

PREMIER LAURIER'S REPLY!

Forceful and Eloquent Address in
Opposition to the Bourassa
Resolution.

Canada's Right to Make Representations—History of the Hostilities—Claims the War Is Now Over.

During the debate in the House of Commons on Mr. Bourassa's bill respecting Canada's participation in South African war, Premier Laurier spoke for little less than an hour. He said: I must confess, Mr. Speaker, that it is with a great deal of regret and with some surprise that I have seen my honorable friend persist in his determination to move the motion of which he gave notice some few days ago, and which he has now placed in your hands. Well, remembering the uncompromising hostility which he showed to our policy nearly two years ago, of sending contingents to South Africa; well knowing from a long acquaintance and long friendship the logical mind of my honorable friend, remembering also that he had on more than one occasion announced himself as entirely opposed to what he called imperialism, remembering also that he had somewhat ostentatiously and most persistently refused assent to the policy we advocated of sending troops to South Africa for the prosecution of the war, I must say I was little prepared for the present attitude of my honorable friend. I would have supposed that he would be a stalwart to the end, and that, having refused to send troops to South Africa, he would not ask us to send troops to England, but he has taken an attitude altogether different from that. He would not allow us to offer troops, so he now wants to send advice. He would not allow us to fight the cause of England, but he is willing to sit at the council board in discussing the cause of England today. (Cheers.)

RIGHT TO MAKE REPRESENTATIONS.
As to the right on our part, asserted in this motion, of making representations to the imperial authorities, I have no question. We asserted it nearly 20 years ago, when on the 20th of April, 1882, we passed a resolution in favor of home rule for Ireland. We asserted it again a few years ago when we passed a resolution on the coronation declaration. The fact that we sent contingents to South Africa almost two years ago, and which he has now taken our right in this respect.

ENLIGHTENED FOR SOUTH AFRICA
As to the first conclusion of the proposition, that there is no necessity for sending Canadian troops to South Africa, I must say altogether agree with him, not for the same reasons that have prompted him, but for the reason that the war is at an end. (Cheers.) There may be some guerrilla warfare, there may still be some brigandage under the name of war, but the war is no longer an issue. As to the other portion of the conclusion, that enlistment of recruits for the constabulary should not be allowed to take place in Canada, I ask what reason can there be why the enlistment of men for this force should be put an end to in Canada? If there are men in Canada, I care not for what motive, whether high or low, whether dignified or undignified, whether because they desire to get a living, or from a spirit of adventure, or from the nobler impulse of fighting for their sovereign, who wish to take service in the South African Constabulary, on which principle should a Canadian government interfere and prevent their liberty being so exercised? I am a Liberal, as my honorable friend declares himself to be, but my idea of liberty does not agree with one that will not allow freedom to every British subject in Canada. (Loud cheers.)

RESTORATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

But, sir, the gist of the motion is in the last paragraph but one. If this paragraph means anything it means that we are to invite the British authorities to restore the two republics, the South African Republic and the Orange Free State, to their independence. My honorable friend will not deny that this is the meaning that he has in his mind, but, strange to say, he never said a word about that proposition. If he means anything he means this: that the two republics, the Republic of South Africa and the Republic of the Orange Free State, should be restored to their independence, should be restored to the position they occupied on the 9th of October, 1899; that the supreme arbitration of war, which they themselves invoked, should be satisfied; that all the blood which has been shed should count for nothing, that all the suffering which has been endured should be forgotten, and that Mr. Kruger and Mr. Steyn should be restored to the position of which they made such an abuse.

THE LOGIC OF WAR.

These men appealed to the God of battles and the God of battles has pronounced against them. (Cheers.) They invaded British territory; their territory was invaded in turn; and it was annexed to the British domain in consequence of the terrible logic of war. If I understand my honorable friend aright today he would have the government and parliament of Great Britain undo what has been done and bring the rebellious Boers back to the position which they occupied on the 9th of October, 1899, and which they had forfeited. Now, the honorable gentleman knows very well that when Lord Roberts invaded the Orange Free State and raised the British flag in Bloemfontein, when subsequently he invaded the Transvaal and again raised the British flag in Pretoria, and when he annexed the Orange Free State and the Transvaal to the British dominions, he knows very well that Lord Roberts then and there applied to the vanquished the very same law which had been proclaimed as a law of war by the Boers in the first stages of that war. Sir, he is aware of the Kruger went to war with such light heart on the 9th of October, 1899. (Cheers.)—that the following day the Orange Free State, which had no quarrel with England, joined hands with the Transvaal Republic, and that President Steyn called upon the Free State against what he called the aggression. He is aware that that very same day the Boers invaded the British colony of Natal; that within the following week they invaded several other places; they invaded Newcastle, Laing's Nek, and Hornsdrup. He is aware also that within a week of that time the Free State burghers invaded the British colony of the Cape, that they occupied no less important a place than the district of Kimberley, and that by a series of proclamations, which he has here from the commandants of the invading army, they annexed the district of Kimberley to the Orange Free State. Well, sir, those things took place in the beginning of the war.

