ST.JOHN SEMEWERKLY SUN ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNE DAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1900.

## SUITS, OVERCOATS, ULSTERS AND REEFERS

Are selling here at a great reduction in price, now is your time to get some Clothing.

Fraser, Fraser & Co., - Foster's Corner, 40 and 42 King Street, St. John, N. B.

on Aug. 29, 1899, during a collision

with the Yarmouth. As an outcome

New Brunswickers.

ished

## **BOSTON LETTER.**

VOL. 23.

The Assassination of Gov. Goebel and Politics in Kentucky.

New England Delegates to Democratic National Convention Will Solidly Vote for Bryan for President

Rev. John Pickles, D. D., Called to Westfield -Wants \$25,000 for the Alienation of His Wife's'Affections-The Lumber and Fish Markets.

(From our own correspondent.) BOSTON. Feb. 4.-Public attention was diverted temporarily last week from the South African war by the Kentucky affair, which presents about as serious a situation as any which has arisen in this country for many years. Kentucky has had three governors in one day, and has two at the present time, one of which is within the state capitol at Frankfort guarded by a regiment of soldiers without. The courts are apparently against Gov. Taylor. the republican executive, who has the soldiers on his side, but he has defied all orders issued by the court thus far. The death last night of Gov. Goebel, democrat, a victim of an assassin's hullet, does not help matters, and most people except that the federal courts or the national gvernment will have to interfere to prevent further bloodshed. Although Goebel's methods were condemned by many of his own party, in Somerville, Jan. 29, Catherine Morhis assassination and the defiant de-

Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne. Sir Charles Tupper on the Question of the Contingent and Relations

PARLIAMENT.

of Canada to the Empire. His Merciless Exposure of Tarte's Disloyal Attitude and Its Effect on the Con-

duct of the Government.

of the accident, the captain of the Mayflower committed suicide. Dam-OTTAWA, Feb. 5.-I. J. Gould, the newly-elected member for West On ages are asked for the loss of the tario, moved the address in reply th David A. Kennedy, son of James Kennedy of St. John, and Miss Ger-trude A. Stafford, daughter of Samuel speech from the throne. His ma was perfectly cool and collected and he talked as if he had been in the Stafford of Lepreaux, St. John counhouse for half a lifetime. He began ty, were united in marriage at the well, with an eloquent reference to his predecessor, Sir James Edgar, but he soon lapsed into the ordinary grit com-Tremont Methodist Episcopal church in this city on Wednesday last. The ceremony was performed by Rev. John monplaces, talking for some time D. Pickles, formerly of St. John. The about the progressive policy of the wedding was attended by a number of government and kindred matters. His reference to the war in South Africa was brief, but was listened to with T. D. Burns, a farmer by occupation and a resident of New Brunswick, has close attention, and he was vigorously

brought suit in the superior court here applauded by both sides of the house for \$25,000 alleged damages against W. when he declared that the triumph of T. Janvrin of the town of Revere, and British arms could be the only end of a wholesale merchant in Clinton marthe struggle. When the war was over ket, Boston. The plaintiff charges Janvrin with alienating the affections the world would see a united South Africa and a united British Empire. When the war commenced the Canaof the former's wife. It appears that Burns and his wife came from N. B. dian government found itself conin 1897 to work here a few months. fronted with a grave and serious Both were employed by Janvrin. Two question, and one entirely new-whe months later, the plaintiff claims that ther this country should take part in he was discharged, that his wife was the wars of the Empire. The principle retained, and has since refused to of parliamentary control of public live with him. At the trial last week moneys was a sound one, and one Robert Lake of Everett, formerly of which the liberal party had always upheld. But there were times when New Brunswick, testified that the it was necessary to move quickly. He believed that the government d Burns lived happily together while in that province. Mrs. Martha Hodge. sister of Mrs. Burns, corroborated right in the course which it took, and Lake's statement. The case is unfinthat it was sustained by the country Some persons appeared to be alarm. lest Canada should not pay enough of the expense of the movement. When James McCormick, formerly postmaster of Brookline, died at the home of his son, John J., last Monday. Mr. all was settled he had no doubt that McCormick was born in Ireland in everybody would be satisfied, as the 1819, and during his early life on this imperial government was satisfied that Canada had acted very liberally in Among deaths of former crovincialthe matter. Canada had paid the ists were the following: In Cambridge, Andrew Anderson, aged 54 years, for-merly of St. John; in Somerville, Jan. equipping the men and sending them to South Africa. It had also paid 31, Agnes Caroline Maxwell, formerly them at the established Ganadian of Oak Hill, Charlotte county, N. B .;

