

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH. ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 29, 1899.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE: The editor of the Sun still continues to call at the government from the press gallery at Ottawa. His latest experience is connected with trade with Germany.

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This paper has the largest circulation in the Maritime Provinces.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph, ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 29, 1899.

OUR WINTER TRADE: The increase in the winter trade of the part of St. John over that of last year is very gratifying, and may be accounted as the best possible proof that this business has come to stay.

The fact that our trade during the winter just ended was so large, is the most gratifying because the most unexpected result. It was made in some quarters in regard to it. The St. John winter was particularly pessimistic in this respect, and seemed to think it was making political capital for its party by attacking the government because there was not a direct service to London.

The report of the department of Indian Affairs for the past year contains a great many facts of interest in regard to the tribes of aborigines that live in Canada. We who live in New Brunswick, where the Indians form but a small part of the population, are apt to regard the Indians with indifference, but in other parts of the dominion, where they are numerous, they are objects of interest if not of concern.

The Indian population of Canada now numbers a total of 100,000 persons, and they are increasing in number, the increase for last year being put down at 725. As a regular enumeration of the Indians is had every year, these figures are likely to be more correct than those of an ordinary census taken by inexperienced persons. The Indians are divided among the provinces and territories as follows:

Ontario 29,218  
Quebec 19,677  
Nova Scotia 1,200  
British Columbia 2,275  
Manitoba 4,575  
Northwest Territory 1,000

The other Indians who live outside of the provinces and organized territories bring up the number to upwards of 100,000. It will be observed that the four original provinces of the Dominion, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia now contain 34,919 Indians; in 1871, when the first Dominion census was taken, the number of Indians in these four provinces was only 23,035. The increase in the number of Indians has not been confined to any one province but has been general. Ontario has added nearly 8,000 to its Indian population since 1871; Quebec has added almost 4,000 while the Indian population of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia has risen from 3,069 in 1871 to 3,854 in 1898. The idea that the Indians of Canada are dying out must therefore be abandoned as a fallacy, and a dangerous delusion. More than two-thirds of the Indians of Canada are Christians, the denominations to which they belong being as follows: Roman Catholics, 42,330; Church of England, 16,448; Methodists, 8,885; Presbyterians, 1,064. All the Indians of the maritime provinces are Roman Catholics. All the Indians of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island and two-thirds of those in New Brunswick belong to the Micmac tribe. There are also 634 Micmacs in the province of Quebec, so that the entire Micmac nation now numbers about 4,000. It is doubtful if they were ever more numerous than they are at present. The Mallicettes of New Brunswick number 662. There are also 149 Mallicettes in the province of

the Canada Pacific system in Ontario and the west will every year add to the business coming to this port. There is no doubt, whatever, that in the course of a few years the Canadian Pacific railway company will be under the necessity of duplicating its line to Montreal for the purpose of accommodating the increasing business. Viewed from what ever standpoint it may be regarded it cannot be denied that the outlook for the future of this city is bright indeed, and that we may expect a constant increase not only in our export trade but in every manufacturing industry that is likely to be promoted by good shipping facilities, and easy access to the markets of the world.

OUR TRADE WITH GERMANY: The editor of the Sun still continues to call at the government from the press gallery at Ottawa. His latest experience is connected with trade with Germany, and the discrimination against Canada in that country.

The editor of the Sun still continues to call at the government from the press gallery at Ottawa. His latest experience is connected with trade with Germany, and the discrimination against Canada in that country. The Sun says that the government is to blame for this because of a "blunder that ought not to have occurred" in the dealings of the Canadian government with Germany. "It will be remembered," says the Sun, "that Canada gave Germany at the beginning the advantage of the preference. By and by it was taken away, which caused an annoyance that would not have been given if the government had started out on an imperial preference in the first place."