ABUSE OF BRITISH SUBJECTS.

My honorable friend pities today and laments the condition of the Dutch citizen. Sir, I have here in my hand the evidence of British subjects in the district of Kimberley, who were forced to serve in the Dutch army, and when they appealed to President Kruger were told that the district of Kimberley henceforth would be part of the Orange Free State. Well, sir, those were the first stages of the war. But the tide has turned. The Boers who invaded British territory were repulsed, and their own territory was repulsed, and their own territory was invaded and annexed to the British territory. They again invaded British territory, and were again repulsed. Now, I ask my honorable friend what injustice can the Boers urge against the British Government when the British Government treat them exactly as they had treated British subjects and British territory? (Hear, hear.) What injustice can they urge in receiving exactly the same treatment as they had meted out to their opponents when they were in the ascendant? (Hear, hear.)

MAGNANIMITY ABROAD.

I could go on multiplying these examples. Let me give another example. If I understood my honorable friend aright, and I think I did in that respect, he would like the British Government to go back to the policy of Mr. Gladstone in 1881. Mr. Gladstone was magnanimous towards the Boers in 1881. He was magnanimous perhaps to a fault. When he had the Boers in his power he treated them with the greatest generosity. That was a mistake. He had to deal with men with whom he had to deal with the measure of his own great soul. If magnanimity is a fault, and if that was a fault of Mr. Gladstone, the honorable member who had the honor to be Mr. Gladstone there would have been no war. If Mr. Kruger had shown towards British subjects the elementary respect which has been shown to him, no war. If Mr. Kruger had simply kept his pledge towards Mr. Gladstone and his commissioner there would have been no war. (Cheers.)

In 1881, when the Boers had gone to war against England, and after their ephemeral success at Majuba Hill, the government of Mr. Gladstone invited the country with British troops. Lord Roberts was ready to take the field, and the issue could not have been in doubt, but Mr. Gladstone, in his great soul, resolved to give the Boers another chance, to give them their independence, retaining only for the British Crown suzerainty. This commission had to settle the terms of peace, and the terms of peace implied that there were British subjects who would become Dutch citizens. Naturally, the commissioners were anxious as to what should be the position of these British subjects under the new regime, and naturally the British commissioners negotiated upon this point.

KRUGER'S BROKEN PROMISES.

There were negotiations, and Mr. Kruger was questioned as to what would be the fate of the British subjects who then became Dutch citizens, and here the Kruger which was given by Mr. Kruger: "Sir Hercules Robinson, addressing himself to Mr. Kruger, said: 'Before an arbitration of British subjects complete freedom of trade throughout the Transvaal? Were they on the same footing as the burghers of the Transvaal?' Mr. Kruger: 'I presume you will not object to that continuing.' Mr. Kruger: 'We make no differ-

ence so far as burgher rights are concerned. There may, perhaps, be some slight difference in that of a young person who has just come into the country.'"

There you see all the rights of citizenship were reserved for British subjects, and a residence of one year was enough to entitle them to these rights. But my honorable friend knows that this pledge given by Mr. Kruger was not kept, that the rights of British subjects were abridged, that the period of probation which prevailed at that time was extended from one year to five years, from five years to ten years, and from ten years to fourteen years. Naturally this caused a great deal of comment and of complaint on the part of the men who had gone into the Transvaal afterwards at the instance of Mr. Kruger to develop the country, who were taxed mercilessly, who founded cities, who they had no control whatever, and who, when they asked for the privileges of citizenship, were told that they would not have any. It is no wonder, then, that the best men in the Transvaal and in South Africa protested against that treatment. Who is responsible for the war? Is it the government of the Transvaal? Sir, the man who is responsible for the war is Mr. Kruger himself. (Cheers.) He was the president of the South African Republic. A great deal of light has been shed upon the Transvaal question by the correspondence at Pretoria after its occupation by Lord Roberts. Amongst the ablest men in South Africa today is Sir Henry de Villiers, chief justice of Cape Colony. Amongst this correspondence letters written by Sir Henry de Villiers proved that in the summer of 1899, when negotiations were going on between Mr. Kruger and Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Henry de Villiers went to the Boers with a mission to induce him to make concessions to the Outlanders.

