

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 3rd, 1900.

SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR, PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY. JAMES MCISAAC, Editor & Proprietor.

Please send in your subscriptions without further delay.

We wish all our readers a happy and prosperous New Year.

The statement of the chartered banks of the Dominion for the month ending Nov. 30 last, shows that the sum of \$26,332 was due the Merchants' Bank of P. E. Island by Provincial Government. We must assume that this amount is all due by the Government of Prince Edward Island. A short time ago an attempt was made to fool the people into believing that the Government had no debt at the Banks. Some kind of a statement was said to be prepared to that effect. No doubt it was bogus, as we intimated at the time, as it died a very sudden death. It was intended for use during the bye-elections; but the statement of indebtedness above quoted, doubtless indicates the extremities to which the Government were driven to procure funds to carry on the campaign in the Belfast and Murray Harbour districts. It is a matter of notoriety that the Government withdrew their account from this bank some months ago, and the fact that they have been forced to go there again to borrow must be extremely humiliating. A government that clings to power after forfeiting the confidence of the people will do almost anything.

In virtue of the decree of our Holy Father the Pope, the Feast of the Circumcision, or New Year's Day, 1900, was observed in unusual solemnity throughout the Christian world. The year 1900, the closing year of the century, is called the holy year of Jubilee, and the solemn ceremonies inaugurating the universal jubilee, took place at St. Peter's, Rome, on Christmas eve just past. In St. Dunstan's Cathedral the holy year was entered upon with solemn and imposing religious observances. At 12 o'clock, midnight, Solemn Pontifical Mass, *coram Sanctissimo*, or in presence of the Blessed Sacrament, was celebrated by his Lordship the Bishop, assisted by Rev. Dr. Morrison as high priest, Rev. Father Johnston as deacon, and Rev. Father Connolly as sub-deacon. During Mass over six hundred approached Holy Communion, a most edifying circumstance. After the Communion his Lordship delivered a most im-

portant address to the congregation for their generosity in contributing towards the erection of the new Cathedral, and exhorting them to continue their efforts in this direction. He called attention to some of the evils that beset the parish. Among these none, he considered, was worse than the evil of intemperance. He desired that members of the congregation, and particularly heads of families, would do something during this holy year towards lessening this evil. This would be some little penance or self-sacrifice to make during this year of jubilee. He then asked those who were willing to abstain from intoxicating liquors during the year to stand up. Quite a number made the promise by rising to their feet, and his Lordship gave them his special blessing. Other masses, as on Sunday, were celebrated during the morning, concluding with High Mass by Father Johnston, and a sermon by Rev. Dr. Morrison. The day's religious celebration closed with vespers in the evening. The church was decorated as at Christmas, and splendid music was rendered by the choir, assisted by an orchestra.

MR. GREENWAY is reported to be willing to resign, but he proposes to postpone the ceremony until January 16th, when he will have completed twelve years in office. At that date he will also have completed six weeks of office after the defeat of his government at the polls. This is twice the length of time which Sir Charles Tupper took to close up the affairs of the late government of Canada. It never occurred to the Tupper government to hold on from June to October in order to complete the term of eighteen years since the party came into power. Still no one is likely to quarrel with Mr. Greenway about a matter of a few weeks in office. If, however, the defeated premier of Manitoba shares the views of his leader at Ottawa, he will hold office without taking action as an executive. No longer ago than last May Sir Wilfrid Laurier discussed the course of Lord Aberdeen toward the Tupper government after the election of 1896. Replying to Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Wilfrid said: "If my hon. friend will reflect, he will know that upon the occasion on which he presumed to tender advice to the late governor-general, it was he who was altogether at variance with the well understood principles of responsible government. He knows as well as I do, it is a matter which runs in the street, that under the British system no minister of the crown has the power to tender advice to the crown unless that minister has the confidence of the people. The hon. gentleman had lost the confidence

of the people, and, therefore, had no right to tender any advice to his excellency. Mr. Speaker, having acknowledged defeat, having acknowledged publicly that he had lost the confidence of the country, he had no right to tender advice to the governor-general; and the governor-general was even generous towards him when he afterwards accepted even a part of the advice tendered to him."

It happened that Mr. Greenway was led in March of this year to discuss the same question in the Manitoba legislature. Mr. Greenway did not then expect to be in the position he now occupies, and took the same view of the case as Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He is thus reported.

"After the elections had taken place... Lord Aberdeen refused to ratify a number of appointments these gentlemen made. That was entirely justifiable, and he believed Lord Aberdeen was upheld by the colonial office. If, when a general election took place, this government should find themselves in a minority, he would not presume to ask anything of the kind, and any gentleman representing her majesty would be quite justifiable in refusing to ratify appointments by those who had not the confidence of the country."

MR. GREENWAY is sorry he said it, but it will not be an easy matter for him to escape from his pledge.—St. John Sun.

