

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B. JANUARY 25 1899.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH
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Owing to the considerable number of complaints as to the misarrangement of letters alleged to be sent to this office, we have decided to request our subscribers and agents to send money for this paper by post office order or registered letter, in which case the remittance will be at our risk.
In remitting by check or post office order, all persons will please make them payable to THE TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING COMPANY, and all letters for the business office of this paper should be addressed to THE TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING COMPANY, St. John, and all correspondence for the editorial department should be sent to the Editor of THE TELEGRAPH, St. John.

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Be brief. Write plainly and take special pains with punctuation.
Write on one side of your paper only.
Attach your name and address to your communication as an evidence of good faith.
Write nothing for publication unless you are prepared to hold personally responsible.

This paper has the largest circulation in the Maritime Provinces.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph.

ST. JOHN, N. B. JANUARY 25 1899.

OUR NEW SETTLERS.

The first two thousand three hundred Donkubors landed on Canadian soil Monday and are now speeding on their way towards their future homes in the West as fast as five railway trains can carry them. The interest which the people of this city take in these people was well illustrated Monday by the crowds that thronged the wharves on the west side all day long, and the number going to see them would have been much greater but for the fact that it was known that only a very few persons could be admitted to the wharf on which the Russian immigrants would land. As it was thousands crossed O'Carleton during the day and evening in the hope of obtaining a glimpse of the people who had suffered so much for their principles and their religion, and who were about to exchange Russian tyranny and oppression for glorious liberty under the British flag. As a much larger number had the privilege of viewing them closely than had been originally intended, and the Donkubors had an opportunity of seeing a good many of their fellow Canadian brethren, residing in St. John. It may be safely affirmed that the result of this meeting of the East and the West was mutually satisfactory.

It was a happy thought on the part of the ladies of St. John of the Women's Council to meet the Donkubors and present the children with gifts as a proof of good will and kindness of heart. All who were present and who saw the manner in which the gifts were received must have felt themselves well rewarded for any attention they had bestowed upon the Russian exiles, for no people could have displayed a greater degree of politeness or a more grateful appreciation of the favors they were receiving. Perhaps it would be too much to say that of all people the Donkubors are the most polite, but it cannot be denied that in that form of good manners they could hardly be surpassed. The officers of the ship in which they crossed the Atlantic say that they are the best people they ever saw, and certainly the best afforded by the crowding of 2,300 human beings for a month on a single vessel was one of a very trying character. What other nationality could have stood this test as well as they did? We leave the answer to the reader who, perhaps, may be able to give one that will be satisfactory.

The Donkubors came to our shores singing hymns, and their first act on arriving was to thank God on their knees for the merciful protection He had afforded them in enabling them to cross the Atlantic in safety and come to the shores of a free country. Men and women who come to us in this frame of mind, and whose life and conduct correspond with their acts of worship, certainly stand on a high moral plane whether they are clad in sheepskins or in silk, whether they be rich or poor, in this world's goods. The Donkubors do not use liquor, they do not smoke. Not a single tobacco pipe was among them to pollute the pure air of heaven with its fumes. They lead moral lives; they are truthful, charitable, considerate, and helpful towards each other; and they are both economical and industrious. These people have managed to exist on the worst soil in the Russian empire, and in the fertile prairies of our Northwest they cannot fail to grow rich and to prosper exceedingly. Their religion has in it some elements which seem to lift it above the

every day Christianity of many, for it discourages war, or bloodshed, or cruelty and teaches the great lesson embodied in the Golden Rule. That seems to be a good rule to live by, and the Donkubors seem to aim at doing so. Perhaps the point in regard to which our people were most interested, was the personal appearance of the settlers. After what had been said about them in some of the papers many were prepared to see men and women of a low type, but this idea proved to be very erroneous. The Donkubors are a fine looking people, strong and stalwart, with good features and a look of intelligence. We do not know how a similar number of New Brunswick men, women and children would look after a month's sea voyage in the sheepskin garments which the Donkubors wear, but we doubt very much whether they would present as good an appearance as the latter. In respect to religion, they certainly excel the average Canadian, probably because they are an unmixt race. As it is morally certain that in the course of time the blood of the Donkubors will mingle with that of the people of Canada, it is satisfactory to know that when this happens the Canadian race will not suffer any deterioration either in features, health or strength, but will have acquired a new and valuable element which may prove rather beneficial than otherwise. This, however, is perhaps looking too far ahead. In the meantime we may say without question that the government has done well in bringing these Russian exiles to Canada, and that they have done well for themselves in coming to live among us.