What a set of simpletons the Sun must think its readers to be if it expects them to believe all this. The preference was not taken away until the British treaty with Germany was denounced and expired. To blame Canada or its government for this is about as just and sensible as it would be to blame Mr. S. D. Scott for having been born in the county of Cumberland. It is equally absurd to suppose that Germany cares how the preference was lost, while their goods are placed in a different position from British goods in our markets. Germany is now seeking to punish Canada for giving a preference to our mother country in our own market. That is the present situation in a few words and relieved of all technicalities. It is not likely that the Indians will consent to be thus discriminated against by Germany, and we have no doubt that public opinion in Canada will soon be sufficiently matured to justify the government in passing a measure prohibiting the importation of all German goods. In this way our merchants would be relieved of the necessity of purchasing a great deal of cheap trash which now burthens their shelves.

THE INDIANS OF CANADA: The report of the department of Indian Affairs for the past year contains a great many facts of interest in regard to the tribes of aborigines that live in Canada. We who live in New Brunswick, where the Indians form but a small part of the population, are apt to regard the Indians with indifference, but in other parts of the dominion, where they are numerous, they are objects of interest if not of concern.

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Quebec. The most interesting race of Indians in that province, however, are the Hurons of Lorette, who number 441. These are the remnant of the great Huron nation which were almost exterminated by the Iroquois, and would have perished altogether if they had not been removed from their old home to the county of Quebec. The Iroquois, the ancient enemies of the Hurons, also flourish in the province of Quebec, numbering altogether about 4,000 souls. There are 6,000 more of the same tribe in the province of Ontario, so that the Iroquois, or Six Nation Indians, now number about 10,000, and it is very doubtful if they were ever more numerous, although they were the terror of all their neighbors for a century and more, and especially of the French, who had no Indians brave enough to oppose them. The Iroquois of Quebec and Ontario are now a peaceful and industrious people, so that it is difficult to believe that their ancestors were the dreaded Mohawks at the mention of whose name all other Indians from the Bay of Fundy to Lake Superior trembled.

The other principal tribes of Ontario are the Chippewas, Missisaguas, Ojibwas and Saisurus. The Indians of Manitoba are Chippewas, Crees and Saisurus. The Indians of the Northwest Territories include the three last named tribes and also the Blackfeet, Blood Indians and Piegans. There are also in Manitoba a number of Sioux, a part of the tribe which fled to Canada after the Minnesota massacre of 1862. A great deal of attention is being given to the education of the Indians and they are progressing, although rather slowly. There are 219 Indian day schools in Canada, besides 32 boarding schools and 22 industrial schools, with 9,838 pupils on the roll and an average daily attendance of 5,533. The Indian schools in this province are six in number, and have 145 pupils on the roll with an average attendance of 71. All these schools are doing good work, especially the industrial schools where the pupils are taught to work. Many of the graduates of these schools have turned out useful men and women, and good members of society.

THE DRUMMOND COUNTY RAILWAY: After the utter failure of the opposition last year in seeking to impede the construction of the government and the Drummond County Railway, it might have been supposed that they would remain silent in regard to this necessary addition to the Intercolonial. But the opposition that a resolution is to be placed before parliament, authorizing the purchase of this railway for \$1,600,000 has again set the opposition press to the congenial work of abusing the government and Mr. Blair. The Montreal Gazette led off with an article headed "The Drummond Deal." Now the result of the investigation of last year went to show that there was no deal, and that there was not the slightest ground for saying that the purchase of this road by the government was anything more than a fair bargain and sale. Indeed, the Conservative members of the committee before which the matter was investigated took occasion to repudiate very emphatically any intention of charging the government with corruption in connection with this transaction. Why, then, should this purchase be called a "deal" when it is one which is in every way desirable and indeed necessary to the success of the Intercolonial. The use of such an expression by a respectable paper like the Montreal Gazette can only be accepted as a proof that the opposition press are determined to condemn every action of the government no matter how much it may be for the public benefit.