NO ELECTION

THE GOVERNMENT ALARMED BY RECENT ELECTIONS AND THE REPORTS FROM THE COUNTRY—LOCAL SENTIMENT IN CANADA IS AGAINST THE TARTE-LAURIER MINISTRY.—THE GOVERNMENT WAITS FOR THE TRICKLE TO FLOW OVER.—THE BY-ELECTIONS AND THE CAUSE OF THEM.—MR. TARTE'S DISCIPLES ARE PERFORMING.—THE ELECTION SESSION—A BUSINESS IS BUSINESS PROGRAMME, POSSIBLE CHANGES IN THE MINISTRY.

OTTAWA, Dec. 29.—The great question is now decided, in the way most of us thought it would be after the votes were counted in Manitoba, Ontario and Prince Edward Island. The general election is indefinitely postponed. Parliament is called for the first day of February. It is characteristic of the present state of affairs that the first authoritative announcement of the determination to postpone the election, which boldly affirms under its title head that it is the "organ of the liberal party," justified its claim by stating on Tuesday, under a huge heading, that the general election would not be held at present. "We have every reason to believe," says the organ at present, "that the government has no intention of bringing on the election now." It adds that there is no public or party reason for dissolving the house before the end of the term, in August, 1901, a year and a half hence, and that the country is now prosperous.

THE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME. But several things have happened. The overthrow of two liberal provincial governments, both events unnoticed by the party, and the further weakening of the Ontario administration are not only disasters in themselves, but symptoms of a general state of feeling ominous of evil for the government. They seem to indicate a general reaction, which all the efforts of the ministers on the stump and the more practical operations of the machine and the use of patronage by half a dozen of ministers, presiding over departments in the federal and provincial capitals are powerless to overcome. Only in the French speaking portions of Quebec are the signs of a reaction against the government not yet visible. No test has been afforded of the feeling in that province, but the coming by-elections will afford some opportunity of judging the feeling in the premier's home.

ONE CAUSE OF ANNOYANCE. The government has sent one contingent to Africa, and is sending another. The loyal people of Canada approve of this course, but they do not forget that the premier and Mr. Tarte were forced into this act. Sir Wilfrid, in looking back over the history of the last few months, must feel like saying the day when he made his first declaration on this question. If he had not announced that the government could not and would not offer a corps, he might now claim that the government had always intended to do so. If he had not given his reasons why the offer would be improper and unconstitutional he might now say that he had always thought well of it. If he had not said that the government had not even considered the matter he might now plead that the subject had long been under favorable consideration. As it is, the premier's own declaration gives the lie to the statement of every friend of the government who asserts that Mr. Tarte was preparing for action long before the call from the war office came.

APOLOGIES FOR LOYALTY.

The unpopularity of the government growing out of this matter has been greatly increased by the apologetic tones adopted by the government press and the ministers in Quebec. Mr. Tarte's speech, explaining that the first contingent was not offered by the government, but was sent in answer to a request from the home government, that could not well be refused, was almost worse than the first refusal. His spectacular exhibition of the order-in-council, declaring that the course adopted was no precedent for the future, and his own statement that he was opposed to the interference of Canada in the European war of England may have been pleasing to his audience, but they have created a feeling elsewhere which makes a general election more than dangerous for the government. Then it is believed, by most Tarte influenced the premier at the last moment to cancel the arrangement, about completed, for insuring the lives of the men. Lastly, the people of Canada do not approve of the close bargaining by which England is made to pay the Canadian soldiers after their arrival in Africa. The C. O. D. scheme is not a good platform for a Canadian election.

THE BY-ELECTIONS.

Instead of a general election, there will be seven, and possibly eight by-elections. These are the constituencies: Winnipeg, vacated a year ago by the death of Mr. Jameson, liberal. Held open all last session. The constituency went conservative in the provincial election, and is likely to be captured by the opposition.

West Ontario, vacated by the death of the speaker, Sir J. D. Edgar, during last session. This riding has heretofore given almost a two-thirds majority for the liberal candidate.

Berthier, vacated by the appointment of Mr. Beaudry to the position of post master of Montreal (\$4,000.) The late master was elected without opposition.

Lobiniere, also vacated by the appointment of a government supporter to office. Grit majority over 400.

Sherbrooke, vacated by the death of Hon. W. B. Ives, conservative. Last conservative majority 257.

Labellie, vacated by the resignation of Mr. Bourassa, liberal, as a protest against the offer of the first contingent. Bourassa's majority was 469. He is again a candidate.

Chambly and Vercheres, vacated by the death of Hon. C. A. Godfrin, member without office in the Laurier cabinet. Mr. Godfrin defeated Hon. L. O. Tallon by 494 majority.

It will be seen that the liberal conservatives have only one seat to lose, and that except in Winnipeg, the chances would seem to be against a loss of seats by the government. These by-elections will take place in January.

ONE OF TARTE'S DISCIPLES.