DE VILLIERS'S APPEAL.

Sir Wilfrid, in support of this assertion, read a letter written on May 21, 1899, by Sir Henry, addressed to Mr. Steyn, president of the Orange Free State, in which the chief justice says: "I am quite certain that if in 1881 I had been known to my fellow-commissioners that the president would adopt his retrogressive policy, neither President Brand (Orange Free State) nor I would have had induced them to consent to sign the convention. I would have advised the secretary of state to let matters revert to the condition in which they were before peace was concluded; in other words, to recommence the war."

I ask the member for Labelle today, is not the conduct of the British government justified, when Chief Justice de Villiers, himself a Boer, told him that instead of advising the independence of the Transvaal he would have advised the British government to go to war again? There was a greater justification of the policy maintained by the British government than this letter of Chief Justice de Villiers. (Cheers.)

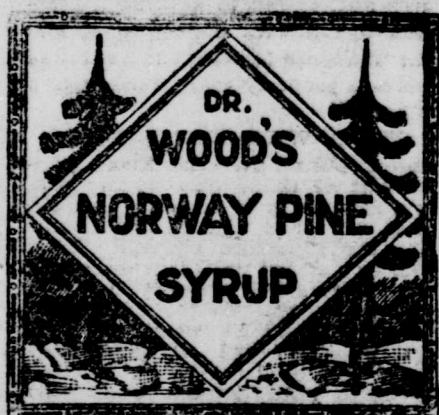
In 1881 Mr. Merriman wrote to President Steyn, stating that he sometimes despaired of peace in South Africa, when he saw how irritating the presence of how stubborn the Transvaal government was, and regretted that the president would not open the volkmoed with promises of a liberal franchise and drastic reforms.

In the last letter, written just after the outbreak of hostilities on Nov. 14, 1899, to Mr. Peter, who was a member of the Cape Parliament, Mr. Merriman said: "If the republics had not made the fatal mistake of sending the ultimatum when they did, things would have gone differently; but it is of no use going back on what might have been."

There was the mistake. It was this sending of this fatal ultimatum which brought all these calamities upon the Boers, which Mr. Bourassa deplora and let me tell him that the responsibility for this does not lie upon any other than on the head of the President of the Transvaal Republic, who has brought this on his own head. (Cheers.) And notwithstanding all his faults, and notwithstanding that he has brought this on his own head, considering his great age, I cannot help feeling for Mr. Kruger a great deal of sympathy. (Hear, hear.)

RESULTS OF THE WAR.

Mr. Bourassa deprecates the war. I do not deprecate it as much as he does, but I believe perhaps it is the greatest calamity which has befallen England within the last 40 years or so, because it places on England the burden and the cost of governing South Africa. It is two races, estranged perhaps for generations by the cruel memories of war. But, sir, even now that view is not so intermingled that it is not possible to separate them. These two races must be governed by the same power, and the same authority, and that power has either to be the power of England or the power of the Dutch. It has either to be the liberal and enlightened civilization of England of today, or the old bigot and narrow civilization of the Dutch of 20 years ago. (Cheers.) Let me tell you that I have no doubt that he and I are British subjects, and in the name of civilization, in the name of humanity, I ask him, is it not power that ought to govern in that distant land? Is it the enlightened power of England or is it the barbarous civilization of the Dutch? (Hear, hear.) There is but one future for the Dutch. They have been conquered, but I pledge my reputation and my name as a British subject that if they have lost their independence, they have not lost their freedom. (Cheers.) There is but one future for South Africa, and that future is a grand confederation, the pattern of the Canadian confederation. It is a federation in which Cape Colony, Natal, and the Orange Free State and the Transvaal and Rhodesia shall be united together under a federal constitution under the strict and under the sovereignty of England.



If you have a hard hacking cough that no other remedy seems able to cure, try a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. There is nothing to equal it for loosening the phlegm, allaying the irritation and healing and strengthening the lungs and bronchial tubes. Miss M. Bradshaw, Westerville, Ont., says: "My brother was troubled with a very bad hacking cough, which stood him in spite of everything we could do, but after using three bottles of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup he was completely cured." There are so many spurious "pine" preparations on the market that you should always be careful to get Dr. Wood's, the original and genuine.