During their time in the field they as "criminal and foolish provocation." were paid by the imperial govern- (Opposition cheers.) meanor of Gov. Taylor mean nothing Forest Hills, West Roxbury district of ment at imperial rates. To have It would have been impossible for donted s ro-

terview which the Globe correspondent had with the prime minister, and in-stead of acting upon the suggestion which he (Sir Charles) had made, and which he believed was endorsed by the whole country, Sir Wilfrid said he had carefully examined the law and found it impossible to do anything without the direct authority of parliavaal. ment. He felt that the premier (but it was not on this ground that he regretted it--(laughter)-had lost a great opportunity. The country, however, lost

a great opportunity. (Hear, hear). He (Sir Charles) took the bost means in his power to improve the condition of affairs, and therefore on October 5th he forwarded a telegram to Sir Wilfrid, urging him to send a contingent of Canadian volunteers to South Africa, and assuring him of the hearty support of the opposition in that event. Unfortunately the telegram, which was sent from Yarmouth, never

get beyond Halifax, and it was not until several days afterwards that it reached the premier. It did not produce the desired effect. Sir Wilfrid had said to the Globe that it would be unconstitutional to do anything w mout calling parliament together, hd having said this he departed ') grace a civic exhibition in Chicage while the other ministers dispersed all over the country. Sir Charles said that he now ap-

proached part of this subject with deep regret. The speech from the throne had not correctly stated the case when it said that the people of Canada were of one mind on this subject. He proposed to give the evidence to show that on this subject there were aifferences of opinion even in the cabinet itself. Mr. Tarte had shown his powerful influence in the cabinet on other occasions, and it was regrettable that on this he had adopted a policy of hostility to Great Britain. The minister of public works had just returned from France, a country which was in the most bitter antagonism to England, and which gloated over every misfortune to British arms. Mr. Tarte was imbued with the atmosphere by which he had been surround ed, and in the course of a speech he said: "I return to Canada more French than ever; France is always my dear country." If Mr. Tarte had said he was a French-Canadian, and was so under all circumstances, that would have been allowable, but coming from a country distinctly hostile to Great Britain, and stating, as he did, that he would not be a British subject if whole expense of raising, arming and he could not be French first, was inexcusable. He (Sir Charles) would not characterize such language, but would leave it to one of the gentleman's own rates, until they reached South Africa. organs, Le Soliel, which spoke of it

> quired that the entire expenditure in pire, seeing the large amount spent this matter should be borne by Canany person to have assumed a more upon ra munication; and later he had pointed ada. (Cheers). determined, inveterate, undying, hos-He hoped it was not too late for the to the expenditure of Canada apon her tility on any subject than Mr. Tarte had steadily pursued on this. government to reconsider the question. The press of the conservative party In his organ, La Patrie, which never was unanlinous in support of the spoke on questions of policy unless at the dictation of Mr. Tarte, he had view he had put forth, and ministerial characterized Messrs. Bergeron, Tailpapers like the Montreal Witness, Montreal Herald and the Toronto lon and others as "criminal cowards"

denounced as disloyal. "Why should policy in that regard, and the iss he not be denounced as disloyal?" Mr. Tarte had said that last session when the matter was up in the house, no one had ever suggested that any troops should be sent to the Trans-

Surely the hon. gentleman had not read his (Sir Charles') letter to the premier, which he had already quoted. Even his colleague, Mr. Blair, in a very illogical and contradictory speech-(laughter)-at Campbellton in November, said, in adopting that resolution last session, there was no one who did not consider it involved a

willingness on our part to aid the Empire should the necessity arise. With members of this house taking position of most determined antagonism to the policy adopted, how is it possible truthfully to say that there was entire accord on this occusion, and that the event had proved the devotion of the entire people and our loyalty to the crown and British institutions? The minister of public works in his speech at St. Vincent de Paul had attempted to strengthen his hands by libelling the reputation of the greatest statesman Canada ever knew, Sir John Macdonald. It was well known that Sir John Macdonald all his long life had upheld. British connection, and that no man ever lived in Canada with more imperial instincts than his, and that he ultimately sacrificed his life in a struggle against the liberals, who were adopting a policy that would have deprived this country of its place in the Empire. But although that struggle cost Sir John in his grave?

