



# BOMBSHELL THROWN IN THE CAMP OF THE LIBERALS.

Laurier Government Arraigned by H. H. Cook,  
Ex-Liberal M. P. for East Simcoe, Who  
Says All Pledges Have Been Broken.

Failure to Maintain the Independence of Parliament and  
Reduce the Expenditure, Taxes and Debt  
of the Country.

Mr. H. H. Cook, who has been six times elected to the House of Commons and has long been recognized as one of the leading liberals in Ontario has issued this address to the people of Canada and especially to his fellow liberals:

## VIEWS OF A LIBERAL

I claim no right and no authority to speak for the liberal party, nor for liberals at all; but, as a life-long liberal and as one who has in the past given of his effort and his means to promote the success of the cause of liberalism, I may, perhaps, be permitted, without arrogance, to claim a right to speak to liberals, particularly at a time when I believe that plain speaking is needed and under circumstances which render silence almost a betrayal of true liberal principles. If there be any liberals who consider party success and the getting and holding of power and office the great and important thing—the only thing worth struggling for—what I am about to say is not for them. I am, on the contrary, addressing myself to those liberals—and I am persuaded they constitute the vast majority of the rank and file, at any rate, of the party—who are liberals because they believe in the undying principles of liberalism and in the right of office and political power only as a means to an end, and that end the shaping of the country's policy and the moulding of its laws in accordance with those principles. I would ask these liberals, whether numerous or only a saving remnant, to consider with me calmly and dispassionately the present condition of the liberal party, and also the question, What is our present duty towards our party and our country?

## TREACHERY SHOULD BE PUNISHED.

Under our system of party government it is as follows: and the people have a right to assume that when a party is intrusted with the reins of power it will faithfully, loyally, and to the utmost of its ability carry out the policies it advocated and fulfil the pledges it made when in opposition. It will not be disputed by any honest man at any time that if we fail to do this we are guilty of down-right and shameful betrayal of its principles, and becomes unworthy of the support of all honorable men. Indeed, it will hardly be held that men can any longer give their support to such a party without sharing in its shame and being guilty of condoning the offence of obtaining and retaining power and office upon false pretences. For eighteen years our party was in opposition, and during those years it criticised the policy and censured many of the acts of the conservative party then in power. During those eighteen years our party also, sometimes by platforms solemnly adopted in conventions, and at times by the voices of its chosen and recognized leaders and representatives, enunciated policies and made definite promises and pledges. Just prior to the general election in 1896 the party issued, officially, a pamphlet, in which its policies and political principles were set forth, with sufficient detail and exactness. And upon that statement of policy and declaration of principles, and upon the promises and pledges, made expressly and by implication, the party asked for and obtained the support of a majority of the electorate, and the leaders of the party were given a mandate by the people to carry out the promised policy and fulfil the pledges and promises made. It is for us, as liberals, to consider whether or not the leaders of the party have been true to the trust thus and then reposed in them; whether they have honestly and honorably striven to do the things which the previous government had done and of which we complained. If we can honestly say that we have done so, for if they have fairly endeavored to fulfil their pledges, then it would be our duty and our pride and pleasure as well, to give them our heartiest and most loyal support. If, on the other hand, we find ourselves forced to admit that no honest effort has been made to keep their promises; if they have neither carried out nor honestly tried to carry out the policy to which we as a party had pledged ourselves; if, in a word, we find ourselves compelled to own that the charge our opponents are making against us, that our leaders have made us a party of pledges broken and betrayals of principle true, then we can only avoid sharing in the guilt and dishonor by disassociating ourselves from these leaders, by repudiating them, and by doing all that may be in our power to oust them from the positions which they have obtained by treason to principle. Two sentences taken from the pamphlet I have referred to apply with striking force to us and to our duty at the present juncture. These sentences are: "Never mind how you voted twelve, eight, or four years ago; you are not the chattel of any party leader, or the servant of any political master." "The man who cannot vote against his party for his country is unworthy of the

votes before their followers and induce a few, perhaps an increasing number, to aspire to these positions instead of representing their constituents here, and exercising an unbiased judgment and a wholesome influence upon the administration of the state. We must never compromise upon the line of action we have adopted, and cease to voice the opinion of their constituents; not only that, but moving among their colleagues they become corrupting agencies within their own ranks." He declared the practice to be disgraceful, and calculated to lower the tone of public life, and to fill it with office-seekers and place-hunters. All the liberal leaders and members supported Mr. Mulock, and strong speeches were made in advocacy of his measure. This was as it should have been, for the measure was an embodiment of one of the most cherished principles of liberalism. It was one of the principles to which our party was pledged, when we stood by and to carry out which they entrusted us with the reigns of government. How have our leaders fulfilled this promise to the electorate?

MEMBERS WITH APPOINTMENTS  
IN THEIR POCKETS.

During the many years that the conservative party was in power, and up to the time when Mr. Mulock introduced his measure, up to the time when he and others made their strongly-condemnatory speeches, seventeen members of parliament had been appointed to office. During the four years the present government has been in power, thirteen members have been so appointed to offices, with salaries aggregating \$39,000 per year. So great was the indecent haste of the present premier to give the lie to his previous professions and to stultify his party on this principle of the independence of parliament, that, on the 8th July, 1896, he wrote to Mr. Francois Langelier, the member for Quebec, these shameless words: "This is what I propose: The position of lieutenant-governor will be at our disposition, to the time of my appointment as an unsworn judge. I propose to place the lieutenant-governorship at your disposal." Later, he wrote to Mr. Langelier's brother, asking him to "tell Francois that I do not wish there should be any misunderstanding; I wish that may promises may be considered sacred." Mr. Langelier set and voted in parliament for two sessions with this promise in his pocket, "a mere parasite upon the administration," "moving about among his colleagues, a corrupting agency within their own ranks" to use the forcefully descriptive language of Mr. Mulock. At the end of that time Sir Wilfrid's "sacred promise" was fulfilled, and Mr. Langelier became a judge, with a salary of \$5,000 per year. To make this charge with a full consciousness of its seriousness, and of the personal responsibility I assume in making it; but I make it, believing that, as one whose efforts, however humble and humble they may have been, were exerted, four years ago, towards putting these men in parliament for the purpose of having and discrediting them, I am bound to make it. 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not willing to believe that he has been reported with absolute accuracy, for such a statement by him would evince a recklessness of utterance and a contempt for the understanding and intelligence of his audience such as I would not like to believe any public man could be guilty of and entertain.

#### A CONTEMPTIBLE POSITION.

No statements could be plainer; no promises more explicit than our pre-election ones on this question. Yet with shame and humiliation we must confess that they have been thrown to the winds. When the new finance minister made his first budget speech, and brought down his first proposals for tariff changes, there did seem to be something like evidence of an honest intention to carry out the promises so solemnly made; but that tariff was withdrawn and another substituted, in which there was not the faintest evidence of any intention or desire to depart from the protective principle which had been the avowed central idea of the tariffs of successive conservative ministers of finance. So far was the new tariff from being an attempt to "put away from the soil of Canada the last vestige of protection," as Sir Wilfrid Laurier had so loudly promised to do, so far was it from being an effort to "relieve the people of protection," that Hon. Mr. Tarte felt himself justified in assuring the protected manufacturers that "while the present government has found itself obliged to make many changes for the sake of a removal of anomalies, and for other reasons, they have taken care that the tariff shall remain sufficiently high to afford ample protection to Canadian industries." Did any conservative minister ever offer or promise more since Sir John Macdonald, in 1861, first announced his policy of "ample protection to Canadian industries"? Mr. Tarte went on: "I say that the grand principle of the tariff as it exists today will remain unchanged. We shall make slight alterations as it may seem to us that they are needed, but the tariff as a whole will stay as it is at present." I am not quarrelling with Mr. Tarte or blaming him. Not being a liberal, he was not bound by our promises and pledges. He had no part in making them and his repudiation of free trade and declaration of adherence to the principle of protection involves neither treachery nor dishonor on his part. But we who made the promises and pledges have to deal with the fact that Mr. Tarte's statements have never been repudiated nor disavowed by his ministerial colleagues, the leaders of our party, and we cannot deny that the government and the liberal party have thus become responsible for them. Hon. Mr. Sifton, too, has spoken for his colleagues and the party on this subject. Here are his words: "The tariff is a question that is settled, and is now a dead issue, because the liberals have succeeded in solving the great question, and the tariff is one which our opponents, if they get a chance, would not change very much." What a humiliating, what a contemptible position are we thus placed in by our leaders. If we advance in the direction of free trade we break the promises which Messrs. Tarte and Sifton have been permitted, perhaps commissioned, to make; if we do not we will be recreant to all the past professions and pledges of our party.

#### EVIDENCE OF TREACHERY.

I know that attempts have been made to make it appear that the tariff has been amended in the direction of free trade, and one minister, Hon. William Paterson, has even had the boldness to claim that all our pledges have been fulfilled to the letter; a statement more indicative of courage than honesty. Unfortunately for this contention, the trade and navigation returns, which are authoritative, contradict it flatly. These returns show that the percentage of duties collected upon goods entered for home consumption is only 1.58 per cent lower than it was when the late government was in power, and if a proper allowance were made for American corn, which appears in the returns as imported free for home consumption, while a great part of it is re-shipped abroad, the entire decrease would be less than one per cent. When we come to examine the tariff in detail, the evidence of treachery past promises becomes yet more startling. We promised free agricultural implements; the duty remains as before. We promised free coal oil; we have reduced the duty one cent per gallon. We promised free cottons; the duty on grey cottons has been raised from 21.2 per cent to 25 per cent, on prints from 30 to 35 per cent, and on sewing cotton from 12.1 to 15 per cent. It is simply idle to pretend that our tariff promises have been kept, or that any honest or serious attempt has been made to keep them. And once more let me say that only by repudiating our pledge-breaking leaders and by assisting to bring them to merited punishment, can we, the rank and file of the party, avoid a guilty participation in their flagrant offence against political decency.

