

The Sun-Weekly Telegraph

XXXVIII.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1900.

NO. 65.

PLAN TO RESCUE THE DYNAMITERS FAILED.

Armed Soldiers and Thugs from Buffalo—A Conspiracy of Secret Societies Unfriendly to Great Britain to Ruin the Canal.

Niagara Falls, April 23.—(Special)—A gang of 60 hard looking thugs came down from Buffalo last night with the evident object of making an attempt to rescue the three men in jail here charged with being the perpetrators of Saturday night's attempt to blow up the Welland canal lock at Thorold. The presence of armed soldiers going guard duty around the jail caused the men to change their minds, however, and they returned to Buffalo. The three prisoners appeared before Justice Alex. Logan, who had associated with him Alex. Gray, justice of the peace, today for preliminary examination, but a remand until Monday was asked for and granted. The dynamiters subsequently were taken to the county jail at Welland under a strong guard.

HONORING A MEMORY.

At the Funeral of Dr. Haley in Ottawa

CANADA'S LEADERS Showed Their Respect for a Man Who Honestly and Conscientiously Served His Country—Many Floral Tributes From Friends and Associates.

Ottawa, April 23.—It was five minutes to 10 o'clock when the funeral of Dr. Haley left the Russell House for the Central depot. Nearly all the members of the House were present and walked two deep behind the hearse. First came Mr. Fielding and Mr. Coffin, a relative of the deceased who is in the finance department. Then came Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Louis Davies, followed by Hon. D. C. Fraser and Mr. Logan. There were also prominent among others Hon. A. G. Blair, Premier Murray, of Nova Scotia; Hon. T. B. Black and Arthur Kendall, M. P.; Premier Emmerson, of New Brunswick; Hon. Mr. Tweedie and Hon. Mr. Popsley, Sir Charles Tupper, Hon. Geo. E. Foster, Sir Herbert Tupper, Messrs. C. McIsaac, Flint, McCure, R. L. Borden, and the entire contingent of Nova Scotia members. All the cabinet ministers in the city were in attendance, as were also all the leading members of the opposition not already mentioned. Speaker Bain was among the number. Among the floral wreaths was a broken column from the Liberal members of Nova Scotia, a wreath from Hon. W. S. Fielding, one from Aulay Morrison, M. P., a Nova Scotian who sits for New Westminster, B. C., and another from Mr. Cowan, M. P., and Mrs. Cowan. The superintendent and officials of the Dominion Atlantic Railway also sent a wreath. Hon. Mr. Fielding accompanied the remains to Windsor, N. S. A genuine sorrow is felt in parliamentary circles over the death of one who was generally popular and esteemed by all who knew him. A beautiful wreath lay on the desk in front of the vacant chair which was Dr. Haley's during his lifetime in the House of Commons. It was a gift of the Liberal members.

BOMBARDED AN HOTEL.

A Hundred and Twenty-five Shots Fired by a Jealous Soldier.

Plattsburg, N. Y., April 23.—Enraged by jealousy, Corporal Henry Matthews, of Company C, 15th Infantry, stationed at Plattsburg barracks, proceeded last night to the Lake View hotel, on the Lake Shore drive, between this village and the Hotel Champlain, and fired 125 shots with an army rifle, some of the shots going clear through the building. Matthews apparently tried to kill every occupant of the building, but as it was, only injured Stella Hamilton of Montreal, who was shot in the arm. Matthews then went down to the lake shore and shot himself through the head, killing himself instantly. He was 28 years old and had been infatuated with Miss Hamilton for some time.

GOING BACK FOR MORE

London, April 23.—Some members of the Royal Canadian regiment who were invalided at Netley hospital have returned to Africa and will rejoin the regiment at Bloemfontein. The Canadians confined in Woolwich, who were reported as about to return to Canada, are not going. The authorities are awaiting instructions from Ottawa. Some who have been allowed seven days furlough complain that the funds supplied are insufficient even for economical expenses. The men say their treatment in the hospital was splendid.

ALL THE CANADIANS ENGAGED.

