







THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH

Published every Wednesday and Saturday at 11 o'clock, in advance of the other papers.

Advertisements: Commercial advertisements at the rate of 10 cents per line per week.

Important Notice: The printer is not responsible for the loss of any articles or communications.

For the Proprietor: The Semi-Weekly Telegraph, St. John, N.S.

Subscription Rates: Single copies 5 cents; monthly 15 cents; quarterly 45 cents.

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conscience of this fact. If they had... The Boers have no force capable of checking an army for an instant.

THE SUN AND MR. BLAIR. The Sun yesterday devoted a column and a half of its editorial space to criticism of Mr. Blair's speech in regard to the sending of a Canadian contingent to South Africa.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA. This has been the week of the greatest tension in the affairs of South Africa for great events have been daily expected.

A TORY NEWSPAPER EXPOSED. The Chicago Tribune of the 24th inst. in a double-columned editorial, published the following statement with regard to the chief organ of the Conservative party in Canada.

WAR TERRORS. Pale into insignificance to the man who is tormented with Piles—Dr. Agnew's Ointment Will Cure Them.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure.

war across the sea should for that cause be accused of disloyalty. Sir John A. Macdonald, whose name was constantly coupled with "the old flag" and who was supposed to be the very plank of loyalty.

THE MARKETS. COUNTRY MARKS—RETAIL. Revised and corrected for the Weekly Telegraph each week by E. H. Brown, Commission Merchant, 211 St. John's Street, St. John, N.S.

LIFE'S SPRING IS POISONED. If the kidneys do not carry off the blood impurities—South American Kidney Cure Keeps These Organs Healthy—Prevents Diabetes—Bright's Disease and Bladder Difficulties.

NOT YET SETTLED. The United States declines to accept the Samoa Agreement. WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The United States has declined to accept the agreement as to the disposition of the Samoan question reached by Great Britain and Germany.

Another Swindling Scheme. New York, Nov. 27.—It develops that Willam F. Miller, of the Franklin Syndicate, which promised to pay its patrons \$50 per cent a year, had another pet scheme which he was working.

WAR TERRORS. Pale into insignificance to the man who is tormented with Piles—Dr. Agnew's Ointment Will Cure Them.

"STEPPING WESTWARD." ANNIE M. SMITH. 'What! you are stepping westward?' 'Yes,'—Woodworth. 'Calm ever follows tempest, And night doth yield to morn When the sun's first beams of splendor The lofty hills adorn.'

LOCAL NEWS. THE MARRIAGES last week in St. John numbered ten and the births six, five being males.

DOUBLE WEDDING—Rev. T. F. Petheringham last Wednesday officiated at a double wedding, Mr. John F. O'Connell, of Cranville, and Miss Jennie Dickson, of this city; and Mr. Isaac Fawcett and Miss O'Connell, both of Cranville, were the happy couple.

BEVERLY HARBOR—One of the fleetest and best harbors that a coasting captain will go into to get clear of a storm after leaving this port is Beverly Harbor, and many have taken advantage of its shelter during the past year.

LOSTER FISHING—Lieut. Col. Tucker, M.P., has received a commission from the department of marine and fisheries informing him that the minister has decided to give immediate effect to the revised regulations based on the recommendations of the recent lobster commission.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure.

We Have a Large Stock of SHOOTING SUPPLIES

English, Belgian and American Single and Double Barrel Breech and Muzzle Loading Guns, Winchester and Marlin Rifles, Davenport Guns and Rifles, Hazard's Black and Smokeless Powders; Eley's Cartridge Cases, Caps, Wads, etc; Winchester and Dominion Cartridges, Pocket Flasks, Air Rifles, X. L. and Automatic Revolvers, Gun Implements, Decoys, Game Bags, Cartridge Belts, Dog Collars, Game Traps, etc. Cartridge Cases filled to order with Hazard's Celebrated Powders. WE LIKE TO SHOW GOODS.

W. H. THORNE & CO., LTD.,  
MARKET SQUARE, St. John, N. B.

WANTED.

WANTED—\$100 per day sure, gentleman or lady; special work position permanent; full time, with best relations, experience unnecessary. Address, S. M. Fry, sold manager Hotel, N. B.  
WANTED—A boy about 15 to learn a good trade. Recommendation required. Address this office.

WANTED—District 7, Grand Haven 2nd class female teacher, with 2nd. Address secretary.

Father Chiquy's New Book,

"Forty Years in the Church of Christ," an interesting account of the trials and struggles encountered in his devotion to the cause of Protestantism during the last forty years of his life. The book is a handsome volume of about 60 pages, elegantly bound, and two portraits, price only \$2.50. Agents wanted. Liberal commission guaranteed. Prompt action will insure success. Send 50 cents for canvassing kit and full particulars and commission taking orders at once. Address R. A. Morrow, 21 Gas street, St. John, N. B.

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED—A Second Class female teacher for District No. 1, Parish of Lorne, Victoria county. District classes four. State salary. Address, Victoria Co., N. B.  
WANTED—Wanted, a Second Class female teacher for School District No. 5, Parish of Kings. King's county. Salary \$100. Apply, at 111 King street, to John H. Brown, secretary to school trustees. King's Co., N. B.

FUR SALE

FARM FOR SALE—The undersigned offers for sale his farm in Kings Co., N. B., containing one hundred acres of good farming land, about 1000 feet square, with a good house with stone cellar, and a new barn, 30 feet square, also on the premises will sell stock and farming utensils with the farm. Terms one half cash, the balance on easy terms. Apply to F. L. LEBLANC, 211 South Street, Victoria Co., N. B.