CLERICAL SMOKERS.

There was an interesting discussion in the Montreal Church of England Synod the other day on the subject of smoking. The matter was brought up by the Rev. Dr. Davidson in a resolution in which the synod was asked to deplore the rapid extension and increase of tobacco and cigarette smoking among all classes of the community, and in particular amongst the clergy of the church, and amongst the young; and to express the hope that all members of the church, clerical and lay, may, by example and precept, do what they can to restrain the growing evil.

This resolution was seconded by the Rev. Mr. Kitchin, and supported by Dr. Davidson, Rev. Mr. Troop and others, but it called forth a storm of protest from members of the synod who thought that it contained a reflection on the clergy. Some questioned the statement that smoking was on the increase in the church, but none of those who objected to the resolution as it stood asked for a poll of the synod so that the non-smokers could be separated from the smokers. Certainly, if it was a slander on the clergy to say that smoking was on the increase among them there was an easy way of disproving the statement. Some times, of course, an evil or a habit is so widespread that it cannot very well increase, and this may be the case with smoking among certain of the clergy. Dean Carmichael stated that when he came to Canada in 1854 he found that the habit of smoking among the clergy, and especially among the younger clergy

was all but universal. In one diocese he found that out of seventy clergy only twelve did not smoke, and he himself was not one of that minority. It is clear that if four-fifths of the clergy in a diocese smoked forty-five years ago it would not be easy to increase the proportion of smokers very materially without wiping out the non smokers altogether. For this reason the statement in the resolution that smoking is on the increase among the clergy is probably not correct. It is not the increase, but the fact that it is on the decrease, that is the point. The Rev. Mr. Marriott, although he proposed an amendment to the effect that the synod deplored the increasing habit of smoking among all classes, and particularly the young, and calling upon parents to use their authority for its limitation. Mr. Marriott said he would not be deterred from smoking by any resolution which the synod might pass. Indeed, the reverend gentleman did not hesitate to affirm that smoking had been a means of grace to himself—a minor means of grace. He had given conscientious study to the question, and he had determined to smoke. He would smoke in spite of any resolution, claiming that freedom which was conferred upon him by the gospel. He had settled this matter with his God, before whom he would stand and give account, and that was enough for him. On the same principle there would seem to be nothing to hinder Mr. Marriott from doing anything he pleased, in spite of the rules of the church, if he could reconcile the act with his own conscience. Possibly some of Mr. Marriott's parishioners may be as bold in their attitude as he is himself and decline to take his advice or listen to his admonitions on the ground that the gospel had conferred on them the freedom to do as they pleased.

The resolution was finally amended by striking out all reference to the clergy, so that it stands the public, especially the young, are admonished not to smoke, while the clergy are at liberty to smoke or not, as it suits them. We doubt whether the passing of the resolution will have much effect, for if most people will be of the opinion that it is good for a layman to abstain from smoking it is equally good for a clergyman.

HOW TO DEFEAT THE BRITISH.

For centuries the French have looked upon the British as their hereditary enemies, and that feeling seems to exist as strongly today as it did during the Napoleonic wars. If the French build a navy it is with a view to a war with Great Britain, although the two countries have been at peace for more than eighty years. We see by the English papers that a lively discussion is going on in the French journals devoted to naval questions concerning the strategy which France should adopt in the event of a war with England. Capt. Vignot, who formerly held an important post in the ministry of marine, protests strongly against the government proposal to build a number of line-of-battle ships, which will require four or five years to construct. The urgent need, he says, is for fast cruisers, which could be constructed in a year or two, to prey on English commerce in all parts of the world. Another prominent naval officer, on the other hand, maintains that to abandon the construction of battle-ships would be to abandon all means of defensive action. It must be remembered, he says, that France may have other enemies besides England, or may have allies in a war against her, in both of which cases battle-ships would be essential. France ought at least, he thinks, to have enough of them to make diversions in the channel, and to protect connections with Algeria. He too, is in favor of building fast cruisers, but points out that if France should begin to build such vessels tomorrow, England would straightway begin to build them, and the thirty, he adds rather dolefully, would be ready long before the ten. This is England's great advantage, that she can build war ships twice as quickly as any other power, and thus cannot only hold or increase the numerical superiority of her fleet, but can always oppose to the newest ship of rival navies vessels of a still later and improved type.

