## To the Trade

February 6.

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# CANADA'S PART IN THE WAR DISCUSSED IN THE HOUSE.

Continued from Page 1.

It declared they were "a band of criminal cowards." Neatly Sir Charles turned the kites, and exclaimed, "What as it keeps the hon. gentleman with this band of criminal cowards?" The Government itself must be branded by La Patrie as a band of criminal cowards.

Sir Charles quoted Mr. Tarte's own words, declaring, on Oct. 10, that the Government had taken no action to send a contingent, and that it would not, because it could not do so constitutionally. In the light of present events, Sir Charles asked, "What holds the hon. gentleman?" If he had proper respect for himself he would get out of the Cabinet.

**Mr. Prefontaine Was Different.**

In contra-distinction to Mr. Tarte's position, Mr. Prefontaine of Maisonneuve was named. He had declared the Government was pledged to help the British Empire, because of the resolution passed by the House. As for Mr. Tarte, "Everything he had done had been done at the point of the bayonet." But, fortunately for Canada, public opinion had taught Sir Wilfrid that he had to do something; he was forced to give way.

When the contingent was decided upon, Mr. Tarte declared it was not to be taken as a precedent, and he had a clause inserted in the agreement that it should not be done again. "Why should he not be denounced as disloyal?" exclaimed Sir Charles, and the Opposition applauded.

Canada's ignominious position in this matter, as contrasted with other colonies, was vividly presented, and opinions of Cabinet Ministers on the subject in advance of the Government's policy were quoted.

**Where, Yes, Where?**

Directing his attention to the leader of the House, the speaker asked: "Where is the Premier to-day? Under the malign influence of the Minister of Public Works and others who think as he does." All these arguments proved that the facts gave the lie to the words, "Entire people of Canada."

In referring to the Hon. J. Israel Tarte's denunciation of Sir John A. Macdonald, in declaring that he would never have sanctioned a contingent, Sir Charles declared: "No man ever lived in Canada with more Imperial instincts than the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald." The proof of this was that he came to his death after a successful fight against a party whose policy meant the ruin of the country's independence. He read a former suggestion for sending a Canadian regiment to do service in India, to be paid for by the Imperial Government. This had been made by the Macdonald Government.

This tickled Mr. Tarte, who said: "Hear, hear."

Sir Charles asked him to consider the position of Canada at that time. The suggestion was made in February, 1885. Canada was in the throes of a rebellion and was contemplating the C. P. R. project.

**Bourassa's Resignation.**

The resignation of the member for Labelle (Bourassa) had been brought about by the action of the Government. The Premier's conduct had been condemned as unconstitutional, yet when the member for Labelle sought re-election the Government did not dare to put up a man against him. It was pitiful. Yet the leader of the Government put language into the mouth of the Governor-General that was absolutely disproved by facts. The members for Labelle, Laprairie and Napierville were not in accord with the Government, and there were others already mentioned.

**Cancer on the Body Politic.**

Sir Charles made a hit when he likened the recalcitrant Liberal members to a cancer on the body politic. They would have to be cut off, or the body would die. This was the heroic remedy, do he regretted he had to make these personal references. When he had read the Speech from the Throne he was delighted. The overwhelming mass of Canadian opinion was to pay the whole cost of the Canadian contingents. "To pay the cost of equipping and paying the contingents" was the supposed position of the Government. It was a deftly made speech. The Government made a great mistake when it caused words to be used that were at variance with facts.

**New Zealand Pays Her Men.**

In the correspondence in regard to the contingent a cablegram from Lord Strathcona declared that in no case were the colonies paying the contingents after they had landed in South Africa. Yet an extract from a message from New Zealand had declared that the payment of the corps thruout the war would be made by the New Zealand Government. The Imperial reply to this despatch had raised no word of objection to the proposal. In his trip thruout the Dominion Sir Charles had found that all classes and creeds favored the payment of the contingents by the Canadian Government. There was unanimity on this point all over Canada, and Sir Charles hoped it was not too late to have Canada demand the opportunity of footing the whole cost. As it was, there was no statement in this correspondence of any wish or desire on the part of the Canadian Government that Canada should pay all. He was showing that the Conservative press as a body and many of the Liberal papers had taken this view when 6 o'clock arrived.

**Charity of Canadians.**

After dinner, to a slim House, which filled rapidly, however, Sir Charles continued his address. He commented favorably upon the remarkable exhibition of charity on the part of Canadians. This was an evidence of the public sentiment of Canada, and would back up the Government if it favored the entire payment of the contingents.