The possible eighth by-election is in Laprarrie and Napierville. This constituency is represented by Mr. Monet, a French speaking lawyer, who is young, ambitious and clever. Mr. Monet read with attention the first declaration made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, wherein the premier said that no contingent would or could be sent without the previous consent of parliament. He also read Mr. Tarte's protest against the interference of Canada in the foreign wars of the empire, and Mr. Tarte's enquiry: "What has Canada to do with the Transvaal?" In the simplicity of his ingenious youth, Mr. Monet accepted these doctrines and allowed them to sink into his heart. When the premier, sent out the first contingent, Mr. Monet was shocked. But Mr. Tarte at once called a meeting at St. Vincent de Paul, and declared in his most energetic French that the government had done nothing more than to allow the men to go. He also held up the order-in-council, setting forth that the thing would not be allowed to happen again. In these assurances Mr. Monet found peace, though Mr. Bourassa, of Labellie had already resigned his seat in protest and refused to be comforted.

THE FIRST EPISTLE OF MONET.

The first contingent was too much for Monet. He begins by saying that in spite of the announcement that the first contingent was no precedent, Canada is sending a contingent, and is thus repudiating "a war which Hon. Edward Blake has qualified as unjust and oppressive." Says Mr. Monet, "It is now a contribution of blood that is demanded." He insists that "Canada had nothing to do with the causes that provoked the war," and "wants to know why he should contribute anything toward it. Then Mr. Monet sternly asks, "Why has not parliament been called," since we are assuming "military imperialism." He accuses England of "causing us to be taxed by our ministers," and complains that they seem to care less for constitutional guarantees than the soldier of George Washington. Mr. Monet's own declaration of faith is the same as that of Mr. Bourassa, the same as that recently announced by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Tarte.

"For my part," he says, "I am opposed to all contributions to the wars of the empire outside of Canada, and I will oppose such a policy in parliament if I have a seat at the next session." In conclusion Mr. Monet sets forth his idea of the future of Canada, which he seems to have learned from Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speech, or from the manifesto of the late Mr. Mercier: "I do not wish to spend a cent to tighten the ties (other than commercial) that bind us to the mother country. We have almost nothing in common with the old continent. I am a Canadian, and my idea is to see Canada take rank among the independent nations as soon as she is sufficiently developed by the vitality, population and immensity of our natural resources. In order to reach this end we want all our revenue here to develop our resources, and attract immigration, instead of sending our people as targets to South Africa." Mr. Monet claims that these views are the almost unanimous opinion of his own country, and having that assurance, he does not yet resign his seat, but will do so if twenty five liberal conservatives ask it.

A ONE SIDED OBLIGATION.

If Mr. Monet's constituents agree with him, they hold the view that Canada should accept the protection of the British army and navy until this country is strong enough to stand alone, while refusing to assist Great

Britain in defending our fellow colonists or herself. The people of Napierville and Laprarrie have not been heard from, but until proof is furnished it is hardly fair to believe that they are so contemptibly selfish and cowardly as their representative reports them to be. If we say that the British Empire is nothing to us, we should be manly enough to say also that we are nothing to the British Empire. But again it is only fair to say that the Monet of today is only the echo of the Tarte of yesterday, and the Laurier of the day before. If only Mr. Monet had added that he always preferred the Yankee dollar to the English shilling his letter would be a fair synopsis of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's famous Boston speech.

THE PAY OF THE SOLDIER.

When the house meets Sir Charles Tupper will at once propose that the Canadians serving in Africa shall be paid by Canada, and not be chargeable to the home government, which has an enormous financial burden to bear in connection with this war. The opposition leader has already announced his intention, but it is not unlikely that the government will be ahead of him. Sir Wilfrid has adopted Sir Charles' "business is business" advice, now is the time to ask for local votes and now is the time to press for appointments. Now is the time to demand the fulfillment of promises. The day is coming when the Laurier government will not be in a position to attend to these matters.

AN ELECTION SESSION.

It will be a great session for money votes. "Elections are not made with prayers," and this will be the last session to provide campaign appropriations. We shall have a great list of public works, a fine schedule of railway subsidies, and a splendid series of votes in the departments of Mr. Sifton and Sir Louis Davies. If one may offer "business is business" advice, now is the time to ask for local votes and now is the time to press for appointments. Now is the time to demand the fulfillment

