

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 23, 1900.

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ADVERTISING RATES. Ordinary commercial advertisements taking run of the paper—each insertion \$1.00. Classifieds of Wants, For Sale, etc., for each insertion of 10 lines or less, 50c. Births, Marriages and Deaths 25c for each insertion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. The consideration of a new constitution as to the mismanagement of letters and the containing money remitted to this office to request our subscribers and agents to send money for the Telegraph to the post office order or registered letter, which case the remittance will be at our risk.

FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS. Without exception names of no new subscribers will be entered until the money is received. Subscribers will be required to pay for their subscription in advance.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS. Write plainly and take special pains with the copy on one side of your paper only. Attach your name and address to your communications so that we may be able to return them to you if necessary.

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

SOUTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

It is satisfactory to learn that Mr. Schreiner, the former premier of Cape Colony, although he has not felt himself able to continue at the head of the government, is willing to give the new premier, Sir Gordon Sprigg, an independent support.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION. We publish today a pretty full account of the proceedings at Philadelphia prior to the meeting of the Republican national convention.

THE CHINESE DIFFICULTY. China is now practically at war with all the great powers of the world and these powers are bringing their troops together for the purpose of invading Chinese territory.

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western civilization and it is one which western civilization has been very prompt to accept. The warships of the powers promptly returned the fire of the Taku batteries, and after a bombardment which lasted several hours, they seized the forts and the Chinese fled. If the government of China was really responsible for this attack, it has committed an act of folly the consequence of which must be serious. It has given the powers a good reason for taking a stand against China and we see its results in the immediate ordering of additional troops to that part of the world. Even the United States has ordered three regiments to be sent from the Philippine Islands to China, while about 6,000 troops are being sent by Great Britain from India. It is also reported that a detachment of the British army has been selected to be sent from South Africa to China, there being more troops at the present of war than are necessary to bring it to a satisfactory close. In the meantime there is great anxiety with regard to the fate of the foreign legations at Peking, and the foreigners who reside in that vicinity. According to some reports they are all likely to be massacred, and that would seem to be the most probable result if the Chinese mob has succeeded in getting the government of China to make no effort whatever to restrain the organization known as the Boxers, and it must be held responsible for whatever outrages may be committed by them on the foreign residents of China. The destruction of the legations would intensify the feeling against China to a degree which would make it almost impossible to preserve the autonomy of that country, for it is justly felt that any power which permits the official representatives of other nations to be maltreated and massacred in its own capital, has put itself outside of the pale of civilization.

Under any circumstances the matter is to be investigated by a committee of parliament. Just what an inquiry can elicit just now is not apparent, but the prompt acquiescence of the government in the demand for a committee shows that they have nothing to fear. The worst that can be proved, as the case now appears, is that the militia department was deceived by an unscrupulous agent. On the other hand, the whole thing may be shown to be a mere'straw man'.

China is now practically at war with all the great powers of the world and these powers are bringing their troops together for the purpose of invading Chinese territory. Whatever may be the views of the several powers with regard to their own interests in China, all are now united in resenting the outrages which have been committed by the Chinese on the Christian missionaries and legations at Peking. The Chinese government by its conduct with respect to the Boxer uprising and its apparent inability and unwillingness to do anything to put a stop to the depredations which have been committed by the Chinese on the Christian missionaries and legations at Peking. The Chinese government is corrupt and inefficient. China as she exists at present, is a distinct evil because her helpless condition is likely to induce rapacious nations to seize upon her territory and to insist on her dismemberment. It is impossible to say at present what the existing difficulties in China will lead to. We have not yet ascertained the full extent of the outrages and massacres which have been perpetrated on Christians in China. It is not yet known whether the stories with regard to the killing of the French and German ministers are correct, but enough is known

