

IMPOSING OF HANDS.

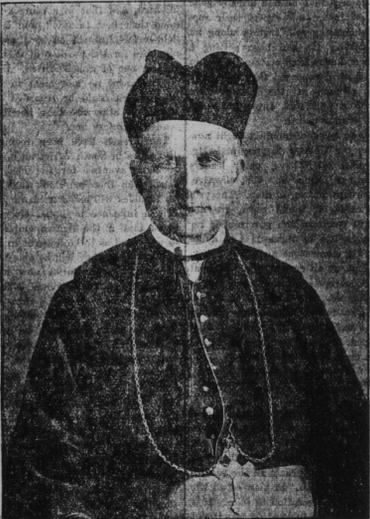
Magnificent Ceremonial of the Consecration of Bishops Casey and Barry.

THOUSANDS WERE AT THE CATHEDRAL.

Two Archbishops and Six Bishops in the Sanctuary—Visiting Priests from Quebec, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Maine and Massachusetts—The Event Unique in the History of the Catholic Church in This Province.

Bishops Casey and Barry were solemnly consecrated Sunday at the cathedral at one of the grandest services which has ever been celebrated in St. John. Doubly interesting it was to see two faithful priests, who had been chosen for the dignity of the episcopate, raised to that exalted position. St. John has before seen the consecration of a bishop but it is making history in the life of the church here to have such a ceremony as that of yesterday. The Catholic population of the province has been keenly interested for months in

Thomas Heffernan, T. O'Brien, James McDonald, John McIlhenny, James O'Regan, Frank Trainor, John Stanton, William Fitzgerald, Charles E. Mitchell, John P. Gleason and Stephen P. Gerrow. The church was crowded to the doors and a very large number found they could not even get inside and reluctantly had to return home. Not only the seats but the spaces back of the pews at the sides of the altar, and in the Virgin's chapel were row lock of row of people who stood or knelt through the long ceremony. As it took



Rt. Rev. John Sweeney, Bishop of St. John.

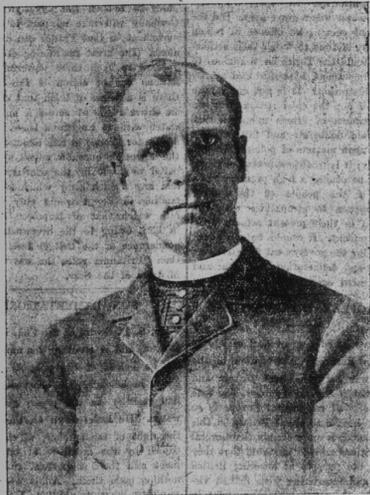
this function and it has been talked of and looked forward to with the greatest expectation. None but wished to see it for many reasons—it was something one might never again witness, and there was also that feeling of reverence and devotion which led to the desire to assist in the ceremony if only by silent presence and prayer. So it was well expected that vast and all as the cathedral it would be insufficient to accommodate all who would seek to attend, and so it proved. In the early morning people went there to secure a place of vantage and were content to remain through the intervening hours

four hours to complete the service, it may be expected those who could not get seats, would be fatigued but there was so much of interest in the hearts of all that bodily considerations became secondary. The people came from all sections of the city and there were quite a number

From Outside Provincial Points,

including people from St. Stephen and Fredericton, where Bishop Casey is so much revered, and from the North Shore where is Bishop Barry's diocese. Then the city parishes of Lower Cove, Carleton, Holy Trinity and St. Peter's were represented by many who with the big cath-

edral proper congregation passed through the portals and found places to sit or stand. In addition there were very many from non-Catholic denominations attracted by the unusual character and grandeur of the ceremony. It was such a congregation as has not assembled in this city since the consecration of the cathedral and certainly they participated in such a service as may be their lot never to witness again. There must have been over 3,000 people there.



Coadjutor Bishop Timothy Casey.

and the four hours of the service. Pew-holders had their usual privileges as to their seats and any

Vacant Places Were Readily Filled after the service had begun. The sexton Mr. P. Gleason, in this was given excellent assistance by a staff of young men who acted as ushers. They were Messrs. Lawrence Hayes, Garret Hennessy, Dr. H. P. Travers, William Cuples, Van, J. Mahoney, Olsen McWilliams, John Lee,

There were required two altars for the ceremony, at one of which the consecrator celebrated mass and at the smaller of which the bishops-elect followed in the reading of the prayers. The robing of the clergy for the ceremony usually takes place at the main altar, but because of the expected number of the services, this was partly done in the vestry before the ceremony began. When the hour arrived all entered the sanctuary.

After prayer at the foot of the altar, Archbishop O'Brien, his assistants, Archbishop Casey and Bishop Cameron and Bishops-elect Casey and Barry, completed their vesting. Archbishop O'Brien then took his seat on a faldstool placed before the high altar and, having greeted him, the bishops-elect, accompanied by the assistants to the consecrator, took seats at a little distance from him.

Archbishop Casey, as first assistant, then turning to Archbishop O'Brien, said: "Most reverend father, our holy mother the Catholic church asks that you promote these priests here present to the burden of the episcopate."

Archbishop O'Brien—"Have you the apostolic mandate?" Archbishop Casey—"We have."