of promises. The day is coming when the Laurier government will not be in a position to attend to these matters. CHANGES IN THE MINISTRY. The report that Mr. Tarte and Sir Henry Joly are about to retire from the cabinet is given in some journals friendly to the government. There is reason to believe that Sir Henry may be crowded out, but it is a matter of arrangement, never was suspected of a disposition toward booting. For this reason, perhaps, he has no influence and no pull. He is French, but he is not a Catholic, and Mr. Tarte, when he speaks in Quebec of the French element in the cabinet, always omits the name of Joly. It is suggested that Sir Henry Joly may be made speaker of the senate, and that his place be filled by appointment of a Tarte man. Mr. Tarte is in bad health. If he steps out it will be because he is not physically strong enough to stand the strain. But in any case his retirement will only be temporary, in case the regains strength. It is possible that he may go to France as high commissioner, or chief commissioner for Canada at the expiration returning next summer in time to organize the campaign. Sir Wilfrid will not go to the country without Mr. Tarte's consent. The next best man is Mr. Pasqua, of Baie des Chaleurs railway fame, the man who got \$100,000 in cold cash for the use of his influence with the Laurier government in securing the payment to Mr. Armstrong of a \$175,000 claim. A man who can get fifty cents for a cent's commission for collecting an honest debt from a government must have rare gifts. It is a matter of arrangement, never was suspected of a disposition toward booting. For this reason, perhaps, he has no influence and no pull. He is French, but he is not a Catholic, and Mr. Tarte, when he speaks in Quebec of the French element in the cabinet, always omits the name of Joly. It is suggested that Sir Henry Joly may be made speaker of the senate, and that his place be filled by appointment of a Tarte man. Mr. Tarte is in bad health. If he steps out it will be because he is not physically strong enough to stand the strain. But in any case his retirement will only be temporary, in case the regains strength. It is possible that he may go to France as high commissioner, or chief commissioner for Canada at the expiration returning next summer in time to organize the campaign. Sir Wilfrid will not go to the country without Mr. Tarte's consent. The next best man is Mr. Pasqua, of Baie des Chaleurs railway fame, the man who got \$100,000 in cold cash for the use of his influence with the Laurier government in securing the payment to Mr. Armstrong of a \$175,000 claim. A man who can get fifty cents for a cent's commission for collecting an honest debt from a government must have rare gifts. It is a matter of arrangement, never was suspected of a disposition toward booting. For this reason, perhaps, he has no influence and no pull. He is French, but he is not a Catholic, and Mr. Tarte, when he speaks in Quebec of the French element in the cabinet, always omits the name of Joly. It is suggested that Sir Henry Joly may be made speaker of the senate, and that his place be filled by appointment of a Tarte man. Mr. Tarte is in bad health. If he steps out it will be because he is not physically strong enough to stand the strain. But in any case his retirement will only be temporary, in case the regains strength. It is possible that he may go to France as high commissioner, or chief commissioner for Canada at the expiration returning next summer in time to organize the campaign. Sir Wilfrid will not go to the country without Mr. Tarte's consent. The next best man is Mr. Pasqua, of Baie des Chaleurs railway fame, the man who got \$100,000 in cold cash for the use of his influence with the Laurier government in securing the payment to Mr. Armstrong of a \$175,000 claim. A man who can get fifty cents for a cent's commission for collecting an honest debt from a government must have rare gifts. It is a matter of arrangement, never was suspected of a disposition toward booting. For this reason, perhaps, he has no influence and no pull. He is French, but he is not a Catholic, and Mr. Tarte, when he speaks in Quebec of the French element in the cabinet, always omits the name of Joly. It is suggested that Sir Henry Joly may be made speaker of the senate, and that his place be filled by appointment of a Tarte man. Mr. Tarte is in bad health. If he steps out it will be because he is not physically strong enough to stand the strain. But in any case his retirement will only be temporary, in case the regains strength. It is possible that he may go to France as high commissioner, or chief commissioner for Canada at the expiration returning next summer in time to organize the campaign. Sir Wilfrid will not go to the country without Mr. Tarte's consent. The next best man is Mr. Pasqua, of Baie des Chaleurs railway fame, the man who got \$100,000 in cold cash for the use of his influence with the Laurier government in securing the payment to Mr. Armstrong of a \$175,000 claim. A man who can get fifty cents for a cent's commission for collecting an honest debt from a government must have rare gifts. It is a matter of arrangement, never was suspected of a disposition toward booting. For this reason, perhaps, he has no influence and no pull. He is French, but he is not a Catholic, and Mr. Tarte, when he speaks in Quebec of the French element in the cabinet, always omits the name of Joly. It is suggested that Sir Henry Joly may be made speaker of the senate, and that his place be filled by appointment of a Tarte man. Mr. Tarte is in bad health. If he steps out it will be because he is not physically strong enough to stand the strain. But in any case his retirement will only be temporary, in case the regains strength. It is possible that he may go to France as high commissioner, or chief commissioner for Canada at the expiration returning next summer in time to organize the campaign. Sir Wilfrid will not go to the country without Mr. Tarte's consent. The next best