Sir Charles pointed out that' Mr. Tarte was credited with having induced one of his supporters to resign and to denounce the conduct of the government in the most emphatic terms as unconstitutional, and yet it was said they were all united in this question. (Laughter). As a cancer in the body must be cut out on pain of death, so this cancer in the body politie must be removed or it would inevitably result in the death of the government of Canada. Within the past few months he had addressed many audiences all over Canada, and he had heard not a single dissentient voice to the proposition that Canada should furnish all the aid required by cost of doing so should be paid by Canada herself. It was the sentiment

it depended on the government's act-ing on a hroad and liberal spirit. (Cheers). It was well that Lord Strathcona's splendid offer had been referred to in eulogistic terms. But the 2,500 brave Canadian volunteers had done more than even Lord Strath-

NO. 11.

orna in taking service for the flag, and their sacrifice should not have been unrecognized in the speech. SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, after paying the usual compliments to the mover and seconder of the address and congratulating Sir Charles upon his hale and hearty appearance, went on to

criticize the opposition leader upon the length of his speeches in general, although in this instance he had squeezed his remarks into the space of less than three hours. He had no fault to find with Sir Charles for confining his observations to the question of the war in South Africa. That hon. gentleman had found fault with the government, not for what it had done. but for the manner in which it had done it, and for not having gone far enough. Sir Charles blamed the government, further, for delays, but that was no crime, seeing that the whole question demanded to be carefully weighed. Would it have been constitutional for the government to have acted in the matter until assured that it had a strong public sentiment behind it? The legislatures of Australasia were in session when the war broke out, and they could act quickly; but the parliament of Canada had Macdonald his life, he did not fall prorogued without making any apprountil he had placed securely on the priation. So that without assurance of ramparts of his country, "British con- a strong public sympathy behind it nection for ever." (Applause.) How the government would have been crimdare the minister of public works libel inal to put its hand in the treasury, that great statesman, now that he was no matter how worthy the object.

"That reptile press which supports the hon. gentleman" (Sir Charles Tupper) had done its best to denounce and misrepresent the course of the government. While all Canadians held the views he himself expressed at the Imperial Institute, there were many Canadians who were not ready to take part in England's secondary wars in all parts of the world. One of those Canadians was Sir Charles Tupper himself. (Liberal cheers.)

In an article in the Nineteenth Century for October, 1891, on The Federation of the Empire, Sir Charles maintained that the best way to bring it about was not a direct contribution by the colonies towards the British army and navy. Writing again in 1893 to the mother country and that the entire Cassimire Dickson, secretary of the Imperial Federation League, Sir Charles Tupper declared it was false in Quebec, as elsewhere, that the honor to say that Canada had not largely and the interest of Canada alike re- contributed to the defence of the Em-

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ourn their sad

more than the destruction of any Boston, Feb. 2. Ina Marie McAuley, 13 chances the republicans might have had of corrying the state next fall. In short it is believed that if the Island. democratic leaders in the olue grass state continue to act within the law, and resist the temptation to oppose Taylor and his allies with arguments of the shot gun variety, the republi-

can party of Kentucky has received its death blow. Rev. Richard Harcourt, D. D. preached a strong sermon in favor of the British side in the Boer war at Berkeley Temple last Sunday. His remarks were freely applauded by the large congregation present. Quite a number of the ministers of Boston are

friendly to the British cause. Father Frisby, rector of the Church of the Advent (Episcopal) recently made a statement on the subject, taking sides against the Boer sympathizers. The Order of the White Rose observed the anniversary of the murder

of Charles I. of England by a service at the Church of the Advent last Tuesday night. William J. Bryan, the democratic leader, addressed more than 50,000 peo-

ple in the New England states during the past week. Many republicans who do not endorse their party's attitude his hearers, and at Concord the Nebraskan was welcomed to the state by the republican governor. New England will send a solid delegation to the next national democratic convention instructed to vote for the re-nomination of Mr. Bryan. This state has al-

ready chosen its delegates, and all are prominent Bryan men. Rev. John D. Pickles, D. D., pas-Episcopal church, has received a call

to the First Methodist Episcopal church at Westfield. Dr. Pickles is well known in New Brunswick, having been born at St. Andrews, and receiving part of his education at Mount Allison University, Sackville. Mr. and Mrs. Stephen D. Archer of Malden observed their golden wedding anniversary last 'Puesday. Mr. and

Mrs. Archer were married at Yarmouth, N. S. Mrs. Archer's maiden name was Mary A. Magray, and she is a daughter of Capt. John Magray of Yarmouth.