Bloemfontein, Monday, April 23.—Colonel Alderson's corps of mounted infantry, consisting of the First Battalion of the First and Second Canadian Regiments and Strathcona's Horse, was engaged in the operations of Gen. Pole-Carew and Gen. French. Alderson had undertaken to drive the Boers from their line of defence south of the waterworks. The Canadians sustained a heavy fire. The Boers shelled Alderson, who made a marching movement around Leeuwa Kop on the extreme left of the Boer position. When the British battery opened fire the Boers removed the gun. Leeuwa Kop was found evacuated this morning. General Dickson's cavalry brigade, which made a wide detour to the left, found its further progress barred by a strong Boer position.

GEN. LORD ROBERTS' COMBINATIONS ARE WORKING.

The Boers Have Left Wepener and Are Now Seeking Safety in Flight—Several British Columns Are in Hot Pursuit.

London, April 24.—A m.—The strong body of reinforcements which Lord Roberts sent to assist the relief of Wepener and to endeavor to envelop and cut off the Boers from a retreat northward, furnishes further evidence that the Boers are assembling in much larger forces around Wepener than had hitherto been supposed. A Boer despatch, dated Thaba N'chu, April 20, says that a fresh supply of cannon and ammunition has reached General Dewet at Jammersburg Drift. It also asserts that one of Colonel Dalgety's guns has been smashed. Apparently the British captured Paarde Kraal Sunday night. The Boers evacuated Leeuwa Kop during the night, removing the gun, and the British occupied the kop the next morning. Although the Boers appear to be offering stout resistance to the British advance, their position is dangerous. They can scarcely delay further their retreat northward without incurring the risk of being cut off. The report that a Boer commando was at Frankfort proved to be without foundation; but evidently there is a large force opposing Lord Methuen.

SOME WAR NEWS OF GREAT IMPORTANCE.

Lady Randolph Churchill was Dressed in Blue Serge and Wore a Straw Hat.

BRITISH SUCCESS AT LEEUWA KOP.

The Boers Failed to Hold a Very Strong Position. London, April 24.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Standard, describing the operations at Leeuwa Kop, says: "At an early stage the cavalry came under a heavy fire from a 'pom-pom' on a range adjoining Leeuwa Kop. Unable to continue its march to the south, General Dickson's brigade fell back to the north to await the infantry attack. The flanking movement having failed, General Pole-Carew, with General Stephenson's brigade, advanced in crescent form from the west and south, with the object of enveloping the kopje. The Welsh, Warwickshire, Essex and Yorkshire regiments advanced in extended line, covering the west, while the Guards brigade took up a position to the south with two field batteries and naval guns. Sheltered by the rocks the enemy opened a heavy fire from rifles and 'pom-poms.' Our men advanced over the open ground in splendid style, by a succession of short rushes, falling prone while pouring in their volleys. The approach of darkness threatened to leave the Boers in possession; but, just before sunset, the Essex regiment gallantly pressed forward and drove the last of the enemy from Paarde Kraal, a bold spur of Leeuwa Kop."

WEPENER STILL AWAITING RELIEF.

General Brabant is Swinging in the Relieving Force.

BOER MESSENGERS DISTINGUISHED CHARACTERS.

They Boast That the Boers are Only Beginning to Fight.

STORY OF THE SIEGE BY BOERS.

British Prisoners Defy Them to Take Col. Dalgety's Force.

ASSISTANCE SENT TO GENERAL RUNDLE.

Roberts Reports Some Casualties and a Movement.

WARREN APPOINTED ADMINISTRATOR.

Durban, April 23.—Gen. Sir Charles Warren has been appointed administrator of Bechuanaland. He sailed yesterday for Cape Town.

THE PROHIBITION QUESTION DISCUSSED IN THE HOUSE

A Resolution Providing for Prohibition by Provinces, an Amendment for Absolute Prohibition, and an Amendment to the Amendment for No Prohibition.