#### SIR WILFRID AS A PLEDGE-BREAKER.

Just before the last general election, speaking for the party, as he had a right to do, Sir Wilfrid Laurier made a distinct statement of policy, looking to the securing of mutual preferential trade between Canada and Great Britain. He declared that the time was ripe to obtain this boon, that Mr. Chamberlain had come to the conclusion that the time had arrived when it was possible for Great Britain to give to the colonies a preference for their products over the products of other nations. Sir Wilfrid made a solemn promise that if successful at the then approaching elections he would "send commissioners to London to arrange for a basis of preferential trade." How has this promise been kept? Has any honest effort been made to redeem it? Why, one mem-

ber of the ministry, speaking for his colleagues, has declared that the very idea that such preference could be obtained by us is "arrant humbug." A preferential advantage has been given to the manufacturers of Great Britain in our markets, whether wise or not, I shall not argue. But this one-sided arrangement is not what Sir Wilfrid promised to endeavor to obtain, not what he pledged himself to "send commissioners to London" to arrange for. There was no material difference in the declared policies of the two parties on this question prior to the general election. Both leaders professed to aim at the same thing, and that the securing for Canadian producers, particularly Canadian agricultural, a tariff advantage in the British markets, as compared with their foreign competitors. There had never been no change in the attitude of the conservative party, and yet our leaders have led us into a position of positive hostility to what both parties favored prior to the elections, and which our opponents still favor. They still stand for preferential treatment for our farmers in the British markets; our leaders declare such a proposal to be "arrant humbug." Speaking prior to the election, of the advantages of the arrangement he had promised to "send commissioners to London" to negotiate for, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said: "We sell our goods in England. We send our wheat, our butter, our cheese, all our natural products, but there we have to compete with similar products from the United States from Russia, and from other nations. Just see what a great advantage it would be to Canada if the wheat, cheese, and butter, which we send to England, should be met in England with a preference over similar products of other nations. The possibilities are immense." Was all this "arrant humbug"? Can we pretend, and can we expect to be believed if we pretend, that the one-sided preference we have given to British producers in our markets bears even a decent resemblance to the mutual preference whose advantages were so glowingly pictured by Sir Wilfrid? The advantages of the one were declared to be immense; it would take a microscope to detect any advantage to the Canadian farmers in the other. What are we to say, as liberals, if we be asked, What of your party's promise to work for the securing of preferential treatment in the British markets? What answer shall we make if we be asked concerning those commissioners that were to be sent to London? Shall it be said of the rank and file of the liberal party that they contentedly allowed their leaders to make of them a party that regards pre-election pledges as a joke, and a permissible way of cozening the electors?

#### THE PLEBISCITE PROMISE.

There could hardly be a more flagrant case of deliberate deception than the action of our present leaders upon the prohibition plebiscite. At the convention of 1883 a resolution in favor of a prohibitory liquor law was offered by Mr. F. S. Webster. Speaking on this question, and upon what ought to be the attitude of the liberal party toward it, Sir Wilfrid Laurier took the ground that no definite policy could well or properly be declared until the Royal Commission, then investigating the subject, had completed its work and made its report. The convention, however, took the view that the wish of the people should be ascertained by means of a plebiscite, and the following resolution was passed:

"Whereas public attention is at present much directed to a consideration of the admittedly great evils of intemperance, it is desirable that the mind of the people should be clearly ascertained on the question of prohibition by means of a dominion plebiscite." Do not think there is a single intelligent man who will think, or an honest man who will say, that the plain meaning of this resolution, the meaning that it was intended and expected that the electorate would attach to it, was neither more nor less than this: That if the plebiscite should show a clear majority of the votes polled in favor of prohibition, we then pledged ourselves to introduce and carry a prohibitory liquor law. As the report of the convention shows, this was the meaning attached to it by Hon. T. W. Anglin, who himself opposed to prohibition, argued against the adoption of the resolution because, as he contended, if there should be a majority for prohibition when the vote was taken, "the friends of prohibition will be in a position to call upon the liberal party to follow up this resolution logically by assisting in the passage and enforcement of a prohibitory liquor law." As the Globe's report shows, the resolution was put and carried, with a mighty shout of "aye" against a few feeble "noes." During the campaign which preceded the last general election our leaders appealed for, and, as a matter of fact, received, a large measure of temperance support on the ground that the liberal party were taking "a practical step, the first serious step that is to be taken if prohibition is to become law," to use the words of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The vote was taken at a great direct expense to the country and perhaps at a much greater expense to those who supported and opposed what both sides were led to believe, and assuredly did believe, to be the initial step towards the enactment of a prohibitory law. The majority throughout the dominion was over twelve thousand; yet instead of carrying out their promise, the ministry took refuge behind the plea that it was necessary that there should be a majority, not of the votes polled, but of the whole electorate. Worse still, the premier was so lost to shame as to admit that there had been a secret (he calls it an "implied") agreement among the opponents and supporters of prohibition in the convention to this effect. This statement can only be believed by those who are prepared to think that the leaders within the party, including the present minister of agriculture and the premier of Ontario, were consenting parties to one of the most disgraceful pieces of trickery that ever disgraced politics.

#### CONSPIRACY TO HUMBUG.

If any such agreement was made, it involved this: that the temperance people were to do what had never been done by a political party: a thing practically impossible, poll a majority of the whole electorate. For the temperance leaders to agree to such a

proposal would be to guilty of almost inconceivable treachery to those who trusted them, for they could not have helped knowing that it would be simply impossible to get a majority of the whole electorate on any proposition. Certainly the opponents of prohibition had no knowledge of any such agreement, else they would not have taken the trouble and gone to the expense they did to roll up a vote against prohibition, when all that was needed was to stay at home. It is not possible to believe that Hon. G. W. Ross, for example, knew of such an agreement or was a party to it, for he is on record as declaring, when once it was proposed to amend the Canada Temperance Act, so as to require a majority vote of the whole electorate to enact it in any municipality, that such a condition would "make an unfair advantage of public opinion and render it almost impossible for public opinion to be fairly recorded."

Why, at the general election Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself polled 70 votes less than a majority of the electorate in his constituency, and the nine members of the present ministry who were elected in 1896 fell short of an actual majority of the electorate in their ridings by 4,170. Yet Sir Wilfrid and his colleagues had no hesitancy or prickings of conscience about accepting their minority of the votes as an ample evidence of the will of the electorate. But if we assume that Sir Wilfrid was candid and truthful when he told of that "implied" agreement assuming that the liberal temperament men in the convention did—as he in effect claimed, with doing—enter into a conspiracy to humbug the temperance people, does this not make the position of our leaders all the better, or does it lessen in any degree our duty to stamp with our disapproval men who put forward as an excuse for being false to their public pledge the astonishing plea that they had all along been determined to make false to it, and that they had, in fact, conspired with others so as to make it safe for them to be false to it?

#### KEORGANIZATION BETTER THAN INFAMY.

If the liberal party be what we have believed it to be, a great force for political good in this dominion; if its principles be founded, as we have believed, upon ethical and economic truth, we need not fear that it will be permanently weakened by rescuing it from the leadership of men who have been false to all their professions, recreant to all their pledges, and who recognized in our party nothing more or better than a machine to keep them in office. The overthrow and punishment of the leaders who have recently declared that every pledge has been kept. We denounced the expenditure on account of superannuation, and pledged ourselves to wipe it out; it was greater by \$1,331 in 1899 than it was in 1886. We denounced as useless the right to claim for ourselves the highest earthly title—honest men. We will then be able once more to advocate those political ideals in which we have believed, and once more to ask the public to believe us when we promise to stand by those ideals. This will involve a reorganization of the party, it may be objected. Doubtless, but if we must choose between reorganization and the infamy, the degradation of being justly regarded as a party of pledge-breakers, willingly led by a cabal of place-holders who have proven recreant to every principle they ever professed, I do not think honest men will hesitate long before making their choice.

