I picture for him a egret that I am not

with him.

N'S TRIBUTE. John were not foruty to the soldier hem took the inititing to be asked to committee, and the was most enthusieach man after inian at Quebec will Capt. Jones with a neatly made housefitted with needles, and scissors. To required several the work was most the housewife being with ribbons of red, apt. Jones was most ession of appreciaand useful gifts. It t a committee of the presentation at as the soldier boys way of carrying the accoutrements till ec it was decided to rd to that city. With ket testament for briar pipe and supacco. The pocket e gift of the B. and esented at the soladies through the ohn E. Irvine. The forward a lot of quers, dominoes and and a lot of books. er useful literature.

BSCRIPTIONS.

friends.

nd is now in the The chief collection

disposal was limit-

did splendid work,

appreciated by the

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ERICTON.

Oct. 25.-The twenf No. 4, R. R. C. I., ven places in the ontingent for the the Canada Eastthis afternoon for where they will of the contingent men are now or tation, marching to 1st battalion band. nied by all their streets all along the are thronged with d of citizens, who them a memorable depot. Capt. Carfar as Chatham detachment. This were assembled in and were fittingly pt. Carpenter, who h a pipe and a packcco in his own bend Mrs. Hemming, Mrs. and Miss a package of conncentrated meats. re each a pocke James McLearn with a tin of fine

Page Seven.)

Guarantee a Cure or refund the money rbaroot cures per-nently all diseases sing from impure od, and all diseases of a Liver, Kidney and mach. Write for free money.

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hich single medicine I abroad with me, as aerally useful, to the thers, I should say ver travel without it, ability to the relief of ple ailments forms its

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95 to us, with name of your nearest express offices and we will send this water you to examine. It is one, gold-plated, dust press handsomely engraved, his offices with American model? jewelled the mental of the press of the period of the press of the press of the press again in a period of the press again to send the press of the press again to the press again to the press again the press again to the press again the press ag

SIR CHARLES TUPPER

States His Position on the Transvaal Question.

The Liberal Conservative Chieftain Sounds a Stirring Patriotic Note

In Favor of Having Canada Adequately Represented in South Africa by a Force Paid by the Dominion - Extract from His Great Speech at Massey Hall, Toronto, October 21st.

an outburst of applause, lasting for several minutes. He said: I desire in the first place to thank you out of the bottom of my heart for the kind and flattering reception I have received here tonight. They say that everything comes to him who waits and on the last occasion that I had the honor of standing on this platform I met with a somewhat different reception. (Laughter.) I entertained no doubt in that hour of discomfiture that the time would come when I should receive at the hands of an even greater assembly in this building such a reception as you have given me tonight. I have come here to make a party speech, but before I deal with party questions I venture to ask you to permit me to refer for a few minutes to a question that is not a party question, but a rational question, in which all parties are alike interested, and in which I hope all parties will take an equal interest. I desire in the first place reverently to thank God for the great victory which has been vouchsafed by Providence to British arms at Glen coe. (Cheers.) I dare say you know that the parliament of Canada, by a ananimous vote of both houses, expressed their deep sympathy with the grievances suffered by the Uitlanders and their hope that Her Majesty's government would not ahandon struggle to secure redress for those grievances. I may say that a repre-sentative of South Africa visited not only London but Ottawa, and I had an opportunity of learning from that gentleman the position of British subfects in the Transvaal. I was asked by him if I would give expression to hese views, as I had already to some extent done on the floor of the house LAURIER'S LOST OPPORTUNITY. of commons, by moving a resolution. I said at once that nothing would give me greater pleasure if I thought that was the best way of serving the interests of the loyal British subjects in the country, but I did not think so. advised him to go to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and explain to him the great importance of coming to the aid of the imperial government and showing the sympathy of Canada with the parent state in the emergency, and I

having that object in view. (Ap-A PATRIOTIC STAND.