Then Rev. Dr. Murray, notary to the consecrator, taking the mandate from Archbishop Casey, read it. There were two papal bulls for each bishop-elect, one of appointment to the episcopate and one to the titular bishopric of Udena or Thugga, as the case was. Bishops Casey and Barry then repeated the following oath: "I elected to the church from this hour hereforward will be obedient to Blessed Peter the apostle, and to the Holy Roman church, and to our Holy Father Pope Leo XIII and to his successors canonically elected. I will assist them to retain and to defend the Roman papacy, without detriment to my order. I shall take care to preserve, to defend, increase and promote the rights, honors, privileges and authority of the Holy Roman church, of our Holy Father and of his lawful successors. I shall observe with all my strength and shall

There was a great deal to arrange and prepare beforehand so that all would be to hand when needed. This work fell upon Rev. F. J. Murray, rector of the cathedral, who for weeks has scarce had opportunity to rest, so busily engaged was he and so multitudinous were the demands upon his attention. The degree of smoothness with which the ceremony was performed rested much with him and that there was not a thing amiss showed how faithfully and well he had done. In the preparation he was ably assisted by Rev. J. J. Walsh, of Holy Trinity church, who has had valuable experience in direction of matters which much detail is involved. Rev. Fr. McMurray also, in the actual ceremonial, had excellent assistance from Rev. A. J. O'Neill of the cathedral who was assistant master of ceremonies and Very Rev. Fr. Dugal, of Chatham, who was second assistant.

Many things beside the fact that two priests were to be elevated to the episcopate tended to make The Ceremony an Unique One in St. John. There was the presence of so many princes of the church, two archbishops, and six bishops being at the altar at one time, while within the sanctuary were assembled some of the most distinguished and outstanding priests of the two dioceses. They made a grand choir in the chanting of the litanies and the Te Deum. In Archbishop O'Brien, who was celebrant of the mass and also consecrator, was present the metropolitan of this ecclesiastical province. His grace has been here before and officiated at the consecration of the cathedral. He has also preached here and his gifts in the pulpit found ready recognition. He performed the trying duties yesterday with his

Customary Grace and Dignity. By Archbishop Begin, St. John was honored with a visit for the first time. His grace is archbishop of Quebec, to which dignity he attained in April, 1898. He was first assistant to the consecrator at yesterday's services. Archbishop Bruchet, of Montreal, was unfortunately, unable to come but was represented by Mr. Racicot, vicar general of Montreal. Bishop Cameron, of Antigonish, was also present. He placed as second assistant to the consecrator. The Rt. Rev. John Cameron has been bishop of Antigonish since 1877. Rt. Rev. Andre A. Blais was another who was present. He is bishop of Rimouski. Rt. Rev. James C. McDonald, bishop of Charlottetown since 1891, also was present. In Bishop Kergan, P. McEvay, of Quebec, was the preacher of the sermon. His reputation as a pulpit orator was well sustained by his excellent discourse yesterday.

The ceremony began at 9 o'clock and it was just 1 o'clock when the service was over. This included nearly an hour occupied with Bishop McEvay's sermon. The new bishops' mitres, gloves, rings and croziers were blessed by Archbishop O'Brien on Saturday evening and this shortened the ceremony yesterday somewhat. The consecration was a grandly imposing ceremony and the sanctuary of the cathedral never before had such a gathering of ecclesiastical dignitaries.

In Their Rich Vestments and amid the solemnity of the ceremonies there was present such a scene as may be witnessed here once in a life time. The function was simple in the understanding and yet had much which made it most interesting to those who were present. To summarize, it was divided into three parts—the preliminary examination, the consecration proper and the investiture. In the first there was the ascertaining solemnly that Bishops-elect Casey and Barry had the right to be consecrated bishops. This included the reading of the apostolic mandate, and examination of the bishops-elect in matters of faith; and also the reception of their oath of submission to the Holy See.

After this the mass was begun, and continued until the gradual when the second part of the consecration began and was followed by the investiture of the new bishops with crozier and episcopal ring. The mass then proceeded, and after the communion, the mitre and gloves were presented, the new bishops were enthroned, and then walked in procession through the church, returning to receive the kiss of peace from the consecrator, when the ceremony was over.

The ceremony might have been performed either on a Sunday or on the feast of an apostle. But as no apostle's feast came for some little time yet it was decided to have the consecration on Sunday. It would have been liked by many on a week day, as then a great number more priests would have been able to attend where, in the present case, they could not leave their parishes over Sunday.

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be observed by others, the rules of the holy fathers, the apostolic decrees, ordinances or dispositions, reservations, provisions and mandates. I shall come when called to a synod, unless prevented by a canonical impediment. I shall make personally the visit ad limina apostolorum every ten years, and I shall render to our Holy Father Pope Leo XIII and to his lawful successors an account of my whole pastoral office and of all things pertaining in any manner whatsoever to the state of my church, to the discipline of the clergy and the people and finally to the salvation of the souls which are entrusted to me; and in return I shall receive humbly the apostolic mandates and create them as diligently as possible. But if I shall be detained by legitimate impediment I shall fulfill all the aforesaid things through a designated delegate having a special mandate for this purpose, a priest of my diocese or through some other secular or regular priests of known probity and religion, fully informed concerning the above named things. I shall not see nor give, nor mortgage the possessions belonging to my mensa (real estate or investments set aside for the proper support of a bishop), nor shall I encroach thereon or alienate them in any manner, even with the consent of the chapter of my church, without consulting the Roman pontiff. And if through me

and consecration of the bishops-elect, making over them the sign of the cross each time. All prostrated again and the litanies were finished. Standing before Bishops Casey and Barry, who knelt, Archbishop O'Brien, with his assistants, then laid upon the neck and shoulders of each of the elect the open book of the gospels, which were supported and held in place by their chaplains.