THE CANADA EASTERN: This would seem to be a good time for the editor of the Sun to take to the woods, and he might very well employ the concluding lines of Sherston's pastorals: O ye woods spread your branches apace, To your deepest recesses I fly; I would hide within the bosom of the chase, I would vanish from every eye. Everything has gone against the sad-eyed man who edits the Sun. First he accused the premier of all sorts of crimes with reference to the bridges, and here we have Mr. Hazen, the leader of the opposition, declaring that he is imposed no charges of personal corruption to Mr. Emmerson. This was bad enough, but Mr. Hazen's conduct with regard to the press of the Dominion government is much worse. It was one of the Sun's principal grounds of attack against Mr. Blair that he was in favor of purchasing the Canada Eastern railway and making it part of the Intercolonial. Any reader of the Sun would have been led to suppose that the purchase of the Canada Eastern by the Dominion government would be an awful crime, and so much was said about this matter that Mr. Blair in his illustrious speech found it necessary

to explain that his views with regard to the Canada Eastern had not changed at all in the last two years, and that his advocacy of this measure had nothing to do with the election. Now it seems that the legislature is unanimously in favor of the purchase so that there seems to be nothing left for the editor of the Sun but to hide his woe in some lonely vast wilderness.

PREPARING FOR TROUBLE IN SOUTH AFRICA: The reply of Mr. Chamberlain, in the British House of Commons to the inquiry of Mr. John Dillon, in regard to the large increase in the British forces at the Cape of Good Hope, within a comparatively recent period was very significant. Mr. Chamberlain said this increase was due to the fact that the Transvaal government had been making tremendous military preparations on the borders of Cape Colony. At the beginning of the present year the British forces in South Africa were quite considerable. There were six battalions of infantry, the 2nd Dal 1st Fusiliers, 1st Irish Rifles, 2nd King's Royal Rifle Corps, 1st Leinster, 1st Liverpool, and 2nd West Riding regiments. There were also two regiments of cavalry, the 5th Lancers and 7th Hussars, three batteries of field and one of mountain artillery, two companies of garrison artillery and one of engineers. Altogether there must have been 9,000 British soldiers in South Africa at the beginning of the year, and the number has since been increased.

South Africa has also a considerable local force which was available in the event of trouble with the people of the Transvaal. Cape Colony maintains a regular force of 817 mounted riflemen, and 1,413 police, in addition to 6,500 volunteers. Natal has 490 mounted police and 1,400 volunteers, so that quite a respectable army of regulars and volunteers, numbering about 20,000 officers and men, could be collected for the maintenance of British interests in South Africa. Besides these Great Britain has an inexhaustible recruiting ground in the natives of South Africa, O. Free, Zulus and Banteras. Poulitz Bigelow in his recent book on South Africa, says that Great Britain could easily raise a native army numbering hundreds of thousands of men to fight for her against the Transvaal, Germany, or any other power. It is hardly likely that the government of the Transvaal will give any further trouble to the British, but if they should do so there is plenty of force to meet them.

OFFENDING THE GERMANS: We referred the other day to the stir that had been created at Washington and Berlin by the speech delivered by Captain Coghlan of the United States warship Raleigh, at a dinner given to him at the Union League Club last Friday evening. The speech was not reported by any of the New York papers, so that we were unable to give Captain Coghlan's exact words, but a report has since appeared which seems to be so far authentic that it has been made the basis of action by the U. S. Secretary of State, and also of the German authorities. Referring to the action of the German Admiral Von Driedrichs at Manila, Captain Coghlan said: "I must tell you of an incident which, I think, will be of interest. Our flag (sergeantially) Admiral Von Driedrichs, sent an officer to complain of the restrictions placed upon him by Admiral Dewey. I happened to be present at the time and I overheard the latter part of the conversation between this officer and our chief. I shall never forget it and I want the people of the United States to know what Admiral Dewey said that day. "Tell your admiral," he said, "his ships must stop where I say." "But we fly the flag," said the officer. "Those flags can be bought at any of the flag yards," said the admiral, and there wasn't a bit of fun in his face when he said it, either. "If any one can fly that flag," he continued. "The whole Spanish fleet might come on us with those colors if they wanted to. Therefore, I must and will stop you. Tell your admiral I am overlooking here. I am tired of the character of his conduct. I've made it as lenient as possible for him. Now the time has arrived when he must stop. Listen to me. Tell your admiral that the slightest infraction of these orders by himself or his officers will mean but one thing. Tell him what I say—it will mean war. If your people are ready for war with the United States you can have it in five minutes. "I am free to admit that the admiral's speech to that officer took my breath away. "As that officer left to go back to his ship he said to an American officer, whose name I do not recall: 'Your admiral does not exactly understand. Oh, yes, he does,' said the American officer. 'He not only understands, but he means every word he says.' "That was the end of that boob. After that the Germans didn't care to breathe more than four times in succession without asking the admiral's permission."