asked him to assure the leader of the

government that he would find in my

self a warm supporter and advocate

of any measure that he might take

Nothing more was done for some little time, and after I received a copy of the Star newspaper containing a very important telegram from London indicating in my judgment the great importance of Canada acting without delay, I crossed the floor to the prime minister and told him I thought the time had come when it was the absolute duty of the Canadian parliament to act. He read the telegram with attention, and said to me: "On Monday I will move a resolution, and I will ask you to second it, having in view the objects which you state." I said: "It will be impossible for me to do that, because I am expected to address a great mass meeting in Toronto on Monday afternoon." He said: "I Will send you a copy of the resolution, and you must write me a letter, which I can read on the floor of the house." I said I would do so with great pleasure. Subsequently I received a copy of the resolution, and I wrote a letter, which he read on the floor of the house, when Mr. Foster, in my absence, seconded the resolution. That resolution and the subsequent resolution of the senate in my judgment committed both branches of parliament to the heartiest sympathy with the Uitlanders, and contained a pledge of our great desire to support and sustain Her Majesty's government in such measures as might be found necessary to redress the wrongs under which they suffered. (Cheers.) I may say that shortly before that occurred Colonel Hughes, a member of the house of commons, drew the attention of the prime minister and parliament to the action of Queensland in having voted to send a contingent to support Her Majesty's government in the Transvaal. But the prime minister did not receive that communication and that expression of hope by Col. Hughes that the parliament of Canada would take similar action with quite the warmth that I thought was desirable. He said he hoped that there would be no war, and that without resorting to war means would be found that would be effective in ac-

complishing the object in view

SIR WILFRID'S HESITANCY. I took the opportunity at once of saying that if there was no war it would be because peace would be attained by the remarkable indications of unity of all parties and classes in Great Britain on the question, and that in my judgment nothing was more calculated to prevent a resort to arms than the course that Queensland had adopted, and if adopted by the other great outlying portions of the empire, would serve to show those who were had to deal not only with the British

Sir Charles Tupper was greeted with | led to make a rapid visit to the mother country about the time the house rose but when I returned I went to Halifax to fulfil an engagement to deliver an address at the provincial exhibition, and, being satisfied that war was inevitable, I there took the opportunity of giving to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his government and the people of Canada the assurance that if the govern ment acted as I thought the honor and interests of Canada required in this emergency, they could rely upon the heartlest support I could give them. and I believed the resolution passed by parliament had reflected the sober second thought of the people of Canada, and that any action taken by the government to show that they were willing to do all that was in their power to sustain and support British arms in that struggle would meet with the hearty endorsement of the people of Canada. (Cheers.) I don't think that looked very much like a desire to make a party question of this. I think that volunteering my statement before any question had arisen in regard to this was the best evidence I could give that whenever and wherever I thought the interests of Canada were at stake I was ready to give a hearty support to the government, strongly as on general questions I was opposed to them. At Yarmouth I learned that on October 4th the prime minister, publication in the Globe, had given expression to the view that he had no ower, that he would be violating pariamentary practice and principle, and that in fact he was precluded by the constitution of the country from takng part in regard to sending aid to the British government in the Trans-

> I saw that announcement with very great regret, with the deepest regret, because I thought Sir Wilfrid Laurier had lost the greatest and finest opportunity that had ever been presented in his life of showing that the fervid declarations of loyalty which he had proclaimed of Canada to the interests of Great Britain on the occasion of the great jubilee were absolutely sincere. (Cheers.) I felt that he was losing the opportunity of a lifetime of showing that Canada, the brightest jewel in the great questions as that in which they were engaged. I immediately sat down and wrote a telegram to the prime adian volunteers to aid her majesty's him that a friend of mine had offered to meet a very important part of the obligation L providing for any casu- He favored me with the letter from alty that might occur in such a strugthis large responsibility in the greatest part of the obligations that would be involved. I pledged him my hearty support if he would adopt such a polthe leader of the government of Canada took the position that he was precluded by parliamentary practice from adopting the course of sending a Cangave the best assurance I could give asking the government of Canada to that in her majesty's loyal and constitutional opposition he would meet with no embarrassment in adopting the course I considered most eminently parliamentary and most eminently proper. (Applause.) I may say that the view that Sir Wilfrid Laurier announced in the Globe newspaper on the date of October 4th was in my judgment entirely fallacious. The government are ordinarily obliged to have an appropriation by parliament before they expend public money, but the pariamentary practice in England, as in Canada, is that where a sudden and unforseen emergency arises the government have power to obtain the necessary funds by order-in-council

signed by the governor general. A FALSE POSITION.