FARM FOR SALE—One mile from Clarendon station, C. F. B. Queen county, formerly owned by Henry King, containing 60 acres, about 1/2 in cultivation and pastured, large pond, some good timber, pine timber, good dwelling house and barn. Price low. For terms, maps and other particulars apply to J. W. McLELLAN, Queen county, or to R. McLELLAN, 211 South Street, Victoria Co., N. B.

FARM FOR SALE IN KING CO., N. B.—A good land, good neighbors, school and churches convenient. King's county, N. B., four miles from Norton station. Write to E. C. McLELLAN, Farmington, Charlton Co., for particulars.

BIRTHS.

PHILLAN—At Fredericton, on Nov. 28th, to the wife of J. P. Phillan, a son.

MARRIAGES.

REICKER-SPRAGG—At the residence of the bride's father, Mr. L. E. Spragg, Springfield, Kings county, N. B., November 22nd, by Pastor S. D. Ervine, George W. Reicker, of Kars, to Miss Bertha A. Spragg.

DEATHS.

RABBIT—At Boston, Nov. 28, Frederick C. Rabbit, aged 63 years.  
FALLEN—At South Boston, Nov. 28, Charles Williams, son of Richard J. Parker, aged 15 years.  
KANE—At Bay Shore, Nov. 28th, Hazel, daughter of John and the late Mary Kane, aged 15 years.

WENTWORTH—On Nov. 28th, at 19 Green street, Brooklyn, N. Y., Joseph P. Wentworth, in the 64th year of his age.  
BYRON—In this city, on the 28th inst., Thomas Byron, in the 78th year of his age, a native of Tipperary, Ireland, and a resident of this city for the last 40 years, leaving a wife and daughter to mourn their loss. [New York and Boston Point papers please copy.]

CARTER—In this city, on Nov. 27th, Francis A., beloved wife of Frank B. Carter, and daughter of the late Captain Amby, in the 43rd year of her age, leaving a husband and three children.  
MOORE—At 77 Richmond street, on Nov. 28th, Isabella, wife of William E. Moore, in the 66th year of her age.

REER—At her residence, Duke street, at 2nd, on Nov. 28th, Grace, beloved wife of George Peer, in the 45th year of her age, leaving a husband and five children to mourn their sad loss. [Boston papers please copy.]

WHITAKER—On Nov. 24th, at 520 Green avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., Joseph Whitaker, in the 44th year of his age.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived. Friday, Nov. 24. Schr Pandora, 98, Holder, from Rock d, A. W. Adams, bal.  
Coastwise—Schr Louise, 15, Hargraves m Musquash; Regina, 73, McLellan, m Port Greville; Lennie and Edna, 30, m from Freeport; Lady Aberdeen, Small, from Grand Harbor; Maggie, Faulkner, from Noel; barge No 3, mNamara, from Parrsboro; stmr Westport, 45, Powell, from Westport; schr Gerie H. 22, Cooke, from Harborville; Olga, 70, Eoff, from Advocate Harbor; stmr Alpha, 49, Dexter, from Cherebie.

Monday, Nov 26. Schr Abbe Vernon, 65, Parker, from Rockport; J. W. McAlary Co.  
Schr Riverdale, 84, Urquhart, from Rockport; N. C. Cott, bal.  
Schr H. A. Holder, 84, McIntyre, from Newport; Miller & Woodman, bal.

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Schr H. A. Holder, 84, McIntyre, from Newport; Miller & Woodman, bal.

Sailed. Hillsboro, 24th inst, schr Sam Slick, Ogilvie, for Boston.  
Halifax, 24th inst, stmr Halifax City, for London; Parisian, for Portland.

BRITISH PORTS.

Arrived. Barbados, 6th inst, barque Lizzie Curry, Brooks, from Hantsport, and sailed for Trinidad, 1st inst, brig Ona, Eldridge, from Jordan River; 7th inst, schr Neva, Boudroit, from Arichat.  
Calcutta, 23rd inst, ship Avon, Bury, for Demerara.

Melbourne, 10th ult, ship Ellen A Reed, Cann, from New York, and remained till 25th, for Newcastle, NSW, and Manila.  
Queenstown, 26th inst, stmr Montego, from Montreal.  
Demara, 30th ult, brig Edward D. McLeir, from Liverpool, N. S., and remained in port 8th inst; schr Priscilla, Wager, from Liverpool, NS, and sailed 6th inst for Carthagena.

Berbrice, 7th inst, brig Moss Glen, Suttis, from Barbados.  
Liverpool, 27th inst, barque Nova Scotia, from Grindstone Island; Damara, from Liverpool, N. S.; P. E. G. Givan, Clyde, 28th inst, barque Winnifred, from Tadoussac.  
Belfast Lough, 26th inst, barque Two Brothers, from Liverpool, N. S.; London, 27th inst, barque Zaritza, from Campbellton.

Sailed. Newcastle, NSW, Oct. 19th, ship Honolulu, Sprague, for Manila.  
Barbados, Oct 28th, brig Moss Glen, Suttis, from Liverpool, N. S., for Demerara; schr Moss Rose, Shankle, from Sydney, N. S.; 10th, ship Ruby, Robbins, for Pensacola.  
Gibraltar, 21st inst, schr Robert Morris, Morris, from Seal Island.  
Boston, 24th inst, stmr Manchester Enterprise, for St. John.  
Moville, 26th inst, stmr Lake Huron, for Montreal.  
Queenstown, 26th inst, stmr Umbria, from Liverpool for New York.  
Liverpool, 27th inst, stmr Oranidian, for Halifax.