The essential part of the ceremony of consecration then came—the imposition of hands with prayer. Archbishop O'Brien and his assistants touched with both hands the heads of Bishops Casey and Barry, saying: "Accipe Spiritum Sanctum," "Receive the Holy Ghost." He then prayed for sacerdotal grace to pour upon the bishops-elect and, with hands extended before his breast, recited a preface. The solemn anointing with holy chrism followed, the hymn "Come Holy Ghost" being sung. At the close of the first verse, and while the others continued the chant, Archbishop O'Brien with his thumb anointed Bishops Casey and Barry with chrism, making the sign of the cross three times. After a prayer by his grace, palm fronds were placed in the hands of the elect, and the hands of the bishops-elect were then anointed. After further prayer Archbishop O'Brien, taking the pastoral staff of each, handed one to

each such alienation shall occur I wish, by the very fact, to incur the punishment contained in the constitution published concerning the matter."

The bishops-elect took the cath. kneeling before the consecrator, who held the book of the gospels. Bishops Casey and Barry were then interrogated by Archbishop O'Brien as to matters of faith, particularly those matters which have been particularly attacked, especially the doctrine of the incarnation. The examination over, Archbishop O'Brien said: "May this faith be increased in thee by the Lord, unto true and eternal happiness, dearest brethren in Christ." To which all answered "amen."

The mass was then proceeded with and Archbishop Begin and Bishop Cameron led the bishops-elect to St. Joseph's chapel

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Bishops Casey and Barry then, between the assistants, returned to St. Joseph's chapel, where their heads and hands were cleansed, while Archbishop O'Brien per-

formed the ablutions at the faldstool at the high altar.

After the gospel, Bishop McEvay ascended the pulpit and preached an able sermon, in clear tones which filled all parts of the great building. His text was from John II-XVII, XVII: "And I will ask the Father and He shall give you another paraclete, that He may abide with you forever. The Spirit of Truth whom the world cannot receive because it seeth Him not, nor knoweth Him; but you shall know Him; because He shall abide with you, and shall be in you."

Our Divine Lord, said the preacher, on the Thursday before His passion, spoke these words of wisdom and consolation to his apostles. Sorrow had filled their hearts and He wanted to console them. He promised that he would not leave them orphans and reminded them that they were His friends and chosen ones, and in

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a special manner. He impressed upon them the antagonism which existed between them and the world, saying, if the world hates you know ye it hated Me before you. I have chosen you out of the world and therefore the world hates you. Hence the world and the church do not agree, for all in the world is condescension of the eye and of the flesh and the pride of life, which is not of the Father, but of the world. Some imagine it wrong that the church should be always at variance with the world, but this needs must be—the one power is essentially and necessarily opposed to the other and hence the warfare has gone on since the days of Christ and the apostles, and so it will continue to the end. For instance, in the present important epoch in history, the end of this great century, we boast much of our education, our enlightened liberty and progress, but there is no liberty for the head of the Catholic church; the holy father is a prisoner in a palace, built over the very spot where St. Peter, the first pope, was put to death by the worldly powers of his time. A great deal was said of Christian governments and achievements, but we find that places sanctified by the Blessed Saviour, the land where he was born and labored, and died, from whose sacred soil he ascended into Heaven, we find it still in the hands of the wicked and wily Mohammedan; and today the Christian pilgrim from any Christian nation under Heaven, visiting the Holy Land must bow down and give homage to the Turkish pasha, must invoke the Turkish flag, and subsidize the Turkish soldier, before he can kneel down on Calvary, where Jesus shed the last drop of His blood for man's salvation; how true that the servant is not above the master. The holy father could say as the Lord said: "My kingdom is not of this world." Yet he is a king and when he speaks his children the world listen and obey. Even the powers of hell shall prevail against the church, and hence the work of the church is not natural, but supernatural. All the powers of the world—its great armies, wisdom, eloquence and invention can not save an immortal soul, nor forgive one mortal sin. They can fill bodies but not souls. It was said to them as to the church: "As sinners you shall forgive shall be for them; whose sins you shall retain, be retained." He founded this kingdom on the rock. "Thou art Peter and this rock I shall build My church and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it. To understand this morning's feast said the preacher, it is important to mind the contrast between the king of Christ on earth, and all other kings which in turn rise and fall and fade away, because the ceremony is a worldly one, nor a mere empty one even the public investment of the elect, not so much to make an impression on the people, and teach them proper respect for ecclesiastical dignity as it that the archbishops and bishops have assembled; but it is with a high and holy object—a supernatural one: to venerate the Holy Ghost to these of souls that they may have power to continue the work of the apostles—to continue, to consecrate. We could not see the eyes of the flesh see God send; heavenly beams from His throne and what guarantee had we that tremendous, divine power is really communicated to the bishops-elect. Then the very best authority—that of God, self, who sent His only begotten Son to establish His son-saving kingdom in the world and provided for its perpetuity the end of time, even to the consummation of the world. We were told in gospel how Christ was transfigured; His face shone like the sun and His garments were made whiter than snow; this a bright cloud was added and it came the voice of the father as: "This is My beloved Son in whom I am well pleased; hear ye Him." Hear not Moses nor Elias; they had done but Him, the Redeemer, the Prince of Peace, the Lord of Lords, King of Kings, the beloved Son of Eternal Father. And what commands did His Son say; what message did He give the apostles? (Continued on Page 6.)

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B. FEBRUARY 14, 1900.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH. ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 14, 1900.

THE NICARAQUA TREATY. A bill of the parliamentary secretary for the foreign office, Mr. St. John, to a question in the house of commons yesterday, shows that Great Britain has neither received nor asked any sanction from the government of the United States for its consent to the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

This treaty which was made in the British and American governments, and which neither should obtain control over the proposed ship canal through Central America. For many years there has been a strong party in the United States in favor of the abrogation of this treaty, but until recently Great Britain would not consent. The willingness of the British government to abrogate the treaty is one of the things that has arisen out of the improved relations between the two countries.