**A Constitutional Scandal.**

"One of the gravest constitutional scandals" was presented at the opening of the session. Then was exhibited the action of a Liberal member, who had denounced the policy of his party, resigned his seat and sought re-election on a question on which he differed from his party. No similar case was to be found in the pages of constitutional history. It was a farce, and brought constitutional principles into contempt. This was the course taken by the member for Labelle. He had taken the French position, not the Canadian-French position. The Government had been held up to contempt by the member from Labelle, yet he came back, and was sitting with them to-day. This was a parliamentary, a constitutional, scandal without parallel.

Sir Charles hammered the point home with great vigor, amid Opposition applause. The member for Labelle had triumphed over the Government. He had been introduced by the Minister of Public Works and the member for Laprairie, who had been denounced as disloyal by the French press. They are three of a kind. [Laughter.] It was a scandal that he trusted would never present its appearance again. Yet, if the leader had been put under the thumb of the Minister of Public Works, he could not hope to escape from contempt, as being but "the rascal and the tool of the man who sat by him."

**Strathcona's Horse.**

There was one paragraph of the speech of which he heartily approved. This clause referred to the Strathcona Horse. He paid a high tribute to the princely generosity of Lord Strathcona. It put to biush the action of the Government.

**His Generous Friend.**

Sir Charles also referred to the man who enabled him to put a million dollars insurance on the lives of the members of the first contingent. He was forced to withhold his name, for the munificent benefactor was too modest to reveal his name, or to allow it to be revealed. Sir Charles denounced the vilification of this man that had emanated from the Ministerial ranks. No greater evidence of generous patriotism had ever been given than by this friend of Sir Charles. The only reason this man had been scoffed at was that the benefactor had been a friend of Sir Charles Tupper.

Several persons on the Ministerial side laughed, the Opposition called them down, and Sir Charles, with a robust invective, railed out on the scoffers of this extraordinary munificence.

**Government Put to Shame.**

Continuing, Sir Charles said that the Government was put to shame by the efforts of a private individual; for the Government's alleged scheme to insure the men had fallen thru, while that of one man had been successfully culminated.

Sir Charles' denunciation of this Government insurance scheme that proved delusionary was: "It was a black, disreputable tragedy."

Sir Charles declared Canada occupied a unique position in the Empire, for, while she enjoyed the protection of the British arms, she paid nothing for it. He felt sure no man would refuse, in Britain's hour of need, and Canada's hour of prosperity, to lend aid.

**The Constitutional Idea.**

Touching on the constitutionality of sending a contingent he referred to the saving clause that made it possible to vote money without assembling Parliament whenever a special emergency arose. This was a special emergency, and there should have been no delay on the part of the Government. There was a grave omission in the reference in the speech to the Transvaal. There were 2500 Canadians who had done more than Lord Strathcona had done. [Cheers.] These were volunteers. All Canada asked was that volunteers who asked to be sent should go to the war with their lives in their hands to uphold the honor and interest of Canada. Every man was making a greater sacrifice than Lord Strathcona's, great as his was.

**Duty of the Government.**

In conclusion Sir Charles declared it was the duty of the Government to meet the patriotic upheaval of public sentiment and arrange to pay the full cost of the contingents.

It was 9 o'clock when Sir Charles sat down, amid the generous applause of the House.

## SIR WILFRID LAURIER

**Indulged in a Little Pleasantry and Defended the Government's Course.**

Sir Wilfrid Laurier was given an enthusiastic reception on rising. He began with a few eulogistic words for Messrs. Gould and Geoffrion. He offered his congratulations to Sir Charles Tupper for his masterly effort. He was glad to see him at the opening of the House, hale and hearty. But he went out of his way to sarcastically hope Sir Charles would long adorn his present seat, and poked fun at what he termed his lack of condensation. Getting down to his speech, he said: It was proper to discuss the Transvaal war. Never was a more important question before the Parliament.

**The Two Objections.**

Sir Wilfrid took up what he considered the two objections raised by the Opposition against the Government. First, the Government had been too slow. This was no crime. Hasty movement was not called for; but a deliberate action was imperative. The charge that the Government had not moved till the public had expressed its opinion was absolutely inane. The Government was a popular Government, and there was but one way it could act, viz., according to public opinion. The people of New Zealand acted at once, because its Parliament was in session. The reason Canada did not act more promptly was that no appropriation had been made. He held it would have been criminal to have acted before the voice of the people was known. Before such a momentous step in Canada's natural history was taken deliberation was necessary. The reptile press represented the honorable gentleman and took a big share in the denunciation of the Government's delay.