Arrived. City Island, 24th inst, schrs Josephine, from Yarmouth and Tusket; Viola, from Newcastle; Avilon, Adeline, and J. B. Vandenberg, from St. John; P. E. G. Givan, from Apple River; Helen Shaffer, from Windsor; Vineyard, from Shulee; Marcus Edwards, from Shulee; Harry W. Lewis, from Hillsboro; Rebecca, W. Huddle, and A. P. Emerson, from St. John; Elwood Burton, from Hillsboro; New, from W. Walton; Clayton, from Port Blandford, Nfld.  
Yokohama, 24th inst, stmr Empire of Japan, from Vancouver.  
Boston, 24th inst, Prince Arthur and St. Croix, from St. John; Aladdin, from Louisiana, CB; schr Myra B, from St. John.

Arrived. Rio Janeiro, 24th inst, barque Birnam Wood, from Montreal, Md.  
Fernandina, Fla, 23 inst, schr Bessie Parker, Carter, from Grenada.  
Savannah, 22nd inst, barque St. Croix, LeBlanc, from St. Pierre, Mich.  
Rosario, Oct 25th, barque Westmorland, Virgil, from Mobile via Buenos Ayres.  
Havana, 16th inst, stmr Ardnamhor, Johnston, from Halifax.  
Fall River, 22nd inst, Abbie, Kesat, from St. John.  
Yokohama, 24th inst, Stmr Empress of Japan, from Vancouver.  
Azua, 20th inst, schr Canaria, Brown, from New York.  
Salem, 24th inst, schr Annie A Booth, from St. John for New York; Juno, from St. John for Plymouth; Harold Borden, from Edgewater, for Weymouth.  
Newport News, 23rd inst, barque Calburga, Dinmore, from Philadelphia.  
Macoris, 6th inst, schr Elma, Baker, from New York.  
New York, 23rd inst, schr Marion Reicker, from Apple River; Charlie Backi, Jenkins, from Two Rivers.  
Florence, schr Francis Shubert, from St. John.  
New Bedford, 28th inst, schr Rowena, from St. John.  
Boston, 25th inst, schrs Nellie Carter, and Susan and Annie, from Parrsboro; Valdare, from Digby; Southern Cross, from Windsor.  
Salem, 25th inst, schrs Wascano, from Hillsboro f o; Flash, from St. John, f o; Annie, from New York; Plymouth, from St. John; Juno, Glasp, from St. John.  
Pensacola, 24th inst, ship Ruby, Robbins, from Barbados.  
Perth Amboy, 25th inst, schr Pleasantville and Susie Prescott, from Montreal.  
Colon, 11th inst, schr Florida, Brinkman, from Hillsboro, for Fall River.  
Dutch Island Harbor, 24th inst, schr Urania, from New York for Halifax.  
Barnswick, 24th inst, schr W. R. Huntley, Howard, from Sagua.  
Santa Fee, 25th ult, barque Hilde, Morli, from Buenos Ayres.  
Buenos Ayres, 25th ult, barque Calum, Smith, from Apalachicola; 24th ult, barque Carrie L. Smith, Classon, from Dorchester.  
Cebu, 11th ult, barque Avonja, Porter, from Manila for Boston.  
Gloucester, 27th inst, schr Wascano, from Hillsboro, for Fall River.  
Fall River, 27th inst, schr H. M. Stanley, from St. John.  
Hyannis, 27th inst, schr Stella Maud, from New York for St. Stephen; Ayr, from New York for St. John.  
Boston, 27th inst, stmr Storm King, from Antwerp; schr B. B. Hardwick, from Clementsport; schr Laura M. Hunt, Vineyard Haven, 27th inst, schrs Mo-

doc, from Nova Scotia; for Nantucket; Elsie, from St. John for New Bedford, and both sailed; Carlotta, from St. John for New York.

Cleared. New York, 22nd inst, stmr Usk, Hurry, for Halifax; schr Ayr, Brinton, for St. John; Goldinch, McKay for Halifax.  
New York, 23rd inst, schrs Stella Maud, Miller, for St. Stephen; Susie Prescott, White, for Perth Amboy; Gypsum Emers, Gayton, for Windsor.  
Mobile, 23rd inst, schr Boniform, Jones, for Matanzas.  
Boston, 27th inst, schrs Congo, for Sydney; Waucho, for St. John.  
New York, 27th inst, schr Chesie, for Hillsboro; Moravia, for Halifax.  
New York, 24th inst, schr Phoenix, Newcomb, for Hillsboro; 25th inst, schr I. N. Parker, for St. John; Acacia, for Halifax; Jannie Myrtle, for Halifax.  
Philadelphia, 24th inst, schr Josie, Moore, for Guantanamo; Moama, Cox, to Port-au-Prince.  
Pascoula, 24th inst, brig Iona, Barkhouse, for Cayenne.