#### A GHASTLY LIST.

It would be utterly wearisome to review in detail all the ugly record of promises made and broken by the present government. I can only glance at some of those not already noted. We declared that the number of paid ministers in the cabinet was too great under the late administration; we have the same number still, and the aggregate salaries are \$4,000 per year greater, one-half this sum going into the pocket of the minister who recently declared that every pledge has been kept. We denounced the expenditure on account of superannuation, and pledged ourselves to wipe it out; it was greater by \$1,331 in 1899 than it was in 1886. We denounced as useless the creation of the department of trade and commerce. The "useless" department has been continued. We promoted to abolish the senate or radically change its constitution; by affording that body an opportunity to save the country from the consequences of extravagance and corrupt deals, the government has enabled the senate to demonstrate its usefulness, almost its indispensability. We denounced the development of monopolies, trusts, and combines as a consequence of the policy of our opponents; not a single one of those which were in existence in 1886 has been destroyed or put out of business, while others have been created and given a foothold in the country by the efforts of the government. We declared that the expenditure for the administration of justice was too great. Sir Wilfrid Laurier even going so far as to say that thousands of dollars paid to counsel had been improvidently if not corruptly paid; the expenditure of this department has been increased by \$353,000. We denounced the expenditure of \$120,000 for immigration purposes; we have more than doubled this expenditure, increasing it to \$255,000. We condemned the granting of public lands as bonuses to railroads; only by the opposition of the senate was the government prevented from consummating a deal by which twenty-five thousand acres of gold-bearing lands, to be selected by the beneficiaries, was to be given per mile for the building of a narrow-gauge tramway, a transaction so flagrantly improper that several government supporters refused to vote for it, and it is doubtful if anyone would now be willing to defend it on its merits. We denounced the granting of cash bonuses to railways, giving in one instance for the same railway two millions more than we had condemned our opponents for offering, and in another actually granting a bonus to a road for which no charter had been granted and which was not even projected. We condemned all corruption; yet our leaders have made us responsible for the Crow's Nest job, by means of which the directors of the leading government organ were permitted to practically grab a quarter of a million of acres of coal lands, and the country is saddled with a totally unnecessary payment of two millions of dollars. We promised purity of administration; the records of the notorious Drummond railway job shows what regard our leaders had for such a promise.

#### THE DUTY OF LIBERALS.

But why go farther? The record of our party while it has been in power under its present leaders is one hideously shameful story of promises unfulfilled and pledges broken; of reckless extravagance; of robbery, peculation and corruption; of utterly disgraceful betrayal of every principle for which as a people we have stood. For the purpose of securing themselves a niche in the sun, who have been entrusted with positions of leadership have brought disgrace upon our party and disonor upon the name of liberalism. What then is our duty to our party and to our country? Again I repeat that only by repudiating these leaders, by disassociating ourselves from them, and by doing all that may be in our power to punish them for their falsehoods and treachery, by driving them from power and from the offices which they retain as the price of their treason to principle, can we as individuals and as a party avoid sharing their guilt and participating in their shame. In no other way and by no means short of this can we hope to regain or retain as a party the respect and con-

#### SCHOONER FOUNDRED.

KINGSTON, Ont., Oct. 21.—The schooner Fabiola, coal laden, from Charlotte for Kingston, foundered near the False Ducks this morning. Crew rescued.



E.W. GILLET, TORONTO, ONT.

## CHARLTON WITH SIR CHARLES

On Preferential Trade—Extract from His Address to the Electors of North Norfolk.

Says the Laurier Government Should Have Made Greater Effort to Obtain Mutual Preferential Trade With Britain.

SIMCOE, Ont., Oct. 18.—The following are extracts from an address just issued by John Charlton, M. P., to the electors of North Norfolk:

"The present administration, which appeals to the people, has a record of something over four years to present. This record, in some respects, falls short of the expectations entertained by those who endorsed the principles enunciated by the platform of the liberal party convention, held in 1888. It is, of course, difficult to put into practice the ideals of opposition. Exceptional causes, such as the enlargement of the St. Lawrence canals, the opening up of the Yukon district, and the expenses of sending a contingent to South Africa, have unavoidably increased the expenditure, and while I do not say that satisfactory reasons cannot be adduced for the large increase of controllable and capital expenditure, and the considerable increase of the public debt, I feel called upon to announce it as my firm conviction that our public improvements are now as far advanced as the necessities of the empire require, and that the time has arrived more fully to redeem the pledges of the liberal party by practising greater economy in public expenditure, and by reducing the public debt. The expenditure should not, in any case, exceed the amount of the revenue, and the public debt should be reduced each year to at least the extent of the sinking fund. CANADA SHOULD HAVE MADE GREATER EFFORT TO OBTAIN MUTUAL PREFERENTIAL TRADE WITH BRITAIN."

"While holding that Canada is not likely to be able to get preferential treatment for her food products in the British markets, owing to the relatively small amount of our trade with that country, as compared with her export and import trade with foreign nations, I am free to confess that I may be mistaken in this view. Canada now discriminates in favor of the British importer to the extent of 33 1/3 per cent, and this discrimination is purely gratuitous and sentimental, for Great Britain gives to Canada no slight tariff concession, that does not equally apply to all other nations. In addition to this discrimination, we have put forth great efforts, spent much money and sacrificed many valuable lives for the purpose of maintaining the cause of the empire in South Africa. All this has been done without the recognition of the world as a most important component part of the empire and as a great nation in embryo. I have looked upon the manifestation of Canada's loyalty, and the putting forth of Canadian effort in this direction, from the outset, with the utmost sympathy and approval. I believe that our interests are bound up with the great empire to which we belong, and that a death struggle for its preservation would be preferable to calmly looking upon its dismemberment."

"I have thus briefly set forth my views upon some of the important questions of the day, and I invoke for them your considerate and favorable judgment. I have to express my deep gratification for the unstinted and generous degree of confidence which has been given me by the electors of this grand old riding during the last 23 years. I have sought to represent not the interests of one party but of all the electors of my riding, and have been heretofore, as I shall be hereafter if elected, prepared to act as the agent and servant of any elector who requires my services as his representative. I beg most respectfully to solicit the suffrages of men of all parties in this riding, and to pledge myself, if honored with your confidence by again being elected as your representative, to stand firmly for what I believe to be the true interests of Canada." (Signed.)

J. CHARLTON.

#### FOR AUDL LANG SYNE.

GRAND NARROWS, C. B. Oct. 22.—D. A. McCaskill, the liberal conservative candidate for Victoria county, arrived in Cape Breton on Saturday from Montreal. He was surprised at New Glasgow by a delegation from the Liberal party, who had come to the election of C. W. Scott, Conservative. When the party arrived at the strait of Canso he was again surprised by a crowd of sturdy Scotchmen, who had traveled all the way from Largs, Scotland. The meeting was such as is only possible among the sons of friend Donald. Further on another crowd of Scotchmen, who were said to be the descendants of Mr. McCaskill, who was one of the boys. He stands to win easily.

#### ANOTHER TEXAS STORM.

ATLANTA, Tex., Oct. 21.—A tornado struck about half a mile west of Lodi and 15 miles west of here yesterday. The path of the tornado was 200 yards wide, and the wind swept everything before it. One house in the centre of its path, occupied by negroes, was destroyed, and a people belonging to it were missing and are supposed to be dead. The cyclone travelled from the southwest to the northeast, crossing the Texas and Pacific railroads at approximately the lumber loading station two miles north of Lodi. The lumber was carried away in all directions. It is feared further loss of life will result in the country.

#### FISHING SLOOP MISSING.

PORLTAND, Me., Oct. 21.—A fishing sloop with three men on board left Orr's Island last Tuesday morning on a trip after mackerel, and since that time nothing has been seen of the sloop, and no tidings of the men have been received. The crew was owned and commanded by Frederick Fidell, and the crew consisted of Elijah Doughty and Samuel Greene. It is certain that the three men were out in the open gulf of St. Lawrence, and as nothing has since been heard of them, grave fears are entertained as to their safety.

#### WINTON BROKE THIS PLANK.

"The liberal convention of 1893 declared in favor of selling the public lands to actual settlers only. The restriction of the convention bearing upon this question was as follows: 'That, in the opinion of the convention, the sale of public lands should be to actual settlers only, and not to speculators, upon reasonable terms of settlement, and in such areas as can be reasonably occupied and cultivated by the settler.' "I had the honor of introducing this publicly by resolution in parliament in 1888. Since the liberal party came into power no legislation has been placed upon the statute book, to give effect to this salutary policy, the observance of which would have been the settlement of the Northwest, and protect the settler from the greed of the land speculator. I shall, if again

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## THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 24, 1900.

## MR. WILMOT FOR SUNBURY-QUEENS.

The liberal conservatives of the united counties of Sunbury and Queens have selected the standard bearer of 1896 to be their candidate in the coming election. Mr. Wilmot is a tried representative. In 1887 he captured for his party the county of Sunbury, which had since confederation been represented by Mr. Burpee. He was re-elected in 1891. In the general election of 1896, Sunbury and Queens were one constituency, and though Mr. Wilmot carried his own county as before, his majority was not sufficient to overcome the lead of Mr. King in Queens. Notwithstanding this defeat, Mr. Wilmot responded to the call of his party in the by-election which followed the appointment of Mr. King to a country postmastership in Ontario and the transfer to Mr. Blair of Mr. King's interest in the county. Mr. Blair won his election, as he was bound to do, but so great was the alarm of the minister and his party, that all the resources of two governments, in men, money, patronage and promises were concentrated on this one section of the country. Campaigners were brought all the way from Pennsylvania to employ their arts and resources against Mr. Wilmot. The Galena oil contract, under which Mr. Blair is today paying for lubrication just double the price paid for the same service to the same contractors by the Canadian Pacific, is an incident of the campaign.

The German gentleman from the Middle States, with whom the contract was made, was a stranger in this province, but he took a sudden and influential interest in Queens county politics, and camped out for the required number of hours in the constituency. He had no contract then, but he got one soon after, and got it at his own price without competition. His company must have since then received from \$50,000 to \$75,000 more for lubricating oil than it would receive for the same service from the Canadian Pacific railway.

On this occasion Mr. Wilmot is not entering the field against a minister, but no doubt he will have against him the representatives of various contractors, who are asked to join in election competition as the price of obtaining contracts without any other kind of competition. But in the present case the government will not be able to concentrate all the game in the double riding.