**Looking Backward.**

Sir Wilfrid then produced a number of books, and proceeded to prove that Sir Charles himself had not always held the views he has but recently proclaimed. He read an extract from an article in The Nineteenth Century of Oct. 1891, in which Sir Charles had declared the transportation improvements in Canada were of more advantage to Great Britain than any money Canadians could give in taxes. A letter of January, 1893, and a speech of March 11, 1899, were also read. But Sir Wilfrid's point was not made clear, and the Opposition clamored for more extracts.

**Sir Charles' Telegram.**

Referring to Sir Charles' telegram to him on Oct. 4, 1899, Sir Wilfrid said he did not feel called upon to act, because Sir Charles was but one man of six millions. It was not until he had seen the enthusiasm of the people over the Transvaal War that he decided a contingent should be sent, and it was sent. He maintained that he acted promptly after the receipt of the Colonial Office's outline of what the colonies could send. The reason Parliament was not called was that the cost of recruiting and transporting the troops was much less than the cost of assembling Parliament. In his opinion action could not have been taken under the Militia Act, because the volunteers had gone as British soldiers, not as Canadian volunteers. He repelled the charge of lukewarmness in the matter of the war by declaring that war was a great calamity. For a long time he had hoped the Dutch and the English would have patched up their differences, hence he lacked enthusiasm for the war.

**A Defence of Tarte.**

He maintained that the Government had acted constitutionally, inasmuch as they had carried out the will of the people. He enlarged upon the clause placed in the order-in-Council authorizing the first contingent. The clause said that the action should not be taken as a precedent. This was inserted because Canada will have to hold the option of engaging in England's future wars. He quoted Kipling's "Daughter am I in my mother's home, but mistress in my own."

**The Main Point of Attack.**

The main point of the attack on the Government was that not enough had been done. Sir Wilfrid had expected an amendment. He was surprised at the mildness of the Opposition's attack. The reason Parliament would not be asked to pay the full cost was not a matter of a few dollars, but was on a broader ground. The only offers that had been accepted were those of the self-governing colonies. The British Government laid down the rule that no one colony should be allowed to have more glory than another. The New Zealand Government had offered to furnish pay in addition to transportation, but the Secretary of State for War had thought it would have been better to apply this to all colonies. Other incidents were given of a similar nature. The end of it all was the cables sent to and from Lord Strathcona. He said in no case did colonies pay contingents after they arrived in South Africa. It was idle to discuss the matter further, for to find fault with the Government's action was but to try to make political capital. Canada did not pay the soldiers because the Imperial Government did not want the pay.

**Soldiers of the Queen.**

As for the Canadian soldiers, they were soldiers of the Queen. They were under Imperial pay; that was not as high as Canadian pay. The Mounted Police received now but half the pay they got in the Northwest. To discriminate in the pay of two sections of soldiers, English and Colonial, would destroy discipline. But the Government intended to deposit the difference for the benefit of Canadian soldiers. [Liberal cheers]. He held that in this crisis what England wanted was moral support, not men or money. He gave a succinct outline of the causes leading to the Transvaal war, and declared it was a war for freedom. The acceptance of colonial aid was but a sign to the world that the Empire was a solid unity.

Sir Wilfrid sat down at 10.30.

## HON. G. E. FOSTER

**Attempted to Speak, But the Ministerial Members Kicked Up a Hubbub.**

Hon. George E. Foster then arose and began by declaring that he was placed in an unbusinessike position by the action of the Government. The leader of the House had access to all the documents relating to the contingent correspondence, yet he kept them from every member of the House.

At this time the hub-bub on the Ministerial side of the House was so great that Mr. Foster said he would have to move the adjournment of the House unless quietness was restored. The disorder continued, and adjournment was moved.

**Message From Lord Minto.**

A message from Lord Minto announced that Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir L. H. Davies, Hon. W. S. Fielding, and Hon. J. I. Tarte would act along with the Speaker as commissioners in accordance with the act respecting the House of Commons. This was received, the whole House standing.

Sir Charles Tupper read the following telegram, that had been sent him; London Despatch says that before Imperial Government consented to abrogation of Clayton-Bulwer treaty, a proposal was submitted to the Dominion Government and that the latter consented to giving the United States control of both shores of the American continent. Sir Charles asked the Premier if this was true, but Sir Wilfrid said he could not answer without conferring with the Governor-General.