As a result of internal dissensions the Lowell ambulance corps of the state militia has been dissolved. Do. Robert E. Bell, formarly of Sackville, was a prominent member, holding the rank of lieutenant. The trouble is attributed to alleged arbitrary acts of the captain, Myles Standish. Lieut. Bell does not indorse the captain's

the men. Hugh Mackenzie, administrator of 5 of salmon, 4 of apples, 5 of oatmeal, the estate of the late Rebecca A. 4 of flour, 2 of furniture, 1 of shooks, Clarke of Truro, N. S., is a petitioner in the probate court here for a sum of money placed in the Five Cents Savings Bank of this city some years dia, Capt. Abernethy, from Glasgow, ago by Miss Clarke. The case will be heard by the court Feb. 8.

J. S. Winslow, president of the International Steamship Company, emphatically denies the report that E. A. Waldron, Boston agent of the company, is to be superseded. President Winslow says no changes have been thought of. A suit brought in the United States

district court here by the Nantasket Beach Steamboat Co. against the Yarmouth Steamship Co., for \$65,000 damages, is still pending. The Nan- This means an expenditure of over tasket steamer Mayflower was sunk \$1,000 for labor and materials.

years old daughter of Leo and Annie McAuley, formerly of Prince Edward The following visitors from the pro-

an, formerly of Chatham, N. B.; in

side he lived at St. John.

vinces were in the city recently: Robert Bustin, Henry McPherson and Mrs. McPherson, St. John; G. W. Ganong, M. P., St. Stephen; James W. Robinson, M. P., Newcastle; Dr. Atherton, Fredericton; W. L. Campbell, Yarmouth; S. Herbert Williams, C. E. W. Dodwell, Halifax.

The lumber market continues steady here. The demand is fair, and for spruce the prices agreed upon by mill men are obtained except for small quantities of irregalar lumber, which have little bearing on the general situation. There has been no change from the quotations of last week, but a new list of prices will probably be drawn up in a few days, a meeting of New England spruce lumber manufacturers having been called for this week to consider the question of higher rates. It is expected some kinds of lumber will be raised, while little

change will be made in others. For frames, 9 inches and under, \$17 is still asked, and for 10 and 12 inch dimensions and under, \$19. Cedar shingles are firmer here. Extra best brands on the Phillipine question were among are still held at \$3 to 3.10, however, with \$2.65 to 2.70 quoted for clears. Laths and clapboards are steady and unchanged. Hemlock lumber continues in good request at the old prices. The demand for dry and pickled fish is improving daily with the approach of Lent. Large dry bank cod are quoted at \$5.50; medium, \$5; large pickled bank, \$5 to 5.121-2, and large

shore and Georges, \$5.50 to 6. Pickled tor of the Tremont street Methodist herring are moving well, with the market inclined to be firm. Nova Scotia split are selling at \$6.50; medium, \$5 to 5.50, and fancy Scaterie, \$7 to S. Higher prices for canned lobsters are looking for. owing to the great shortage. Flats are worth \$3.15 to 3.30, and talls \$3 to 3.15. Eastern smelts are worth 6 to 7c. and natives 15c. Live lobsters are scarcer and are now quoted at 18c. and boiled at 20c.

WINTER PORT ITEMS

Str. Lake Huron, with mails passengers and general cargo, from Liverpool for this port, reached Halifax at an early hour Sunday morning, and left again for St. John at 11 o'clock. The Huron brought out in the vicinity of 200 tons of cargo for Halifax and 1,200 tons to be landed here.

Str. Ashanti will sail for Liverpool this afternoon. Her cargo will consist of 40,000 bushels of wheat, 16,000 policy, and is supported by most of of barley and 30,000 of oats, 40 carloads of meats, 10 of lard, 5 of pork, 2 of machinery, 200 standards of deals, 270 head of cattle and 53 horses.

The Dominion line steamer Concordocked at Sand Point Saturday morning. She arrived at the Island Friday night. Capt. Abernethy reports a very

rough passage. Head winds and heavy seas were the order of the day every day of the voyage. The Concordia was off Seal Island on Wednesday night, but a gale prevailed, accompanied by snow, which made it impossible to tell where the ship was. This accounts in a way for her detention. The Concordia will have new cattle stalls constructed while in port.

spects payment in the field would he ve been opposed to their wishes, but the Canadian government had provided that the difference between the imperial and Canadian rates would not be paid to the men in the field, but would be used for the benefit of their families at home, or placed to their credit when they returned.