to make it certain that China must be severely punished for her supine indifference to the claims of humanity and national equity. NORTH RENFREW. Since the beginning of the present session of parliament the Tory press everywhere in Canada have been harping on Conservative reaction and the declining strength of the Liberal party. This outburst of Tory optimism seems to have been a part of the plan of campaign of the opposition. Although the Liberal party is today stronger and more vigorous than when the party turned the Conservatives out, the parrot cry of reaction has never ceased. The fact that almost every by-election has been won by the Liberals does not seem to make any difference to the Tories for they are not dealing with facts but with a wholly imaginary condition of things. At the Ontario general election held in March, 1898, Mr. Henry Barr, a Liberal, who had served two terms in the Ontario legislature as member for North Renfrew, was defeated by Mr. A. T. White, a Conservative. The majority of the latter was 153. Mr. White died and an election to fill the vacancy was ordered. Here was a fine chance for the Tories to show the extent of the reaction against the Liberals. They might have produced a great effect if they had been able to make good their boasts and predictions. Instead of doing this they did not even place a candidate in the field; they were afraid to test the sense of the electors and Mr. Munro, the Liberal candidate, was elected by acclamation. So much for the Tory reaction.

PORTO RICO. All the newspapers in the United States are discussing the recent decision of Judge Townsend which is to the effect that Porto Rico, although a part of the United States as far as the authority of that country over it is concerned, is a foreign country as regards the rest of the United States and therefore that its products are subject to duty on entering United States ports. This decision may be law but certainly it seems very far from being just, and we are not surprised to see respectable papers like the New York Herald denouncing it. There seems no doubt that the treatment of the people of Porto Rico by the government of the United States has been shameful in the extreme, and honest Americans cannot feel otherwise than humiliated when they see their country dealing in such a fashion with a people who were fool enough to trust them. The people of Porto Rico welcomed the soldiers of the United States because they thought they would escape from Spanish oppression and enjoy free government. Not they find themselves liable to taxation by the United States, but without representation in its government, and their products subject to duty when they enter the ports of the country whose flag floats over them. In view of the present government with regard to the revolutionary doctrines without representation to there being no taxation without representation? What becomes of the fundamental principles upon which the constitution of the United States was founded? There is not a doctrine that was solemnly agreed by Washington, Franklin, Jefferson and Adams that is not now being violated in the Philippines and Porto Rico. Other nations can now only look on with surprise at the ease with which most tyrannical doctrines are accepted by a people who formerly boasted of liberty and justice.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE. Within a day or two the Montreal Gazette has prepared an indictment against the government upon which it declares the Liberal cause. It is a long and elaborate document and is only on looking over such a statement as a collection of complaints and allegations which realizes how strong and invulnerable is the Liberal cause. It is a long and elaborate document and is only on looking over such a statement as a collection of complaints and allegations which realizes how strong and invulnerable is the Liberal cause.

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WAIT FOR THE FACTS. Calm minded and unprejudiced men will be disposed to suspend judgment in relation to the charges recently made in parliament by Mr. Monk until the facts are before them. The whole matter is yet in the realm of conjecture and mere speculation. Unfortunately, in the fever of partisan feeling which prevails there will be many who will not look beyond the mere allegations themselves, being ready to assume that there has been negligence and fault just because some one of their political faith has said so. Such persons will be more anxious that a verdict adverse to the government should be found, than that the facts should be elicited. It is a pity that party instincts should blind the judgment of so many, who in other affairs would be open-minded and judicial, but so it is.

THE CHINESE TROUBLES. The Chinese difficulty has assumed a more acute phase as a consequence of the action of the Chinese government in ordering or permitting its batteries at Taku to fire upon the combined fleets of the European powers. This is really a challenge to

ruin of this sort. It is only fair, however, to say that the corn included in this statement was not produced in Canada, neither in 1890 nor in 1899. Eliminating that item, the account still stands at \$154,019 in 1890 as against \$229,834 in 1899. It would rather seem, therefore, that the Gazette had spoken in ignorance of the facts, or in disregard of them. In either event it would be erring in company with all of its Conservative contemporaries, which are displaying a wanton recklessness of assertion as the elections draw near. The fact is, that our trade with Germany as a whole has shown a decided improvement within the past three years. Our exports of all classes to that country in 1898 amounted to \$767,731, and in 1899 they had increased to \$2,219,569. Within the same period our imports from Germany had risen from \$5,931,450 to \$7,303,456, making a gain in aggregate trade of nearly \$3,000,000. Instead, therefore, of finding anything in our trade with Germany upon which to find fault with the tariff policy of the government, the facts point distinctly in the opposite direction as we are quite sure the Montreal Gazette will now be ready to acknowledge. The whole incident illustrates the species of misrepresentation which is directed day after day by the opposition press against every feature of the policy and measures of the government.