ALL HEADACHES: From whatever cause caused, HOPKINS' HEADACHE POWDERS, 10 cents and 25 cents a dozen.

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VIEWING THE MATTER FROM THE STANDPOINT OF A DISINTERESTED OBSERVER, it would seem that Secretary Hay's explanation is hardly satisfactory. It would hardly be pretended that if the president had made that speech at a private dinner of the Union League Club it would have no public character. Yet Capt. Coghlan is quite as much an officer of the United States as the president, although his position is not so elevated. Moreover the difficulty will not be met at sea by disciplining Captain Coghlan for the real crime of the whole matter is did he correctly report what took place between Admiral Dewey and the representatives of the German admirals? Is it true that Dewey sent an insulting message to the latter and practically invited him to come on? Were the relations between Admiral Dewey and the Germans as much strained as Capt. Coghlan represents them to have been?

Why is President McKinley now so anxious to remain on good terms with Germany, even to the extent of diamigrating a gallant officer of the U. S. navy who has just returned from the Manila victory? It seems to us that equally harsh things have been said about Great Britain by United States officers, and that in public, without exciting the displeasure of other Presidents. Why then this distinction between attacks on Germany and on Great Britain? Is President McKinley looking for the German vote at the next presidential election? It looks like it; but it is just possible that by seeking to cultivate German friendship too much he may lose the great American vote which placed him where he now is.

LOBSTER COMMISSION REPORTS: A Reduction in Size Limit to Seven Inches Except for Bay of Fundy and Western Nova Scotia - Season Changed. OTTAWA, Ont., April 26.—The lobster commission which started work last September and took evidence at 65 slings at different points of the maritime provinces, has completed its labors after a conference of three weeks in Ottawa. The recommendations which the commissioners make embrace the following: Fly open seasons along the shore in place of two seasons at present specified by law. In the Bay of Fundy and western Nova Scotia, including Halifax, the season is to commence in the middle of December and end May 30. East of Halifax to Point Melnard, Cape Breton, and including Canoe Straits, from April 1 to June 30. In Northumberland Strait from West Point to Carleton Head, Prince Edward Island, and on the opposite New Brunswick shore, from May 25 to August 10. From Red Point, Cape Breton, to Cape St. Lawrence, from May 1 to August 1. This season will also apply to the Magdalen Islands and North Shore of the St. Lawrence as far as Labrador. Around Prince Edward Island, except above mentioned, and the shore of Inverness county, Cape Breton and New Brunswick and Quebec shore north of Chock Fish River, New Brunswick, April 20 to July 10. Other important recommendations are made, but the most vital is the reduction of the size limit of lobsters from 9 to 7 inches except in the Bay of Fundy and western Nova Scotia where the 9 inch limit is retained. The present season of spawn lobsters is reported by the commissioners in their report as requiring most rigid enforcement. The commissioners recommended the establishing of a legal distance of 200 yards to salmon nets within which lobster fishing may not be carried on.

Halifax Civic Elections. HALIFAX, N. S., April 26.—The Hamburg-American liner Palatia, from Hamburg April 18, arrived this afternoon with immigrants. The Palatia made a splendid run to Halifax in eight days. She docked at 4 o'clock, landing 630 steerage, mostly Gallians, and had 1,000 other passengers for New York, for which port she proceeded this evening. The passengers landed here will go forward by special train to their destination in the Canadian West. They are a healthy looking lot of people, dressed mostly in skins. Civic elections were held here today. The mayoralty contest was most exciting. Present Mayor Alexander Stephen was defeated by ex-Alderman James T. Hamilton by 762.

