

**The Premier's Speech.**

Lord Salisbury, prime minister of Great Britain, discussed the affairs of the day at the Lord Mayor's banquet in London recently. He said:—

"The great subject that interests all of us, undoubtedly, is the war, adorned with so many splendid feats of heroism and skill, but saddened by so many losses. I have great difficulty in dealing with the war; and if I attempted to deal with the future, I had been undertaking a task in prophecy from which the hardest would shrink. If I speak at all, it may rather be to deprecate criticisms and statements which I think unfounded than to pass judgement on what still depends upon the future for its full determination.

"Respecting the feeling expressed twice or thrice that the want of troops is due to a want of action on the part of the home government, I would point out that there have been two or three voices. Two for three months ago we were told by the most authoritative voice outside the government that there was no occasion for military preparations. But neither of these criticisms is at all relevant to the events which have been taking place. It has been often said, especially abroad, that we are a strong nation attacking a weak one; but, so long as the principal part of our force is separated by an interval of five or six weeks from the field of action, it would rather be true to say that we are a weak nation fighting a strong one. Elements of distance are vital and essential in this matter.

"It would have been nothing to the purpose to issue proclamations for reserves some weeks earlier. For, what was the cause of the war, and what was the cause of the ultimatum? It was not because of any demand we had made. It so happened that, at the moment the ultimatum was issued, we had withdrawn our demands, and there was no demand before the Transvaal government. It was because we had taken measures to increase the amount of our forces in South Africa. But, if that had been done a few months sooner, exactly the same result would have taken place. The moment you had shown signs of raising your force to an equality with the force opposed to it, that moment the ultimatum would have been issued and war would have begun. (Cheers.)

"It is not, therefore, right to say there were not adequate military preparations. The evil goes back. It dates to those unfortunate arrangements in 1881 and 1884 by which we deliberately permitted a community obviously hostile to enjoy the unbounded, unlimited right of accumulating munitions of war against us. Year after year an accumulation of munitions was made which could only be directed against us. Hampered by these arrangements it was impossible we should avoid the interval of trial and danger necessary to intervene between the moment when war was declared and the moment when our forces could accept contest and appear upon the field.

"The interval has nearly passed. Our troops are beginning to arrive. Foreign nations have complimented us upon the calmness with which we have received the intelligence of occasional checks. Whatever strategy there might be we are well aware that the beginning of our conflict with the Boers must be marked by a retirement of our troops from positions they are not strong enough to occupy. It is necessary they should wait for sufficient reinforcements. I do not attempt to forecast the future. I only say that my faith in the British soldier is unbounded, and I am deeply gratified to feel that he is in the vigorous and sagacious hands of Gen. Buller.

"Regarding the future, I will only deprecate some very strange assertions that I see occasionally in the continental press. Only the other day I saw it asserted, not by a chance writer, but by a man who has been a member of a French Government, that this war had for its objects, the gratification of the lust of greedy Lords, who desired a partition among themselves of the gold and diamonds of the Transvaal.

"Now I beg to assure this gentleman that her majesty's cabinet have not had a farthing from the Transvaal or from any other gold fields. There is Yukon, about which there is no contest. If there had been any chance of our gaining advantages these Yukon gold fields should have yielded something, but I appeal to my friend Lord Hamilton to know if the cabinet ever had a farthing from them. (Laughter.)

"I go further. England as a whole would have had no advantages from the possession of gold mines except as her government conferred the blessing on good administration upon those engaged in the industry. All successful industry breeds commerce, and all commerce is to the advantage of England, and all industries and commerce flourish better under her good government than under other regime in the world. But that is the limit of our interest.

"What we desire is equal rights for all men of all races, and security for our fellow subjects and our empire. The hour for knowing by what means these results can be obtained is not yet come; but these are the objects and the only objects we seek. We do not allow any other consideration to cross our path. I have seen it suggested—and it seems to me a wild suggestion—that the other powers will interfere with this country and in some form or other dictate to those who are concerned in it as to what its upshot should be. Don't let any man think it is in

that fashion the conflict will be concluded. We shall have to carry it through ourselves and the interference of anybody else will have no effect upon it. (Cheers.) In the first place, because we would not accept that interference, and in the second place, because we are convinced that there is no such idea in the mind of any government in the world.