A FALSE CRY. Within a day or two we alluded to the indictment which the Montreal Gazette had drawn up against the government, and upon which it announced the approach of a general election. The whole incident illustrates the species of misrepresentation which is directed day after day by the opposition press against every feature of the policy and measures of the government.

STRENGTH IN UNION. The message sent by the general assembly of the Presbyterian church of Canada to the Free and United Presbyterian churches of Scotland congratulating them upon their proposed union was timely and proper because it came from a church which exemplifies in itself the admirable effect of union with the exception of a few congregations of Reformed Presbyterians and of a few congregations which still adhere to the established church of Scotland. The Presbyterian church of Canada includes all the Presbyterians in Canada. The Free Church of Scotland separated itself from the established church of Scotland in 1843 but the United Presbyterian church represents secessions from the church of Scotland of a much earlier date. As the United Presbyterian and the Free church are both voluntary churches and have precisely the same creed and the same system of church government there seems to be no good reason why they should not have been united half a century ago. Such a union if effected shortly after the secession of the Free church would have been of the greatest value to the cause of religion and would have effected a very large saving in money which has been expended on the unnecessary duplications of church edifices. All is well, however, this early well and the Presbyterians of Scotland are to be congratulated on the fact that this union has at length been brought about.

Barley \$ 2,451
Beans 3,224
Buckwheat 29,188
Corn 291,015
Oats 148,802
Peas 19,905
Wheat 20,570
Other grain 3,850
Bran 2,250
Flour 604
Oatmeal 2,103
Total \$236,741
\$1,020,849
Here is an actual increase in 1899 over 1896 of \$784,108, or 331 per cent. The country can stand a good deal of

written its surprising statement in complete ignorance of the facts. The complaint next taken up is this: "It instituted a spring preferential tariff system from which Canada has not received and cannot receive any commercial advantage, and which cannot be made effective if the 'business is business' of Canadian industries." I repeat again the Gazette becomes the partisan rather than the candid reasoner. It surely knows that Canada has received a large advantage already from the preferential tariff. Does it count for nothing that our aggregate trade with Great Britain has increased from \$99,670,030 in 1896 to \$130,151,978 in 1899, and that chiefly in respect of exports? If the "business is business" plan of the Conservatives were adopted, how much England would also give us in preference, does the Gazette think would reduce the risk to Canadian industries?

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MEN'S SERGE SUITS.

If a Serge suit is cut right, made right, and of dependable materials, it makes an outfit that any man may wear with pleasure. Its popularity, however, has unfortunately brought out thousands of suits that are unsafe and sure to be unsatisfactory. The suits we offer you here are stylishly cut, well made and finished throughout. No serge suit that we sell will ever take on that objectionable reddish tint, nor will they lose their beauty or shapeliness. Our guarantee is behind every suit, and we give you a better quality at the several prices than you can get elsewhere.

\$6.00 \$8.00 \$10.00 \$12.00
Suits at \$6.00 and \$8.00 are Blue Serge, single and double breasted sack coat style, full facings, Italian body linings. The same suits would cost you \$8.00 and \$10.00 elsewhere; here for \$6.00 and \$8.00.

Our \$10.00 and \$12.00 Serge Suits come in blue and black serge, single and double breasted sack coat style, full facings, best of Italian body linings and carefully finished in every detail. The \$12.00 suit is finished with silk facings. Such values cannot be got elsewhere.

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Corner Germain,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

SCOVIL BROS & CO.