recalled they would find themselves in a worse position. It would be as fatal as lowering the flag. He would not in any way favor the sending of a special commissioner to negotiate peace or to resettle the Southern African question. Lord Rosebery dwelt lengthily upon

the settlement of the question, and the future of South Africa. He declared that he would favor as large and as liberal an amnesty for the Boers as it was possible to give. He would grant full civil rights to all Boers taking and signing a definite drastic oath of allegiance, and would treat them most liberally in money matters, rebuilding and restocking their farms. The country was spending \$25,000,000 monthly on the war. He would rather spend the same amount in procuring peace even by lavish generosity. He would certainly annul Gen. Kitchener's procla-For further information consult your druggist—he recommends and sells Catarrhozone. Complete outfit, price \$1.00; small size, to further it he would do to further it he would do.

25c. Sent by mail on recipt of price by N. C. Polson & Co., to further it he would do. HIS FINAL APPEAL. This statement called forth a loud and prolonged cutburst of cheering, many of those on the platform standing up and wildly waving their hats, which led to fresh outbursts of applause. When the demonstration had subsided Lord Possbour additions and subsided Lord Possbour additions. plause. When the demonstration had subsided Lord Rosebery added:
"My services are, as they have always been, so far as my health and strength will permit, as the services

not a danger, abroad.

SHOULD HAVE STOPPED KRUGER

Lord Rosebery condemned the government when it became aware of Mr.

Kruger's great warlike preparations for not demanding the cause of them and

far smaller dimensions. The government excused itself by saying its hands which shapes and controls the destinies of our people, to the tribunal of public opinion, that of common were tied by the Jameson raid, but it were tied by the Jameson raid, but it was not who y true. The government was not who y true. The government ought to have probed that raid and make to you, for friendship, if not work is not the country you like

LORD ROSEBERY IS THANKED. A resolution thanking Lord Rosebery was moved. It was seconded by Mr. Herbert Asquith, who congratulatin the House of Commons for providing Lord Rosebery with an opportunity which he had turned to such excellent and fruitful account. He rejoiced that Lord Rosebery had definitely returned to active politics. The meeting had been a rebuke which he hoped would be taken to heart by those who made up for lack of numbers by lustiness of voice, and who were striving with intolerant temper and methods alien to the best Liberal traditions to drive out of the party the element that was indispensable to level-headed Liberalism. If the Liberals indorsed and acted upon Lord Rosebery's declaration in united, loyal and disciplined allegiance the day would assuredly come when a brighter state of things would be witnessed for their party.

Sir Edward Grey, M. P., followed, He said it was needless for him to speak, as his mind had been spoken for him. It was on these lines Lord Rosebery had laid down that the Liberals could alone be found united - it would be more than ever a misfortune now Lord Rosebery should stand aside from

HAPPY MOTHER

Return of Her Son, Long Mourned as Dead-Left Home a Boy of 13; Came Back a Man of 40.

Detroit, Dec. 28.—There is one resident of Detroit who will enter this year into all the spirit of the Christmas season and feel that she is happy as are few mothers within the cor fines of this city. She is Mrs. William Martin, an old widow, who lives in some rear rooms at 463 East Fort street. Last Sunday, for the first time in twenty-seven years, she saw her long lost son, Edward Martin, who went away from home while a lad thirteen years old, and who returned now a man of forty, to find his mother again and eat his Christmas dinner at

Edward is an enlisted soldier in the regular army, being with Company D, Fourteenth Regiment, which recently came to Fort Wayne. Through an advertisement placed in one of the Detroit papers, his sister, Mrs. H. C. McDougall, read his name, and upon meeting the soldier at the Fort, she saw in him her long-lost brother, whom the family had mourned as dead for twenty years.

In 1874 Mrs. Martin lived in Toronto and was matron of the Governor's Protestant Orphan Asylum. Eddie, to a tailor who lived in a town in the southern part of Ontario, and left home to learn the trade. In the following year, Mrs. Martin

came to Detroit, and for some time she heard regularly from her boy, though nearly always indirectly. last a letter came, saying that Edward had died as the result of a severe accident, and from that time he has been believed to be dead. After spending some years at the

tailor's trade, and having lost the whereabouts of his mother, he set out for New York city, and drifted from one place to another until the outbreak of the Spanish war. He enlisted with the volunteers, and saw service Cuba and the Philippines, and at own request was transferred to the regulars.

There were eleven children in the Martin family, but all have died but three—Edward, Mrs. McDougail, and a sister Lillie, the latter two living with their mother on East Fort street. Mrs. Martin was unable to identify her son when she first saw him. "It seems so strange to think Eddie as living," she said, "and then he has grown from a mere boy to a man, and all of his childish looks have ne. I am so glad, however, to think he is really on earth, and this Christ-

I ever thought I should know again." Consumption is Infectious !

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It takes a genuine philosopher to discover a number of good and sufficient reasons why other people should satisfied with their condition in

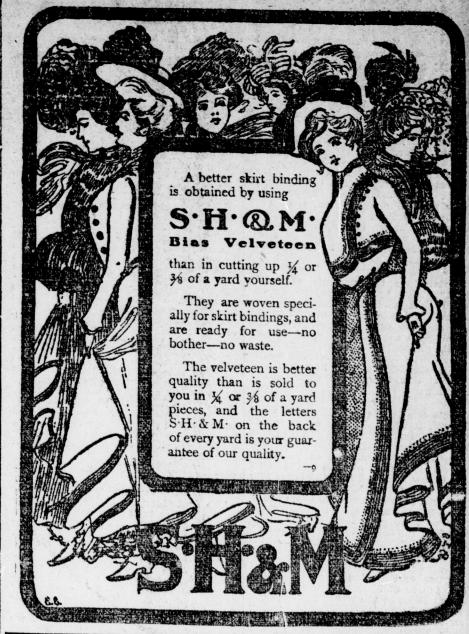
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CATARRHOZONE

as Catarrhozone. In fact they can't exist but cures while god breathe.

a short time when it is used. Gatarrhozone prevents, as well as