Ottawa, April 23.—When the House met at 3 o'clock Sir Wilfrid Laurier rose and announced the death of Dr. Haley, M. P. He paid a high tribute to his work and his words were cordially endorsed by Sir Charles Tupper. Hon. Mr. Fielding, who was quite overcome with emotion, made a feeling reference to Dr. Haley's death. On motion of the premier the House adjourned until 5 o'clock to enable the members to attend the funeral. When the House resumed at 5 o'clock Sir Louis Davies laid on the table the correspondence with the government of Trinidad. Mr. Foster asked if the minister of railways had any information of the amount of damage done to the Welland canal by the explosion. Hon. Mr. Blair said a thorough inspection had been made and it had been found no material damage had been done, except to the gates, which could be immediately replaced. The canal would be open on the date announced, the 28th instant. The following private bills were passed in committee, read a third time and passed: An act respecting the Ontario Power Company, an act respecting the National Sanitarium Association, an act to incorporate the Canadian Steel Company, an act respecting the St. Clair and Erie Ship Canal Company, an act respecting the Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway Company. In reply to Mr. Kaubiach, Sir Louis Davies said that satisfactory assurances had been given that there would be no discrimination against Canada in any reciprocal trade arrangements made between the government of the United States and the island of Trinidad, or any other of the West India islands. After recess Mr. Flint rose to move the following resolution: "That this House has affirmed the principle that the prohibition of the liquor traffic is the right and most effectual legislative remedy for the evils of intemperance, and has also declared that as soon as public opinion would sufficiently maintain stringent measures, it was prepared to promote such legislation."

TREASON TRIALS HELD IN CAPE TOWN.

Sixty-nine Traitors Given From Three to Five Years Confinement.

CANADIANS REPORTED SERIOUSLY ILL.

One New Brunswicker is Among the Number.

WEPENER IS PRACTICALLY RELIEVED.

Thousands of Basutos Watching Brabant's Movements.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 25, 1900.

MR. T. W. RAINSFORD, Travelling Agent for the Daily and Weekly Telegraph, is now in Northumberland County. Subscribers are asked to pay their subscription to him when he calls.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 25, 1900.

REFLECTIVE UTTERANCES.

In some respects Sir Charles Tupper's speech at Montreal was an effort to modify what he had said at Quebec. The impression had apparently been devoted to rejection, but we cannot see that the reply was such as to cause his friends to believe that one of the greatest blunders ever made by a political leader had been atoned for. In fact, in one essential regard he made matters worse. At Quebec the ravages of his bitter attack on Sir Wilfrid Laurier's imperialism was that parliamentary union with Great Britain could cast unassailable burdens upon Canada. With an eye to the sentiments of his Conservative friends respecting the war, he declared that the cost of Canada's share for the army and navy alone would be \$88,000,000 a year. At Montreal he explained that this figure applied only to the present year. We cannot see that this softens his case. How does he know what the military bill of England will be for the current year? And supposing it would reach the large figure involved in his calculation, does he think it was fair to select an extraordinary year like the present, when Britain has 2,500,000 men in foreign field, for the purpose of criticising a measure of general application. Leaving Sir Charles to popular judgment on that score, the question remains to be answered why he attacked imperialism at all. Not many weeks ago his tongue was set to quite another key. He was then denouncing Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Tarte and the government as a whole, with infidelity to imperial interests. He took to flattery the union to his soul that he himself deserved all the credit for sending troops to South Africa, which was the natural result of the policy of the least imperialist in Canada and the leader of an intensely pro-British party. After the many things that Sir Charles has claimed this further appropriation of money to be accepted by his friends. But he will have himself entirely to blame if they now question the validity of his claim. The man who could go to Quebec in April and make the strongest anti-imperial speech ever delivered by a party leader in Canada cannot wonder if people should question the absolute sincerity of the sentiments held by him in January. Nothing had happened in the meantime to change his position or radical and far reaching. We have said nothing had occurred to account for Sir Charles Tupper's change in attitude to Great Britain. But we must make allowance for the significant fact that he spoke to a Conservative audience in Quebec—an audience composed of the heads of the party organizations throughout the province. He had set them in conference during the afternoon. He must have felt that the thing now needed at the public gathering was a heroic effort to neutralize what he denominated Sir Wilfrid Laurier's "imperialism," and to do this he seems to have thought it expedient to boost his own record of the Imperial Federation League, a picture in lurid colors the tax-payers' share of close relations with the Empire, a grandstand the preference given in trade, England, to hint darkly at the burdens likely to fall upon Canada as the result of our help to the mother country in South Africa, and to indulge in an anti-British round-up.