Perhaps in view of the impossibility of the French fleet ever rivaling that of Great Britain it would be well for the former power to abandon that hopeless attempt. The fact that the burthen of France are so great in the way of taxation ought to be favorable to a policy of peace. France, instead of devoting means to destroy British commerce, should give her attention to curing the ills from which she is suffering and lightening the burthen of her people.

THE SAMOAN TROUBLE.
The situation in Samoa is becoming interesting, not because a revolution in those islands is a very important thing in itself, but for the reason that a dispute is likely to arise between Germany on the one side and Great Britain and the United States on the other in regard to Samoan affairs. The Samoan Islands lie about half way between the Hawaiian Islands and New Zealand and about ten degrees south of the equator. Their importance lies in the fact that they would make a convenient coaling station for any power that possessed them, and that is why Germany covets them. They have

an area of rather more than a thousand square miles, and a population of 35,000. Great Britain does not need these islands because she has plenty of other islands near them which would be quite as useful for coaling stations, and the United States, since the annexation of the Hawaiian group, needs them less than she did before. But neither Great Britain nor the United States will permit Germany to take possession of them or to control them in any way. At Washington the recent revolution in Samoa is looked upon as due to German intrigues, and there is much indignation at German's covert attempt to obtain a preponderating influence there. An American war ship will probably be sent there from the Philippines, and in the meantime Great Britain is reinforcing her naval power in Samoa. When the revolution broke out the only British war ship there was the Porpoise, a third class cruiser of 1,770 tons and 17 knots speed. The Tauranga has been ordered to go to Samoa by the British government. This is one of the Australian fleet, specially built for service in the Australian waters, and partially contributed by contributions from the Australian colonies. The Tauranga is a vessel of 2,575 tons and 19 knots speed. Germany has nothing in that part of the world so fast or so powerful. Farther news from the Samoan Islands will be awaited with interest.

One of the most interesting facts in connection with the arrival of the Donkubors was the manner in which Pilot John Thomas brought up the steamship, at dead low water, right up to her wharf. The Lake Huron was expected to arrive at high water, which Monday morning was nine o'clock, but she did not make her appearance at the island until 2.30 p. m., when the tide was at its lowest. The Lake Huron was drawing 20 feet of water at the stern, but she came up with out the slightest difficulty. This fact would seem to show that the statement in the board of trade pamphlet, that the depth of water in the East Channel at low water is only 19 feet, needs to be corrected.

BURIED AT CHATHAM.

Many Sorrowing Friends Attend the Funeral of Miss Goggin.

CHATHAM, Jan. 23.—On Friday afternoon a large number of sorrowing friends followed the remains of Miss Helena Goggin to St. Mary's Cemetery. The service was held in St. Mary's church by the Rev. Canon Forsythe and Rev. P. G. Shaw. The following were among the floral tributes which covered the casket: Cross of violets, carnations and heather, from Canon Forsythe; anchor, roses and carnations, maiden hair fern and smilax, from Mr. V. A. Demille; wreath, from Miss Snowball; bouquet of white carnations, hyacinths, and roses, from Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Macmillan; Truro; bouquet of carnations and smilax, from Mr. and Mrs. K. Logie; cut flowers, from Miss Winslow; wreath, calla lilies and hyacinths, from Mr. and Mrs. Neal.

DIED AT YARMOUTH.

Attempt to Set Fire to a Butcher Shop.

YARMOUTH, N. S., Jan. 23.—Mrs Alfred Crosby died suddenly of heart trouble yesterday. She was about 50 years of age and leaves a husband and six children.
An attempt to set fire to the butcher shop of Chas. E. Cann, South End, was frustrated at midnight Saturday, by the discovery by a policeman of a box of combustibles placed under the shelves. A candle had been placed in the middle of the box, surrounded by lard, oil and paper shavings, the candle being lighted. It was discovered when the candle had about half an hour longer to burn before reaching the paper.

DIED AT BRIDGEWATER.

H. C. Barnaby Recovers Injuries, Resulting in Death.

HALIFAX, Jan. 23.—H. C. Barnaby, of Bridgewater, died this morning. Deceased was run over on the morning of yesterday. He was one of the best known of Bridgewater's merchants.

FREE!