The address was seconded by Victor Geoffrion, who spoke in French.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER

enthusiastically greeted by was his followers when he arose to speak. He congratulated the mover and seconder of the address on the speeches which they had made, and declared that each of them would be an acquisition to the house. He announced that his remarks on this occasion would be confined to the ment, he said, would be happy to furquestion of the contingent, and the relation of Canada to the Empire. On this matter he was sorry that he could desired to go, but he for one would not agree with the remarks which had never consent to anything further. been made by the mover and seconder of the address.

It was with the deepest possible reond clause of the address as to the position which Canada occupied. He took exception to the statement that evidence had been received of the nection with his associates when they profound devotion and loyalty of the entire people of Canada to the sovereign and institutions of the British Empire.

It was with extreme regret that he was compelled to say that in his opinion the word "entire" in this clause should be replaced by the words, "Overwhelming mass of the people of Canada."

To use in the address words which could not be sustained by the actual facts was no advantage either to this country or to the Empire. He had always felt that this was a question away beyond any party consideration. from that point. At this last statement some expres-

sions of dissent could be heard from the liberal benches, and this led Sir Charles to review the whole history of the contingent question. He began by reciting briefly the references which had been made to the South African difficulty during the last session of the house, when it was made quite clear that the conservatives were ready and willing to assist the government in such measures as might be question of sympathy. Feeling stongbound to give all the aid in our power at St. Vincent de Paul again. to Her Majesty's government in the present crisis "

He did this to show that he was not desirous of making any party capital in connection with the matter. On returning to Canada from England on was ir witable, and finding that nothbeen done by the government, ing In all the other colonies were and 4 in Li mance of Canada, he had expressed himself in a public address in

because they had pointed out the proper course which Canada should pursue. "What have we to do with the

Patrie. "What interests have we in the Transvaal?" Was such language as this, Sir Charles asked, calculated to strengthen the hands of the government? At St. Vincent de Paul on October 10th Mr. Tarte declared that the government had not come to any decision on the subject. The governther the departure of those whose warlike instincts were such that they How was it that the hon. gentleman

had consented to do more? "What was it that held him in association gret that he was compelled to dissent, with these criminal ocwards" whose from the statement made in the sec- policy he had so vigorcusly denounced? If Mr. Tente was sincere in holding the views which he enunciated he should have instantly severed his conadopted a different course. It was with pleasure that he (Sir Charles) called attention to the utterances of Mr. Prefontaine, M. P., who in a speech delivered on the 12th of October took the patriotic stand which Mr. Tarte should have assumed. Mr. Prefontaine said that parliament last session had piedged itself to uphold the British empire, and he now thought

the time had come when these pledges should be redeemed. (Opposition cheers). Fortunately for Canada the overwhelming public sentiment of the country-(cheers)-united as it never

and he had from the outset treated it had been in the history of Canada seen taught Mr. Laurier that he would have to choose between abandoning his dictum that nothing could be done because it was a violation of the conscitution, or that some one else would

be in charge of the constitution at a very early day. (Loud cheers). The premier now consented to do that which he declared he would not do. Having placed himself at the mercy of Mr. Tarte and other gentlemen like him the premier was obliged to yield to that overwhelming pressusefully adopted. In the letter which ure of public opirion. When he read he had sent to the premier he had Sir W. Laurier's speech at Quebec on rot confined himself within the bounds the departure of the contingent he of the resolution; he went beyond the could not but admire his eloquence. When the premier was declaring that ly on the question, he wished to put this was a war of justice and that the premier in possession of his views, Canada was bound to help England and therefore he had said, "We are what was Mr. Tarte doing? He was

Mr. Foster-That is a dangerous place. (This reference to the near

proximity of the dominion penitentiary created some laughter). Sir Charles Tupper-Well, I hope better things than that for him. Mr. the 18th Sept., the very day on which | Tarte was violating the first principles all the London papers declared war of constitutional government. He was holding up a copy of the order-incouncil that had permitted this contirgent to go, and declaring he had forced his colleagues to put in a declaration that they should never do it Halifax in the strongest terms urging the government to do something. It was with great regret, however, that on the 4th of October he read the in-