The fact that Sir Charles should have chosen the city of Quebec as the place to announce his change of faith, rather than the floor of parliament, may strike some as peculiar, but the matter is capable of easy explanation. He was talking in Quebec. When he comes to speak in the commons he will have some regard for the Ontario atmosphere which will then be breathing, and he may find it convenient to harp again on familiar strings. The severity with which party organs in the English-speaking provinces have ignored his speeches at Quebec and Montreal will probably have led him to believe that he has been making a colossal blunder, and no man in political life has shown greater capacity for turning a corner than Sir Charles. He may take the turn, or he may seek to bluff his way through, with the help of swift amendments and corrections as expediency suggests. It is of little concern to liberals. Sir Charles has done his party an injury which cannot be repaired, though he task were in more skillful hands, and we think he must take the consequences.

AMERICAN AMBITION.

Our American neighbors are just now struggling with a severe attack of what one of the more Democratic journals calls imperialism. They want a large navy and a large standing army—both of which are costly luxuries for any country. The sum appropriated for the navy last year was \$4,000,000, which, following upon the war with Spain, was not seriously nor generally objected to. This year, however, the sum asked for is \$61,000,000, and it is not, perhaps, unnatural that such a demand has aroused a great deal of adverse criticism. It is charged by those who are on the opposition side that this large expenditure simply means the United States is regarding to challenge the supremacy of the seas, which would be a long step away from the notions of those who founded

the republic. That the movement is thus regarded is apparent from the use of the respectful term "imperialism" and we are bound to see that such an ambition would give rise to complicating problems among the armed nations of Europe. Coincident with this largely increased expenditure on the navy will be the continued levying of the war tax. Last year the extra excise on beer, the license fees from various sources, and the stamp tax yielded an increased revenue of \$100,000,000, over and above an unusually abundant income from customs duties. The experience of the first two months of the current year warrants the expectation that this sum will be swollen during 1900 by a further \$20,000,000; so that the problem of meeting the war debt may be regarded as having been solved. It is not surprising that many people should have looked for a reduction of these special burdens during the present year; but this does not seem to be the plan of those who are in executive control. The taxes are to be continued and the money employed in enlarging the armament of the navy and increasing the strength of the army. The one feature which we may be permitted to remark upon in this connection is the cheerfulness with which our neighbors, already carrying relatively larger burdens than we do, submit to these fresh drafts upon their resources. The explanation is probably found in the large measure of prosperity which they are just now enjoying, in common with ourselves.

LIBERAL WEIGHT AND GENIUS.

The Conservatives who presented Sir Charles Tupper with an address at Montreal recently, made the following statement to their chief: "The people of Canada having had an opportunity of testing the principles and motives of the party now temporarily in possession of the reins of power, having weighed them in the balance and found them lamentably wanting in the genius of administration, and recalcitrant to every principle they advocated while in opposition, are turning confidently to the Liberal-Conservative party to replace an aggregation of opportunists by a Liberal-Conservative government, founded on principle and conducted on lines of patriotism as opposed to those of political expediency."

Disregarding the gratuitous assumption by the Conservatives of Montreal, that they know accurately the judgment of "the people of Canada" on these matters, we may be permitted to ask when and where was this weighing of the Liberal party done? Who manipulated the scales, and what was put in the other pan? These are important things to know before one can be satisfied that it was a bona fide affair. It is easy to understand that if Sir Charles Tupper himself had charge of the operation, the weight of his own opinion would probably be held to more than counterpoise anything which could be put on the other side. No one has ever heard him express an exact notion of the weight of his judgment; but it is probable that the man who could look an audience in the face and say, "I am the history of Canada," would not be apt to use small figures.

What warrant have the Conservatives of Montreal for saying that the Liberals have been found wanting in the genius of administration? Most people would be disposed to think they had been doing very well. Is there a single department of the government in which the minister has not made a record for capacity and administration far beyond that of his predecessor? Who would think, for example, of comparing Mr. Daly with Mr. Sifton, in the hope that the work of the former would stand the test; Sir Adolphe Caron with Mr. Mulock, Mr. Ouimet with Mr. Tarte, Mr. Haggart with Mr. Blair, or Clark Wallace with Mr. Paterson. It is certain that the Conservative ministers referred to were not conspicuous for the success with which they carried on the particular branch of the public service entrusted to them, while their successors have been singularly zealous and effective in that regard. This need not be denied by any man who desires to be fair.