Weak Men Restored
Or No Expense for Treatment

A course of remedies—the marvel of medical science—and Apparatus indented by physicians will be sent ON TRIAL, WITHOUT ADVANCE PAYMENT. If not all we claim, return them at once.
MEN WHO ARE WEAK, BROKEN DOWN, DISCOURAGED, men who suffer from the effects of disease, overwork, worry, from follies or excesses, from unnatural diets, weakness or lack of development of any portion of the body, failure of vital forces, unfitness for marriage—all men should "come to the fountain head" for a scientific method of marvellous power to vitalize, develop, restore and sustain. On request we will send description, with testimonials, in plain sealed envelope. (No C.O.D. imposition or other deception.) Address: **Erie Medical Co., Buffalo, N. Y.**

La Grippe's Victims.

The After Effects of La Grippe are More Dangerous Than the Disease Itself.

Thousands throughout Canada have suffered from la grippe during the past few weeks and thousands of others are still its victims. Grippe is a treacherous disease. You think you are cured and the slightest cold brings on a relapse.

Victims are always left in a weakened condition, and easily fall a prey to its manifold complications. The blood is left impure and impoverished; the nerves shattered. Pneumonia, heart troubles and nervous prostration are the almost inevitable result.

There is only one medicine that can promptly and effectively restore you to sound health. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will drive every trace of the poisonous germs from your system; they build up and enrich the blood and strengthen the nerves.

Mr. Peter McAvenny, of Charlottetown, P. E. I., says:—"I consider my deliverance through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills little short of miraculous. I was taken down with a severe attack of la grippe, which lasted for six weeks, and which left me completely broken in health. I was subject to night sweats and sleeplessness. My appetite had vanished; my stomach was disordered, and my blood had turned watery. Finally I was forced to take my bed, and recovery seemed almost an impossibility, as nothing the doctor did for me seemed to produce beneficial results. One day a friend who had received benefit from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills induced me to try them, and I am more than happy to say that they have completely restored my health. I look upon Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a great blessing to mankind."

Do not risk life and health by experimenting with other medicines, and do not take a substitute—they are worse than useless. See that the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" is on every package. If your dealer has not got them they will be sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

SCOTT ACT FIGHT.

Hotels Close at Kentville But Houses Open.

KENTVILLE, Jan. 23.—The hotels having closed their doors to the public because of the attempted enforcement of the Scott act—notice is given that first class entertainment will be afforded at reasonable rates at the following private boarding houses:—
Court street—McCrae.
River street—Mrs. J. N. Bodin, Mrs. Griffin.
Leveritt avenue—Mrs. George Rand.
Brother Jordan's, who for horses at his livery on Main street. Horses will be cared for at the Waverly Hotel, and efforts will be made to secure the court yard and other public places for hitching purposes.

STILL ON STRIKE.

Cotton Mill Carders Will Not Accept the Cut.

ST. STEPHEN, Jan. 23.—The men who went out on strike a week ago today from the card room of the St. Croix cotton mill, on account of a reduction in wages, are still out, although a few of the hands returned to work and no doubt others will fill their places as there is no organization to prevent any one from accepting work.

TOKEN OF ESTEEM.

J. N. Harvey Receives a Flattering Testimonial.

McMURDO, Jan. 23.—Mr. J. Newton Harvey, who was married recently to Miss Kayle, of St. John, was waited on at his home the other evening by officials of the Wesley Memorial Church, in which Mr. Harvey is a prominent worker, and was presented with a handsome easy chair, accompanied by a congratulatory address on the occasion of his marriage. The presentation was made by Mr. J. S. Rayworth, on behalf of the Wesley Memorial Church.

Recent Deaths.

Mr. Samuel A. Pierce, an old resident of this city, died Sunday morning at his residence, Leinster street, in his 80th year. Mr. Pierce was a native of Liverpool, Eng., but lived in St. John nearly all his life. He was for 30 years connected with the fire department, and only retired from it a few years ago in consequence of the infirmities of age. His widow, two sons, and four daughters survive him.

Sunday afternoon there occurred the death of an old and respected citizen, William Pattison, who for the last 25 years has been messenger of the Bank of New Brunswick. He was born in Bentry, Ireland, in 1833, being 71 years of age at the time of his death. He came to St. John from Ireland about 50 years ago, and was for a number of years on the police force. He had been a sufferer from heart disease during his later years, and about two years ago was superannuated by the bank. It was an attack of this disease which Sunday carried him off. Mr. Pattison leaves a wife and six children to mourn their loss. They are Mrs. W. H. Smith and Mrs. Thos. Evans, Mr. W. A. Richard, A. S., and J. H. Pattison, all living in this city.

