

POOR COUNTRY

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. S. 128, 1901.

AROUND THE TOWN.

Confronted by an irregular line of struggling figures, swinging arms, beckoning fingers and yearning faces and from the line coming an unrestrained chorus of passionate entreaties to patronize this hotel or that, the timid stranger at Union depot quailed in terror, while even the seasoned traveller of abundant self-control and thoughtless demeanor is obliged to turn to one side for the moment abashed and dismayed. To advance into that whirlwind of uproarious human activity is to imperil the welfare of one's bones, but a glance ahead shows where a merciful providence or an acute administration has caused an iron bar to be placed as to act as a barrier between traveler and coachman. The timid stranger regards it with that fond and loving attention which he would bestow upon a life buoy in his crowding agony, and upon completion of a brief but fervent prayer advances with very much the same feeling as a mariner may be supposed to possess when his good ship approaches a rocky coast. "Oh, lady, Duffin hotel, Broyal, Victoria, this way, sir," and other similar exclamations break forth from the seething mass of flesh. The stranger pauses a moment, then, with a tighter grasp upon hand, hat and satchel, a glimpse of the teeth and a flash of the eyes, which betokened an unscrupulous determination, plunges feigningly into the "thick end of the fray." A shove here, a yank there—"get off my corse, can't you," and the closer is passed, with a sigh of relief so deep and long drawn one might think it came from the boot toes, emerges into the comparative seclusion of the gentleman's waiting room. It is a strange night, this gathering of comedians, but St. John needs them, and they, too, have their troubles.

A friend of mine, who is summing at Rosheys, had an interesting experience this week. He has a large family but it would perhaps be best to speculate for a portion of the family was composed with the experience. He has a wife, six children, a maid servant, a dog, two cats, and recently one of the cats had five kittens, bringing the sum total of the family up to 17. He decided that was too much of a good thing, and determined to give three of the kittens their quietus. He didn't take the cats very seriously, and that day, he remained home to attend to the job himself. About 10 a. m. he tied the three kittens in an apron and after putting a weight to each, he was supposed to have lost not only their mittens

but their lives—until some time in the night, when the lady of the house fancied she heard the well known cry of the youthful pussy cats. At first she thought it must be the twin whose lives had been spared, but on investigation it was ascertained that these were sound asleep. Arising and the lady sallied forth with a lantern and returned triumphant with the three drowned kittens as well as alive as kittens could be. Now my friend is waiting for the half holiday today, and he is going to drown those kittens if it takes all afternoon and evening.

A well known commercial traveller, who has just returned from a trip up river, tells an interesting story of an experience he had in a Woodstock restaurant a few nights before he left there. He had been stopping at the Carleton, and at the time there were many American tourists there. They were like most other tourists, dressed well, had money to burn, and were anxious to burn it. On the night in question the commercial man started out for a walk in company with another St. John man. The night was warm and carefree, and they were talking of going to drink fruit syrup, soft beers or any other similar amusements. Just at that time a glass of Bass' extra was had, which brought on a headache, and the man appeared in a restaurant. Involuntarily he said, "I have a headache," and the clerk said something about Uno beer, 3 per cent, and with a sigh the Yankee said "that'll do." Then the St. John man approached and without any hesitancy said "I'll have Scotch; what's your price for me, but what I wanted to ask him was to pray for some good angel to come along and offer me himself and a million dollars, like so many a man is doing with him, but I didn't say a word."

Among the folks who visited the city this week was Schlatter, the dealer, whose personal life has already been covered ample notice in the press. One reporter who interviewed him came away in a most enthusiastic frame of mind, and Schlatter complimented him on the possession of a head, indicative of good intelligence. Then the dealer requested the reporter to give him his card and requesting it placed in his Bible and promising to breathe an especial prayer for the young newspaper man. "Well, say," said the scribe, "that beats me. He said he'd pray for me, but what I wanted to ask him was to pray for some good angel to come along and offer me himself and a million dollars, like so many a man is doing with him, but I didn't say a word."

PEOPLE WE KNOW.

Closely allied to the man who usurps the outside end seat in the street car, is the discomfort of other trolley travelers, is the lady who all know who considers a first class railway ticket entitles her to the sole rights in two seats. She always has numerous bundles and regards a first class railway carriage preferable to a baggage car for the safe conveyance of her various belongings. If she is the proud possessor of a toy train, it goes with her on her travels and forms a conspicuous as well as a tiresome feature in the first class carriage, although it is covered from the jealous eye of the brakeman. The other day I had one more unhappy experience of this type of humanity and as usual came off second best. The lady—for no one but I asked if she seats were all engaged. "Certainly," she said, "but I hesitated while the passengers giggled, then summoning my seat departing courage I meekly lifted one of her absurd bundles and sat down on the seat opposite the one on which she was seated. At least I intended to sit on the seat, but unfortunately she sat on the seat instead. What she said was not for publication, likewise what I in my agony remarked. The toy train sat nothing but kept on rattling and rattling on. Needless to say the lady was left in full possession of the four seats while I went into the night thinking unmentionable thoughts and ruminating on certain types of humanity that in my folly I condemned to

an eternity of misadventure with the thermometer at 212 degrees Fahrenheit.