This reflection upon Liberals by the Montreal Tories also reads something like a suggestive taunt. If this view is correct then everything turns upon what would be considered a satisfactory test of the "genius of administration." Some men might hold to one standard, and some to another. It is not inconceivable, having regard to the cold facts of history, that the clever handling of the Curran bridge contract and the works at Quebec, might be regarded by some as the best possible proofs of administrative genius. There is not a shadow of doubt that such transactions were successful in yielding hundreds of thousands of dollars to Tory election funds, and this remark in the Montreal address may after all have only been a delicate way of alluding to the simple honesty of Liberals, which Sir Charles would not fail to appreciate. The recollection of those bygone opportunities was probably the incentive to the expressed wish of the Montreal Tories that Sir Charles persevere in his "lofty ambition to bring the Conservative party back to power."

GENERAL BULLER.

Before the beginning of the present war General Buller was thought to be the best fighting general in the British army. This view was accepted mainly on the dictum of Archibald Forbes, who had been with Buller in several campaigns. Forbes was regarded as a good authority, and when it was announced that the great Buller was to have the supreme command in South Africa, the whole Empire was satisfied. Everyone felt that the business of commanding the Boers was in good hands. The Telegraph accepted this view of Buller's ability and, notwithstanding some suspicious circumstances, did not lose faith

in him until after the fall of Colenso, where he lost eleven guns and a great many men. We concluded then that a general that had no higher ideas of strategy and tactics than to make a front attack on a position defended by long-range cannon and Mauser rifles, with a river in front, was not the man to lead a British army to victory, and we did not hesitate there and then to express an unfavorable opinion of General Buller. This view did not commend itself to some of our readers, but the British war office seems to have been of the same opinion, for General Roberts was promptly replaced by General Buller. Since then Buller has not regained his reputation. He has proved himself to be a hard fighter, but nothing more. Since the relief of Ladysmith he has been torpid, and should be recalled.

ST. HELENA.

St. Helena was chosen as the prison of Napoleon because it was the safest place in which to keep the disturber of the peace of Europe. After his abdication in 1814, he had been assigned the island of Elba as his residence, and within his own little realm could do as he liked; but he broke faith with Europe, again landed in France and was again overthrown at Waterloo. It was therefore very necessary that he should be put in a secure place, and so St. Helena was chosen. There were many plots formed for his rescue from that island prison, but they all failed and there Napoleon died.

THE ONTARIO OPPOSITION.

The Ontario opposition appears to be conducted on the principle that anything that will injure or defeat the provincial government is a good weapon to use, quite irrespective of the principle involved. On Wednesday last a notable instance of this occurred when a motion was brought up by a private member for the purpose of reopening a case which had been decided many years ago in the time of Sir Oliver Mowat. A man named William A. Scott was proceeded against for making illegal returns of pine and other timber cut by him during the years 1865 to 1871 inclusive, and after a long investigation by the Crown Lands Department of Ontario, by a commission and finally by Sir Oliver Mowat, a fine of \$2,000 was imposed and collected. Scott is now dead, and his family are now moving to have part of this fine refunded on the ground that it was excessive. At their instance a motion was made in the legislature to appoint a select committee to inquire into the charges against Scott, and as it was sprung suddenly on the government and received the support of several Liberal whose sympathies had been worked upon, and of the entire opposition headed by Mr. Whitney, it was carried. Here we have a man who expects some day to be leader of a government, using all his influence with his party to reopen a case which was decided almost thirty years ago, and that for no other purpose than to embarrass the government. There could not be a better proof of the entire unfitness of the Ontario Conservatives to be entrusted with power.

DOWN ON DEWEY.

Admiral Dewey does not seem to be making substantial headway in his candidacy for the presidential chair. His free and easy announcement that he was willing to be a candidate of either party has not strengthened his position, and the tone of American comments to hand are distinctly hostile. Most of the journals talk lightly of the admiral, which is, to say the least, very sharply in contrast with the ecstatic encomiums heaped upon him a month or two ago. The "greatest hero of history" seems suddenly to have become the laughing stock of his whitest worshippers. Sic transit gloria mundi.