Saturday evening Joseph O'Grady, aged 26 years, son of the late Thomas O'Grady, died at his residence 124 Pond street, after a short illness of pneumonia, leaving three sisters and two brothers. Mr. O'Grady was an upright young man and was highly esteemed by a large circle of friends. He was employed in Waring & White's as an iron moulder. The funeral will take place Tuesday afternoon from his late residence. Service will be held at the cathedral.

SUNDAY MORNING'S FIRE.

The Bank of Montreal Building Considerably Damaged.

Fire and water did a good deal of damage early Sunday morning in the Bank of Montreal building at the corner of King and Prince William streets. The fire was discovered about 3.40 o'clock by Sergt. Campbell and Officer Killen. The latter sent in an alarm from box 6, while Sergt. Campbell roused the man who sleeps in the bank and also informed the night telegraphic staff in the C. P. B. general offices, which are in the upper portion of the building.

The fire, when first seen, was showing in the top story, at the end of the building farthest up King street. When the firemen began work it was seen that there was trouble ahead and a second alarm was sent in. In all, four engines were soon at work and doing good work, though there was a handicap on account of the lack of an extension ladder.

It took until 5 o'clock to fully subdue the fire. The roof and upper story were mostly damaged by the blaze and for nearly the whole area of the building. This portion was used for storage, General Superintendent (timberman's office below was rendered uninhabitable). When the fire was out, the floors were swept of the great quantities of water and thus some of the lower rooms were saved from damage. As it was much water got through and damaged the rooms from top to bottom on the upper King street end.

The Bank of Montreal owns the building and is insured from the head office. The bank's quarters were splendidly fitted out, and there will be considerable damage by water to frescoed ceilings, etc. The C. P. B.'s loss will be in office furnishings. Some of these were saved by being covered by the salvage corps. Messrs. Munro and Means will begin today to appraise the damage for the bank.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

Will Show Britain at Peace with the World.

BIRMINGHAM, Jan. 23.—At the annual banquet of the Birmingham chamber of commerce this evening, the Duke of Devonshire, lord president of the council of ministers, said it would be safe to prophesy that the forthcoming speech from the throne at the opening of parliament would announce that the relations of the queen and all foreign countries continue friendly.

Well Made and Makes Well.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is prepared by experienced pharmacists of today, who have brought to the production of this great medicine the best results of medical research. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a modern medicine, containing just those vegetable ingredients which were seemingly indicated by Nature herself for the alleviation of human ills. It purifies and enforces the blood, cleanses the stomach and rectum, and makes an appetite. It absolutely cures all scrofula eruptions, boils, pimples, sores, salt rheum, and every form of skin disease; cures liver complaint, kidney troubles, strengtheners and builds up the nervous system. It cures dyspepsia, that tired feeling, zipping strength and energy in place of weakness and languor. It wards off malaria, it would fever, and purifying the blood it keeps the whole system healthy.

Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Is the best in fact. One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. 50 cents for 85.

Hood's Pills—see all I seek.



A \$25.00 Solid Gold Filled Waltham Watch for only \$10.00.

This is a magnificent full engraved open face or hunting case watch, fitted complete with a genuine Waltham Movement, and absolutely guaranteed for twenty years. The case is made of two plates of solid gold over a plate of composition metal, and every case is accompanied with a guarantee to wear for twenty years. This case is a much stronger case than a solid gold one. In order to introduce our rapidly growing business into every home in America, we will sell our watches for the next 30 days at less than wholesale prices. The movements are a genuine Waltham, compensated, balance, highly finished, and regulated. Polished and gilded in best plate. Patent bracelet, having an extra two warrant every watch to keep and time for twenty years. Mention this paper and send us 50 cents and we will send you one of the above watches. Gold watches, Ladies or Gentle size, to suit your taste, and we will send you one of the above watches. If you can't thoroughly examine it and if you find it to be excellent, as we say it is, Express Agent, the balance \$5.00, and take your watch. If the watch does not prove exactly as we represent it and if back and we will refund your money. If the cash in full accompanies the order, we will send you a handsome Gold watch, and we will refund your money. Remember we are the cheapest and most reliable watch house in Canada. As Canadian or Dominion Express Co. or the office of this paper.

Send all money by post office order, express money order or registered letter.
Address, The Standard Silverware Co., 245 St. James St., Montreal, Canada.