An American visitor reminded me recently that St. John is a Puritan city where the straight and narrow path must be trodden without the slightest deviation if one is to escape the keen-sighted eyes of the social mentors of the community. That social mentor is a type as well known as the Martello Tower, and more powerful as a means of offense as well as defense. We are all social mentors in St. John at least as of us who occupy the front row in the social balcony. You must do in Rome as the Romans do, and be literally interpreted in this metropolitan city, and one must comb his or her hair according to the prevailing style or lose social cast, even if the prevalent style be a hair behind the rest of the world. If the social mentor raises those finely arched eyebrows, beware—if that august personage frowns her disapproval you might as well flee from the wrath to come, for individuality is at a discount when the social mentor has passed her judgment. Friends, shun you as though you were a leper. Boom companions go around the block to escape meeting you. You have lost caste as surely as a Brahmin who has sacrificed his kith and kin by contamination with a lower order. And all because the social mentor has declared your action incompatible with the rules of "our set." And the funny thing is that no one dares to be original or to preserve the individuality which is the only charming trait of any human animal.

LOAFER.

Here is another Hafiz Maxim (apology repeated):

Lo, a man who can ne'er hold a job makes the heads of his friends swim and dizzy. By explaining the faults in the plans of all those in the world who are busy.

"Yes, indeed," quoth the rapid-fire youth; "yes, indeed, I'm going to the prize fight next Blankday night. I wouldn't mind the great deal. Wooden shipbuilding has died out here and I believe we should encourage all new industries that are brought forth for both our amusement and the good of the world. The intellectual in us. Oh joy! the up-upter, the left hook and the pom-pom sockdolager! Eh? What's that? 'Twasn't 'twain—'twain? Oh, that's the fellow was here in a what's the other day? Don't think he's dead a record yet, has he? What's his fighin' weighs, anyway?"

To clash with a third Maxim: Will Shakspeare was counted a scholar. But today we fear he would doff his Old hat to the almighty dollar. That flows to the Worth play box-office.

PEACHEY GARNETT.

United States Trade with Canada.

Hon. John Charlton's Able Article in a Boston Paper --- We Are Uncle Sam's Best Customers---Canada's Policy a Broad One; That of United States Narrow.

The following able article of Hon. John Charlton, of Norfolk, Ont., which appeared in the Boston Transcript last Saturday, will be found of interest. He writes: The Anglo-Saxon occupies the energetic and a considerable portion of the sub-tropical zone of North America. His territorial possessions in this field reach a total of over 7,000,000 square miles. The English-speaking inhabitants of this great region already number nearly 85,000,000 souls. Today it may fairly claim to be the centre of Anglo-Saxon power, and it will, beyond doubt, be in the future the theatre of the highest development of civilization. The area of this great region is about equally divided between the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada. About two-thirds of the total arable area belongs to the United States. Canada possesses the greater timber resources. The Canadian fisheries are at least two-fold more valuable than those of the United States. The auriferous region of Canada is more extensive than that of the United States, and the two countries are both supplied with inexhaustible deposits of coal and iron ore, while Canada possesses the most valuable nickel deposits in the world, so far as known.

The United States is very far in advance of Canada in population, in wealth and in the development of resources; but the disparity now existing in these respects will not doubt rapidly diminish in the future. The Canadian Northwest has situated the greatest undeveloped wheat region in the world, where at least 200,000,000 acres are now under cultivation. Already the side of immigration in this region has commenced to flow from the United States, and this movement must rapidly gain momentum, for Canada alone possesses great stretches of virgin soil inviting the occupation of the pioneer settler.

Future Relations. The future relations of these two great countries is a matter of high importance to the inhabitants of each, and will be a matter of interest to the world at large. To the Canadian, however, it is perhaps the most important, for the future of the country is largely dependent upon the policy which is adopted in regard to the United States. The advantages likely to result from free access to the American market, the United States quadrupled in twelve years. This was the result of this treaty was an increase of 305 per cent. It is important to note that the United States exports to the United States in 1898 were \$1,430,000. The exports to the United States in 1900, without coin, balloon and

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Hon. John Charlton's Able Article in a Boston Paper --- We Are Uncle Sam's Best Customers---Canada's Policy a Broad One; That of United States Narrow.