Mr. Wilmot has the advantage of residing in the constituency, and he certainly has greater personal popularity than his opponent. He is a more active man than Mr. White, and he enjoys the esteem and confidence of all who know him. Moreover, Mr. Wilmot is a farmer and is therefore in touch with the great body of the electors in the two counties, while Mr. White is a non-resident lawyer. So while Mr. Wilmot goes into the fight with some things against him, he has much in his favor.

The constituency has been bartered about a good deal in the last ten years. When Mr. Blair was driven out of York he made a bargain with Mr. Hetherington, who transferred his local seat to his master. When the dominion election came on Mr. Blair did not venture into the field until the fight was won by the party to which he then found that he belonged. Then he made a trade with Mr. King and got the seat. Again when Mr. Blair learned that he contested the constituency he must run against Mr. Foster, he made a transfer to Mr. White, another non-resident. It would appear that when Mr. King assigned the seat to Mr. Blair he gave him the power to sub-set the property.

If Mr. Wilmot is elected he will not farm out the seat.

## A MISSIONARY WITH A RECORD.

The Laurier-Pacaud organ at Quebec announced some days ago that Mr. Charles Langeler and Mr. Turgeon, the latter a member of the Quebec government, were about to leave for New Brunswick to hold a series of great meetings. They were to meet Mr. Blair at Campbellton, who would mark out their route, and each

was to hold three meetings in that neighborhood.

Le Soleil also announces that Mr. Langeler has accepted the invitation of Mr. Costigan "to address a grand assembly of the county of Victoria to take place at Edmundston on nomination day." It may be remarked that Attorney General Pugsley, apparently a kindred soul, is also listed to speak for Mr. Costigan.

Mr. Charles Langeler was a member of the Mercier government which fell in 1893 under the weight of its offences. Mr. Langeler was closely connected with the transactions that brought disgrace and destruction to a ministry which had swept the province a short time before. The Mercier ministry struck a hard blow at the Macdonald government in 1891. Its leader was then dominating the whole Liberal party in Canada, as Mr. Tarte dominates it now. There was then as now a body of sound public opinion in Quebec protesting against the Riel agitation and against the career of extravagance and corruption with which it was then at its height. But the Mercier government seemed to be firmly entrenched.

The senate of Canada has done many good things, but it never did a better thing than when it prosecuted the inquiry into the Baie des Chaleurs scandal. The state of affairs came to light in the course of proceedings over a private bill.

Mr. C. N. Armstrong had a claim against the government, which had taken over the railway. He contended that the province owed him some \$280,000. The government claimed that it owed nothing. Negotiations were carried on through Mr. Ernest Pacaud, who was then the liberal organizer of the Quebec district. The outcome of it was that the government paid \$175,000, of which Mr. Armstrong was compelled to pay to Mr. Pacaud \$100,000. The other \$75,000 he was allowed to keep.

Mr. Langeler was a member of the government which paid this money on these conditions. His brother was the commissioner who handed over the cheque. The senate committee, after investigation of the matter, reported:

That C. Armstrong was not entitled to anything and that the payment of \$175,000 was made only in consideration of his promise to give Pacaud \$100,000.

That out of the proceeds of the arrangement which Mr. Pacaud paid a note of Mr. Tarte's for \$1,000, and \$7,000 toward the purchase of a house for him self.

That \$5,000 went to retire a note made by Pacaud and signed by Mercer, Langeler and others.

That \$5,000 was used to buy a note of exchange to send to Mr. Mercer in France.

That \$5,000 went to pay another note of which Mr. Langeler was an endorser and still \$3,000 went to retire other like obligations.

That on the 11th July "out of such proceeds he (Pacaud) paid to Hon. Charles Langeler \$3,000."

The record goes on. Following the inquiry was another one brought about by Hon. A. R. Angers, then lieutenant governor of the province. In this investigation by a commission of inquiry it was shown that the Baie des Chaleurs scandal was only one cut of many of the same general character.

The result was the dismissal of the ministry. In the appeal to the people which followed, the culprits did all that they could to stir up the race feeling on which they had reached power. But, to the eternal honor of the French Canadian race, the appeal was unsuccessful. The people of Quebec, French as well as English, refused to condone the scandals. Mr. Langeler and his comrades were utterly routed. He himself was defeated in Montmorency by Mr. Casgrain, a man of the highest honor and integrity, who subsequently defeated Mr. Langeler in the last federal election.

Some life long liberals, including Sir Henry Joly, now governor of British Columbia, refused to support Mr. Langeler and his colleagues after these exposures.

Now Mr. Langeler has come to New Brunswick to tell the Acadians how they ought to vote. If the Acadians are the kind of men we believe them to be, they will give him the same answer that was given by their compatriots in Montmorency.

## THE NEW BRUNSWICK CANDIDATES.

The nomination of Mr. Wilmot completes the work of selecting candidates on the liberal conservative side in this province. The fourteen candidates in the field include the eight opposition members who had seats in the last house. Two others were in parliament from 1887 to 1893. Still two others have seen service in the local legislature, and one of them has been the leader of his party there—Dr. McLeod and Mr. Richards are new to federal politics. Members of the party in this province can point to their candidates with great satisfaction. In proportion to numbers, it is by all odds the strongest representation that either party can produce in any other part

of Canada. If they were not all in one small province, five or six of these candidates would be classed as of cabinet standing. The strength of these nominations may also be tested by considering them as a group in comparison with the government candidates in New Brunswick. It is worth while to say that not one of these fourteen candidates represents a private business bargain. The Sun is not much in the habit of boasting of future victories, but it ventures to express the opinion that a large majority of these candidates will have seats in the next parliament of Canada. This will be an excellent thing for the next parliament of Canada.

to be one course for those who are not in the confidence of the government. That is to prepare the applications and present them in proper form before the end of this week, or ten days before the day of election. Then watch the sheriff.

## A SEAT LOST TO THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Charlton said:

The record of the government falls short of the expectations of those who endorsed the liberal platform.

The time has come to redeem the pledges.

It would have been better if some effort had been made to obtain trade concessions from England.

It is reasonable to suppose the same advantage could have been obtained.

The prosperity attained in Canada has been due to causes beyond the control of the government.

The scale of protection has been set to him.

It will be necessary to retrench.

No legislation has been passed in fulfillment of the pledge that the land would be kept for the settlers.

Subsidies to railways have been curtailed beyond prudent limits.

I cannot undertake to defend the shortcomings of the government.

These and other things Mr. John Charlton said.

This is what the liberal conservatives of his constituency, who have fought him at every election hitherto, have said:

After reading Mr. John Charlton's address the electors of North Norfolk and others will be greatly relieved with regard to his political convictions as expressed and pledged in private conversation to various people, and that he is so in accord with our liberal preference of protectionism, free trade, preferential trade, the pressing need of retrenchment, the dangers of the agitation in Quebec by certain members of parliament, and the right of the people to elect us to represent them.

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Thus has the liberal constituency of North Norfolk been lost to the government.

## THE WORST BLOW OF ALL.

We print the card of Mr. John Charlton, probably the ablest liberal member in the late parliament. Nearly every word of this address is a condemnation of the government, and there is not a single word of unqualified approval.

A great poet once said that another was accustomed "to think with faint praise." But Mr. Charlton's condemnation is still stronger.

He has not even faint praise for any minister, while his condemnation of his leader and of Mr. Sifton, Mr. Tarte, Mr. Blair and Mr. Fielding is quite explicit.

## ON OUTPOST DUTY.

An Interesting Letter from Corporal Ralph Markham.

Nights and Days Getting Much Warmer — The Rainy Season Near — A Good View of Lord Roberts and Kitchener.

The ex-Minister of Finance and Mr. Ganong Address a Large and Enthusiastic Audience.

ST. GEORGE, N. B., Oct. 22.— Conservatives have owned the granite town today. G. W. Ganong and a party of representative conservatives from St. Stephen arrived by steamer at 10.30 this morning and shortly afterwards Hon. Geo. E. Foster arrived by Shore Line from St. John. Mr. Foster and Mr. Ganong were given a rousing reception at the depot and then a long procession in carriages and on foot headed by the St. George band, moved through the streets.

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Long before the hour for opening the evening meeting Coutts' hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, not indeed of standing room only, but of those who had come to witness the arrival of the ex-minister.

The hall was handsomely decorated with flags, bunting, mottoes and lanterns.

The platform was adorned with plants and palms, the artistic effect being very beautiful. The Corne band was located in the gallery and rendered enlivening strains. The entrance of Mr. Foster and Mr. Ganong was marked by rounds of applause.

James Dodds occupied the chair, and back of him were prominent conservatives from St. George and elsewhere. Hon. Geo. E. Foster held the close attention of the immense audience during upwards of an hour and a half, and he dealt with the broken pledges and discreditable actions of the government.

He was frequently interrupted by applause and appreciative laughter.

H. W. Ganong, M. P., had a thoroughly attentive hearing as he discussed more particularly the county issues.

The meeting closed with cheers for the Queen, Mr. Foster, Mr. Ganong, and the national anthem.

## OTTAWA.

(Special to the Sun.) OTTAWA, Oct. 22.—Sir Charles Tupper left for Toronto tonight. He is about to make another political tour of Ontario.