The absolute dictum laid down by the prime minister can have no foundation. Suppose a raid from any scurce were made upon Canada, is carliament to be called together before it can be resisted? (Laughter.) Do you mean to tell me that Canada is powerless to act in any matter without calling parliament togethera long and expensive process, in which more money would probably be expended than in discharging the duty devolves upon them? But, thank Providence, government is clothed with absolute power and authority to deal promptly and energetically in such matters, if it does involve an appropriation. Of course they become responsible to parliament, and that was the reason, without a moment's hesitation, I gave him the opportunity to feel that the opposition would not obstruct him, because he was sustained by the assurance of their hearty support. I am very glad to know that the prime minister is not beyond being instructed, that there resisting British authority that they are occasion on which he is willing to admit that he has made a very great Islands, but with the mother country error. That admission was made when supported by all the outlying portions it was seen that public sentiment in of the empire. (Cheers.) I was compel-

end, and he at once rejected the doctrine that he had laid down that he had no power and would do nothing of this kind, because he had no authority to do it without assembling parliament, and every person knew that the time expended in summoning parliament would render it not only to them the rue position which the people of Canada occurried towards the futile, but worse than futile, because you would incur large expenditure without any result. Under these cir-cumstances I am glad to find that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was willing to admit that he was not quite infallible—(laughter)—that he had misunderstood and misinterpreted the British parliamentary system when he took the ground that he did. When the next announcement was made, that Canada would merely equip and send to South Africa a contingent, I thought that again he was making a most singular and incomprehensible mistake. I at once addressed to him a letter, a courteous letter I think it was, at all events it was intended to be so, in which I begged to assure him of the hearty support of myself and the country, so far as I was able to

been closely associated with the public men of Great Britain for a number of years, and during my residence there I did everything in my power to convey people of Canada occupied towards the mother country. When I pointed out to the British statesmen that there was no portion of Canada which the imperial government could not rely upon in time of trouble, I was met by the statement that "you have two milMons of French Catholics in Canada. Supposing we had differences with France, could they be depended upon?" I met it by saying that French Canadians were not surpassed in loyalty by any of her majesty's subjects in any part of her dominions. I told them that the statement made by Archbishop Tache that "the last gun in defence of British rule in America would be fired from the Citadel of Quebec by a French Canadian" was virtually true nost magnificent description. Thoutoday. I pointed out a thing they did sands of people thronged the platnot appreciate. I pointed out that the form. No. 1 Co., 93rd battalion, lined

HANDS ACROSS THE SEA.

(Continued from Page Six.)

AT CHATHAM.

CHATHAM, N. B., Oct. 25.-The neeting of citizens called by Mayor Winslow, held at the council chamer last night, wab well attended. Patriotic speeches were made and liberal subscriptions given to the provincial volunteer fund, which now amounts to ipwards of four hundred dollars. The steamer Miramichi was charter-

ed this evening to take leading citizens. accompanied by a band, to join New castle in giving the contingent a partirg send off.

AT AMHERST. AMHERST, N. S., Oct. 25.-The reoption accorded the Nova Scotia contingent for the Transvaal on its arrival by special train here was of the

AN ARMORED TRAIN

come a prominent feature of the Transvaal war.

Armored trains are hastily constructed affairs, consisting of a locomotive and a few wagons, the engine generally being located about the middle of the train.

The wagons and locomotive are covered by boiler-plating three-quarters of an inch thick, as firmly riveted as time will allow. One of these trains was constructed at Mafeking, where there are several railway shops, the town being on the new main line from the Cape to Bulawayo.