When the excitement incident to the outbreak of war is over, people are sure to take a practical view of matters. Suppose, for the sake of argument, that the government might have offered to raise a Canadian contingent sooner than they did—say a month sooner, or long before the declaration of war—what difference does it make now? The offer was made, the first contingent was organized, and our troops were on the way to South Africa before the date fixed for their departure by the Imperial authorities. If the government had made the offer every day in the week for three months before the war broke out, it would not have resulted in a single soldier leaving Canada a day sooner than the first contingent left. Suppose the colony of New South Wales did make her offer a day or two ahead of Canada, what is there in that circumstance to create excitement. Every colony cannot be first. Moreover, the legislators of New South Wales were in session when war was announced. What earthly good then can come out of all the jawing and fault finding which the Conservatives are now indulging in? What is the object of it? What useful purpose is to be served by it? If it will tend to stop all their unpatriotic grumbling we are ready to admit to our Conservative friends that the government could have acted full ten days before they did. We will admit almost anything to stop the scandal of the opposition trying to make out that the Liberals of Canada are not just as actively and warmly in sympathy with the empire as they are.

THE PRICE OF SUCCESS. We wonder if Sir Charles Tupper and his allies have passed to count the cost of success in the campaign to which they are now directing their energies. We wonder if Sir Mackenzie Bowell, who seems to have joined with Sir Charles in this attack, and the Conservative press in general, have stopped to consider just what is to be accomplished by their present efforts. Have they looked ahead before addressing themselves to the task now in hand? It is inconceivable that they are spending so much time and strength with

out being in earnest. They must mean to reach some goal. They may not expect to succeed; but it would be unjust to suppose that they do not desire to do so. To what end then are they aiming? What would victory mean to the people of Canada and the interests of the Empire?

Let us first see precisely what facts they are seeking to establish. We have read the speeches of the Conservative leaders, we have carefully read all the prominent and influential Conservative newspapers, and we think it will not be misrepresenting them if their purposes are summed up in this order:—

1st.—To prove that the government has demonstrated before the world of the empire in this crisis, if not positively disposed to refuse aid, and

2nd.—That the people of Canada are not united in their sympathies with Great Britain.

3rd.—That other colonies have put Canada to shame by making their offers of help sooner than we made ours.

4th.—That at least one minister of the crown is hostile to Imperial interests, and that as the Mail and Empire has bluntly put it, he hates Protestants.

5th.—That the refusal of the government to pay the full cost of our Canadian contingents is a reproach upon the loyalty and prestige of the Dominion.

There are variations of all these views; but the foregoing may be taken as fairly covering the scope and spirit of the opposition attacks upon the government.

It would not be a difficult task to disprove the contention involved in every one of these items. In the judgment of every fair minded man, we care not how active his sense of patriotism may be, it would be comparatively easy to show that the position of the Conservatives in respect of the views above stated is wholly untenable. But we desire to look beyond that aspect, and to have the people of Canada see just in what position we should be if the opponents of the government should succeed in making out a case—should succeed in convincing Great Britain and the world that their allegations are well founded.

We take it that the essence of our aid to Great Britain at this juncture is the help rendered to the needs of the empire's reserve strength in her colonies—a strength not shown on a demand for help, but freely and gladly proffered when it was not actually needed. To take out the voluntary element would be to wholly neutralize the effect of the demonstration. To even make it appear that the response was not enthusiastic would also do much to weaken the moral impression. And it would be positively fatal to the purpose in view if, while sending armed contingents to the front, it should be made clear that nearly half of the Canadian people, led by an influential minister of the crown, were disloyal in their sentiments and strongly opposed to helping Britain in her hour of peril. Yet these would be the results and the cost of Conservative success in the campaign which has been begun in Canada.

The repulsive hypocrisy of the thing stands out conspicuously, when it is remembered that these are the tactics of a party which claims to have a monopoly of practically all the loyalty and Imperial sentiment in the country. Who would be injured most by the triumph of the Conservative cause just now—England or Canada? The answer is obvious. If colonial help in time of war, voluntarily given, can enhance the prestige and strength of Great Britain in the eyes of the world, then Great Britain suffers to just the extent that the response of the colonies, or any one colony, is shown to have been grudgingly given, by a people only partly acquiescing in the act. Thus while the Conservatives are aiming a blow at the government, they are striking a still deadlier blow at the empire. While shouting out their friendship, and parading their loyalty, they are actually doing the work of an enemy.

WHAT KILLED SIR JOHN. In his speech the other day Sir Charles Tupper declared, with the tremulous pulled out, that Sir John Macdonald had worn himself to death in resisting the disloyalty of Liberals. This was not the first time that the leader of the opposition had made the statement; but reiteration does not make it any the less an empty bubble. Grit disloyalty never hurt Sir John. To the extent that the people heeded the warring of the old flag in 1891 it saved the Conservative leader from certain defeat. What killed Sir John, if political matters had anything to do with his death, was the rottenness of his own party. He died in the early part of the session of 1891, just when the exposures that drove Sir Hector Langevin, his right hand, into the obscurity of private life, and Mr. Thomas McCreedy to prison, were taking shape. Sir John knew what was coming. The facts had been laid before him. He saw the cloud of doom gathering over the Conservative party, and was enduring the shame that came upon all the people of Canada as the corruption of his colleagues was later exposed to the world. The dread and humiliation was too much for the veteran leader and he gave way under the strain. Sir Charles' story might be accepted in some foreign land; but not here in Canada where the facts are still fresh in the public mind.

A LOYAL GOVERNMENT. The opposition in the house of commons did not feel in very good spirits last evening. One thing that must have taken away their courage considerably was the statement made by the minister of militia in the event of the Leinster Regiment being required for service in South Africa the government of Canada would

adrian Pacific Railway. Had it not been for the change of government and the closing of the office of minister of railways and canals by Mr. Blair, the completion of the work of deepening the canals might have been postponed for another quarter of a century. As it is, with a Liberal government in power, the work is done and the trade of Montreal will be doubled or trebled as a result of it; while the business of this port cannot fail to increase very largely from the same cause.