Elaborate arrangements are being made for the reception of the volunteers. A magnificent electrical display is promised. The militia department has cabled the war office for the names of men coming home on the Idaho, but is doubtful whether it will be held at all, and if official information on these points is open to applicants from one party and concealed from those of the other party, then we are living in a state of anarchy.

Under the circumstances there seems

## Our Fall and Winter Overcoats

are the perfection of style and quality, they are made with great care, and we guarantee them to give good service. If you will call and thoroughly examine our goods, you will find them to be just as represented.

## Fine Beaver Overcoats,

with velvet collar, Italian or tweed linings, Mohair sleeve linings, made up in first class shape. Prices \$4.90, \$6.75, \$7.50, \$10.00, \$12.00. If you do not want a Ready-to-Wear Coat, we will make to your measure a Fine Beaver Overcoat which we will thoroughly guarantee in every respect, Price \$16.00. We also have a nice line of Overcoats in Meltons, Naps, and all the leading cloths. Prices low. You cannot afford to pass our store when Overcoathunting.

## ALL PURCHASES GUARANTEED.

## HENDERSON, HUNT &amp; MC LAUGHLIN,

Successors to FRASER, FRASER & CO., 40 & 42 King St. Royal Hotel.



ERS to Machado, two stations up. He and Botha have been corresponding with each other lately. I hope he means something.

Bouton, of our squadron, went with the Boer lines under the white flag with a letter. He did not see much however, as three Boers rode out to meet him.

RALPH MARKHAM.

ENTERTAINMENT AT MAQUAPIT. A pie social and concert was held in the school house at Maquapit Lake on Oct. 5th. The concert was gotten up by Miss Louise B. Hunter and her school, with the assistance of the young people of the place. Although the evening was very wet, a good crowd gathered and \$13 was realized. It was intended for school purposes. By special request the concert was repeated on the evening of Oct. 13, when a large number attended and the proceeds were \$7.50, making a total of \$20.50.

## SHOWED THE MINISTER

And Got Him in Line.

In a minister's family in Los Angeles where I was visiting some time ago, the wife complained of serious indigestion and dyspepsia. She admitted that she used coffee and said she more than half believed that was the trouble. I told her that I knew it was the trouble, for I had gone through with the experience myself and had been cured when I left coffee and took up Postum Food Coffee.

She said she had tried the Postum for herself and her husband, but they did not like it. With her permission I made Postum next morning myself, and boiled it full fifteen minutes after the real boiling of the pot began. Then when it was served, it was a rich, deep brown color and had the true flavor and food value that every Postum maker knows. It is all folly to talk about trying to make Postum with one or two minutes' steeping.

"You can't get something good for nothing. It must be boiled, boiled, and to keep it from boiling over use small lump of butter, butter twice the size of a pea. That morning the minister and his wife liked Postum so well that their whole lives were changed on the question of diet and they abandoned coffee at once and for all time."

"Now after a hard day's work, they are comforted, refreshed and strengthened by a cup of well-made Postum for supper. The yare all enthusiastic in Postum. They are both enthusiastic in Postum and covered from her dyspepsia. I will no go into the details of my own case except to say that I was a desperate sufferer with dyspepsia and discovered by leaving off coffee that coffee was the cause of it. I quickly got well when I took up Postum Food Coffee. I earnestly hope many more coffee drinkers may get their eyes open. Lord Roberts was in Pretoria last week. He has moved his headquar-

## CITY

Recent Events Around

Together With from Correspondence  
When ordering to the NAME of the paper  
which the paper that of the office to it sent.

## CITY NEWS.

Recent Events in and Around St. John.

Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges.

When ordering the address of your WEEKLY SUN to be changed, send the NAME of the POST OFFICE to which the paper is going as well as that of the office to which you wish it sent.

Remember! The NAME of the Post Office must be sent in all cases to ensure prompt compliance with your request.

THE SUN PAINTING COMPANY, issuing weekly 8,500 copies of THE WEEKLY SUN, challenges the circulation of all papers published in the Maritime Provinces. Advertisers, please make a note of this.

To cure a headache in ten minutes use Kunkert Headache Powders.

It is just about a year since Tarte fought against Canada's giving assistance to the empire. Sydney Post.

Kunkert Headache Powders quickly relieve a headache. Contain no opiates or injurious drugs. Price 10 cents.

Dr. D. J. McLeod, chief superintendent of education in P. E. Island, is resigning his position to engage in business at Sydney, C. B.

The Rev. Thos. Marshall of the Methodist church of St. Stephen was invited by a largely attended quarterly board to return the fifth year declined.

A man and his wife, belonging to Halifax, failed to secure a lodging place in Sydney, C. B., after arrival of the train and were forced to seek shelter for the night at the police headquarters.—Post.

Sch. Prudent, Capt. Dickson, from New York, with moulded sand, concerning whose safety grave fears had been felt, reached port yesterday. She does not show signs of having suffered any injury during the big gale.

The delivery horse belonging to Wm. Howard, who was burned out Saturday night, went lame on Main street Saturday afternoon. After the accident it was unable to proceed in a forward direction and had to be slowly backed to its stable.

George Aubier, one of the most successful farmers of Houlton, Me., has purchased the well known stallion Pure Wilkes, formerly owned by Major J. R. Murphy of Woodstock, N. B. Pure Wilkes has a record of 21.7 1-2.

Owing to general change of time on Intercolonial railway, not taking effect until November 1st, the Montreal and Boston Express via the Canadian Pacific will leave St. John at 5.15 p. m. instead of 4.15 p. m., as in current time tables.

ADAMSON'S BOTANIC BALSAM has gained a reputation which places it in the front ranks of curative agents. It has been in the market about thirty years. It is recommended by the best physicians because it cures coughs and colds every time. 25c. all Druggists.

A test was made Saturday of the steam laundry plant installed in the General Public Hospital by Geo. Boyd, the foreman, of the American laundry. It worked very satisfactorily, and Mr. Boyd is to be congratulated on the success of his first venture in this line in St. John.

The eighth annual Campbell fish fair was held at Capt. J. A. Calder's warehouse, Welshpool, on the 17th inst., and was an unqualified success. The fish included fresh, salt and pickled varieties, embrazing cod, pollack, hake and herring, that are so common in Passamaquoddy bay.

A Kars, King Co., correspondent writes: William H. Jones and Frank A. Braman of this place have purchased a large team for the lumber woods. It is generally believed that their operations for the ensuing winter will be successful, as both these young men are very energetic and active.

Rev. T. F. West of Charlottetown, P. E. I., died on the 22nd inst. in Massachusetts general hospital, Boston, where he was under treatment for catarrh of the stomach. He was for some time rector of Ship Harbor, N. S. A widow and three small children are left to mourn.

Croup, the dread of every mother, is instantly relieved by Bentley's liniment.

S. H. Jones shipped 830 lambs and a carload of geese to Boston on Saturday from Summerside, P. E. I.

## BOYS' CLOTHING.

Our first season's business in Boys' Clothing was so successful that we have put in a big stock for fall and winter, giving you a great variety and at exceedingly low prices.

3-piece Suits long pants, \$4.75 up  
short \$3.50 to 5.00  
135 to 475  
Children's Sailor Suits with pants, 135 to 4.25  
Children's Blouse and Kilt Suits, 90c to 1.65  
Boys' Pants, .38 to 85c. a pair

ULSTER'S AND REEFERS IN ABUNDANCE.

Wool taken in exchange for the above goods at regular cost prices.

SHARP & MACKIN, 385 Main Street, St. John, North.

Hon. H. R. Emerson, the liberal candidate for Westmorland, is chiefly celebrated for the money he managed to get away with in building steel highway bridges for N.B. The prices were in some cases two and other cases three times those paid in this province for similar bridges.—Amherst, N. S. Press.

The first train to reach St. John over the C. P. R. since Thursday, Oct. 11th, arrived Friday about noon. The repairs to the road are of course only temporary, for the purpose of restoring traffic quickly. The more serious business of permanently repairing the line will now begin, and the work will be pushed forward actively and energetically. Beginning this morning the trains will run on their regular schedule.

—oo—

SUDDEN DEATH.

Gilbert Bent Passed away Friday at the age of Eighty-Seven.

The death occurred very suddenly on Friday of Gilbert Bent, one of St. John's oldest and most respected citizens. Mr. Bent had been out on the street but fifteen or twenty minutes before he was stricken down. Death followed very shortly.

The deceased, who came to St. John from Granville, N. S., in March, 1843, was born in 1813 and was in general business in Bridgewater, N. S., for nine or ten years, during which time he built seven vessels. He established a business on the South Market wharf in 1843, which he continued to the present time, and is the oldest wholesale grocery house in the city. In 1873 Mr. Bent admitted his sons, G. O. and F. G. into the business, the firm name being changed to Gilbert Bent & Sons. F. G. Bent is now managing the business. In the fifties Mr. Bent built six or eight large vessels at Bridgewater, building the first vessel of Read & Wright's Black Ball Line. Mr. Bent had five brothers and four sisters, two of whom were Mrs. Gilbert F. Ray and Mrs. Aaron Eaton. All of the family lived to a ripe old age. Mr. Bent was twice married. His first wife was Miss Mary Eliza Bath, by whom he had seven children, of whom five survive. Mrs. S. E. Dawson, wife of Dr. Dawson of Ottawa, Queen's printer; Mrs. A. L. Palmer, widow of Judge Palmer; Elizabeth A. Gilbert O. and Frank G. His second wife was Matilda Breeze, who survives him. Mr. Bent was all his life time a member of the Methodist church and for years was a trustee of Centenary church.