Sailed. Eastport, 24th inst, schr Primrose, for Woods Harbor, N. S.  
Boothbay, 24th inst, schr W. K. Smith, from New York for Weymouth (carried away forecast and mast flying jib); Fredrick Roemer, for New York; Silver Spray, for New York; Susan and Annie, for New York; H. A. Holder, and Leo, for St. John.  
New York, 24th inst, schr Lewyanika, for Halifax.  
Rosario, Oct 29th, barque Albertina, Newman, for Cape Town.  
Perth Amboy, 22nd inst, schr Urania, for Halifax; Silver Wave for St. John.  
Newcomb, 24th inst, schr Prudent, W. H. Waters, Garfield White, and Three Sisters from New York for St. John.  
Salem, 24th inst, schr Rosa Muller, for St. John; Mary E. E. Sackville, for Rosario, 18th ult, barque Alkaline, Houghton, for New York.  
Montevideo, 16th ult, barque Athena, King, for Rosario.  
Salem, 23th inst, schr Emulator, for Halifax.  
Portland, 25th inst, brig J. C. Hamlin, Jr., for Point-a-Pitre.  
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Vineyard Haven, 26th inst, schr R. G. Anderson.  
New York, 25th inst, schr Goldfinch, for Halifax; Ayr, for St. John; D. Gifford, Thorne, for eastern port.  
Manila, 4th inst, ship Wm Law, Abbott for Portland, 10th ult, barques Kervdale, Brown, and Rogers; 13th ult, barque Launberg, McDougall, for Boston.  
Santo, 25th ult, brig C. R. C. Romerill, for Arichat.  
Bahia, 10th inst, barque Glen Grant, McGonagle, for Apalachicola.  
Boston, 24th inst, schr Susan Prescott, for St. John.  
Portland, 27th inst, stmr Turret Bay, for Sydney.  
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Yokohama, 24th inst, stmr Empire of Japan, from Vancouver.  
Boston, 24th inst, Prince Arthur and St. Croix, from St. John; Aladdin, from Louisiana, CB; schr Myra B, from St. John.

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Fernandina, Fla, 23 inst, schr Bessie Parker, Carter, from Grenada.  
Savannah, 22nd inst, barque St. Croix, LeBlanc, from St. Pierre, Mich.  
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Salem, 24th inst, schr Annie A Booth, from St. John for New York; Juno, from St. John for Plymouth; Harold Borden, from Edgewater, for Weymouth.  
Newport News, 23rd inst, barque Calburga, Dinmore, from Philadelphia.  
Macoris, 6th inst, schr Elma, Baker, from New York.  
New York, 23rd inst, schr Marion Reicker, from Apple River; Charlie Backi, Jenkins, from Two Rivers.  
Florence, schr Francis Shubert, from St. John.  
New Bedford, 28th inst, schr Rowena, from St. John.  
Boston, 25th inst, schrs Nellie Carter, and Susan and Annie, from Parrsboro; Valdare, from Digby; Southern Cross, from Windsor.  
Salem, 25th inst, schrs Wascano, from Hillsboro f o; Flash, from St. John, f o; Annie, from New York; Plymouth, from St. John; Juno, Glasp, from St. John.  
Pensacola, 24th inst, ship Ruby, Robbins, from Barbados.  
Perth Amboy, 25th inst, schr Pleasantville and Susie Prescott, from Montreal.  
Colon, 11th inst, schr Florida, Brinkman, from Hillsboro, for Fall River.  
Dutch Island Harbor, 24th inst, schr Urania, from New York for Halifax.  
Barnswick, 24th inst, schr W. R. Huntley, Howard, from Sagua.  
Santa Fee, 25th ult, barque Hilde, Morli, from Buenos Ayres.  
Buenos Ayres, 25th ult, barque Calum, Smith, from Apalachicola; 24th ult, barque Carrie L. Smith, Classon, from Dorchester.  
Cebu, 11th ult, barque Avonja, Porter, from Manila for Boston.  
Gloucester, 27th inst, schr Wascano, from Hillsboro, for Fall River.  
Fall River, 27th inst, schr H. M. Stanley, from St. John.  
Hyannis, 27th inst, schr Stella Maud, from New York for St. Stephen; Ayr, from New York for St. John.  
Boston, 27th inst, stmr Storm King, from Antwerp; schr B. B. Hardwick, from Clementsport; schr Laura M. Hunt, Vineyard Haven, 27th inst, schrs Mo-

doc, from Nova Scotia; for Nantucket; Elsie, from St. John for New Bedford, and both sailed; Carlotta, from St. John for New York.

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New York, 23rd inst, schrs Stella Maud, Miller, for St. Stephen; Susie Prescott, White, for Perth Amboy; Gypsum Emers, Gayton, for Windsor.  
Mobile, 23rd inst, schr Boniform, Jones, for Matanzas.  
Boston, 27th inst, schrs Congo, for Sydney; Waucho, for St. John.  
New York, 27th inst, schr Chesie, for Hillsboro; Moravia, for Halifax.  
New York, 24th inst, schr Phoenix, Newcomb, for Hillsboro; 25th inst, schr I. N. Parker, for St. John; Acacia, for Halifax; Jannie Myrtle, for Halifax.  
Philadelphia, 24th inst, schr Josie, Moore, for Guantanamo; Moama, Cox, to Port-au-Prince.  
Pascoula, 24th inst, brig Iona, Barkhouse, for Cayenne.

Sailed. Eastport, 24th inst, schr Primrose, for Woods Harbor, N. S.  
Boothbay, 24th inst, schr W. K. Smith, from New York for Weymouth (carried away forecast and mast flying jib); Fredrick Roemer, for New York; Silver Spray, for New York; Susan and Annie, for New York; H. A. Holder, and Leo, for St. John.  
New York, 24th inst, schr Lewyanika, for Halifax.  
Rosario, Oct 29th, barque Albertina, Newman, for Cape Town.  
Perth Amboy, 22nd inst, schr Urania, for Halifax; Silver Wave for St. John.  
Newcomb, 24th inst, schr Prudent, W. H. Waters, Garfield White, and Three Sisters from New York for St. John.  
Salem, 24th inst, schr Rosa Muller, for St. John; Mary E. E. Sackville, for Rosario, 18th ult, barque Alkaline, Houghton, for New York.  
Montevideo, 16th ult, barque Athena, King, for Rosario.  
Salem, 23th inst, schr Emulator, for Halifax.  
Portland, 25th inst, brig J. C. Hamlin, Jr., for Point-a-Pitre.  
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Vineyard Haven, 26th inst, schr R. G. Anderson.  
New York, 25th inst, schr Goldfinch, for Halifax; Ayr, for St. John; D. Gifford, Thorne, for eastern port.  
Manila, 4th inst, ship Wm Law, Abbott for Portland, 10th ult, barques Kervdale, Brown, and Rogers; 13th ult, barque Launberg, McDougall, for Boston.  
Santo, 25th ult, brig C. R. C. Romerill, for Arichat.  
Bahia, 10th inst, barque Glen Grant, McGonagle, for Apalachicola.  
Boston, 24th inst, schr Susan Prescott, for St. John.  
Portland, 27th inst, stmr Turret Bay, for Sydney.  
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A BUBBLE PRICKED.