man is Mr. Pasqua, of Baie des Chaleurs railway fame, the man who got \$100,000 in cold cash for the use of his influence with the Laurier government in securing the payment to Mr. Armstrong of a \$175,000 claim. A man who can get fifty cents for a cent's commission for collecting an honest debt from a government must have rare gifts. It is a matter of arrangement, never was suspected of a disposition toward booting. For this reason, perhaps, he has no influence and no pull. He is French, but he is not a Catholic, and Mr. Tarte, when he speaks in Quebec of the French element in the cabinet, always omits the name of Joly. It is suggested that Sir Henry Joly may be made speaker of the senate, and that his place be filled by appointment of a Tarte man. Mr. Tarte is in bad health. If he steps out it will be because he is not physically strong enough to stand the strain. But in any case his retirement will only be temporary, in case the regains strength. It is possible that he may go to France as high commissioner, or chief commissioner for Canada at the expiration returning next summer in time to organize the campaign. Sir Wilfrid will not go to the country without Mr. Tarte's consent. The next best man is Mr. Pasqua, of Baie des Chaleurs railway fame, the man who got \$100,000 in cold cash for the use of his influence with the Laurier government in securing the payment to Mr. Armstrong of a \$175,000 claim. A man who can get fifty cents for a cent's commission for collecting an honest debt from a government must have rare gifts. It is a matter of arrangement, never was suspected of a disposition toward booting. For this reason, perhaps, he has no influence and no pull. He is French, but he is not a Catholic, and Mr. Tarte, when he speaks in Quebec of the French element in the cabinet, always omits the name of Joly. It is suggested that Sir Henry Joly may be made speaker of the senate, and that his place be filled by appointment of a Tarte man. Mr. Tarte is in bad health. If he steps out it will be because he is not physically strong enough to stand the strain. But in any case his retirement will only be temporary, in case the regains strength. It is possible that he may go to France as high commissioner, or chief commissioner for Canada at the expiration returning next summer in time to organize the campaign. Sir Wilfrid will not go to the country without Mr. Tarte's consent. The next best man is Mr. Pasqua, of Baie des Chaleurs railway fame, the man who got \$100,000 in cold cash for the use of his influence with the Laurier government in securing the payment to Mr. Armstrong of a \$175,000 claim. A man who can get fifty cents for a cent's commission for collecting an honest debt from a government must have rare gifts. It is a matter of arrangement, never was suspected of a disposition toward booting. For this reason, perhaps, he has no influence and no pull. He is French, but he is not a Catholic, and Mr. Tarte, when he speaks in Quebec of the French element in the cabinet, always omits the name of Joly. It is suggested that Sir Henry Joly may be made speaker of the senate, and that his place be filled by appointment of a Tarte man. Mr. Tarte is in bad health. If he steps out it will be because he is not physically strong enough to stand the strain. But in any case his retirement will only be temporary, in case the regains strength. It is possible that he may go to France as high commissioner, or chief commissioner for Canada at the expiration returning next summer in time to organize the campaign. Sir Wilfrid will not go to the country without Mr. Tarte's consent. The next best man is Mr. Pasqua, of Baie des Chaleurs railway fame, the man who got \$100,000 in cold cash for the use of his influence with the Laurier government in securing the payment to Mr. Armstrong of a \$175,000 claim. A man who can get fifty cents for a cent's commission for collecting an honest debt from a government must have rare gifts. It is a matter of arrangement, never was suspected of a disposition toward booting. For this reason, perhaps, he has no influence and no pull. He is French, but he is not a Catholic, and Mr. Tarte, when he speaks in Quebec of the French element in the cabinet, always omits the name of Joly. It is suggested that Sir Henry Joly may be made speaker of the senate, and that his place be filled by appointment of a Tarte man. Mr. Tarte is in bad health. If he steps out it will be because he is not physically strong enough to stand the strain. But in any case his retirement will only be temporary, in case the regains strength. It is possible that he may go to France as high commissioner, or chief commissioner for Canada at the expiration returning next summer in time to organize the campaign. Sir Wilfrid will not go to the country without Mr. Tarte's consent. The next best man is Mr. Pasqua, of Baie des Chaleurs railway fame, the man who got \$100,000 in cold cash for the use of his influence with the Laurier government in securing the payment to Mr. Armstrong of a \$175,000 claim. A man who can get fifty cents for a cent's commission for collecting an honest debt from a government must have rare gifts. It is a matter of arrangement, never was suspected of a disposition toward booting. For this reason, perhaps, he has no influence and no pull. He is French, but he is not a Catholic, and Mr. Tarte, when he speaks in Quebec of the French element in the cabinet, always omits the name of Joly. It is suggested that Sir Henry Joly may be made speaker of the senate, and that his place be filled by appointment of a Tarte man. Mr. Tarte is in bad health. If he steps out it will be because he is not physically strong enough to stand the strain. But in any case his retirement will only be temporary, in case the regains strength. It is possible that he may go to France as high commissioner, or chief commissioner for Canada at the expiration returning next summer in time to organize the campaign. Sir Wilfrid will not go to the country without Mr. Tarte's consent. The next best man