"Within my recollection there have been some five or six great wars, involving in their close great territorial modifications; but, except as provided for by treaties and except in the case of treaties, in none of these wars has any nation claimed a right to determine what the issue of the contest or its terms should be. They have not claimed that right because they cannot. It is not in accordance with international law that they should possess it. Therefore such dreams should be set aside.

"Whenever we are victorious we shall consult the vast interests committed to our care. Vast duties lie upon us to perform, and taking counsel of the uniform traditions of our colonial government and of the moderation and equal justice to all races of men which it has been our uniform practice to observe, I do not doubt we shall so arrange that the issues of this conflict will confer good government upon the area where it rages and give the security, sorely needed, against the recurrence of any such dangers and the necessity of any such future exertion and for the restoration of peace and civilization to that portion of the world."

Don't buy your spectacles as you do gum from "Nickel in Slot" machine, go to Jewett the optician.

**The Simonds Election.**

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

DEAR SIR,—I would like space in your paper to explain to the public some facts in connection with the nomination and qualification for County Councillor which I filed with the parish clerk on Oct. 23rd which was received and notices posted by him for an election to be held Oct. 31st which notices bore the names of John Kearney, Albion Foster and my own as candidates nominated for councillors for parish of Simonds and signed by Thomas Brooks, parish clerk. So far everything seemed all right and the notices became the property of the public. But on Wednesday 25th A. R. Foster one of the candidates came along and marked out my name and announced to the bystanders that there would be no election as my nomination paper was illegal. I at once went to the parish clerk for an explanation and was informed by him that a copy of my nomination paper had been taken to Woodstock by A. R. Foster and he (Brooks) had received a letter from Mr. Hartley stating (so far as I can remember) that in his opinion my nomination did not comply with the form in the acts of 98 on page 133, sec. 16, the objection being that no ratepayers had signed the nomination part of the paper. I tried to reason with him that it was not necessary and pointed out to him in the acts of 98 that there was nothing stated making it necessary for such signatures. But, Mr. Editor, he had taken the stand against the electors of this parish that Oom Paul has against the Uitlanders and was determined to deprive them of their right to the franchise. I was allowed a copy of my nomination paper and the day following started for counsel. I first consulted W. P. Jones as to the legality of my nomination and will quote extracts of a letter by him which I showed to parish clerk. "The act of 98 relating to municipalities does not so far as I can see state that two electors shall sign the nomination paper. The form is a little different from the old form a space is left after the words 'ensuing year' as if for signatures though there is nothing to show whether they should be electors or children or who or what they should be, but there is nothing in the act or any other place to show that signatures should be there except in the form itself. If such was the intention of the framers of the law they should have stated in the act that it was necessary that the nomination paper should be signed by two electors, not having so stated it would seem to me that there is not sufficient indication of any change in the law in that respect and that the signatures are not necessary." Mr. Jones also stated that it was not his place to decide being Sec. Treas., but left it to the parish clerk. Two other lawyers also were consulted who considered the nomination legal, one of them saying it was more legal without names in the space than with them. After Mr. Brooks had read Mr. Jones' letter I told him the opinion of the other lawyers, and also tried to show him the responsibility he was taking by the way in which he was deciding against right and asked him to let the election proceed and if my nomination was not legal I could not act as Councillor if elected, but still he refused. I feel that a serious injustice has been done to the electors of the Parish of Simonds and myself, and the way we have been treated does no credit to Mr. Brooks and Mr. Foster. Thanking you Mr. Editor for space I remain,

Yours respectfully,  
N. B. SHAW.

Simonds Oct. 30th.  
If your eyes trouble you call on Jewett and talk it over. He will give you valuable advice FREE.

**A Matter of Nerve.**

"Clementine seems to think she enjoys Wagner music more than anybody."  
"Maybe she merely has more endurance."

No loafers to tattle your business if you trade with Jewett the Jeweller.

**Retort Discourteous.**

"I shall never marry," she asserted positively.

"You must have been looking at yourself in the mirror," returned her dearest friend.

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**A Good Time Piece is a Faithful Servant.**

We make a Specialty of Reforming the "won't-go" kind. When we repair



a watch or a clock we guarantee it to go accurately, and guarantee it to keep a-going accurately.

**Carr & Gibson,**

Jewelers and Scientific Opticians,

Woodstock, N. B.

**NOTICE OF SALE.**

To George E. Phillips of the Parish of Northampton in the County of Carleton and Province of New Brunswick, Farmer, and Lina E. Phillips, his wife, and all others whom it may in anywise concern.