Globe also supported the proposal. Sir Charles, resuming after recess, pointed again to the grave constituaffairs of South Africa?" asked La tional scandal presented by Mr. Bourassa's resignation as a protest against the course of the government, that had not opposed his re-election. With the paragraph in the speech commending Lord Strathcona's splendid offer of a third contingent he heartily agreed; and in this connection he would again refer to the magnificent action of the gentleman, a friend of his, in insuring the lives and limbs of 1.000 men of the first Canadian coplingent. Mr. Tarte had derided that offer. (Hear, hear), He would read its terms. (Laughter from the government benches). There, exclaimed the opposition leader indignently, is the evidence that the friends of the minister of public works are not in unison with the patriotic sentiments of the people. "The clacquers of the minister are ready to jeer at the provision made by a private citizen for the lives and limbs of the brave fellows who are in the field in South Africa." (Hear, hear). How strongly in contrast to this gentleman's munificence was the action of the government. The Globe led the volunteers to believe that the government would place similar insurance for their benefit. But when the government found what it was going to cost it backed down, and "this black, this deepest tragedy" of misleading the brave volunteers has gone unatched for. Canada not only enjoyed complete independence, but was in the position of

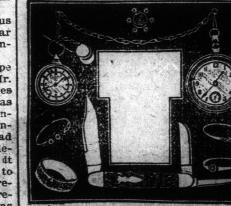
having had the protection of the British army and navy without a penny of cost. How, then, could Canada shrink from doing her duty by the mother country in this hour of trial.

Talk of taxation without representation. If the British parliament imposed a dollar of taxation upon us to sustain this great navy there might be something in the cry. But what was

being done in regard to sending troops to aid the imperial cause was with the consent of the free parliament of Canada. The constitution provided that in cases of unforseen necessity the government had the power to take sufficient to meet them from the public treesury and submit its action to parliament afterwards. There could be only one doubt as to the attitude of the people towards the government's the scorcher.

In order to introduce our Assorted Steel Pens we are giving away Watches and Chains, Rings, Bracelets, Autoharps, Jack Knives, Fountain Pens, Cameras, Chairs, Air Rifles, Clocks, Skates, Sleds and numerous other beautiful premiums. Ladies, boys, and girls send us your full name and address, and we will mail you (13) packages of our Assorted Steel Pens, to sell among your neighbors and friends at 10c. per package. When sold remit us amount due, \$1.30, and we will forward premium you select from our

> STANDARD WATCH AND NOVELTY CO. P. O. Box 62 F, St. John, N. B.



militia as a full discharge of her duty to the Empire. But Sir Charles had since changed his mind.

Sir Charles Tupper-No, no. As to Mr. Laurier's views, when he looked at the action of the Transvaal republic and the refusal to grant to the Outlanders these equal rights

which Caradians' enjoyed, when he saw the enthusiasm which was evoked in Carada, his mind was made up, and he decided that it would be advisable to send a contingent. Parliament was not called together for the reason that the demand was moderate, the cost was limited, and to have assembled parlian ent would have cost more than the expense of sending the contingent. Tupper had sought to create an impression that he (the premier) was lukewarm about the war. He was not one of the noisy, dull witted, short sighted throng who tumultuously clamored for war and who shouted 'Onward to Pretoria." From a constitutional point of view the action of the government might be undefensible, but he justification was that they werecarrying out the will of the people. The reason why the government did not ask parliament to pay the volunteers while in South Africa was because the imperial authorities had expressly asked that no distinction be made. What the government proposed to do, therefore, was to ask parliament to provide a fund sufficient to pey the Canadian troops the difference in pay they were now receiving and what they would be entitled if on service in Canada, to keep it in reserve for their return, or in the meantime to ellow their families to draw from it. (Government cheers). He believed this policy would receive the commendation of the Canadian people, and he submitted it with confidence to the approval of parliament. (Govern-

ment cheers). Hon. Mr. Foster, after commenting upon the unbusiness-like methods of the government in regard to the presentation of the correspondence, moved the adjournment of the debate.

Sir Charles Tupper asked if it was true that Canada had consented to the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

The premier said he could not give an answer without consent of the crown. He hoped to be able to do so tomorrow.

The house adjourned at 10.30 o'clock.

"The mills of the gods grind slowly," remarked the philosopher.

"Geared too low, perhaps," replied

mammoth catalogue, which we mail you with goods. Send today. Address