is Mr. Pasqua, of Baie des Chaleurs railway fame, the man who got \$100,000 in cold cash for the use of his influence with the Laurier government in securing the payment to Mr. Armstrong of a \$175,000 claim. A man who can get fifty cents for a cent's commission for collecting an honest debt from a government must have rare gifts. It is a matter of arrangement, never was suspected of a disposition toward booting. For this reason, perhaps, he has no influence and no pull. He is French, but he is not a Catholic, and Mr. Tarte, when he speaks in Quebec of the French element in the cabinet, always omits the name of Joly. It is suggested that Sir Henry Joly may be made speaker of the senate, and that his place be filled by appointment of a Tarte man. Mr. Tarte is in bad health. If he steps out it will be because he is not physically strong enough to stand the strain. But in any case his retirement will only be temporary, in case the regains strength. It is possible that he may go to France as high commissioner, or chief commissioner for Canada at the expiration returning next summer in time to organize the campaign. Sir Wilfrid will not go to the country without Mr. Tarte's consent. The next best man is Mr. Pasqua, of Baie des Chaleurs railway fame, the man who got \$100,000 in cold cash for the use of his influence with the Laurier government in securing the payment to Mr. Armstrong of a \$175,000 claim. A man who can get fifty cents for a cent's commission for collecting an honest debt from a government must have rare gifts. It is a matter of arrangement, never was suspected of a disposition toward booting. For this reason, perhaps, he has no influence and no pull. He is French, but he is not a Catholic, and Mr. Tarte, when he speaks in Quebec of the French element in the cabinet, always omits the name of Joly. It is suggested that Sir Henry Joly may be made speaker of the senate, and that his place be filled by appointment of a Tarte man. Mr. Tarte is in bad health. If he steps out it will be because he is not physically strong enough to stand the strain. But in any case his retirement will only be temporary, in case the regains strength. It is possible that he may go to France as high commissioner, or chief commissioner for Canada at the expiration returning next summer in time to organize the campaign. Sir Wilfrid will not go to the country without Mr. Tarte's consent. The next best man is Mr. Pasqua, of Baie des Chaleurs railway fame, the man who got \$100,000 in cold cash for the use of his influence with the Laurier government in securing the payment to Mr. Armstrong of a \$175,000 claim. A man who can get fifty cents for a cent's commission for collecting an honest debt from a government must have rare gifts. It is a matter of arrangement, never was suspected of a disposition toward booting. For this reason, perhaps, he has no influence and no pull. He is French, but he is not a Catholic, and Mr. Tarte, when he speaks in Quebec of the French element in the cabinet, always omits the name of Joly. It is suggested that Sir Henry Joly may be made speaker of the senate, and that his place be filled by appointment of a Tarte man. Mr. Tarte is in bad health. If he steps out it will be because he is not physically strong enough to stand the strain. But in any case his retirement will only be temporary, in case the regains strength. It is possible that he may go to France as high commissioner, or chief commissioner for Canada at the expiration returning next summer in time to organize the campaign. Sir Wilfrid will not go to the country without Mr. Tarte's consent. The next best man is Mr. Pasqua, of Baie des Chaleurs railway fame, the man who got \$100,000 in cold cash for the use of his influence with the Laurier government in securing the payment to Mr. Armstrong of a \$175,000 claim. A man who can get fifty cents for a cent's commission for collecting an honest debt from a government must have rare gifts. It is a matter of arrangement, never was suspected of a disposition toward booting. For this reason, perhaps, he has no influence and no pull. He is French, but he is not a Catholic, and Mr. Tarte, when he speaks in Quebec of the French element in the cabinet, always omits the name of Joly. It is suggested that Sir Henry Joly may be made speaker of the senate, and that his place be filled by appointment of a Tarte man. Mr. Tarte is in bad health. If he steps out it will be because he is not physically strong enough to stand the strain. But in any case his retirement will only be temporary, in case the regains strength. It is possible that he may go to France as high commissioner, or chief commissioner for Canada at the expiration returning next summer in time to organize the campaign. Sir Wilfrid will not go to the country without Mr. Tarte's consent. The next best man is Mr. Pasqua, of Baie des Chaleurs railway fame, the man who got \$100,000 in cold cash for the use of his influence with the Laurier government in securing the payment to Mr. Armstrong of a \$175,000 claim. A man who can get fifty cents for a cent's commission for collecting an honest debt from a government must have rare gifts. It is a matter of arrangement, never was suspected of a disposition toward booting. For this reason, perhaps, he has no influence and no pull. He is French, but he is not a Catholic, and Mr. Tarte, when he speaks in Quebec of the French element in the cabinet, always omits the name of Joly. It is suggested that Sir Henry Joly may be made speaker of the senate, and that his place be filled by appointment of a Tarte man. Mr. Tarte is in bad health. If he steps out it will be because he is not physically strong enough to stand the strain. But in any case his retirement will only be temporary, in case the regains strength. It is possible that he may go to France as high commissioner, or chief commissioner for Canada at the expiration returning next summer in time to organize the campaign. Sir Wilfrid will not go to the country without Mr. Tarte's consent. The next best man is