Hon. Mr. Blair on the Tory Appeal to Sentiment.

On the occasion of Hon. A. G. Blair's speech at Campbellton on Tuesday night last but a brief synopsis could be given by wire of his remarks, the following morning's paper. The exact text of his deliverance on the subject of sending a Canadian regiment to aid the mother country in the Transvaal is given here from shorthand report and will be read with much interest.

Before sitting down I wish to say a few words upon one matter with which Mr. Lettice has, however, already dealt. I refer to what I may characterize as the hysterical agitation which has been raised by the opposition on the subject of our sending a contingent to the Transvaal. My honorable friend is a representative of one of the leading constituencies of the province of Quebec, and is a resident of Montreal. He has not been saying to you tonight what he would not say at home. In fact, he has only repeated a speech already published in the press. He has given you his honest convictions on the subject, and knows whereof he speaks. I regret that circumstances have arisen which make it necessary for me tonight, and which made it necessary for my friend, to bring up a subject of this character. I regret it, because I think the fact it has become necessary is not a favorable omen, or a sign of hope, as respects the future of Canada. (Applause.) I charge against the Conservative party that the whole of this agitation is

The Outgrowth of Political Design. My explanation of it is that the Conservative leaders, realizing that before many months there must be an appeal to the electors of Canada, and seeing that they would be confronted by a party which had a strong hold upon the confidence and good will of the people; that the result of the appeal would be the return of the Liberal party to power with probably an increased majority; that they must make a showing upon some other ground, and raise some other cry than any they ever succeeded in raising. Well, what occurred? Let us trace the history of this matter. Sir Charles Tupper had barely landed in Canada from England during the present fall before he took occasion to declare, in a speech at Halifax, that it was the duty of the government at once to raise a contingent and send it to the Transvaal to fight in the impending struggle. War had not at that time been declared. There was no doubt a fear among many that the negotiations which were then going on between the home government and the republic in South Africa might eventuate in trouble. But before the prospect of peace was entirely abandoned

Sir Charles Tupper Began Shouting out his demand upon the government to raise a contingent for the war. We have had the statement of the British premier and the colonial secretary that neither of them felt that the prospect of peace was hopeless. On the contrary, they had very great confidence that there would not be a recourse to arms; but Sir Charles apparently would have the contingent go whether there was to be a war or not. (Here, here.) I charge against Sir Charles Tupper and his party friends that they were then flying a political kite. It was not with the leader of the opposition a question as to how he could, as leader of his party, best contribute to bring about united and sympathetic action in aid of British interests on the part of the whole people of Canada. It is apparent, it seems to me, that such was not his chief desire. If it had been, I maintain he would have acted differently. He would have communicated to the premier of the government, instead of any platform announcement such as he did make, an ardent assurance that he was prepared, as leader of the opposition, to render his assistance in his power to the government, if they concluded upon a policy looking to giving aid to the imperial authorities should the emergency arise. (Here, here and applause.) That is what he would have done if patriotic considerations had been uppermost in his mind. That is what he would have done if he had been his sole desire that the mother country should have the assistance of Canada in any struggle which might ensue.

Sir Charles' Game. But he took the opposite course. He took the course, I will not say of a political trickster—that might perhaps be considered an offensive word—but he took the course of a political manoeuvrer. He wanted the people to think that he was in advance of the government; that he had raised the country, and forced the government to act, probably against its inclination; that he was first in the field to give his valuable assistance to the Empire in the impending crisis (cheers). There were two courses which Canada might under such circumstances take. There was involved in the proposition as it came from Sir Charles Tupper, the idea that we should at once raise a contingent of say a thousand men, and send them out to South Africa under conditions which carried with it their maintenance during the continuation of the war, whether that period should be short or long. In other words, he proposed that we should go to war with the Transvaal.

Tupper Wanted War Declared. You will say with me at once that this was a very grave and momentous proposition. You will say that it was a marked departure from any action which had previously been taken by any government in Canada. You will admit now in your calm moments, as the people of Canada generally will admit, that it was a question which, while it had to do with in some form or other promptly—

will admit, if you like, that it had to be dealt with instantly—yet that it must be given the due and proper consideration. Sir Charles is an old and experienced Parliamentarian. He is an old and experienced minister of the crown. He knows the vast distinction there between what the leader of the opposition may say, and what the government may say and do. The leader of the opposition has no responsibilities, at least none worthy of the name. The government must always assume the whole of the responsibility for any thing it does. No government could justify itself before the people of the country for any measure, for any departure from constitutional usage and practice, by pleading that the leader of the opposition had desired or favored such action.

Let it also be borne in mind that while Sir Charles from Halifax and other points of vantage, and his newspaper press in all parts of Canada, were shouting with hysterical fervor—although moved, as I am free to admit, by a very laudable feeling of loyalty and deep seated concern for British interests—the government to send out an armed force, and pledge Canada, purely by the action of the government itself, to carry the burden and responsibility of such action, while all this was going on, communications were passing on this subject between the government of the Dominion and the colonial office. (Cheers.) The government of Canada had not been and was not asleep. We were deeply interested in the war, and in the maintenance of British power and authority in South Africa, and in sustaining the paramountcy of British rule.