BUGLER McMULLEN WELCOMED.

Bugler Wm. McMullen of the 8th Hussars, member of the 1st contingent, who had been invalided home, arrived in the city Saturday night. The band of the 3rd R. C. A. and a large number of friends met him at the station and conveyed him in a barouche through cheering crowds to the artillery headquarters, where during the evening a reception was held when speeches of welcome were delivered by the mayor, members of the council and officers of the battalion who were present. McMullen has grown larger and stouter since he left St. John, and the only visible result of his rough experiences on the veldt are a ruddy bronch complexion and several additional pounds of flesh. In a brief conversation with a Sun reporter he said he had been through Paardeberg and the subsequent fierce fighting in which our boys gained such honor, and was taken with a severe attack of enteric fever in July last. He was in hospital in Orange River Colony for a month, and after partial recovery was detailed for duty at the rest camp, where he contracted a severe relapse. After this he was sent to Cape Town, where he has been until his departure for home.

MACE'S DAY.

MACE'S BAY, Char. Co., Oct. 19.—An interesting and happy evening at Arthur Mackay's residence and Miss Sadie A. Mackay of Pennfield Ridge were the principals, took place Oct. 17th at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. E. C. Gibbs, St. John. The officiating clergyman was Rev. R. P. McKim of St. Luke's church. Immediately after luncheon Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs drove to the bride's home in Bay, where a large number of relatives and friends had gathered to welcome them. A bountiful supper was served. The bride received many pretty and useful gifts, among them being a handsome carpet rug from her brothers.

Mrs. Whinney will be remembered in her husband's neighborhood, where she had been a kind and thoughtful sister, useful in society, and a consistent member of Christ's church, where for some years she had discharged the duties of organist.

WEDDING ANNIVERSARY.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Blair of Brindley street were taken by surprise Friday evening when up to their 18th anniversary. A very pleasant evening was spent by the host and hostess were presented with a beautiful set of dishes.

Mr. Blair, in reply to the presentation, thanked his friends on behalf of himself and Mrs. Blair for their kind remembrance, and welcomed all to his home.

MUSIC and games of various kinds made up the evening's entertainment.

Refreshments were served during the evening, that part of the programme being well looked after by Mrs. Gibbs and Mrs. Myers.

MARRIED AT KENTVILLE, N. S.

Richard Barlow Harris was married at St. Stephen's church, Kentville, on Wednesday last to Miss Hattie Lodge-Fraser Borden, only daughter of the late Rev. J. R. Borden. Ceremony was performed by Rev. Wilfrid Gaetz. The bride was attended by her cousin, Miss Julia Hill of St. Stephen, N. B. The best man was T. A. Lyddard. After the ceremony the bridal party drove to Wolfville, and then took the outgoing afternoon express for Halifax, where they are the guests of Mr. Harris' grandfather, Rev. Richard Smith.

—oo—

6 McAvoy

GALLANTRY REWARDED.

Non-Commissioned Officers Win the V. C.

The Gazette announces that the Queen has been pleased to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross upon Sergeant M. Englehardt, 10th Hussars, and Corporal F. Kirby, Royal Engineers, for conspicuous bravery in South Africa this year.

The act of courage for which Sergeant Englehardt receives the decoration is thus described:

On the 12th of March, 1896, the Boers had destroyed the railway bank north of Bloemfontein had to charge through a Boer picket and get over four deep sprouts and a minefield. The way back through the Boer lines. At the first sprout Sapper Webb's horse failed to get up the bank and he was left in a very dangerous position. He was in a very heavy rifle fire and shot and notwithstanding the great chance of being cut off, Sergeant Englehardt returned to Sapper Webb's assistance. It was only after a hard struggle that the Boers had been driven off. The Boers had become more and more critical owing to the advance of the Boers. He was, however, at the time of the retreat, able to get him safely back to the party. Shortly before this Sergeant Englehardt had shown great gallantry in driving off a party of Boers who had only been reached in single file. He was still full of Boers hesitating whether to fly or fight. Had they been given time to rally they must have destroyed the small party of British. As it was, they outnumbered them by four to one.

Corporal Kirby got the decoration for the following act of courage:

On the 2nd of June, 1896, a party sent to try to cut the Delagoa Bay railway were retiring, held pressed by very numerous numbers. During one of the retreats, Corporal Kirby, the rear guard, a man whose horse had been shot, was seen running after his comrades. He was a long way behind them, but he rode on and under a brisk fire. From among the retiring troops Corporal Kirby turned and rode back to the man's assistance. Although he was under a heavy fire, he rode on and under a heavy fire at close range. Corporal Kirby managed to get the dismounted man up behind him and to take him clear of over the Boers. He was then held by the Boers and was shot. This is the third award on which Corporal Kirby has displayed gallantry in the face of the enemy.

ST. MARTINS.

A public meeting under the auspices of W. C. T. Union was held in the Presbyterian church on the evening of the 18th instant. The church was prettily decorated with potted plants.

The following programme was well carried out: Singing, "To the Work"; congregation; scripture, "Crusade Psalm"; president, prayer, Rev. Mr. Anderson; address, Thanksgiving observations, Rev. Mr. Bareham; paper, Why should we have a W. C. T. U.; Mrs. J. Carson; singing, Calling Us Away; male quartette; address, The Responsibility of Citizenship in Regard to Liquor Traffic; Rev. Mr. McDonald; hymn No. 26, "One Man Does Work for Jesus"; report of committee's work; A. W. Fowles; collection; choir; organ; reading, Prohibition the Culmination; Roland Brown; singing, Ye Jests Lift Up Your Heads on High; choir address, The Responsibility of the Christian Church in Regard to Liquor Traffic; Rev. Mr. McDonald.

SETCHELL-HAGGARTY.

(Montreal Times)

The marriage of Miss Annie Lillian Haggart, only daughter of Elwin Haggart, to Frank A. Setchell, I. C. R. locomotive engineer of Sydney, took place at the bride's home, Cameron street, on Wednesday evening. The wedding was a quiet affair. Rev. R. S. Crisp performed the ceremony. The bride was attired in a pretty tailor made suit of navy blue broad cloth with a fancy shirt waist of satin and a velvet toque to match, trimmed with mink and Renaissance lace finished with cut steel buckles. The young couple, who have a host of friends in Moncton, left on the maritime express on a bridal trip to Montreal. Boston and other points of interest. On their return they will reside in Sydney.

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thanked his friends on behalf of himself and Mrs. Blair for their kind remembrance, and welcomed all to his home.

A. W. Case said that Dr. Shrock

while in the local house, had always done everything possible for the temperance cause, and temperance people should remember this as a debt of gratitude, although he did not think it was possible to act as an organization.

Richard Rowe believed that prohibition would always receive the support of both the opposition candidates. As a temperance man, he could not cast a vote for Blair and Tucker.

Mr. Everett said it was possible that Mr. Foster's plan of campaign as arranged with the other conservative leaders would prevent him from giving a pledge, but Dr. Stockton was not bound.

He did not think that the conservatives had anything to lose by promising prohibition, as in any case they would be bitterly opposed by the whole liquor interest in Canada.

John Gowland said that unless the candidates of one side pledged themselves to prohibition he thought that no organized action could be taken.

He had lost faith in the liberals, but did not see where there was much hope in the conservatives, though he thought no man who had voted in favor of prohibition on the plebiscite could consistently support the present government.

If neither of the present parties would give prohibition he was in favor of having a third party.

John Kerr thought that the only hope of the temperance people lay in the opposition party.

S. P. McAvoy condemned the gov-

**The Only Liniment**

Especially good for internal complaints. It is the most reliable liniment ever made, improving the circulation, removing stiffness, pains, rheumatism, neuralgia, muscle soreness, &c. It is used in any part of the body, 20 cents and 50 cents.

J. S. JOHNSON & CO.  
Boston, Mass.

FOR PROHIBITION.

City and County Associations Discuss Their Action in the Coming Election.

Government's Action on Plebiscite Unanimously Condemned - Cannot Support Blair and Tucker.

A meeting of the City and County of St. John Prohibition Association was held in Market building last night for the purpose of deciding as to the attitude of the society in the coming election. The attendance was not very large, but those present, liberal and conservative alike, were unanimous in their condemnation of the action of the present government, and in their declaration of hostility to its candidates in this constituency.

President Woodburn in calling the meeting to order, stated that the present government was undoubtedly strongly opposed to prohibition.

The opposition candidates in this constituency, although they had not as yet pledged themselves to support it, were known as prominent temperance men.

The society as an organization could not support either side unless it would definitely come in favor of prohibition, as Dr. McLeod had done in York county.

E. A. Everett spoke of the difficult situation in which prohibitionists had been placed by the indecisive action of the Dominion government in not directly insisting on the government carrying out its contract regarding the plebiscite. The pro-temperance people by their indecision and disorganization had earned the contempt of politicians. Mr. Blair had always been an uncompromising opponent of the temperance party, and he could not vote for him. The leaders of the conservatives had condemned the deception of the liberals, but had made no definite statement of their own position, and until they did, the society as an organization could support neither side. Mr. Blair and Col. Tucker were supporting a government that had always helped the liquor men at the expense of the temperance people. Their opponents were prominent temperance men. Mr. Foster had been condemned by the liquor trade of Canada, and Dr. Stockton had been true to the temperance party throughout his political life. He was of the opinion that a list of questions should be prepared and presented to these men to definitely ascertain their present attitude.