The Sun says that when the Liberals assumed the reins of power they found the country well governed and on the eve of prosperity. On the contrary they found the country very badly governed, the revenue too small to meet the expenditure, some services such as the militia totally neglected, employees of the public departments not promptly paid, and the accounts of one year thrown over into the next for the purpose of deceiving the people as to the amount of the deficit. All this is now changed; the revenues are sufficient to leave a handsome surplus over a liberal scale of expenditure; the trade of the country is increasing by leaps and bounds; while Canada in consequence of the adoption of a tariff giving Great Britain a preference of 25 per cent. stands in a position of favor with the mother country such as she never occupied before. It is quite like the Tories to be boasting of their loyalty with one breath and attacking the preferential tariff with the other, with their self-interest is always the first consideration. They are loyalists for revenue only.

The hostility displayed towards Great Britain by Tupper and other Tory leaders prior to the election of 1896 and the bitter manner in which they had attacked the preferential tariff were valuable warnings to the government as to what might be expected of them in regard to any future favors that might be granted to Great Britain. It is highly probable, indeed it is almost certain, that if the government had arranged to send a contingent before the Tory leaders had fully committed themselves to this policy Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. George E. Foster would have denounced it as a gross violation of the constitution, an interference with the prerogatives of parliament, a return to the despotic system which prevailed at the beginning of the century, a deadly blow at responsible government and a departure from the principles of liberty. It was well therefore to delay action until the public voice was heard and the Tories were in full cry on a false scent. Sir Charles is now estopped from objecting to the contingent or attacking the government because parliament was not called together before Canada troops were sent abroad. He has fired away all his political ammunition without having hurt any person, and now he has nothing but an empty barrel to point at the enemy.

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When a newspaper reporter is engaged in work of this kind he is not likely to be very particular as to his facts. He is making very large drafts on the credibility of his readers when he makes the assertion that the government is always in the wrong and never by any chance in the right. He is making still larger drafts

from South Africa and turn back any troops that were then on their way to South Africa. This coming from a power which is under the avarice of Great Britain was a gross and premeditated insult, and it brought on the war at once as it was intended to do. The idea of the Boers was to bring on the war so suddenly that they would be able to overrun Natal and Cape Colony before British reinforcements arrived. But for their own bad management this might have been accomplished. As it is they have reached the height of their power and from the present must continue to decline. Though they have won a few successes they have done nothing that is of any permanent value, and in the course of time they must be driven back and overwhelmed. The object in any European nation intervening at this stage of the war would simply be to place Great Britain in a humiliating position. The British have suffered reverses and have not yet had an opportunity of gathering to their full force to make an advance. Therefore, if the war was ended tomorrow, it would leave our mother country in a manner humiliated, and that in a contest they had done their best to avoid, and which was deliberately brought on by the two Boer republics for the purpose of driving Great Britain out of South Africa. Under the circumstances no movement in favor of intervention could be regarded by Great Britain as otherwise than hostile and intended to injure her.

The French have been seeing in the difficulties in South Africa an opportunity of being avenged for the Fashoda incident. The Russians think that the British troubles will assist them in weakening British influence in India. Germany believes that if the British empire can be so weakened as to be brought to the verge of dissolution, they will be able to pick up some of the territories now under the British flag. These views in regard to Great Britain are not the views of lovers of peace, but of warlike nations that are ready to make conquests on their own account and seize all the territories they can grasp from their neighbors. The motive, therefore, which underlies all this movement is one of hostility to British power and our mother country, realizing that this fact will only treat their advances with the contempt which they deserve.

As to the likelihood of intervention, we have no idea that it will be seriously pressed by either France, Russia or Germany against Great Britain, not because they love the British, but because they fear British power. These three nations cannot be united in an anti-British compact, although France and Russia might. But Russia is restrained by the consideration that any war against Great Britain would promptly bring Japan into the field and would have the effect of totally crushing Russian power in the Pacific. As it is, the Colossus of the North is filled with apprehension of the growing power of Japan. A contest between Japan and Russia in the Northern Pacific is certain to come sooner or later and is very unlikely to end in favor of Russia.

As for France the condition of that country is not such as to favor a war at the present time. It is said that France proposes to reopen the Egyptian question. Germany will take no part in any such movement so that France can do nothing alone. The great restraining cause which appears to keep these powerful military nations out of action is the fact that there is not one of them that could send an entire regiment across a mile of salt water without England's leave. There is no use for France to talk about reopening the Egyptian question unless she is prepared to do it by the exercise of force, and any French army which succeeds in landing in Egypt would only meet the fate which that of Napoleon did there in 1798, owing to the overwhelming preponderance of the British fleet. Now, as then "Britannia rules the waves" and is Mistress of the Seas.

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It is easy for ardent and indiscreet politicians to blunder when they are formulating a policy within the precincts of their own studies, or during campaign tours throughout the country. Their heads would have counselled these rash and impetuous leaders to first consult with the moderate men of their party before committing themselves to a definite and aggressive line of policy. The prudence of such a course was made apparent

when Sir Charles and Mr. Foster met their followers in caucus. They were promptly and firmly called down. They were informed that the amendment which had been so carefully prepared must not be moved.