While moralizing upon the uncertainty of popular admiration, we cannot fail to see the whimsical side of Admiral Dewey's character as revealed by this new ambition. It suggests the question of what qualities should be conspicuous in the make-up of the executive head of a great nation like the United States. "The Nation" in a recent issue, discusses this matter in a broad spirit. "What must be the qualities," it asks, "possessed by a man fit and able to come forward to put back the American presidency on its old pedestal? Evidently, no mere hero will do. We are glad to believe that Americans now take their hero-worship more easily; that we shall not easily make again the mistake of supposing that a successful military commander will be a successful president. The military habit as such is a distinct handicap in the White House. No man is fit for civic training which the times now call for more loudly than ever in our history to rescue us from our present choice of evils. He must be, distinctly, an

old American—not one of our heady new Americans, forgetful of the principles in which our institutions are rooted, and carried about by every wind of imperialist doctrine. He must be for sound money and a pure civil service. He must be a man of rugged, four-square build, able to resist the 'ardor civium prava juben-tum.' If ex-Speaker Reed were a presidential possibility, he would illustrate these necessary qualities. Even now, if he had it in his mind to put himself at the head of the dissatisfied, the disgusted, the independent voters of the country, we do not doubt that he would soon display formidable strength. At any rate, he would be a candidate for whom men could vote with respect both for themselves and for the office of president; and would at least meet that longing which we are convinced is widespread throughout the land, and which Admiral Dewey's entering the lists has but served to accentuate—a longing for a full-blooded man in the presidency, to restore it to the honorable position of an elder day." Such criticism cannot be regarded as helpful to the gallant admiral.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

The return of famine in India after so many previous famines in recent years is a disquieting circumstance, and one which seems to demand the best thought of the British people and parliament for the purpose of devising a suitable remedy. It was thought that by a large expenditure on irrigation works and the building of railways through the districts usually affected by famine all danger from that source had been removed, but the present famine seems to be even more widespread than its immediate predecessor and the latter was one of the worst on record. There does not appear to have ever been an actual shortage of food in India taking the country as a whole, even in the famine years, but food was short in certain localities, some of which were not easily reached for the purpose of relieving the scarcity. In other words while India as a whole is able to provide its own food and something more certain districts are too densely peopled and cannot always be counted on to produce sufficient food for their inhabitants.

British India has an area of 1,500,000 square miles and a population of 300,000,000. That is less than 200 persons to the square mile, a number exceeded by many European countries. But India contains much waste land, large areas of mountains in its northern districts and also large areas of jungle or forest. The mountain districts have but little land suitable for cultivation, while the jungle is of course incapable of producing anything in the shape of human food that is reclaimed. In the cultivated districts of India therefore the population is greatly congested, and it would seem that the only remedy for famine is the removal of a part of the population to other districts that are less densely peopled. If after providing every appliance necessary to irrigate the land and guard against drought the famine still prevails a removal of a part of the population would seem to be the only remedy. Yet such a remedy will be most difficult to apply especially in India, where caste has so much potency and where large classes refuse to associate with each other.

BRIBING THE CONSTITUENCIES.

It is well known that prior to the last general election Sir Charles Tupper exacted every means in his power to obtain a majority and a return to power. Every source from which money could be extracted was drawn upon; contracts for large amounts of supplies were entered into with wealthy contractors and promises of subsidies were made to new railway companies to secure their influence and support. A great deal of amusement was caused in the House the other day by the reading by Mr. Blair of a form of circular letter which was sent by Mr. Haggart, then minister of railways. This circular was drawn up by Mr. Dickey, then minister of justice, and it was thought would be efficient for the purpose of stimulating the energies of those who were public officials who did not dare to disobey the government's orders. This government having done all the damage he could to British interests in the West Indies is going back to England to remain, and it is to be hoped that no more of his kind will be sent out to any colonial possession. The British government should exercise more care in the selection of its governors and not appoint men to important positions who will be likely to thwart by their actions what is now the aim of all good men, the unity of the Empire.

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SCOVIL BROS. & CO., St. John, N. B.

sidies to the amount of upwards of \$8,000,000 had been promised for that single year, and no doubt every railway promoter in the country received a letter from Mr. Haggart similar to the one we have quoted. That was the Tory plan of carrying election in 1896, yet it failed.

THE TRINIDAD ARRANGEMENT.