The House then adjourned.

# LABOR MAN GETS THE SEAT

## Mr. Puttee Elected For the House of Commons For Winnipeg by the Judge's Decision.

Winnipeg, Feb. 5.—(Special.)—The Winnipeg bye-election recount is over, and A. W. Puttee, the Labor candidate, will go to Ottawa. The final figures are: Puttee, 2431; Martin, 2423; majority for Puttee, 8.

Judge Walker allowed 848 ballots marked outside the disc, and practically everything else where the intention seemed to be clear, excepting ballots on which there was writing. There is some talk of appealing the case to the Superior Court.

**Last Batch of Protests.**

The last batch of protests in connection with the late Provincial elections was filed this afternoon. Petitions were filed in Gimli, Cypress, North Brandon and Russell. The usual preliminary objections were also filed in the cases of St. Boniface and Dauphin. Each side has now entered 15 protests.

**To Make Vacancy for Davidson.**

It is reported to-day in political circles that R. F. Lyons, M.L.A. for Norfolk, will resign, and that Hon. J. A. Davidson, Cabinet Minister without a seat, will contest the riding.

**Hague Treaty Ratified.**

Washington, Feb. 5.—The Senate in executive session ratified The Hague peace treaty, also the extradition treaty with the Argentine Republic. Both were adopted without objection or division.


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# Valedictory Sale of Furs

**The Ringing Keynote of** a quick clearance of all remaining fur-wear in the house was struck in the opening of our great sale yesterday. One week of such selling will accomplish all that we had dared to expect in not less than a fortnight. Fine fur weather with fine fur garments and exceptionally low prices for choice furs are combined in this notable February opportunity, and our Valedictory Sale bids fair to be one of the most popular successes we ever achieved.

The assortments are not large enough in any instance to specially emphasize the value and beauty of any particular style or kind of fur garment, and some lines are quite likely to run out before the end of the week.

The prices for Ladies' Alaska Seal and Persian Lamb Jackets, choice grades of Fur Scarfs and Collarettes and for Men's Fur-wear are so distinctly inviting that special interest is drawn to them. The list of offers as published yesterday includes these garments:

## For Ladies

Only 15 Alaska Seal Jackets.
" 19 Persian Lamb Jackets.
" 25 Electric Seal Jackets.
" 14 Raccoon Jackets.
" 32 Bokhara Jackets.
" 38 Astrachan Jackets.
" 7 River Mink Jackets.
" 6 Greenland Seal Jackets.
" 14 Australian Possum Jackets.
" 7 Grey Lamb Jackets.

Also about 100 Ladies' Fur Capelines, in the most fashionable fur combinations, and all tailored in exquisite taste to the newest Parisian styles. The combinations include:
Persian Lamb with Alaska sable.
Persian Lamb with Electric Seal.
Astrachan with Electric Seal.
Astrachan with Columbia Sable.
All Sable, all Seal, all Mink, all Chinchilla, and all Persian Lamb.
Grebe with Persian Lamb.
Chinchilla with Persian Lamb.
Mink with Persian Lamb.
Alaska Seal with Stone Marten.
Grebe with Electric Seal.

And not quite 100 Ladies' Fur Collarettes, in these same combinations, fashioned to the prevailing taste for long front stoles or tabs.

There are also about 200 Ladies' Fur Scarfs in
Imperial Russian Sable.
Hudson Bay Sable,
Cub Bear,
Cinnamon Bear,
Red Fox,
Black Fox,
Brown Fox,
Blue Fox.

In beautiful designs, trimmed with either naturalized heads or tails—or both—and there are over 200 muffs in the furs to match any of these scarfs.

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There are Fur Coats, surpassing in style and workmanship any wholesale factory-made garments offered by most furriers, and equal to anything that could be produced to order by a tailor, which are offered at just about half of the tailor's price.

Fur-lined Overcoats, lined thruout with the choicest Muskrat Fur, and collar and lapels of the best Otter, Mink or Persian Lamb, and a still cheaper style, lined with dyed Muskrat, and collar of Muskrat in natural color.

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**Our Valedictory Fur Sale of the season is but the first step to an important change that we are making to expand the facilities of our establishment for the needs of a tremendous growth in our trade, and the purpose of our extremely low prices now is to clear the fur show room in our Temperance street annex, and in the ladies' fur parlor on the first elevator landing of every bit of fur-wear before March 1.**

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