Although this action on the part of the Conservative caucus must have been a bitter dose for Sir Charles and Mr. Foster to swallow, being very much in the nature of a repast on the proverbial "biled crow," it fully explains the collapse of the debate on the address. Oppositions, like governments are not exempt from the rule which requires that they must carry their party with them in any line of policy which they may take up. It is not a safe thing to disregard the opinions of supporters. Sir Charles Tupper, up to the moment that the caucus met, seems to have proceeded on the assumption that he and Mr. Foster could carry the Conservative party which they had taken in relation to the sending of contingents to South Africa. He has now learned the contrary. He was very plainly told at the gathering of Conservative members that he had already gone too far, and could not expect their support in blundering still further along an unwise course. He had been getting a good deal of kudos from certain jingoes in Canada who had supposed that they were the chief element in the Conservative party. It is well that these hot heads have also been rebuked.

A becoming spirit of humility ought now to possess Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Foster. Not often have party leaders been taught a lesson in this effective, though perhaps a severe, fashion. The people of Canada, it would seem, are not disposed to condemn the government for having taken two or three days to deliberate upon a momentous matter of policy. It is evident, at all events, that the great body of Conservative members of parliament realize this, and it will be in the interest of Canada's good name and prestige before the world if, as the result of what has happened, the Tory leaders should hereafter curb their impetuosity.

AN IMPULSIVE GOVERNMENT. The gravamen of opposition charges against the government is that action in respect of the Transvaal war was not taken soon enough. Reduced to their last analysis this is what nearly all the various complaints amount to. In view of all the facts that a safe position to take? If it was an error at all to hesitate was it not an error on the side of reasonable caution? Would the people of Canada feel any more comfortable than they now do if they realized that the government was liable to act impulsively in the matter of departing from established ways?

There was nothing lost either to Canada or the empire by giving two or three days consideration to the matter of taking part in the present war. It was a momentous question. There was no precedent to guide the administration. Canada had not taken part in any of Britain's previous wars. The practice under our constitution prevents the government from incurring financial obligations without parliamentary authority. To depart from this precedent course was a grave step. Did the government commit an offence in taking a few days of time to weigh their action?

Why should the Tories be so anxious to have an impetuous, hysterical and aggressive administration? Is it not one of the reasons—if not the chief reason—why they have a cabinet of fifteen ministers that have a cabinet of fifteen ministers that they should deliberate and take counsel together upon matters of policy? That is their duty; it is what is expected of them; it would be placing a high premium upon rashness if the people of the country should happen to sympathize with the opposition

on his conscience, if he has a conscience, although the possession of such an article seems to be very inconvenient for a writer who is bound to support the cause of the opposition. He has to shut his eyes to facts that are plain to everyone, to ignore everything that does not coincide with the theory which he is trying to impress upon the readers of his paper. We must say that we regard Mr. Scott's position as one by no means to be envied and he should be a shining example to all young journalists of a good man gone wrong and something whose fate they ought to strive to avoid.

Mr. Scott's first letter to the Sun appeared yesterday and it was quite in line with his previous performance of last year and the previous years in the same direction. Mr. Scott is evidently prepared to clothe himself in sackcloth and ashes for the wickedness of the government. He does not even try to bring them to repentance, his idea is that they are past all good and that it is his duty to sit down and weep over them day by day. Still there are some things in Mr. Scott's letter that are worthy of mention because they do not appear to be in strict line with that veracity which ought to be a characteristic of a newspaper reporter's performance. The other day Sir Charles Tupper wanted to have a highly respectable member of the press, who reports for a Liberal newspaper, turned out of the gallery because, in his opinion, he had misrepresented his speech on the address in reply to the speech from the throne. Many good members of the house were unable to see that Sir Charles Tupper had been in any way misreported or misrepresented but the leader of the opposition was quite determined on the subject and it is not by any means unlikely that he will yet try to carry out his threats.

If the same measure had been applied to the editor of the Sun for the past three sessions that individual would have been turned out of the press gallery about once a week. But the Liberal members of parliament are not so extremely sensitive so they suffer Mr. Scott's garbling of their speeches and they look upon it as a sort of harmless eccentricity, which is likely to do more injury to the person who is guilty of it than to the person whom he attacks. Mr. Scott begins his letter by an apology for the collapse of the opposition attack on the government which he does not, of course, credit to the right cause, but to one entirely different. He thinks that the sudden end of the debate was quite unwelcome to the ministers because they were not ready to proceed with the business of the house. This is a mere assumption and is not by any means warranted by the facts of the case. Several governments have been introduced since the house began to sit, one of which will probably be debated at great length by the opposition. We refer to the measure that was passed last year by the house of commons and thrown out by the senate by the correction of the infamous gerrymander which the late government was guilty. He complains that Mr. Fielding has no estimates ready, but we believe that it is not usual for the minister of finance to present his estimates to the house in the first week of the session or even in the first month, so criticism is mere carping at the government without cause, besides Mr. Scott does not know whether the estimates are ready or not. It is probable, however, that the minister of finance before completing his estimates will endeavor to ascertain what is wanted in the way of supplies by the government for every session brings its claims.

It would be tedious and unprofitable to follow Mr. Scott through his lengthy and somewhat proxy letter and compile the various assertions made in it, because every reader of the Sun can see for himself in the legislative reports of that paper sufficient to show him that Mr. Scott is not accurate in his statements. The telegraphic summary of the proceedings of parliament contradicts the belated written reports and shows that the government is proceeding on to business with something more than the usual degree of vigor and that no time is being wasted in waiting for bills. There are plenty of measures now before and the opposition should resort to obstructive tactics as they have done in previous sessions; there is no reason why the whole business of parliament should not conclude within a reasonable time.