The locomotive is the only part of the train that does not carry guns, the shots fired at short range will somesteel casing being solely to protect the

of the enemy. The remainder of the armer, however, is thickly perforated with port-holes, through which guns of varying calibre peep, the Maxim, Nordenfelt and Gatling being the most serviceable for this kind of work. The smaller holes are for the rifles of the marksmen, usually the deadlies shots in a regiment are, when possible, selected for the position. It takes an expert marksman to shoot with satisfactory results from a quickly-moving train. Usually an armored train is also supplied with a powerful searchlight, in view of a pos-

Of course the boiler tubing can offer no resistance to artillery. In fact, rifle times penetrate the plates, and to such as dynamite.

sible night attack.

The armored train has already be- mechanism of the engine from the shot meet such a possibility sand bags are often provided, as was the case in the Egyptian campaign, when the Sirdar found the armored train of great ser

The man in command of an armored train thinks first, when an emergency arises, of his engine. So long as that remains in workable condition the odds are on his side; but once the vital parts of the locomotive are damaged, the os look becomes serious, for, of course, an armored train can only carry a very small body of men, who would be quickly surrounded by the enemy, who might have hundreds or thousands. The chances are that an armored train could not be damaged. Rev. J. A. Anderson; quartette. 9.15, to such an extent unless the artfilery was used, or some powerful explosive,

judge, if he would discharge what I loyalty of the French Canadian was the platform, and as the train moved felt he owed to the honor and the in-terests of our country.

also a loyalty of religion. The Quebec in to the station patriotic airs were programme was the prompt answeres of our country.

act gave them rights and privileges played by the band. Captain Stairs from the children during a series SNEER IN BAD TASTE.

There never was a time, there never has been an occasion, when the government had an opportunity so vital and important of subserving the best interests of the people. No person who knows the position we occupy in recrown of England, was ready at all lation to the mother country can fail times and under all circumstances to to perceive that the honor and interdischarge what she believed to be and ests of Canada alike required prompt recognized to be the solemn duty of and energetic action on the part of the supporting the mother country on such government, to a greater exent than was adopted. (Applause.) I am sorry to say my letter and telegram were not received in the spirit in which minister to say that I hoped he would they were sent and couched. His reply send promptly a contingent of Can- to me was a wonderful document, saying he did not intend to be more loyal government in the Transvaal. I told than the Queen, or wiser than the secretary of state for war, or the colonial minister. That sneer was in bad taste. Mr. Chamberlain which has appeared gle, thus relieving the government of in the press, which shows that up to that hour the government of Canada had done absolutely nothing, that the imperial authorities had no intimation that we were prepared to do anycy. The moment I ascertained that thing to aid Her Majesty's government. It was simply a request that they would indicate to the people on Canada the sentiment of the imperial government entertained at the loval adian contingent to the Transvaul, I offers of support from irdividuals, and indicate to the volunteers who had expressed readiness to serve the country the grateful ecceptance by Her Majesty's government of their aid. Had that been all that was done, had it remained that that was all the government could do, England would have een grateful. The moment that the government stated that they were prepared to equip and send a force of 1,000 men they got from Mr. Chamberlain a telegram, which was read by the premier on the platform at Bowmanville, thanking them warmly for

thus acting for a second time. TARTE'S VETO

I say that I do not understand the public sentiment of the people of Canada if the mere equipment and transportation of 1,000 men to the Transvaal is to be the measure of all that we offer to the mother country, and if that is all we are willing to give. I quite understand that a member of the government had previously put his veto on the sending of a contingent. "Not a man, not a cent," said Mr. Tarte, I strongly suspect that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, when he said that his government had not the power to appropriate money for this purpose, was under the sinister influence of a man who was opposed to the sending of the contingent. I do not want to dwell on this subject. I feel that the great body of the people of Canada, without regard to race or creed, are loyal to the A greater mistake was never made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, he a Frenchman and a Roman Catholic. when he fastened on the French Canadians of Quebec by his silence in the face of such utterances as were made use of by Mr. Tarte the implication that they did not wish to go to the assistance of Great Britain, and that they were opposed to a closer union with the empire.