It is well to remember and we trust that the attention of the British government will be called to the fact that the proposed tariff arrangement between Canada and Trinidad which would have operated so beneficially to both countries was defeated by the efforts of the governor of Trinidad, an imperial officer, and one whose sentiments ought certainly to have been in favor of an intercolonial arrangement rather than one with a foreign country. In Trinidad the system of government is similar to that which prevailed in these provinces a century ago; the governor is an autocrat, the members of the government owe their offices to his favor and therefore are subservient to his wishes. For that reason the vote in favor of a tariff arrangement with the United States rather than with Canada, which was taken in the Trinidad council was not a free vote because nine out of the twelve who formed the majority were public officials who did not dare to disobey the governor's orders. This government having done all the damage he could to British interests in the West Indies is going back to England to remain, and it is to be hoped that no more of his kind will be sent out to any colonial possession. The British government should exercise more care in the selection of its governors and not appoint men to important positions who will be likely to thwart by their actions what is now the aim of all good men, the unity of the Empire.

THE WESTMINSTER CONFESSION.

From time to time those distinctive tenets of faith which bear the name of Calvin form the subject of bitter controversy among ecclesiastics, or in the courts of the church holding to those particular doctrines. Dr. N. D. Hillis, who recently succeeded to the pulpit of Plymouth church in Brooklyn, has aroused a great deal of public interest in a sermon respecting predestination. The element of heresy enters into the discussion from the fact that Dr. Hillis was at the time a member of the Chicago Presbytery, although his name has since been struck from the rolls. What he said in the sermon which has given rise to so much debate and comment was this: "On one page Jonathan Edwards says: 'God holds the unworshipper over the pit as a loathsome insect over the fire, and from time to time the generation in darkness fades, without thought, without blame, with out religious teacher, are swept into the future as the housewife lifts the lid from the glowing coals and sweeps flies into the flame.' And today one of our great & distinguished divines declares that the tremendous statement in its confession of

faith, saying that certain men and angels are foredoomed to everlasting death, being 'particularly and unchangeably designed, and their number is so certain and definite that it can be either increased or diminished,' and every young man who is burned at the stake rather than hold solemnly swear to believe and teach this frightful view. "And every attempt to revise and except that statement from the creed has been successfully combated by a majority that wishes to retain the doctrine. It would seem that if men believed it reason would be shaken to its foundation. It would seem as if a man would prefer to be burned at the stake rather than hold, or assert, or charge such infinite cruelty upon the all-merciful and all-loving God. The day the scholastics wrote that chapter in the Confession of Faith they got the devil confused with God. What! Reading the story of Christ's life, love, suffering, and death, and then charge God with the majority of His children to eternal torment? I would rather shake my fist in the face of the Eternal, and fling every vile epithet toward His stoniness through-out eternity, than lift my hand with that creed toward God's throne and affirm that I taught or believed it. For the man who does believe that hideous doctrine the hour of judgment has now come. His sun is already darkened; his moon is turned to blood; his stars have refused to give their light."

These views have been endorsed by some of the secular papers, treated in a non-committal way by others, and condemned by a few. The controversy is still active. Such discussions are usually marked by warmth and fruitfulness, and this particular one will probably not be exceptional in these respects.

BAD GOVERNMENT MATERIAL.

Under the heading "A hint to Sir Charles," the Montreal Star warns the leader of the opposition that in the event of the Conservatives being successful at the next general election there will be an "absolute necessity for improvement in the personnel of the next Conservative cabinet." Sir Charles is told that the electors are growing independent and will not tolerate any more nonsense. "Sir John A. Macdonald, by continuous years of leadership of a dominant party, had become so strong that he could afford to take some weak men into his cabinet and count on the electors condoning it. Not so with the new leader. The very best material must be chosen by Sir Charles if he wins and if he hopes to retain public confidence. It would be well for Sir Charles Tupper to rise to the fact that he must have a clean government and a capable government or it will not last. The electors of Canada are in the humor to let party leaders know that they will not tolerate bad men." This article is double leaded and therefore intended to attract an unusual share of public attention. The "hint" to Sir Charles might have been sent to him in a private letter, but it would not have been known to the public if this had been