The following able article of Hon. John Charlton, of Norfolk, Ont., which appeared in the Boston Transcript last Saturday, will be found of interest. He writes: The Anglo-Saxon occupies the energetic and a considerable portion of the sub-tropical zone of North America. His territorial possessions in this field reach a total of over 7,000,000 square miles. The English-speaking inhabitants of this great region already number nearly 85,000,000 souls. Today it may fairly claim to be the centre of Anglo-Saxon power, and it will, beyond doubt, be in the future the theatre of the highest development of civilization. The area of this great region is about equally divided between the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada. About two-thirds of the total arable area belongs to the United States. Canada possesses the greater timber resources. The Canadian fisheries are at least two-fold more valuable than those of the United States. The auriferous region of Canada is more extensive than that of the United States, and the two countries are both supplied with inexhaustible deposits of coal and iron ore, while Canada possesses the most valuable nickel deposits in the world, so far as known.

The United States is very far in advance of Canada in population, in wealth and in the development of resources; but the disparity now existing in these respects will not doubt rapidly diminish in the future. The Canadian Northwest has situated the greatest undeveloped wheat region in the world, where at least 200,000,000 acres are now under cultivation. Already the side of immigration in this region has commenced to flow from the United States, and this movement must rapidly gain momentum, for Canada alone possesses great stretches of virgin soil inviting the occupation of the pioneer settler.

Future Relations. The future relations of these two great countries is a matter of high importance to the inhabitants of each, and will be a matter of interest to the world at large. To the Canadian, however, it is perhaps the most important, for the future of the country is largely dependent upon the policy which is adopted in regard to the United States. The advantages likely to result from free access to the American market, the United States quadrupled in twelve years. This was the result of this treaty was an increase of 305 per cent. It is important to note that the United States exports to the United States in 1898 were \$1,430,000. The exports to the United States in 1900, without coin, balloon and

the precious metals, were \$44,459,000, an increase in 34 years of less than one per cent. The export of farm products to the United States in 1890 was \$25,040,000; in 1900, \$7,367,000. During all of the years up to 1900, the United States has been reaping in some instances one hundred per cent.

Canadian Producers' Standpoint. If the American market under a free trade policy can offer satisfactory prices for the Canadian producer, extraordinary precautions have been taken by means of McKinley and Dingley bills to conceal the fact from him, and within the last generation no practical demonstration that the American market would be a desirable one has been offered. As a result the Canadian has become indifferent to American markets and American markets in general. Meeting the American tariff wall he has not wasted time in vain regrets, but has pushed the work of securing markets elsewhere, with great success. In 1890 the total exports of Canada to Great Britain were \$48,353,000. In 1900 the total exports to Great Britain were \$107,726,000. Of this amount \$70,000,000 consisted of farm products, or ten times the value of exports in the same line to the United States. The same year the balance of trade in favor of Canada and against Great Britain was \$82,000,000.

In 1849 an annexation manifesto was issued in Canada and signed by a large number of leading public men. During the American civil war over 40,000 Canadians served in the Northern army, and the same year the Canadian Northwest was more intimate and cordial relations. Thirty-four years of American tariff legislation have not succeeded in being drawn into more intimate and cordial relations. The Canadian has been constantly being drawn into more intimate and cordial relations. The Canadian has been constantly being drawn into more intimate and cordial relations.

One Policy Narrow, the Other Broad. While the trade policy of the United States has been characterized by narrowness and exclusiveness, the trade policy of Canada toward the United States has been in the main broad and liberal. In 1900 the United States duties upon total imports were 25 per cent, and the duties upon dutiable imports were 40 per cent. The same year Canada has levied a duty of 25 per cent upon all imports, and upon American dutiable imports 25 per cent. This liberal policy has led to a great expansion of the United States market, the United States quadrupled in twelve years. This was the result of this treaty was an increase of 305 per cent. It is important to note that the United States exports to the United States in 1898 were \$1,430,000. The exports to the United States in 1900, without coin, balloon and

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PROVISIONS		Per car or str
Am clear pork, per bbl	20 50	to 20 75
Pork, mess	20 50	to 21 00
Blk E prime mess	20 50	to 20 80
Blk E best	14 25	to 14 50
Extra plate beef	14 50	to 14 75
Cheese, factory, new, lb	11 00	to 11 15
Butter, dairy, lb	12 00	to 12 15
Butter, creamery, lb	22	to 24
Lard, pure, lb	0 11	to 0 11 1/2
Lard, compound, lb	0 09	to 0 09 1/2
Eggs, per doz, fresh	0 12	to 0 13
Beans, white	0 25	to 0 25
Beans, Y. E.	2 55	to 2 75
Onions, American, per bbl	4 25	to 4 50

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