Wm. Lewis spoke of the attack made by the rum party on Hugh John Macdonald and Mr. Foster. On the minister of railways' requisition were the names of every rum seller in the city from Sheffield street to Indian town, and Mr. Blair in all his political life had opposed the temperance people.

The speaker was not in favor of tying the candidates hands by law, as that might be unable to fulfil.

In one section of this country every person is a liberal, with one exception who told him he should vote for the opposition candidate



**BOSTON LETTER.**

**Republican Managers Devoting Much Time to Doubtful States.**

**Deaths of Former Provincialists**  
—A Good Potato Crop in Maine — Boston and Nova Scotia Wood Pulp Co.

**The Demand for Spruce Lumber Continues Good and Prices Are Firm—Mackerel Higher, Notwithstanding the Remarkably Large Catch This Season.**

(From Our Own Correspondent)

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—Two weeks from next Tuesday the presidential and congressional elections will be held in this country. Most people will be glad when the campaign is over, for it has been on since April in the summer, when the candidates for president and vice-president were nominated, and the daily instalment of political relations is becoming too monotonous to suit the temperament of the average citizen. Both republicans and democrats have put up a strong fight, and the conflict is increasing in intensity daily. While the chances seem to be favorable to President McKinley, his friends and managers are not sitting down as if there remained nothing more to be done. They are endeavoring to guard against surprises, and are devoting much of their time to the doubtful states. The state of Ohio, the home of the president, is causing the republicans some uneasiness. Mr. McKinley carried the state in 1896 by a plurality of only 47,000 out of a total vote of about 1,000,000. In Ohio the republicans have troubles of their own within the party, and in some sections the trusts are causing some dissatisfaction. Although the republican plurality in New York state—388,469—will be heavily reduced, it is conceded McKinley will again carry the state, and thus probably insure his re-election, as the Empire state has 33 votes in the electoral college, more than that of half a dozen western states combined. Kentucky, which was carried by the republican party in 1896, will undoubtedly return to the democratic fold, principally because of the assassination of Gov. Goebel, Indiana, which with a total vote of about 630,000 went republican by only 18,000, is very much in doubt, while in Kansas, once the rock-ribbed home of populism, and which went to Bryan four years ago, is liable to give McKinley a plurality this time.

Some of the American newspapers have room occasionally for a little dash of Canadian politics. According to a number of special despatches, the Laurier-Tarte government will find it "hard sledding" west of the Ottawa river. Fifteen in the west and the injudicious utterances of Mr. Tarte are ascribed as luxuries which "more than anything else will assist to mould the reciprocate" into which the new liberalism will be deposited by the election of Canada on November 7.

The heavy rain interfered with potato digging in Maine last week, but the crop in the eastern part of the state is reported to be fair, or about three-quarters of that of last year, when the yield was large. Potatoes are selling in the fields in the Aroostook region at \$1 a bushel, and the demand is said to be brisk. The other crops in Maine have turned out well this year. The apple crop is larger than for ten years past. Hay is less in quantity, but is better quality, and the grain yield is heavy. Some of the crops suffered from drought, but the farmers are generally satisfied with the season's work.

Dr. Samuel W. Abbott, secretary of the Massachusetts board of health, in a recent publication says: "Of all the occupations, trades and professions in which mankind are employed, that of farming is, with one exception, the most healthful and the most conducive to long life. I do not need to add that it is also the oldest of all industries, the most natural and the most important to the physical welfare of man."

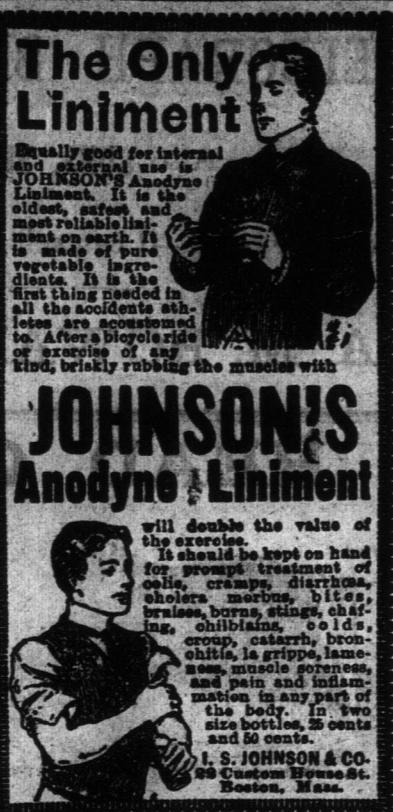
The Boston and Nova Scotia Wood Pulp Company has been incorporated under the laws of Maine to carry on a general paper mill business, and also to conduct a mining business. The capital stock has been fixed at half a million dollars. Charles A. Meserve of Wentworth, N. S., is president of the new company, and Morgan Robertson of Boston is treasurer. Boston capital is understood to be back of the venture.

Among recent visitors from the provinces were the following: W. P. Bonnell and Mrs. Bonnell, R. Murray Boyd, St. John; Dr. Marshall, Annapolis; C. W. Morse, Digby; J. D. Kirk, Yarmouth; W. R. Dunn, J. F. Cromer, Halifax.

The following deaths of former provincialists are announced: In Somerville, Oct. 14, Mrs. Catherine H. Murray, formerly of St. John, in Lynn, Oct. 11. Alfred W., young son of Chas. Q. and Beatrice Myrick, parents formerly of Halifax; in South Boston Oct. 12, Mrs. Mine Roberts, wife of William J. Roberts, aged 23 years, formerly of Prince Edward Island; in Everett, Oct. 17, Sarah B. Nixon, formerly of Moncton, where interment occurs.

Colin C. Chisholm, a well known builder, died at his residence in his son, Alexander C. Chisholm, Elm Hill, Roxbury district, Sunday, aged 81 years. Mr. Chisholm was born in Antigonish, N. S., and for years was one of the largest builders in the maritime provinces. Many of the handsomest structures in eastern Canada were erected by him. He leaves three sons and three daughters.

The healthier tone of the spruce situation here is still noticeable. The demand continues good, and prices are firm. Matched boards are still scarce, with quotations very firm at \$17 to 17.50. Ordinary boards, planed one side, are in good demand. For 10 and

**ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING**

**In Liberal Conservative Interests at Musquash Saturday.**

**Excellent Speeches by E. R. Chapman and J. B. M. Baxter — A Large Attendance.**

A meeting of liberal conservative electors was held in Clinch's hall, Musquash, on Saturday evening. There was a good attendance of electors, who enthusiastically received the addresses of the speakers and expressed their determination to bring a majority out of the parish for the conservative party.

W. A. Gallant, who occupied the chair, said that he was glad to know that some industries in the parish were so flourishing that they had to work at unusual times. He referred to the loading of a scow with deals which was being done for Messrs. Knight on that evening. No one could recall when a Saturday night had witnessed such a display of energy in that locality, and he intimated that, to say the least, it had occurred most opportunely to prevent the attendance of a dozen electors at the meeting. Notwithstanding this, the hall was well filled.

E. R. Chapman spoke of the pledges and platform upon which the liberal party had come into power, and of the violation of each one of them. He pointed out the increase of debt in the face of a declaration that the debt should not be increased, and the enlargement of the annual expenditure which the liberals had declared would bleed the country, while it was saving the nation less. He also dwelt with the tariff and the election scandal and the utter failure of the government to obtain reciprocity with the United States.

J. B. M. Baxter spoke of the scandals affecting the militia department, and which Col. Tucker had voted to whitewash. Mr. Blair had carried his bucket of New Brunswick whitewash to Ottawa and the colonel had assisted in its application. He exhorted sound and consistent liberals to follow the example of Senator Ellis in voting against the scandalous job of the emergency food. Mr. Tarte's dominions of the cabinet on the sending of the contingent was also dwelt with and the "no precedent" attitude of the ministry compared to a child giving a gift to its parent as an acknowledgement of its gratitude for past favors and at the same time warning the parent that it was the only acknowledgment ever to be expected. He deprecated the introduction of racial and sectarian strife and claimed that Mr. Tarte should not be allowed to shelter his disloyalty behind the language and religion of his people.

The conservative government had dispensed with a minister of the crown and a member of parliament when charges were proved against them. There was no resorting by that party to a commission of judges. Why should not the liberal party act likewise and turn out Tarte and Borden? In conclusion, the speaker dealt with the indirect interest which the county of St. John had in the winter port, and explained the condition of affairs which Mr. Blair had brought about in the city.

Before the audience dispersed three cheers were given for the Queen and the candidates.

(Special Cor. of the Sun.)

GLASGOW, Oct. 3.—The past week has been an exciting one in Glasgow. Fifteen years ago the famous telegram, "We are seven," was despatched to Mr. Gladstone when the result of the poll was declared. Last week the same telegram was sent to Lord Salisbury. Five of the seats were held by unionists, but they managed to capture the other two. One of the plucky-fights was made by Bonar Law. During the campaign he proved himself a very able speaker. Blackfriars division of Glasgow is one of the most radical in the city, and yet he was able to turn out the old member by a majority of 1,000 votes. Mr. Law is the youngest son of the late Rev. Jas. Law, who for many years was Presbyterian minister in Kingston, Kent county, N. B.

Canada will have at least three of the seats in the present parliament, and curiously enough two of them were born in Kent county, viz., Mr. Law and Mr. Kieswick, the member for Surrey. The third member is Gilbert Parker, the well known Canadian writer. It is to be hoped that his parliamentary duties will not prevent him writing.