done. The Star's hint, therefore, is really a threat, an order from Mr. Hugh Graham to the leader of the opposition that he must do as the Star bids him. There will be a good deal of curiosity to learn who is aimed at by the Star, which of the Conservative candidates for a cabinet position are to be thrown aside and who the Star has in view for promotion. Of course when Sir Charles is asked to construct a good Conservative government out of the material he has in hand he is required to do an impossibility. The Egyptian task-makers required the Israelites to make brick without straw and Sir Charles is asked to construct a good cabinet out of rubbish. We will say nothing of the leader himself, who must feel rather awkward when he is told that the electors of Canada will not tolerate bad men. If Sir Charles has become good in his old age the electors have not yet found it out, and we are inclined to think that he is the same Sir Charles that he has been for the past forty years. Now what material has Sir Charles out of which to construct a cabinet if he should be called upon to form one? By his side sits Mr. George E. Foster, who cannot be regarded as a very good man, except as a speaker about election times, yet he is by far the best of the lot. Apart from him Sir Charles has only Clarke Wallace, Haggart, Montague, Prior and Casgrain, all third class men and not one of them likely to inspire respect. It is true that Taylor, Davin and Dr. Sproule have been making a strong bid for recognition among the leaders of the party, but they are even less available than the others we have named. The Conservative party in the House of Commons is a wreck and it does not contain the material out of which to form a government of respectable ability. But there is no danger of Sir Charles being required to form a government; when the next dominion general elections are over the Tories will be even weaker in the House of Commons than they are now.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

When the Conservatives of Montreal tell Sir Charles that the genius of administration is all on one side, they accomplish the double purpose of flattering their leader and amusing everybody else. The opposition are seeking to make a point out of the fact that the imports of binder twine rose from \$27,000 in 1895, to \$818,000 in 1899. When the Liberals were in opposition they repeatedly moved that binder twine should be on the free list. When they came into power they put it on the free list, and the larger importation shows that the change accomplished the purpose in view. The farmers of Canada have got the benefit, and the Tories ought not to complain, since it was Sir John Thompson who started the manufacture of this product in the penitentiaries. An extreme rigor is sure to arm every thing against it.—Burke.





Table of market prices for various commodities including flour, sugar, and other goods.

Table of market prices for various commodities including oil, beans, and other goods.

Table of market prices for various commodities including meat, fish, and other goods.

Table of market prices for various commodities including produce, dairy, and other goods.

Table of market prices for various commodities including textiles, hardware, and other goods.

Table of market prices for various commodities including metals, minerals, and other goods.

Table of market prices for various commodities including oils, fats, and other goods.

Table of market prices for various commodities including grains, seeds, and other goods.

Great Bargain Opportunities for Money-Saving People. LADIES' JACKETS At Half Price, and many less than Half Price to Clear

DOWLING BROS., 96 KING ST., ST. JOHN, N. B. LONGER SITTINGS TO SHORTEN THE SESSION.

End of the Budget Debate in Sight—What Mr. Davin Did Not Do; What He Claimed to Have Done; What Mr. Davies Thinks of Him.

Ottawa, April 25—The House is beginning to take longer sittings with a view to bringing to a close the apparently endless budget debate.

The Animals Growing Tamer. Neither Sir Charles nor Mr. Foster made political demonstrations yesterday.

Truly a Great Lawmaker. The debate on the budget was continued by Mr. Davies of Saskatchewan.

At the South of the Harbor. The naturalization act which is here referred to was passed in 1888, before Mr. Davin was in the House.

Germany Does Not Want Them. Berlin, April 22—The semi-official Berliner Post publishes an inspired article, in which it is stated that the sentiment regarding the Boers still remains friendly.

Strike in Toronto. Toronto, April 23—The railway freight delivery service of Toronto is completely paralyzed today.

Going to Fredericton. Fredericton, April 23—Mr. Fenety has persuaded the Valentine Stock Company to pay Fredericton a return visit of two nights on their way back to the United States.

HONORS DECIDED. The University Senate in Session Last Night.

THE LIST WITHHELD. Tenders for the New Science Building—Plans to be Prepared at Once—Date Fixed for the Laying of the Corner Stone.

VENEZUELAN DESPOT. Both the Army and the People Turning Against the New President.

FIRE ON THE BORDER. Perry Opera House in Presque Isle Burning.

Moncton News. Moncton, April 23—Mrs. Coleman, wife of Dr. H. H. Coleman, who formerly practised at Sackville, died at her home here last night, aged 41 years.

On the West Coast. Acera, April 21—The official announcement is made that Captain Middleton and the relieving troops have reached Victoria.

A Successful Operation. London, April 21—Lieut. Commander Culwell, U. S. N., the former United States naval attaché here, is lying in a hospital in this city.

PULP MILLS. Toronto, April 22—The Ontario government concluded negotiations with two more large companies for the manufacture of pulp and paper in New Ontario.

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