FRENCH CANADIAN LOYALTY. This is not the sentiment of the people of Quebec. We wish the peo- Subscribe for the "Semi-Weekly Sun."

have yet to learn that the people of ing the stay of fifteen minutes the vol-Quebec are discontented with their 'ot, unteers were beseiged by relatives or not heartily in favor of the liberty guaranteed to them under the British crown. I do not believe the utterance of a small section of the French press or the disloyal attitude of one or more of the ministers, in any way reflects the sentiments of the people of Quebec. I do not believe that the French Canadians would be backward in going to the assistance of the empire, or that in the event of trouble arising they would not stand by the country and show their loyalty. (Cheers.) PREMIER AMENABLE TO REASON.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has shown that he is willing to be taught. He has come down and now says the government has the power to equip and forward the contingent to South Africa. This change of attitude shows he is susceptible of improvement. I sincerey hope that he will take the next step and say that he is willing to assume the entire cost. (Cheers.) The conservatives will put no stone in his way in asking for an appropriation that will cover the entire expenditure of the Canadian contingent.

Such half-hearted action as has been taken can only leave Canada under a cloud. It is, I believe, the sentiment of Canada that the ernment has not discharged its duty in a thorough menner—that this great dominion, occupying the position it does in her majesty's empire, has not been fairly represented. I am glad to receive the overwhelming evidence from this great audience that I have their sympathy and support in the course I have taken in the discharge

Children Cry for CASTORIA

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S GIFT.

(Portland, Me., Press.) Montague Chamberlain, secretary of Harvard university, has a great interest in the Penobscot tribe of Indians at Old Town in this state. Many years ago Mr. Chamberlain's grandfather was taken prisoner by one of the Penobscot tribe, held in captivity for some time and finally allowed to escape. His gratitude for the kindness shown him led him eventually to devote many years to fostering the interests of the red men. His grandson has continued the family interest in the red man, one of his recent acts of kindness being the presentation of a library to the Penobscots.

SHERIFF McQUEEN'S SUCCESSOR.

Hon. H. R. Emmerson was in the city Friday evening and left this mor-ning for Dorchester to attend the funnew sheriff for Westmorland will be appointed in a few days. Among the names mentioned are those of Hon. A. D. Richard and Patrick Sweeney of Shediac, a former deputy sheriff. The salary is understood to be in the vicinity of \$1,000 and considerable doubt is expressed as to whether or not Mr. Richard would take the office.-Globe.

was received by Mayor Dickey. Durand friends for a last hand-shake.

HALIFAX CHEERED LUSTILY. HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 25 .- The Nova Scotia company of the Canadian coningent for South Africa left Halifax this afternoon for Quebec, to join the battalion there, with the cheers of thousands of citizens resounding in their ears. The company numbers 135 men. They were played to the railway station by the band of the First Leinster Regiment and the three militia bands of this city. The partings with relatives and friends were path-

General Lord Seymour addressed the company, tendering them words of encouragement and advice. Gov. Daly did the same thing, reminding them that the honor of their native country was entrusted to their keep-

GENERAL NOTES. In the crush on Dock street a mother got beside her boy, who was in the ranks, and the crowd picked them up and swept them on together to the depot, where they were swept apart. In the depot another mother got beside the car and called her son. He came to the open window, and willing arms raised her to imprint a farewell kiss upon the cheek of her boy. At New Glasgow, N. S., on Monday night, Fred Williams read in a St. John paper the story of the St. John contingent. On Tuesday night he met Major Magee on King street and told him he wanted to enlist. And on Wednesday night Fred Williams went off to the wars. He was a former

member of the 62nd Batt. At the recruiting office on the first day a man was examined and bid fair to pass until Surgeon MacLaren disthat one of his toes overlapped the other in a way that barred him out. A day or two later a man who presented himself seemed of familiar aspect. In reply to the examining officer's question, the man firmly denied that he had been there before. The examination therefore proceeded, but presently the doctor discovered something apparently wrong with one foot. The man assured him it was but a trifling injury, but a closer inspec-tion revealed a string fastened around two of the toes. When the string was cut one of the toes got up and humped itself in a way that left no doubt. It was the same old toe. The doctor was extremely sorry, but there was no help for it. The man could not be accepted.