THE BRITISH ARMY.
The scheme of army increase which was outlined by Mr. Wyndham in the house of commons last evening, is one that will probably not meet with any serious opposition from the Liberals, because it seems to be based on the necessities of the case. For some time past it has been evident that a larger army was needed, not only for home defence, but for those foreign wars in which the country is certain to be involved in consequence of the annexation of new territory, and thus being brought into contact with barbarous tribes. A power that is ever advancing as Great Britain is must count on meeting with resistance, and an efficient army, with ready for service abroad, is a prime necessity. For some years past there has been a gradual increase in the number of the army, although the additions have been slowly and cautiously made. In India there is always a British army numbering some 75,000 men. This number has varied but little in recent years. But the army for home defence and for the protection of the colonies has grown from 150,000 in 1890, to 185,000 for the present year. This increase of 20,000 in the army

in four years has excited but little remark, it has been done so gradually, but it is a very substantial fact nevertheless. It will, however, be completely overshadowed by Mr. Wyndham's scheme which will add at once 30,000 men to the regular army, and 50,000 to the auxiliary forces. Even this will not be the limit for the probable increase for the auxiliary forces are expected to grow considerably beyond the limits which the assistant secretary at war mentioned. There is to be no compulsory service. Britain's sons do not require to be driven into the ranks by the police; we leave such distinctions to the Germans and the French. The new army will be a volunteer army, as was the old one; in fact the new army will be merely an enlargement of the old. There are now 155 battalions of infantry in the British army, and 12 more are to be added, making a total of 167 battalions. There are 95 batteries of field artillery in the British army, but this number is to be increased to 131. There are now 21 batteries of horse artillery in the army; seven more are to be added, making the total 28. The number of regiments of cavalry will be increased from 31 to 38. The additional artillery and cavalry are for the purpose of supplying two more army corps with those arms, so that Great Britain will be able to equip and place in the field some 70,000 more men than at present. This scheme of army increase will be accepted by the world as a proof that Great Britain does not intend to loosen her hold on any of her possessions, but will be prepared to maintain her influence at all hazards.

THE CANADIAN REGIMENT.
It looks as if our first Canadian contingent was about to see real service in the field. A despatch from Belmont states that the Canadians have been brigaded with the second battalion of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, the 2nd Shropshire and the 1st Gordon Highlanders forming a 9th brigade. These distinguished regiments are not likely to be kept idle. The second battalion of the Cornwallis Light Infantry is the old 46th regiment of the line and is one of the regiments that served at Sebastopol. The 2nd Shropshire Regiment was formerly the 85th Foot and fought through the Peninsula war. It has been in the famous Fuentes d'Onor, Nive and Blenheim. This last mentioned battle was fought near Washington and resulted in the capture of that place by the British forces in 1814. The 1st Gordon Highlanders needs no introduction to newspaper readers for it has been thoroughly tried in the field and not found wanting. No regiment in the British service has done better work or had its name more prominently before the public in recent years. Its services at the frontier of India two years ago in the Tirah field force has made it widely celebrated. It is pleasing to know that the Canadian regiment is thought worthy to stand in the same brigade with three such distinguished battalions and we have no doubt that it will prove that the confidence placed in it has been amply justified.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.
This week is likely to witness important movements in connection with the war in South Africa. For the moment Lady Smith is no more the centre of interest. Three failures to relieve it have created the belief that the task is impossible with the resources at Buller's command, and although the statement is made that Buller is about to make another attempt by a different route the public will not become excited until they see that this new attack has some prospect of success. As for the reports that General Joubert has 6,000 men south of the Tugela and is trying to outflank the British no one feels greatly alarmed, indeed these reports rather give pleasure, for Joubert could not do anything that would please the British generals better than to come forth from his strongholds and attack them. Any movement the Boers may now make south of the Tugela would be likely to cost them far more than any possible advantage they can derive from it and therefore Joubert is likely to make any such advance in that direction in a very cautious fashion.

The presence of General Roberts in command at Molder River is understood to indicate an advance on that line against Cronje, who is encamped with a large force in that vicinity. There seems to be no doubt that Lord Roberts has a sufficiently large force to be able to go forward with confidence, and if so we may look for important news in a few days.

It may be thought that this journal exhibited an unkind satisfaction over Sir Charles Tupper's failure in the house on Monday last; but the personal view was not in our mind. It was his failure in a bad and unworthy cause which we were endeavoring to picture. Sir Charles, as a private gentleman, is entitled to all possible consideration; but every patriotic citizen will rejoice over his collapse in an effort to cast a reproach upon the loyalty of nearly one half of the population of the country.

Speaking of the post of embarkation of the Strathmore Horse the Sun remarks:— "It will strike most dispassionate observers that the minister of railways has making every possible effort to trump up excuses why Halifax should be chosen instead of this port. We think 'it will strike most dispassionate observers' that the man who could write such a sentence as the above is never likely to win a medal for telling the truth.

FREDERICTON NEWS.
COMPANY BEING FORMED
To Put On a Small Draft Steamer Which Will Run All Summer--Big Reception to be Given Bishop Casey--Good Government Meeting.

Fredericton, Feb. 12.—Residents of Southamptown, Dumfries, Prince William, and other upriver parishes propose building a boat that can run between Woodstock and Fredericton all summer. She will have a capacity over 200 passengers and 40 tons of freight. A joint stock company is being formed with capital of \$20,000. The merchants of Fredericton and the company are hoping to realize that it would be greatly to their interests to have continuous river service during the summer.

His Lordship Bishop Casey will receive a royal reception on his return from St. John tomorrow night. He will be met at the station by members of his congregation, headed by the 7th band, will proceed to the bishop's palace. After a brief stay there the party will proceed to St. Dunstan's church, where the reception is to be held. The form of service for the occasion is being printed in English and Latin in booklet form for distribution among the congregation. The students of the University of New Brunswick enjoyed a holiday today on account of it being the 104th anniversary of the date upon which the charter was issued. Yesterday, special and appropriate services were conducted at the cathedral both morning and evening by Rev. Dean Partridge. A splendid collection for the patriotic fund was taken and \$25 realized. The offering for the same fund at St. Ann's amounted to \$25. The late Frank H. Risteen carried \$5,000 life insurance.