Communications With the Imperial Government. "The proof of this lies in the fact, if any proof were wanting, that a resolution had been introduced in the house of commons by Sir William Laurier, minister of the interior, during the very last session, in which parliament declared in unmistakable terms its sympathy with the Outlanders in the harsh treatment they received at the hands of the Boer republic, and in the deprivation of the civil and religious rights of our own people in that country. In adopting that resolution, there were none, I think, who did not consider that it involved an expression of willingness on the part of Canada to aid the empire should the need for our assistance arise.

It was quite open to the imperial government to say whether or not they would accept our assistance, and if so, what form it should take. The evidence, if it is not already available, is available, will show that the Canadian government was prepared to act in any stress of circumstances which might arise. It was apparent, although not to the gentlemen who were shouting from the outside, not to Sir Charles Tupper, who did not know what was transpiring, but to those who were in the field with him, that the imperial government above all things wished was united action on the part of all the colonies of the empire. In due time the imperial authorities made known their views.

The Warlike Tory Press. "But while everyone was awaiting the outcome of the efforts of the colonial secretary to avert the horrors of war, what was taking place in Canada? I have pointed to the action of the leader of the opposition. Let me point to the action of his press. Did you read the Star of Montreal, the Mail and Empire of Toronto, and all the lesser lights which reflected the views of the party in opposition? Did you observe the wild and hysterical cries to which they gave utterance? In the light of these clamorous demands, would you have imagined that Canada was governed under a system of responsible government? It seems to me you would have rather thought that you were to accept the utterances of the portion of the press as indicative of the general judgment of the people. That hysteria was one of our leading characteristics. (Cheers.) Without summoning parliament, without knowing whether the great council of the nation would sanction the action proposed, these agitators would have us commit ourselves to what might be fairly called a declaration of war against the Transvaal. (Here, hear and applause.)

Could Not Anticipate the Imperial Government. "Surely this was an alarming departure from anything that parliament could have contemplated when it adopted the resolution of sympathy with the Outlanders, to which I have alluded. If a request had come from the imperial government of the character which was contemplated by our critics, and which we were called upon to take by the leader of the opposition and his party, what would the imperial government have thought proper action on our part? And what should we have considered proper action on our own part? I think the imperial government would have anticipated that we would immediately summon parliament and obtain the necessary authority to spend public money for this purpose.

The imperial government held that view of their own duty, for they lost no time in summoning parliament to ask for authority to carry on the war. Parliament met on the 17th October last, shortly after the Boer ultimatum had been received. "The proposition, however, which was suggested by the imperial government as the one which they were making to the other colonies which had signified their willingness to co-operate, was a very different thing from that which I have been discussing

The Imperial Proposition. Their proposition, as everyone now knows, was that we should take charge of the organization of a volunteer force; that we should equip it and maintain it until it reached a South African port. That was the extent and measure of our responsibility in the matter. From that time forward the contingent we would send was to be enrolled as part of the British army, and to be sustained out of the imperial exchequer. (Cheers.)

But this, let me reaffirm the statement, was not the proposition which had been so tumultuously clamored for by a certain section of our people, nor was it the proposition which the premier had before him when he gave the interview which appeared in the Toronto Globe. Let us distinguish for it is a very marked and vastly important distinction, be constantly borne in mind. The premier, applied his mind and judgment to the first idea which had been presented to him, and which had been considered before the modified view, approved and concurred in by the imperial authorities and by the other colonies of the crown, had been suggested. It was a totally different thing from the course we were being urged to take by these frenzied political agitators. It would involve, but a moderate cost, so moderate that the government had no hesitation, having given to the question in that form its most serious consideration, in deciding to adopt it.

The government felt, upon a survey of the whole situation, that the need for immediate action, that the country would approve; that it was leading this far towards realizing the imperial sentiment of the country, and evincing to Europe that the subjects of Britain were prepared to demonstrate their unity with the empire. (Cheers.)

Opinions in the Cabinet. "It is said, however, by a section of the public press, one of our French Canadian colleagues, opposed the sending of this force. I deny that Mr. Tarte did anything of the kind. (Cheers.) If it were alleged against Mr. Tarte that he was in any way opposed to what is even now of the opinion, that it would have been a proper and constitutional procedure to summon parliament before the empire, I deny that. I am not prepared to say that such a view is presented, and I am not prepared, however, to say that such a view is one which could properly and honestly be presented, and I am not prepared, however, to say that such a view is one which could properly and honestly be presented, and I am not prepared, however, to say that such a view is one which could properly and honestly be presented.

Working on Sentiment. "Yet the leader of the opposition, who has no responsibility, can resort to any device to strike a blow at the government in the hope that he may piece their otherwise impregnable armor. He and his associates say to themselves: 'We will work upon the sentiment of the people of this country. We will make people believe, if we can, that a portion of the Liberal party are indifferent to imperial interests; that that portion is represented in the cabinet, and that it has paralyzed or hindered action by the government.' They say to themselves: 'This is the policy we will use out, and by this means we will do the government an injury we cannot otherwise accomplish.' They think and they say, 'If we can only get the position in which the opposition has today placed itself? I think not. (Cheers.)