Among the Nova Scotia, volunteers is Norman Murray, son of the editor of the Presbyterian Witness. Major Malthy went north with the oldiers. The major marched in uniform with the contingent from the drill

shed to the depot. A Seaman Hatfield, one of the volunteers from the Artillery company, has been for five years in the employ of W. H. Thorne & Co. The firm has offered to hold his place for him until

Bombardier C. Leonard Jenkins of No. 2 Co., 2rd Regt. C. A. was handed a contribution in gold from his com-Lieut. Drake of No. 2 on behalf of the

The relief fund for the New Brunswick contingent, started in Fredericton on Monday, is now in the vicinity

Colonel Vidal was dined Tuesday evening at Dr. Murray MacLaren's residence. There were present Col. Armstrong, Col. Markham, Major Sturdee, Major Magee and Surgeon Colonel Daniel.

Almost every young lady in yester-day afternoon's throng was bedecked with a silk Union Jack, or sported the red, white and blue. Soldiers of the Queen is about the

only air the small boy whistles in St. John just now.
Yesterday was the anniversary of the world-famed charge at Balaciava.

His excellence the governor general will go to Quebec to see the troops off.

SUNDAY SCHOOL PARISH CON-

On Oct. 19th inst. a convention of the Presbyterian and Methodist Sunday chools in the parish of St. Martins was held in the Presbyterian church. Two very interesting sessions were held. At 3 p. m. the chair was taken by the retiring president, Rev. J. B. Champion of Moncton. After devotional services the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Alisten Bentley, president; Geo. Richardson, vice-pres.; Lottle Carson, secretary; Miss Mary Shanklin, Miss Sarah Porter, Miss Hattie Charlton, Mrs. H. Skillen, McGregor Bentley, ex-ecutive committee. The following pro-

gramme was then rendered: 3.30, singing, greeting by the children; 3.45, paper, Qualifications of a Good S. S. Teacher, Miss M. Shanklin: 4, Psalm xxvii. in concert, St. Martins school; Scripture lesson, G. J. True-man; chorus by the children. 4.80, paper, Christ and the Children, Mrs. J. Carson; exercise by the children. 4.45, paper, What Can be Done to Improve Our Sunday Schools, Mrs. H. Skillen. The evening session opened at 7.30 by devotional service led by Rev. L. R. McDonald. The newly elected president, A. Bentley, occupied the chair during the rest of the evening. The programme was as follows: 8, address, Rev. J. B. Champion; 8.15, paper, Origin and Development of Sunday schools, Miss K. Morrison; solo, J. A. Anderson. 8.30, address, The Sunday School the Church of the Future, A. F. Bentley; chorus. 8.45, address, What Sunday Schools Cannot Do, G. J. Trueman; singing. 9, address, The Relation of the Sunday School to the State, question, box, L. R. McDonald.

Throughout both sessions each minster was listened to with marked atly interesting portion of the afternoon from the children during a series of biblical questions conducted by Rev. J. H. A. Anderson.

EDWARD H. FOSTER DEAD.

The death occurred on Tuesday at his residence, Millidge Lane, of Ed-ward H. Foster, one of St. John's most respected citizens. Mr. Foster, who was 62 years of age, had been ill for a couple of months, but it was believed that his condition was fast improving, until Tuesday, when he had a sudden turn for the worst, and death came as a sudden shock to his family

The deceased was born in St. Martins, where for a number of years he was engaged in the lumber business with the late Wm. Davidson. Mr. Foster was well and favorably known in that end of the county, and for the years represented St. Martins in the county council. The deceased leaves a widow, five

sons and two daughters. Of the sons, Robert P. is the manager of the Merchants' Bank at Fredericton, A. L. resides in Presque Isle, and the other three are residents of this city.

A Good Thing, rub it in-Bentley's

Liniment, the modern Pain Cure. It will relieve the pain of a strain or sprain very quickly. Regular size 10c. Large bottles 25c.

Schr. Thomas W. Holder, which wrecked near Cahoon's Hollow, Cape Cct. 9, while bound from Liverpool, N. for New York, with wood pulp, went pieces during recent northeast gale.



Made in their own factory in Montreal, and sold direct from manufacturer to consumer.

Fiddle and Old English - \$3.00

enry Birks & Sons MONTREAL.