NOTICE is hereby given that under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the Eighteenth day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety Eight, and recorded in the Carleton County Records in Book Y, Number 3, on pages 171 and 172, and made between the said George E. Phillips and Lina E. Phillips, his wife of the one part, and the undersigned John Connor of the town of Woodstock aforesaid, Grocer, of the other part; there will, for the purpose of satisfying the money secured thereby, default having been made in the payment of the interest due thereon, be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION in front of the Law Office of Hartley & Carvell in the Town of Woodstock, in the said County of Carleton and Province of New Brunswick, on THURSDAY the FOURTEENTH day of DECEMBER next, at the hour of ELEVEN of the clock in the FORENOON, the lands and premises described in the said Indenture of Mortgage, as follows:—

"All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the Parish of Northampton aforesaid, containing Two Hundred Acres more or less and known and distinguished in the Grant from the Crown as lot Number fifty three (53) in the said Parish of Northampton, and also known as the lot of land formerly owned and occupied by Edwin O. Bulmer and Charity Bulmer his wife, and being same land as decided to the said Sidney Bulmer by Edwin O. Bulmer by Deed registered in Book B, Number three of Carleton County Records, on pages 333 and 334, the fifth day of November A. D. 1883, and being same lands conveyed by said Sidney Bulmer and Charity A. Bulmer to said George E. Phillips, by Deed Registered in the Carleton County Records in Book V, Number three on pages 454 and 455."

Together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Dated this Eleventh day of November A. D. 1899.  
JOHN CONNOR,  
Mortgagee.

HARTLEY & CARVELL,  
Solicitors for Mortgagee.



**Business Wanted**

**IN THE LINE OF PAINTING YOUR SLEIGHS AND PUNGS.**

It does not pay you, gentlemen, to run your Sleigh or Pung until it is threadbare. If you do they will all go to pieces at once; while if you had them looked over and painted in time, you would save money. I have my coat off, and am well stocked with Fine Colors and Varnishes, and want to paint your Sleigh or Pung this winter in an up to date style, for the lowest possible price.

I take this opportunity to thank you for past patronage, and I make every effort to please those who favor me with a call.

**JOHN MCKENZIE,**  
Carriage and Sleigh Painter,  
LOANE'S FACTORY,  
**Connell St.**

**"FIT-REFORM" GARMENTS FOR FALL AND WINTER, ARE READY.**

No matter what your chest measure, to all practical purposes you are one of four figures: "regular," "stout," "tall" or "short."

"Fit-Reform" garments are cut in each and in variations of each.

The garment nearest your figure is tried on, then altered (if necessary) to fit your personality.

That's progressive ready-made—that's "Fit-Reform" and it is sold at ordinary ready-made prices.

Suits—\$10, 12, 15.

Overcoats—\$10, 12, 15.

Trousers—\$3, 4, 5.

**FIT-REFORM WARDROBE.**

**B. B. MANZER.**

**A STRONG PULL.**

We have been making a strong pull and a long pull for the cream of the custom tailoring trade our efforts have been SUCCESSFUL. In order to accomplish this we have endeavoured to give Newest Styles, the best Goods, the best Workmanship, without FANCY PRICES. We are not running any philanthropic organization. We find it pays, and we do not propose to abate one jot in our efforts to maintain the position we have won by shear merit in the trade. Competition of course must be considered in every business, but it is something about which we do not trouble ourselves unduly. All our efforts are focussed in the endeavor to turn out at the lowest possible cost the BEST GARMENTS that skill and ingenuity can devise. So we haven't much time left us to trouble about competition. But we know that talk has no value unless there is something solid to back it up with, and make good the words that have been spoken. We have the goods bought before the rise in wool and shall continue to make them to order at the same prices as heretofore. With these we bid for your trade.

**R. B. JONES,**

Manchester House.

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Are right up to date,  
And give every satisfaction.

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or at our warehouse and showrooms here in Woodstock.

We also sell Buggies, Express Wagons, Farm Wagons, Deering Mowers Reapers and Binders, Cultivators, Plows, Harrows, Churns, Single and Double Harness, and many other lines of goods. So do our agents.

**We are moving this week to our new premises on Connell Street. Come in and look things over.**

**Balmain Bros.**

May 24, '98.

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AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$1,000,000. CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED, \$400,000

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