French Canadians are Loyal. "Sir, there is one other feature of this business to which I must refer, and it is the most unfortunate of the whole—unfortunate, it appears to me, to the very profit by it. It is the effort to create in the minds of the English speaking people of Canada the impression that because Mr. Tarte held the view that the imperial government should be called before action was taken in respect of this contingent, he must therefore be hostile to British interests, and in that hostility is to be found. (Cheers.)

Ministers Must Have Independent Views. "I put the question to this audience through you, sir, whether they believe a government ought to be so constituted as that every man, on every question, should see eye to eye with his colleagues? A government so constituted would not be worth its salt. You must have government men of independent views, representing different creeds and different nationalities. Even in this country the government must not be so constituted, and it is well that it should be so. It affords the only opportunity which could be afforded

for the presentation of different views on a question. When an important question comes up the majority must decide, and the conclusion thus reached is all the sounder, and their action all the better, because they have not regarded it as being capable of being considered from one point of view, but from every point of view of which the matter is susceptible. As I have said when these questions are thoroughly threshed out and considered in all their bearings by a cabinet of capable and responsible men, and the action which the government takes after such consideration is declared, that action may be properly taken as the judgment of the government, regardless of what individual opinions may have been expressed when the discussion was in progress. (Here, hear.)

Recourse of a Dissatisfied Minister. "There is but one course for a dissatisfied member of a cabinet to take under such circumstances. If he regards the decision as violating any principle so important that he remains in the cabinet would do violence to his notions of right, he withdraws from the administration of the government, and he is borne by those who are willing to bear it. If, on the other hand, the question does not present itself as of such magnitude as to justify his resigning his relations he remains, and in remaining he accepts the full measure of responsibility for the judgment of the majority. This, Mr. Chairman, is practical politics, and anything else is impractical politics. (Applause.)

Politics Not Patriotism. "Am I wrong in saying that there has been nothing but politics on the part of the opposition since the very beginning of this agitation? (Here, hear.) I deny that there has been any patriotism in it; that there has been any sincere desire at bottom to promote what they believed to be the interests of the country, to strengthen the imperial tie or to ensure the sympathetic and cordial co-operation of all the people of the country in the maintenance of British interests in this crisis. (Applause.)

"Happily, I believe, the cry has not only become stale, but has become nauseating in the better opinion of the people, and that there are few among the more judicious Conservatives who have not already realized that their leaders have overshoot the mark in this transaction. (Cheers.) They will not do if they were to work out to its logical conclusion the idea they have been seeking to enforce upon the government of the country. They will not do if they were to work out to its logical conclusion the idea they have been seeking to enforce upon the government of the country. They will not do if they were to work out to its logical conclusion the idea they have been seeking to enforce upon the government of the country.

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Ministers Must Have Independent Views. "I put the question to this audience through you, sir, whether they believe a government ought to be so constituted as that every man, on every question, should see eye to eye with his colleagues? A government so constituted would not be worth its salt. You must have government men of independent views, representing different creeds and different nationalities. Even in this country the government must not be so constituted, and it is well that it should be so. It affords the only opportunity which could be afforded

to think what may be the consequences of their conduct in this matter? I think it may be said they do not. Sir, nothing could be more indelible than the action they have taken. "The error which Mr. Tarte did hold and does hold the sentiments which they attribute to him. Supposing—although it is not even a supposable thing—for the purpose of argument that Mr. Tarte in such opinion represents the existing view in the great province of Quebec, is it well for Canada that prominence should be given to that fact for political purposes? (Here, hear.) I deny that the people of Quebec hold such views. (Cheers.) It is a slander upon them to affirm it. But to say it when it does not exist, to create an impression in the judgment of the world that nearly one half of the population of Canada—and that half of a different nationality from the majority—are not in sympathy with Britain, would not be a call for help, and would not unite in any action which was calculated to consolidate Imperial interests, must tend to injure and prevent the growth of the sentiment which we all desire, and must ultimately bring about under existing conditions the ruin and destruction of our country. (Cheers.) This is the view which I regret to say is the serious one in this whole controversy. It is lamentable that for more party purposes there should be found a single public man, or a single public journal, capable of sounding a wrong note as to where stand the people of Canada when the interests of the empire are at stake. Sir, such efforts will not be successful. (Cheers.)

The Bishop of Toronto. And the Congregation of St. James' Cathedral Give Out Correspondence Over a Question of a Rector. A meeting took place on Wednesday morning between the bishop and the wardens of St. James' Cathedral, says the Toronto Mail and Empire. It is reported on good authority that both sides managed to keep their temper fairly well, but they did not succeed in reaching any agreement. The wardens and lay delegates would not retreat from their recommendation in favor of Rev. J. deSoyres to the bishop's appointment. The bishop flatly refused to consent. After talking the subject over it was decided to refer the matter to the public the meantime some way may be found of reaching a settlement. In the interval the wardens and lay delegates have decided to lay before the public the correspondence which has taken place between them and his lordship.

The first letter on the subject is from the bishop, and is dated Nov. 3. It says that it is his fixed and final intention, as I have intimated to you on many occasions, not to accept the Rev. deSoyres as the rector of St. James' cathedral. To this communication the committee of the congregation and the lay delegates replied on Nov. 6. Their reply is a lengthy document covering nearly four typewritten pages. It begins—

"We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 3rd instant, and to thank you for the interest which you have shown in our behalf, although it was published in the noon papers of the 4th."

"They then go on to combat what they understand to be the bishop's contention, that the appointment of Mr. deSoyres would result in a large defection from the congregation, and they insist that he may piece their otherwise impregnable armor. He and his associates say to themselves: 'We will work upon the sentiment of the people of this country. We will make people believe, if we can, that a portion of the Liberal party are indifferent to imperial interests; that that portion is represented in the cabinet, and that it has paralyzed or hindered action by the government.' They say to themselves: 'This is the policy we will use out, and by this means we will do the government an injury we cannot otherwise accomplish.' They think and they say, 'If we can only get the position in which the opposition has today placed itself? I think not. (Cheers.)