The elections are not all finished yet, but it is quite evident that the unionists will go back with an increased majority. Some of the prominent pro-Boers have been rejected, but Labour and Bryce are in again.

The sweeping unionist majority

should convince the Boers that the game is up. The war should now speedily come to a close. It has been a stirring year for Britain, and much history has been made. Many lives have been lost, but they have not been lost in vain. Great Britain has been taught a lesson which she sorely needed.

The general mass of the people have learned at length that there is a Greater Britain beyond the seas. Other nations, too, have learned that the lion's whelps are to be reckoned with in the event of a war.

There will be stirring times when "the troops come marching home again." Many of Scotland's sons will never return, but those who do will receive a warm welcome.

**MORE INVALIDED CANADIANS.**

TORONTO, Oct. 18.—The Toronto Telegram's special cable from London says: Another detachment of invalided Canadian soldiers sailed yesterday by the steamer Dominion for Quebec. The second contingent consists of 100 men, mostly from the 2nd Battalion, C. R. I. R., N. B. and P. E. I. Co. first contingent; Pte. W. W. Thompson, 3rd Cumberland, N. S., Battalion, Quebec Co., first contingent; Pte. W. W. Denahue, 3rd Regiment, C. R. I. R., and P. E. I. Co. (he was wounded at Paardeburg); Pte. W. O. Swatridge, 3rd Regiment, C. A. N. B. and P. E. I. Co. first contingent; Pte. W. W. Thompson, 2nd Battalion, Canadian Mounted Rifles, 2nd Battalion, Canadian Mounted Rifles.

ST. STEPHEN, N. B., Oct. 19.—Rev. Thos. Stephen, minister of the Methodist church of this town, received at the last meeting of the quarterly board a unanimous invitation to remain a fifth year, but regrets he was forced to decline.

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**The Position of the Family Physician**

In the household is usually more intimate than that of the most of one's relatives. Everybody in the house has confidence in what he says, and he studies the family's best interests in all matters pertaining to their health.

If you are in doubt as to the reliability and general usefulness of

**Abbey's Effervescent Salt,**

ask your family physician who is acquainted with the action and principles of this delightful and useful preparation.

The many recommendations which the proprietors have received from prominent doctors prove that the statements the Company make are correct.

A pamphlet explaining the many uses of this fine preparation will be mailed free on application to The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co., Limited, Montreal. For sale by all druggists, 25c and 60c a bottle.

**STEEL RANGES**

\$2.50 to \$500.

Any size, any price, for any purpose. Made of the best patented steel sheets. Asbestos lining protects steel and prevents heat escaping. The ventilated oven keeps foods pure.

Durable.

Heavy linings that cannot crack or crumble. Strong and durable. Will last a lifetime. Just the thing for a farmer. A good baker and heater.

PAMPHLET FREE

from our local agent or our nearest house.

Made in all sizes for all purposes.

LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL,  
WINNIPEG AND  
VANCOUVER.

**The McClary Manufacturing Co.****The Semi-Weekly Sun**

AND

**The Co-operative Farmer**

ONE YEAR FOR ONLY \$1.20.

This great combination offer is only open to new subscribers or to old subscribers who pay all arrearages at the regular rate, and one year in advance.

THE CO-OPERATIVE FARMER is a Semi-Monthly Journal, exclusively devoted to the interests of the farmers of the Maritime Provinces. It is the official organ of the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association of New Brunswick; the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association, and the Maritime Stock Breeders' Association.

THE ST. JOHN SEMI-WEEKLY SUN is the best newspaper a Maritime farmer can take. It is published on Wednesdays and Saturdays, eight large pages every issue, containing all the provincial as well as foreign news.

It has THE MOST COMPLETE WAR SERVICE

of any paper in Eastern Canada, and its frequency of issue makes it of especial interest during the strife in South Africa.

MEMBER THIS OFFER IS GOOD ONLY ON ABOVE CONDITIONS.

Address, with Cash

Sun Printing Company, St. John, N. B.

**AGENTS WANTED**

To sell high grade fruit trees and fruit bushes, ornamental trees, dowering shrubs, roses, hedging, vines, etc., all of which is sent out under Government certificate for cleanliness and freeness from disease, for

T-H-E F-O-N-T-H-I-L-L N-U-R-S-E-R-I-E-S.

We have the largest nurseries in Canada; 800 acres, and can therefore give the best assortment of stock.

STEADY EMPLOYMENT TO WORKERS

and good pay, weekly; all supplies free. We are sole agents for Dr. Mole's celebrated Caterpillar which protects trees from the caterpillar. Highest rates. Our agents cover their expenses by carrying this as a side line. It is in great demand. Write at once for terms.

STONE & WELLINGTON, Toronto.

The man that wants to get game should buy

coach and climbed to the top seat. A

farmer was seated there taking in the

sights with eager eyes. He hunched

over to let me sit down, and I was

forced to sit on the strap. What

seemed to be a buckle in the strap annoyed me, and I put my hand down

to push it aside, when I found that it

was not a buckle, but an old-fashioned

coin purse. I should have made the

farmer prove property, but it was so

evident that it had slipped from his

shallow pocket that I held up the purse

and asked whether he had not lost it.

He was so startled that he all but fell

overboard into the mad crowd of Fifth

avenue. The purse contained probably

\$3 in quarters and half dollars.

"My second experience was in a

bank on Grand street. I used the

telephone and handed a quarter to the

cashier. The charge was 10 cents. He

grasped my coin into a box of loose sil-

ver and handed back 40 cents. He

glanced and gave a frightened stare

at the office safe as I handed back the

30 cents—in fact, he looked like 30

cents."

"No. 3 of my experience was most

startling. I boarded a Fifth avenue

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## SHIP NEWS.

## PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived.

Oct. 12—Sch. *Pioneer*, 300 t. b.r., from Stonington, J. A. Linsky, hel.; from Rockport, Cottle and Colwell, bal.; Sch. *James Barber*, 30, Wilson, from New York; N. G. Scott, from Rockville, Conn.; Oct. 13—*Whittaker*, from Philadelphia, 1, W. Smith, coal; *Coastwise-Sch. "Tributary"*, 31, Perry, Westover, Rec'd. 20, S. W. Herbert, from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from fishing; *Nina*, 30, Morell, from Freeport; *Clara*, 20, Brown, from fishing; *Thompson*, from Boston; *W. G. Lee*, m.s. and pass.; *Sch. Rowena*, from Wexford (in tow); *Sch. Annie Harper*, 32, Golding, from Boston; *Sch. Walter Miller*, 122, Barton, from New York; *Sackville*, oil—in distress.

Oct. 13—*Sh. "Loring"*, 22, Demarest, from Philadelphia; *W. Smith*, coal; *Coastwise-Sch. "Tributary"*, 31, Perry, Westover, Rec'd. 20, S. W. Herbert, from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from fishing; *Nina*, 30, Morell, from Freeport; *Clara*, 20, Brown, from fishing; *Thompson*, from Boston; *W. G. Lee*, m.s. and pass.; *Sch. Rowena*, from Wexford (in tow); *Sch. Annie Harper*, 32, Golding, from Boston; *Sch. Walter Miller*, 122, Barton, from New York; *Sackville*, oil—in harbor-general.

Oct. 14—*Sh. "Spruce"*, 120, Spruce, from New York; *M. Malteyre*, bal.

*Sch. Kloko*, Kerrigan, from Boston, master, general cargo.

*Coastwise-Sch. "Beaver"*, 57, Tupper, from Bals River, and old; *Sch. Roland*, 35, Strating, from Parrsboro; *Union*, 97, Alcorn, from Joggin; *Alba*, 91, Carter, from Harvey's Barge No. 6, 442, Warnock, from Parrsboro.

Oct. 15—*Sch. Emma D. Endicott*, 301, Shanks, Sch. *Prudent*, 124, Dixon, from New York; sand.

*Sch. Adeline*, from Sydney, coal.

*Sch. Lizzie Catherine*, 20, Mosher, from Sydney; *Sch. "Sister Olive"*, from Digby; *E. H. Colwell*, 18, Gardner, from fishing; *Boss Cavalry*, from Lespreau; *Eliza Bell*, from Fredericton; *Quaco*, 20, Haines, from Alma; *Lennie* and *Edna*, 20, Haines, from Fredericton; *Quaco*, 20, Haines, from Alma; *Mary E. Margarite*, from Annapolis; *s.s. Westport*, 48, Powell, from Westport, and *s.s. Westport*, 34, Lent, from Westport; *s.s. L. M. Ellis*, 34, Lent, from Westport.

Cleared.

Oct. 16—*Sir St. Croix*, Pike, for Boston. *Coastwise-Sch. John and Frank*, Teare, for Alma; *Nina*, Blanchard, Morell, for Fredericton; *Helen M.* for St. John; *Quebec*, 11, Wadman, for Parrsboro; *Clara*, Benson, Brown, for Campobello; *A. Benson*, Brown, for Campobello; *Oct. 20—Coastwise-Sch. Ione*, Jones, for Fredericton; *Portuguese*, for Quaco; *Oct. 22—S. State of Maine*, for Boston; *Sch. Lizzie B. Belyea*, for Thornton.

*Sch. Abbie Keast*, Erb, for City Island f.o.

## DOMESTIC PORTS.

Arrived.

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