England and America in the East. LONDON, April 26.—The Colonial party of the house of commons at a meeting this afternoon, Sir Charles Dilke presiding, listened to a long address made by Mr. John Barrett, formerly United States minister to Siam, on the relations of America in the Philippine Islands and the British colonies in the far east. Mr. Barrett's remarks were of the same tenor as his speeches at Hong Kong and Shanghai recently, showing the effect of the American possession of the Philippine Islands to be mutually advantageous to the United States, Great Britain, and the far east, although America, he said, could be depended upon to compete keenly with Great Britain and Germany and secure from them all the trade possible, making Manila the base of this competitor.

English Shippers Have a Complaint. MONTREAL, April 26.—The Star's London cable says: Liverpool ship brokers are bitterly complaining of the loss of business, caused by a great number of liners running between the Mersey and St. Lawrence this year which engage cargo direct with shippers on the berth at Montreal and Quebec, to the exclusion of English brokers. They say, having helped to make the large trade existing between Liverpool and the St. Lawrence, it is all the more unpleasant now to be robbed of the fruits of past labor and that increased the demands of shippers for tonnage should pass them for new liners.

A Moncton Marriage. MOSCOW, April 26.—This afternoon Mr. F. M. Crowe, chemist, formerly of J. McE. Cooke's drug store, was married to Miss Lillian, only daughter of Mr. A. L. Mosson, of this city. Rev. W. E. Hinson tied the nuptial knot in the presence of a large number of friends. The happy couple left for Halifax. Rev. Mr. Hinson has accepted a call to the Vancouver Baptist church. Mr. J. W. Y. Smith, who has been spending the winter in Italy with Mrs. Smith, sailed from Liverpool for Canada yesterday.

The Same Old Game. NORTH SYDNEY, C. E., April 26.—The disappointed Conservatives have trumped up a charge of bribery against J. G. McNeill, the county clerk elect for Grand Narrows. They allege some irregularities in the putting of names on the voters' list. Respectable Conservatives here have tried to discourage the effort and to divert attention from the great disappointment by such a time worn ruse.

Domville and the Hussars. OTTAWA, April 26.—Col. Domville has given notice of a question he intends putting to the minister of militia in regard to the transfer of stores of 8th Hussars, and other particulars concerning the same. "Herbert is just a plain, every day young man," said Mabel to her father. "There's precisely the objection," was the prompt reply. "I might stand him every other day, but this thing of calling seven times a week becomes tiresome."—Washington Star.

WOOD'S PEPPERMINT CURE: Sold in St. John by responsible druggists and by W. C. Wood's St. John West.

SHARP'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND AND ANISEED: FOR COUGHS AND COLDS. Over 50 years in use. Price 25 cents a bottle. Amersbach & Co., St. John, N. B.

MANY OF OUR STUDENTS: Purchase a 12 months' certificate, covering both business and chorography courses. As an average time for either course is a month, students who are intelligent and energetic should have both diplomas at the end of 12 months. Remember, our hand is the Isaac Pitman, and our Business Practice the latest and best, and we hold the right for its exclusive use.

EPPE'S COCOA: Distinguished for its purity, delicacy of flavor, superior quality, and nutritive properties. Specially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic. Sold only in 1 lb. tins, labeled JAMES EPPE & CO., Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England. BREAKFAST SUPPER EPPE'S COCOA.

FREE: Our special packet of 5-cent Peppermint Cure. Seeds contain all the best known varieties, including Fire Fly, a unique assortment of seeds, from the tropics, and many others, 10 cents per packet. Send us your name and address and we will send you this elegant watch and chain FREE. We also send five vials, Accidents, St. John's Wort, and other remedies. National Manuf'g Co. DEPT. 25, TORONTO.

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