The Lists will be opened Thursday, March 14, and closed at 3 p.m. on Monday, March 18, 1901.

ISSUE OF
\$3,000,000, 7 Per Cent PREFERRED STOCK,
IN 30,000 SHARES OF \$100 EACH.
At \$85.00 and Accrued Dividend for Each \$100.00 Share.

Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Limited

SYDNEY, CAPE BRETON, CANADA.

Incorporated By Special Act of the Province of Nova Scotia, 62 Vic, Chap. 139.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

President,
Vice-President and General Manager,
H. F. DIMOCK, New York.
HON. GEO. A. COX, Toronto.
B. F. PEARSON, Halifax.
HON. DAVID MCKEEN, Halifax.

J. S. McLELLAN, Boston.
ELIAS ROGERS, Toronto.
JAMES ROSS, Montreal.
W. B. ROSS, K.C., Halifax.

H. M. WHITNEY, Boston, Mass.
A. J. MOXHAM, Sydney, C.B.
ALMERIC H. PAGET, New York.
SIR WM. C. VAN HORNE, Montreal.
ROBERT MACKAY, Montreal.
R. B. ANGUS, Montreal.

TRANSFER AGENT AND TRUSTEE FOR THE BONDHOLDERS.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED,
Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg.

CAPITAL:

150,000 Shares Common Stock, par value \$100 each, issued and fully paid	\$15,000,000
50,000 Shares 7 per cent Cumulative Preference Stock, par value \$100 each	5,000,000
First Mortgage 5 per cent Gold Bonds	8,000,000

PREFERRED STOCK—This stock is preferred both as to capital and dividends.

The Shares are entitled, from the net earnings of the Company, to cumulative preferential dividends at the rate of 7 per cent, per annum, payable half-yearly on the first days of April and October. They may, at the option of the holder, be exchanged for Common shares. They are subject to be called in by the Company at \$115 per share and accrued dividends.

The total issue of Preferred Stock will be \$5,000,000 or 50,000 shares, of which 30,000 shares are now offered.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL, THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE,
AND THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

Are authorized to receive subscriptions for 30,000 shares of \$100 each of the 7 per cent Preferred stock of THE DOMINION IRON AND STEEL CO., LIMITED, at \$85 and accrued dividend for each \$100 share, payable as follows:

\$20 per share on allotment
\$20 per share on 15th April, 1901,
\$20 per share on 15th May, 1901,

and the balance, with the amount due for accrued dividends on 15th June, 1901.

The whole of the installments remaining unpaid at any time may be prepaid in full.

Applications will be received by the Branches and Agencies of the above Banks in the Maritime Provinces, and the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, from any of which Forms of Application and copies of the Prospectus may be obtained.

Notice of allotment will be sent through the office of the Bank at which the application is received, and payment may be made there.

It is intended to apply to the Stock Exchanges in Montreal and Toronto for the listing of the Stock and Bonds of the Company.

Montreal, 4th March, 1901.

GOVERNMENT BOUNTY.

If the production from the Company's works be as estimated, 300,000 tons of Pig Metal and 60,000 tons of Steel Blooms in 1901 and thereafter 400,000 tons of Iron and Steel per annum, made from foreign (Newfoundland) ore, the bounties to be received from the Canadian Government will be as follows:—

1901	\$ 870,000
1902	2,075,000
1903	1,850,000
1904	1,450,000
1905	1,000,000
1906	625,000
1907	225,000
	\$8,095,000

CAPITALIZATION.

The Bonds, as well as the Common Stock, have been issued and paid for; with the money thus obtained, and the proceeds of the Preferred Stock, the cost of organization, construction of the works, and the purchase of mining properties will be entirely defrayed, and about one million dollars remain for working capital.

The Bond issue, \$8,000,000, is secured by a mortgage to the National Trust Company, Limited, covering all the property of the Company.

The General Manager, Mr. A. J. Moxham, has written as follows:

Mr. H. M. WHITNEY,
President, Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Limited, Montreal, Canada.

Sydney, C. B., March 1, 1901.