Mr. Pasqua, of Baie des Chaleurs railway fame, the man who got \$100,000 in cold cash for the use of his influence with the Laurier government in securing the payment to Mr. Armstrong of a \$175,000 claim. A man who can get fifty cents for a cent's commission for collecting an honest debt from a government must have rare gifts. It is a matter of arrangement, never was suspected of a disposition toward booting. For this reason, perhaps, he has no influence and no pull. He is French, but he is not a Catholic, and Mr. Tarte, when he speaks in Quebec of the French element in the cabinet, always omits the name of Joly. It is suggested that Sir Henry Joly may be made speaker of the senate, and that his place be filled by appointment of a Tarte man. Mr. Tarte is in bad health. If he steps out it will be because he is not physically strong enough to stand the strain. But in any case his retirement will only be temporary, in case the regains strength. It is possible that he may go to France as high commissioner, or chief commissioner for Canada at the expiration returning next summer in time to organize the campaign. Sir Wilfrid will not go to the country without Mr. Tarte's consent. The next best man is Mr. Pasqua, of Baie des Chaleurs railway fame, the man who got \$100,000 in cold cash for the use of his influence with the Laurier government in securing the payment to Mr. Armstrong of a \$175,000 claim. A man who can get fifty cents for a cent's commission for collecting an honest debt from a government must have rare gifts. It is a matter of arrangement, never was suspected of a disposition toward booting. For this reason, perhaps, he has no influence and no pull. He is French, but he is not a Catholic, and Mr. Tarte, when he speaks in Quebec of the French element in the cabinet, always omits the name of Joly. It is suggested that Sir Henry Joly may be made speaker of the senate, and that his place be filled by appointment of a Tarte man. Mr. Tarte is in bad health. If he steps out it will be because he is not physically strong enough to stand the strain. But in any case his retirement will only be temporary, in case the regains strength. It is possible that he may go to France as high commissioner, or chief commissioner for Canada at the expiration returning next summer in time to organize the campaign. Sir Wilfrid will not go to the country without Mr. Tarte's consent. The next best man is Mr. Pasqua, of Baie des Chaleurs railway fame, the man who got \$100,000 in cold cash for the use of his influence with the Laurier government in securing the payment to Mr. Armstrong of a \$175,000 claim. A man who can get fifty cents for a cent's commission for collecting an honest debt from a government must have rare gifts. It is a matter of arrangement, never was suspected of a disposition toward booting. For this reason, perhaps, he has no influence and no pull. He is French, but he is not a Catholic, and Mr. Tarte, when he speaks in Quebec of the French element in the cabinet, always omits the name of Joly. It is suggested that Sir Henry Joly may be made speaker of the senate, and that his place be filled by appointment of a Tarte man. Mr. Tarte is in bad health. If he steps out it will be because he is not physically strong enough to stand the strain. But in any case his retirement will only be temporary, in case the regains strength. It is possible that he may go to France as high commissioner, or chief commissioner for Canada at the expiration returning next summer in time to organize the campaign. Sir Wilfrid will not go to the country without Mr. Tarte's consent. The next best man is Mr. Pasqua, of Baie des Chaleurs railway fame, the man who got \$100,000 in cold cash for the use of his influence with the Laurier government in securing the payment to Mr. Armstrong of a \$175,000 claim. A man who can get fifty cents for a cent's commission for collecting an honest debt from a government must have rare gifts. It is a matter of arrangement, never was suspected of a disposition toward booting. For this reason, perhaps, he has no influence and no pull. He is French, but he is not a Catholic, and Mr. Tarte, when he speaks in Quebec of the French element in the cabinet, always omits the name of Joly. It is suggested that Sir Henry Joly may be made speaker of the senate, and that his place be filled by appointment of a Tarte man. Mr. Tarte is in bad health. If he steps out it will be because he is not physically strong enough to stand the strain. But in any case his retirement will only be temporary, in case the regains strength. It is possible that he may go to France as high commissioner, or chief commissioner for Canada at the expiration returning next summer in time to organize the campaign. Sir Wilfrid will not go to the country without Mr. Tarte's consent. The next best man is Mr. Pasqua, of Baie des Chaleurs railway fame, the man who got \$100,000 in cold cash for the use of his influence with the Laurier government in securing the payment to Mr. Armstrong of a \$175,000 claim. A man who can get fifty cents for a cent's commission for collecting an honest debt from a government must have rare gifts. It is a matter of arrangement, never was suspected of a disposition toward booting. For this reason, perhaps, he has no influence and no pull. He is French, but he is not a Catholic, and Mr. Tarte, when he speaks in Quebec of the French element in the cabinet, always omits the name of Joly. It is suggested that Sir Henry Joly may be made speaker of the senate, and that his place be filled by appointment of a Tarte man. Mr. Tarte is in bad health. If he steps out it will be because he is not physically strong enough to stand the strain. But in any case his retirement will only be temporary, in case the regains strength. It is possible that he may go to France as high commissioner, or chief commissioner for Canada at the expiration returning next summer in time to organize the campaign. Sir Wilfrid will not go to the country without Mr. Tarte's consent. The next best man is