Working on Sentiment. "Yet the leader of the opposition, who has no responsibility, can resort to any device to strike a blow at the government in the hope that he may piece their otherwise impregnable armor. He and his associates say to themselves: 'We will work upon the sentiment of the people of this country. We will make people believe, if we can, that a portion of the Liberal party are indifferent to imperial interests; that that portion is represented in the cabinet, and that it has paralyzed or hindered action by the government.' They say to themselves: 'This is the policy we will use out, and by this means we will do the government an injury we cannot otherwise accomplish.' They think and they say, 'If we can only get the position in which the opposition has today placed itself? I think not. (Cheers.)

day last. They set forth their regret that any misunderstanding had arisen regarding his lordship's statement that before appointing Mr. deSoyres he would require the strongest assurances of the consent of the congregation, but they adhered to their own view of the incident. They continue—

"Your lordship at our former interview, stated to us the objections to Mr. deSoyres, which had been made to you, and at the same time you assured us that you were satisfied with Mr. deSoyres' churchmanship, ability, and scholarship, and at our last interview you read to us the letter of the bishop of Fredericton, which referred to some personal difficulties with that bishop of no great importance. With the explanations which we were then enabled to make to those matters, it was quite clear that they were of no significance with the matter now in hand, and we were in a position to satisfy your lordship that there was no truth whatever in the other objections which had been taken to him on any grounds. We therefore felt confident that your lordship would recognize the choice and will of the congregation, expressed through us, as soon as we agreed to assume the responsibility which you cast upon us. There can be no doubt that Mr. deSoyres has been greatly misrepresented to your lordship. We might even express this more strongly if it were necessary."

They append letters strongly recommending Mr. deSoyres from the bishop of Durham, in England, from the Bishop of Ripon, from Archbishop Clifford, formerly Archbishop of London. They add:—"In addition to these we have within the last few days received two letters equally strong have been sent to your lordship (although your lordship has made no mention of the fact), by Dean Farrar and the Rev. Dr. Llewellyn Davies, all of which letters, we have also learned, were unsought by Mr. deSoyres, and in fact written without his knowledge. We cannot help thinking that if the contents of these letters had been known to the members of the congregation they would have done much to remove a great deal of the misrepresentations which have been made respecting Mr. deSoyres, and that there would not have been even one member of the congregation longer withholding his consent for Mr. deSoyres' appointment."

The letter concludes—"In view of all this, in the name of the congregation as a whole, and on its behalf, we desire to appeal to your lordship to accede to the appointment of Mr. deSoyres, so that the congregation may continue to be a united and harmonious congregation, and that the work of the church may proceed free from distractions and discord, which must inevitably ensue if the will of the congregation is to be disregarded."

A RUSSIAN SUPERSTITION. A rumor got about in a village in Russia, not far from the German frontier, that the corpse of a woman who had recently been buried had turned in the coffin. Everybody in the village not only believed the rumor, but described the prevailing drought as the cause. A village council was held, and was decided that the husband of the woman should have the coffin opened and the body replaced in its original position. The husband, however, promptly refused, and nothing could induce him to yield to the unanimous wish of his fellow villagers, whereupon the latter took the matter into their own hands and went to the churchyard to dig up and open the coffin. To their surprise, the body lay in its original position. Their astonishment was not lessened when the legal authorities appeared on the scene and opened an inquiry with a view of imposing punishment for the desecration of the grave.

The whole neighborhood was possessed with the idea that newly buried persons were to blame for the prevalence of the dry weather, for in another village not far off, a grave was opened and the coffin unceremoniously poured water on the corpse. The benighted peasants of this village were of the opinion that this was the best way to induce the clerk of the weather to supply them with much needed rain.

THE TIP NUISANCE. The general passenger agent of the New York Central, George H. Daniels, is credited with having started a project for terminating the practice of "tipping" employes. Mr. Daniels is in the way of making himself one of the most popular men in the country. The tip system in travel has grown into something more than a nuisance; it is a considerable factor in the expense of moving about. It is generally understood that the sleeping car companies practically pay their porters by letting them have what they please to contribute in the way of tips. The fees far exceed the wages of the other wages, for these are reckoned in as part of the return for the work done. The way out is simple, it is for the corporations to pay enough to keep the employes contented without preying on the public. The clubs of the country have a rule that tipping employes is forbidden. Wages are adjusted to the situation, and the men get what is satisfactory to them, and then each member of the club gets as good treatment as his neighbor. That is the only fair way to do. The tipping nuisance ought to stop, and Mr. Daniels can stop it. If the Central announced that all tips were forbidden on its line, it would get all the through travel until its rivals followed its ruling.—[Toronto Courant.]

MARINE SPEED RECORD BROKEN. Great Britain's New Turbine Torpedo Boat Destroyer Viper Makes 28 Knots an Hour. Newcastle-Tyne, Nov. 23.—The new turbine torpedo boat destroyer Viper today broke every existing marine speed record. On her second trial trip she tore through the water at the rate of 28 knots an hour. This is approximately equivalent to 44.13 land miles, or the speed of fast express trains.

This remarkable performance was accomplished with an almost entire absence of vibration, the turbine engines running smoothly when the marine wonder was doing her best. The speed on board equals that promised by the inventor, Mr. Parsons, and insures the acceptance of the boat by the British admiralty. It is confidently believed that, under all favoring conditions, the Viper will be able to maintain a speed of more than 45 land miles an hour.