SMALLPOX SCARE AT HALIFAX.
Halifax, Feb. 13.—It was reported yesterday that on Saturday the train bound for Halifax had to drop a car at near Moncton owing to a case of smallpox developing there. The station employes at South Street have received orders to be vaccinated. Some of them had already been vaccinated, as also had a number of people living in the vicinity of the depot. A telegraph message received here this morning from Oakland, Cal., by relatives, announced the death of Mrs. Lucy Gosip, wife of James Gosip, stationer, formerly of this city, now residing at Oakland. The deceased lady was Miss Arts, a member of a well known Halifax family. She was between 60 and 65 years old.

MAXWELL TO LEAVE.
United States Agent W. S. Hasty arrived yesterday from Portland, Me., for Elmer Maxwell, whom he will take to Portland to stand trial on the charge of murdering Capt. George Bailey, of the schooner J. B. Vandusen. Yesterday afternoon U. S. Consul Myers and Agent Hasty called on Sheriff Sturdee and Mr. Hasty was given possession of Maxwell on a warrant of delivery issued by the minister of justice. He will drive with Maxwell to the depot this morning and take the 6:30 train for the United States. He will take the prisoner to Portland where he will hand him over to the authorities. Mr. Hasty is the officer who was here some little time ago in connection with the case.

Maxwell will be taken before a commissioner at Portland and a preliminary hearing. His trial will probably be in April. The next circuit court there will be in that month, but it is possible that a special term will be called, though that is not likely. When the trial comes, on Chief of Police Clark, Coroner D. E. Berryman and some others will have to go to Portland to give evidence. Those of the crew of the Vandusen who were on board at the time of the tragedy are still held as witnesses at Portland. Sir William Hays, on their own recognition to appear, when wanted, but they must report every day to the authorities. They are allowed \$1.50 a day for their expenses, which is in the charge of the United States government.

CARTERS' LITTLE LIVER PILLS
SICK HEADACHE
Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Bile, Headache, Dizziness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coal Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. Small Pills. Small Dose. Small Price.

Substitution
the fraud of the day.
See you get Carter's, Ask for Carter's, Insist and demand Carter's Little Liver Pills.

"C" BATTERY TO LEAVE.
Kingston, Feb. 12.—"C" Battery will leave for Halifax Thursday.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.
A VERY SHORT SESSION.
Statement of the Cost of Doukhobor and Gallician Immigrants--There are No Proposals for a Commercial Treaty With Newfoundland.

Ottawa, Feb. 12.—It was private members day and the house therefore had a short sitting. There was very little attendance on the opposition side. Dr. Douglas introduced a bill to regulate the grain trade in Manitoba and the north-west. It will affirm the principle of freedom in trade in grain and will make provision that elevators or flat warehouses or grain chutes may be provided where the above for the companies fail to do so. The bill was read a first time.

Hon. Mr. Sifton, replying to Mr. Davin, said: "According to the report of the immigration office at Winnipeg the number of Doukhobors who have settled in the northwest and Manitoba since January 1897 is 7,427 and the number of Gallicians who arrived during the same time, 16,757. These people are located in colonies, some of which are small and some of which are in different parts of Manitoba and the north-west. The cost per head for the Doukhobors was \$7.47, being the bonus and a proportionate amount of the cost of locating and taking care of settlers during the year 1899. The estimated cost to the government for Gallician settlers for bonus and proportion of cost for taking care of and locating was in 1897, \$1,657, \$4.86 and in 1899, \$4.80, an average of \$4.77 per head. The records of the department show that advances were made to Gallicians to the amount of \$5,854 included in the above for which liens have been taken for security. No direct advances over and above the bonus which was paid at Winnipeg, in connection with the Doukhobors, were given where it was felt necessary to do so, a portion of which have been repaid. If there are any balances which the accounts are adjusted it is proposed to make them a lien against the property of those who have received the advances. In reply to Mr. Clarke, (Toronto) Hon. Mr. Tarte said that the cost of the construction of the telegraph line from Bennett to Dawson was \$1,637, or \$22.90 per mile. The cost of the line from Tagish to Atlin was \$15,000.

Replying to Mr. Martin, (Prince Edward Island) Premier Laurier said there were no proposals between Canada and the government of Newfoundland for a commercial treaty other than the general agreement between the two colonies which was engaging the attention of the government. In answer to Mr. C. S. Laurier, he said that the government had no information from Imperial authorities as to privileges granted the Eastern Extension for promoting its cable facilities. Mr. Taylor put a question asking Hon. Mr. Tarte if the president of the Montserrat and St. Helena, church had complained of a certain statement made by him (Tarte) concerning the Fox Bay settlers on Anticosti. Hon. Mr. Tarte replied that the statement was explained, yet on being told that the Fox Bay settlers looked upon them as an insult. He had retracted the same. (Cheers.)

Premier Laurier stated to Mr. Davin that he had spoken the bell in the fire house near by struck 11 o'clock. It sounded like the tolling of a church bell for the dead. Mr. Tarte, who had been in the house, said that he had not a word to say on the subject. General Molinieux sat with his hands clasped in front of him on the table. His face never flinched as the clerk asked again: "What is your verdict?" "We find the defendant Guilty of Murder in the first degree," replied the foreman. As the words were spoken the bell in the fire house near by struck 11 o'clock. It sounded like the tolling of a church bell for the dead. Mr. Tarte, who had been in the house, said that he had not a word to say on the subject. General Molinieux sat with his hands clasped in front of him on the table. His face never flinched as the clerk asked again: "What is your verdict?" "We find the defendant Guilty of Murder in the first degree," replied the foreman. 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