Mr. Pasqua, of Baie des Chaleurs railway fame, the man who got \$100,000 in cold cash for the use of his influence with the Laurier government in securing the payment to Mr. Armstrong of a \$175,000 claim. A man who can get fifty cents for a cent's commission for collecting an honest debt from a government must have rare gifts. It is a matter of arrangement, never was suspected of a disposition toward booting. For this reason, perhaps, he has no influence and no pull. He is French, but he is not a Catholic, and Mr. Tarte, when he speaks in Quebec of the French element in the cabinet, always omits the name of Joly. It is suggested that Sir Henry Joly may be made speaker of the senate, and that his place be filled by appointment of a Tarte man. Mr. Tarte is in bad health. If he steps out it will be because he is not physically strong enough to stand the strain. But in any case his retirement will only be temporary, in case the regains strength. It is possible that he may go to France as high commissioner, or chief commissioner for Canada at the expiration returning next summer in time to organize the campaign. Sir Wilfrid will not go to the country without Mr. Tarte's consent. The next best man is Mr. Pasqua, of Baie des Chaleurs railway fame, the man who got \$100,000 in cold cash for the use of his influence with the Laurier government in securing the payment to Mr. Armstrong of a \$175,000 claim. A man who can get fifty cents for a cent's commission for collecting an honest debt from a government must have rare gifts. It is a matter of arrangement, never was suspected of a disposition toward booting. For this reason, perhaps, he has no influence and no pull. He is French, but he is not a Catholic, and Mr. Tarte, when he speaks in Quebec of the French element in the cabinet, always omits the name of Joly. It is suggested that Sir Henry Joly may be made speaker of the senate, and that his place be filled by appointment of a Tarte man. Mr. Tarte is in bad health. If he steps out it will be because he is not physically strong enough to stand the strain. But in any case his retirement will only be temporary, in case the regains strength. It is possible that he may go to France as high commissioner, or chief commissioner for Canada at the expiration returning next summer in time to organize the campaign. Sir Wilfrid will not go to the country without Mr. Tarte's consent. The next best man is Mr. Pasqua, of Baie des Chaleurs railway fame, the man who got \$100,000 in cold cash for the use of his influence with the Laurier government in securing the payment to Mr. Armstrong of a \$175,000 claim. A man who can get fifty cents for a cent's commission for collecting an honest debt from a government must have rare gifts. It is a matter of arrangement, never was suspected of a disposition toward booting. For this reason, perhaps, he has no influence and no pull. He is French, but he is not a Catholic, and Mr. Tarte, when he speaks in Quebec of the French element in the cabinet, always omits the name of Joly. It is suggested that Sir Henry Joly may be made speaker of the senate, and that his place be filled by appointment of a Tarte man. Mr. Tarte is in bad health. If he steps out it will be because he is not physically strong enough to stand the strain. But in any case his retirement will only be temporary, in case the regains strength. It is possible that he may go to France as high commissioner, or chief commissioner for Canada at the expiration returning next summer in time to organize the campaign. Sir Wilfrid will not go to the country without Mr. Tarte's consent. The next best man is Mr. Pasqua, of Baie des Chaleurs railway fame, the man who got \$100,000 in cold cash for the use of his influence with the Laurier government in securing the payment to Mr. Armstrong of a \$175,000 claim. A man who can get fifty cents for a cent's commission for collecting an honest debt from a government must have rare gifts. It is a matter of arrangement, never was suspected of a disposition toward booting. For this reason, perhaps, he has no influence and no pull. He is French, but he is not a Catholic, and Mr. Tarte, when he speaks in Quebec of the French element in the cabinet, always omits the name of Joly. It is suggested that Sir Henry Joly may be made speaker of the senate, and that his place be filled by appointment of a Tarte man. Mr. Tarte is in bad health. If he steps out it will be because he is not physically strong enough to stand the strain. But in any case his retirement will only be temporary, in case the regains strength. It is possible that he may go to France as high commissioner, or chief commissioner for Canada at the expiration returning next summer in time to organize the campaign. Sir Wilfrid will not go to the country without Mr. Tarte's consent. The next best man is Mr. Pasqua, of Baie des Chaleurs railway fame, the man who got \$100,000 in cold cash for the use of his influence with the Laurier government in securing the payment to Mr. Armstrong of a \$175,000 claim. A man who can get fifty cents for a cent's commission for collecting an honest debt from a government must have rare gifts. It is a matter of arrangement, never was suspected of a disposition toward booting. For this reason, perhaps, he has no influence and no pull. He is French, but he is not a Catholic, and Mr. Tarte, when he speaks in Quebec of the French element in the cabinet, always omits the name of Joly. It is suggested that Sir Henry Joly may be made speaker of the senate, and that his place be filled by appointment of a Tarte man. Mr. Tarte is in bad health. If he steps out it will be because he is not physically strong enough to stand the strain. But in any case his retirement will only be temporary, in case the regains strength. It is possible that he may go to France as high commissioner, or chief commissioner for Canada at the expiration returning next summer in time to organize the campaign. Sir Wilfrid will not go to the country without Mr. Tarte's consent. The next best man is Mr. Pasqua