Dear Sir,—I am glad to advise you that No. 1 furnace is in successful operation, and we have been able to measure results by accomplished facts. Whatever doubt may have existed as to the manufacturing possibilities at Sydney are now removed. Speaking in detail:

1. **IRON ORE**—The developments at Bell Islands, both by the drilling done and by headings put in, have demonstrated the certainty of the ore supply. The ore under cover is of better quality than we had counted on as standard. It exists in a bed of full depth—low in silica and high in iron. Notwithstanding the fact that we mined last year only about 120,000 tons, and that we unloaded this by hand instead of by machinery, and that we charged off into this small tonnage the expense of a long strike at Bell Island, the cost of the ore delivered at our dock, f.o.b. steamer, was only \$1.25 per ton. Our estimate is that the ore, as anticipated, works kindly in the furnace, and guarantees to us a large product per furnace.

2. **LIMESTONE**—We have two supplies—Georges River and Marble Mountain. We are operating at present with the Georges River stone at a cost of 60 cents a ton, which is within our estimate. The unusual purity of our flux has enabled us to control both the silica and the sulphur in our pig metal to an unusual degree, and with the use of a minimum amount of flux. We have in our very pure flux an asset of excellent physical quality. It is capable of hard driving, and of maintaining the burden in the blast furnace without trouble. While slightly higher in sulphur—as must be the case until we wash it—our pure flux, as stated, renders this no disadvantage to us. We have demonstrated that the question of washing is not a necessity, but purely an economic question. The coke from washed coal will be fully equal to the celebrated Connellsville standard—the sulphur will be no higher, the ash lower, and carbon higher.

3. **COAL**—The plant is constructed with every modern labor-saving device, and, after that interval of time necessary to get every new plant well organized in its labor department, our cost sheet will challenge comparison with that of any steel plant elsewhere.

4. **COST OF PRODUCTION**—I am confirmed in my opinion, hitherto expressed, that after crediting the value of the bi-products from the coke ovens, the cost of our pig iron should not exceed \$50 per ton after everything has been reduced to steady practice. The quality is all that could be desired. In conclusion, we are safe in counting upon a reasonable profit from the start, and a handsome increase in the same as the product reaches its maximum.

(Signed) A. J. MOXHAM, General Manager Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Limited.

(Cheers.) Mr. Bourassa will agree with me that when they have the British flag over South Africa they shall have that which has been found everywhere during the last 40 years under the British flag—liberty for all, equality for all, justice and civil rights for English and Dutch alike. (Loud cheers.) For these reasons I have to ask the house that they shall not agree to this motion, but shall vote it down. (Renewed cheers.)

Sore Throat.

and hoarseness, with their attendant dangers, may be speedily averted and remedied by the use of Nerviline. Excellent to gargle with—ten times better than a mustard plaster and more convenient for the outside, and speedily allays inflammation. Nerviline cures because it is five times stronger than other remedies—penetrates the tissues instantly, soothes the pain, and cures simply because it is what it is made for. Druggists sell it.

The Missouri Senate has passed a bill making kidnapping a capital offense. A bill has been introduced which makes chicken stealing a felony.

HE HAS TRIED IT.—Mr. John Anderson, Kinross, writes: "I venture to say few, if any, have received greater benefit from the use of Thomas' Electric Oil than I have. I have used it regularly for over ten years, and have recommended it to all sufferers I knew of, and they also found it of great value in cases of severe bronchitis and incipient consumption."

INTERESTING BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

Toronto, March 13.—The master in chambers this morning changed the venue in the trial of a breach of promise action, instituted by Miss Hannah Hyland against Cornelius Elliott, from Toronto back to Simcoe, the parties being resident in Norfolk county. In the preliminary hearing Miss Hyland, who did not bring the action until a considerable time after her former lover's marriage, said that she would not have taken action at all if Elliott had married any other woman than his present wife.

If you are scrofulous, dyspeptic, rheumatic, troubled with kidney complaint, general debility, lacking strength, take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Matchmaking, once the most perfectly safe through the discovery of amorphous phosphorus.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED PILL—Much time and attention were expended in the experimenting with the ingredients that enter into the composition of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills before they were brought to the state in which they were first offered to the public. Whatever other pills may be, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are the result of much expert study, and all persons suffering from dyspepsia or disordered liver and kidneys may confidently accept them as being what they are represented to be.



"Straight Front."

Low bust, long waist, cut away hips—that is fashion's latest corset decree.

The "N.C. TAILOR-KUT" corset with the straight front is a genuine straight front corset.

It gives a graceful curve to the back and hips; it supports,

but does not press the abdomen. Correct in every line. See that it is branded: **N.C. TAILOR-KUT**

Two qualities, \$1.00, \$1.25.

National Corset Mfg. Co., Quebec and Toronto.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVERTISER