

POOR DOCUMENT

M C 2033

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 6, 1901.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.
An eight-page paper and is published every Wednesday and Saturday at \$1.00 a year, in advance, by the Telegraph Publishing Company, of St. John, a company incorporated by act of the legislature of New Brunswick.
ADVERTISING RATES.
Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper: Each insertion \$1.00 per inch.
Advertisements of Wines, For Sale, etc., 50 cents for each insertion of six lines or less.
Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 10 cents for each insertion.

EXPOSITIVE NOTICE.
Owing to the considerable number of complaints as to the misarrangement of letters addressed to the telegraph office, we have to request our subscribers and agents when sending money for the telegraph to do so by post office order or remittance order, in which case the remittance will be at our risk.
In remitting by checks or post office order our patrons will please make them payable to the Telegraph Publishing Company.
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.

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 papers sent them, whether they take them from the office or not, until all arrears are paid. There is no legal discontinuance of a newspaper subscription until all that is owed for it is paid.
It is a well settled principle of law that a man must pay for what he has. Hence, whoever takes a paper from the post office, whether directed to him or somebody else, must pay for it.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS:
Be brief.
Write plainly and take special pains with names.
Write on one side of your paper only.
Attach your name and address to your communications as an evidence of good faith.
Write nothing for which you are not prepared to be held personally responsible.
THIS PAPER HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS.

The following Agents are authorized to canvass and collect for the Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz.:
Allison Wishart.
Wm. Somerville.
W. A. Ferris.

Subscribers are asked to pay their subscriptions to the agents when they call.
Semi-Weekly Telegraph
ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 6, 1901.

PREMIER TWEEDIE'S DEBUT.

We present today the maiden speech in the house of the Hon. L. J. Tweedie, an M.P. of the province of New Brunswick. In it will be found the evidence of careful thought on subjects of great importance to our people. The government's policy on all lines is announced with a clear cut decision which will impress the electorate that Premier Tweedie's long service as a member in the House of Assembly, and as a member of the executive is finding an opportunity for intelligent action in the measures proposed for enactment.

The section of the opposition press which has so persistently attempted to misrepresent the motives, and understate the executive ability of New Brunswick's premier, finds its most emphatic rebuke in his well considered and clear announcement of the various measures for the betterment of the local conditions. The moderate language of the premier is in marked distinction to the rant and jingo of the opposition leader, and his small following in the house. The people will more respect their premier for his ability to discuss public questions without nasty personalities. The premier has made a good impression in his debut as leader of the house. We have no doubt his future action will fully justify the opinion that the people of this province have formed, that the Hon. L. J. Tweedie is a worthy successor in the premiership to the Hon. A. G. Blair, the late Hon. Jas. Mitchell and the Hon. Henry R. Emmerson.

AN EXPLODED FABLE.

It was rather amusing to find the Conservative press heralding throughout Canada the statement that the small government majority on the first division in the House of Commons last Monday, was due to the fact that some 35 members from Quebec had gone out on strike, and refused to vote unless some guarantee of an increased sessional indemnity were first given them by the government. It was quite true that 35 of the Quebec members were not present on division, but it is equally true that these members were not in Ottawa at the time. The opposition press stated the first truth; they omitted to state the second which was equally important. It was also true that some of the members from other provinces failed to appear on this first division, and the reason for their absence might with equal force have been stated as being on account of "strike" for extra sessional indemnity.

Many of our readers may have been misled by such reports. As a matter of fact the reason for the absence of so many members was an extremely simple one. Nearly all of the members of parliament who live within a few hours by rail of the capital, make a practice during the session of returning to their homes for Sunday, many of them taking with them their families, and others who are friendly. They usually return to Ottawa some time on Monday, many not getting back to the house until Monday evening or Tuesday morning. At any time, therefore, it is

division is called on Monday of any week, there will be a small vote. For this reason, the government, as a rule, does not permit a vote to be taken on any important question on that day. In this particular case the division was called on a formal amendment of the minister of finance proposing the adjournment of the debate on Sir John's resolution for a bounty on beet root sugar.

There is no strike among the French-Canadian members supporting the government, on the question of sessional indemnity or indeed on any other question. In fact the opposition worry over the Quebec following is altogether needless, and such insinuating references to the Quebec members can only have one effect if it has any, and that is to satisfy the public mind in that province that its vote of want of confidence in the Conservative party was based on a solid foundation.

It is said the artifice to bring about this first division at a time when so many Liberal members were away from the house, was devised at the Conservative caucus, which met for six hours on the previous Thursday. If this be so, it must occur to the people of Canada that it took a deal of mental effort to originate a very small item of policy. Perhaps it is too much to call it an item of policy, as it is properly nothing more than a political trick. In laboring to produce a mousetrap the Conservative party has succeeded at last in bringing forth a mouse.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

The Telegraph, which has been earnestly trying to present each morning to its readers the best up-to-date paper east of Montreal, finds it necessary, with the huge increase in its advertising patronage, particularly on the last day of the week, to issue a 12-page paper on Saturdays. We have been led to increase the size of the paper in the interest of our readers, our advertisers and ourselves. We felt that with the large and constantly increasing circulation of this journal, an injustice was being done our readers by the shutting out of live news and readable matter on account of the recognition by both local and other advertisers that the Telegraph is the best medium in the maritime provinces for making the public acquainted with their respective wares. It had also been found necessary to refuse Saturday advertising, and many of our patrons who desired extra space on that day were unable to obtain it. Even with this restriction, we have been unable, in some cases, to give contract space for that issue.

In issuing the 12-page form we are content to await the judgment of our readers as to whether the Telegraph in its enlarged shape has maintained the high standard of its smaller size, confident that the public will pronounce this initial number a success. We would merely call attention to the fact that, like every new departure, it cannot be expected to suit the ideal either of our readers or ourselves of what a 12-page paper should be. Our form is such that no part of the paper can be spared and yet we have endeavored not to confuse our readers by any radical change of position of the various items of news. The already popular front page of solid news, telegraphic and otherwise, has been retained, and the items of local interest have been kept on the last page, as in the old form. The editorial, business and shipping pages are retained in the same shape as formerly. In a word, today's Telegraph is but an enlarged edition of its popular self. We trust in making it bigger we have also made it better and more readable.

THE SILENCE OF MR. HAZEN.

It is a matter of little wonder that in his speech on the address, Mr. Hazen, the leader of the opposition, was silent upon the subject of the award in favor of the province on the Eastern Extension claim. And yet, as a public man, presumably interested in the welfare of the people and desirous of creating a good impression, he must have been sorely tempted to congratulate the government and the legislature on the final and happy closing of this long standing controversy. To have referred to it at any length, however, must have led Mr. Hazen to give an account of the history of the claim, and to have done so would necessarily have brought out in startling relief the cold indifference of Mr. Foster and the Conservative government to the just claims of the province, and their persistent refusal to recognize our demands. He, if disposed to treat the question fairly, would have felt constrained to admit that year after year, when his party was in power, the delegations which went from New Brunswick to Ottawa to press the demand, were given the cold shoulder, and that a deaf ear was turned to our entreaties for fair play. He could not help, if he were truthful, giving prominence either to his own indifference upon the subject, or to his utter want of influence and inability to secure justice for his native province. Every word which he would utter would necessarily draw attention to the matter in such a way as would place the present government and the Hon. Mr. Blair in a most favorable light before the people of New Brunswick as contrasted with the Hon. Mr. Foster. Mr. Hazen would naturally hesitate, no matter what his real feelings might be, to still further discuss his fallen leader in the eyes of the legislature and the constituents of the province. Wise Mr. Hazen, to leave the subject severely alone! The public, however, will not fail to appreciate both the manly and persistent struggle which the present provin-

cial government and its predecessors during the past eighteen years have made on behalf of the province, nor the splendid service which Mr. Blair has rendered in seeing that justice was speedily meted out to us, after he got in a position where his voice was potent in the councils of the Dominion.

CHEER UP, SYDNEY.

The people of Sydney need not feel alarmed if they fail to be up to every twist and quirk of the Wall street speculators. There are some very crafty heads on 'change in New York and they never toggle at anybody's fears so long as they carry off the trick. It seems that Mr. Mysterious Ryan, who set the Morgan-Rockefeller story afloat, is a stock jobber's tout sent over here to create an outcry under cover of which the Gotham bears could plunder. This is really a plausible theory, probably the best up to date.

Of course Mr. Ryan's way of diagnosing the public temper is not to be recommended generally. Mr. Ryan gives out his medicine and takes chances. If the patient squirms, it's poisonous, if he smokes then the medicine is palatable. Mr. Ryan can have no doubts one way or the other, but the patient gets the worst of it.

However, the people of Sydney need not feel panicky over the story. Many denials have been given it already and a very flat one by the president, Mr. Whitney. If ultimately, circumstances should make these denials migratory the people of Sydney would still have no reason to fear. It is not conceivable that even a billion dollar trust would shut down these works, foregoing the government bounty and the natural advantages which make steel production more economical at Sydney than at Pittsburgh. Estimates of the saving on a ton of steel range from \$2 to \$3, but even at the smaller figure Sydney still dominates the steel situation in America and must be treated with consideration.

CHINA AFTER EVACUATION.

The reported evacuation of China by the forces of the united powers renews the question of reforms in the great Asiatic empire. It has been intimated from time to time by the Chinese government that, just as soon as the present disturbances are over, it will introduce some of the reforms proposed by the young emperor in 1907.

Among the reforms which will probably be inaugurated are the total suppression of provincial armies and the formation of a national army similar to those in Europe; the abolition of provincial barrier taxes; the reform and re-organization of the monetary system, and the establishment of a central bank of issue. It is understood that European and American experts will be requested to assist in this work. The reform of the monetary and banking system and the re-organization of the provinces have been the most difficult to accomplish and will involve years of labor. This work will likely fall to the lot of European and American economic specialists, who may either act as advisers of the Chinese government or take over the complete control in its interests.

Whether these arrangements for reform in China have been stipulated in the treaty, which is reported to have been signed by the Chinese representatives and the powers, is not known, but it is assumed that provision has been made for the restoration to power of the reform party of 1907 and it is quite probable that this element, of its own initiative, will inaugurate many changes for the better.

It is highly probable that these reforms will not only be beneficial to China, but also to the civilized world, by opening up new markets. With the development of trade, prosperity and enlightenment will come to the ancient empire.

LAKE SUPERIOR IRON ORE.

Since the formation of the Morgan syndicate, which includes the Carnegie Company, the Federal Steel Company and the National Steel Company, considerable anxiety has existed among certain of the independent iron and steel producers who have, in the past, obtained their supply of ore from the Lake Superior district. The Morgan syndicate of companies formerly controlled the largest ore producing properties in the district and these, by the formation of the new United States Steel Company, pass into its hands. In a like manner, the Morgan concern has also obtained control of the ore transportation facilities. Having now acquired all these privileges, the United States Steel Company is in a position to dictate the price of ore to all those companies which were accustomed to obtain their supply from the Lake Superior district.

There exists a very general opinion that at least four of the large independent manufacturers must join the combine or arrange for a supply of ore from other sources. It is reported that the Morgan syndicate has bonded all prospective iron properties in Canada, on Lake Superior, while the ore from the Helen mine, at Michipicoten, for shipment to the United States, was reported to be all in the hands of the old Carnegie Company. As a result, the entire Lake Superior iron ore may be said to be in the possession of the Morgan syndicate.

Notwithstanding all the booming and letter writing to the press, it is hardly likely that Quebec will ever become a winter port of Canada.

CITIZENS' TICKET.

Stand Against Party Politics in City Affairs.

Moncton, March 1.—(Special).—A meeting of the citizens tonight endorsed the movement of the board of trade to conduct civic election independent of party politics. A resolution to this effect was adopted unanimously, and a committee composed of Joshua Peters, J. Flanagan, G. A. Robertson, E. C. Cole, H. Atkinson, H. H. Ayer, and F. P. Reid, was appointed to secure a ticket to be submitted for ratification at an adjourned meeting Monday night.

Drifting snow caused a blockade on the I. R. D. D. street at Dorchester this morning. A train from Halifax was stuck solid for several hours and the cars had to be hauled out of the drift one at a time. Considerable delay was caused to the passengers on the east as a result of the drifting snow.

There is little prospect of the Moncton and Buctouche road being opened for several days. Owing to bad smash-up at Notre Dame Wednesday, the management is badly handicapped in clearing the track. Drifts 12 feet high have been encountered and a lot of snow shoveling is necessary. Superintendent Evans and Local Manager Hall went out to the scene of the accident last night.

HARD RACKING COUGHS.

Barring accidents, the person who gets along with the least amount of cough will live the longest. Of course, the right time to attack a cough is at the commencement, when it is a simple thing for the right treatment to drive the cough quickly away. As a general thing, however, people spend so much time experimenting with various remedies that the cough is well under way before they know it. Then comes the long stage. You feel the hard racking all through your system, and get relief from nothing. You fill your stomach with nauseating mixtures to no purpose. Then you use compounds containing narcotic, which deceive temporarily, and leave you slightly worse. Some coughs of this kind hang on for weeks or even months, and, of course, they frequently develop into serious lung troubles. A true specific for all coughs is Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam, and it should be kept in the house against any emergency. With a cough that has become chronic the first effect of this remedy is a lessening of the dull sensation of pain which usually is felt with such a cough. Then you are conscious that the soreness is leaving you, and presently the cough grows less frequent. All this process is brought about by the healing properties of the Balsam. It is a compound of herbs and gums. You can take it 25 cents at any druggist's. Get the genuine with "F. W. Rinkman & Co." blown in the bottle.

She (at the end of a doctrinal argument). "Look here! Do you believe in the Bible?"
He.—"Well, not in the family record part."—Somerville Journal.

Report of Public Safety Director.

The annual report of Director Wisely, of the department of public safety, will be presented at the meeting of the common council to-day. In his review of the operations of the fire department he calls attention to the need of proper fire escapes on the public schools, hotels, etc., and to the more stringent carrying out of the building laws on places of amusement. The director further remarks that the fact that Alderman McDougall brought the matter to the attention of the council, but as yet nothing has been accomplished except procuring legislation to compel the placing of this guard for public safety on buildings as is done in other cities.

In the same connection the director suggests that when the owners or proprietors of buildings propose to make any alterations in the interior arrangements, which may increase the fire risk or add to the peril of firemen, that it shall be their duty to first communicate with the board of public safety or the fire department, and give notice that they desire to be heard on the proposed changes.

On the question of the city doing its own lighting, the director has this to say: "With all due deference to the decision of the board, I still think the city should and could control this matter. I note that the city of Halifax has determined to try it, and several cities in Canada are doing the same. If it can be done there, I see no reason why St. John should not do it."

"The city owns and occupies 343 poles and about 17 miles of wire, and occupies 99 poles belonging to the St. John Railway Company, 33 to the Western Union Telegraph Company, 9 to the C. P. R. Telegraph and 13 to the St. John Telephone Company. In return the St. John Railway Company occupies 50 of our poles, the St. John Telephone Company 40 and the Western Union Telegraph Company 21."

ALL DISEASES

Weaknesses of Men!

From whatever causes arising, quickly and permanently cured at the reliable

PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

No. 4 Bulfinch street (opposite Revere House) Boston, Mass. Established in 1890. Chief consulting physician (for 20 years), graduate of Harvard Medical College, class of 1894, late surgeon 3th Reg. Mass. Volunteers, Assistant Physician and Surgeon from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, class 1888. These physicians cure where others fail. Know Thyself! Manual free, fee, postage. Write for it today. Key to health.
Consultation in person or by letter, 8 to 6; Sundays, 10 to 1. Expert treatment.

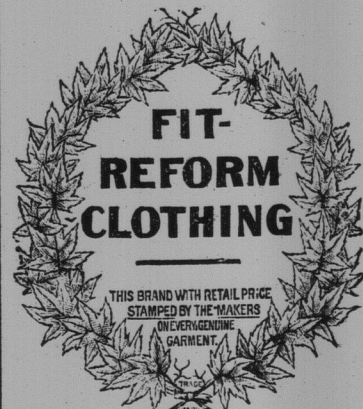
FIRE AT DIGBY.

Digby, March 4.—(Special).—Fire destroyed the home of Thos. Eisenhauer early last evening while the family were at church. The building was a small one situated at the extreme south end of the town near the railroad track. The fire department did not reach it with their apparatus. It was a considerable distance from any street or any other building. The owner lost everything, including a pig which was burned alive.

The late arrival of the S. S. Prince Rupert at Digby today caused considerable delay of the D. A. R. trains, three of which were side-tracked at Digby station.

St. John, N. B., March 6, 1901.

"FIT-REFORM" GARMENTS for SPRING.



We are now showing a full line of the styles and patterns of "Fit-Reform" garments for spring. It is not necessary for us to repeat to those of you who are acquainted with the merits of "Fit-Reform" garments their superior qualities over ordinary ready-made clothing, but to those who have not tried "Fit-Reform" we would say it is a brand of **tailor made** garments ready made.

None but strictly pure wool and approved fabrics of tested quality and pattern are used in the making. It is made to fit the regular, stout tall short and slim men and variations of each. Try on the garment nearest your figure, then alter it to fit your personality. While we say it is made to fit by altering garments sometimes, too much stress can't be laid on the ability to fit the majority without alteration.

After the garments come from the workroom they undergo careful scrutiny, and if up to the standard required the satin label with makers name and price stamped on same is sewn into the inside breast pocket of coat which is a guarantee of perfection.

It's time you should know the best ready-made clothing. No better time than now.

SUITS, - - - - -	\$10, \$12, \$15, \$18
OVERCOATS, - - - - -	10, 12, 15, 18
TROUSERS, - - - - -	3, 4, 5, 6

FIT-REFORM WARDROBE,

King Street, Corner Germain.

SCOVIL BROS. & CO.,

Proprietors and Sole St. John Controllers.

OTTAWA NEWS.

Premier May Be Unable To Go to Australia—Government for Laboring Man.

Ottawa, March 3.—(Special).—The representatives of the Trades and Labor Congress will meet the government tomorrow and present the list of grievances which they want remedied this session. The list is a shorter one than was formerly the case. There will be only three particular subjects brought to the attention of the government.

In the first place there will be the charge, which has been proven in the provincial courts, of fraudulent naturalization certificates being given to Japanese. Then there is the union label, which was thrown out by the senate last year, and certain amendments wanted to the criminal code affecting the question of picketing.

There will be four elections in the Northwest Territories on March 22. One of these will be in Banff, when L. A. Sifton, who has been appointed commissioner of public works in the Northwest government in place of J. H. Ross, who is to be commissioner of the Yukon, will seek re-election.

There will be an election in Moose Jaw, when Mr. Ross represented, and Messrs. Lake and Beatty, who resigned to run in the Dominion election, made the other two vacancies which will have to be filled.

The report that Lord Minto would attend the inauguration ceremonies in Washington is not correct.
An extensive and comprehensive list of instructions has been issued from the census office for guidance of the officers instructed with the taking of the approaching Dominion census. In the rules it is stated that "the heads of families, households and institutions are required to furnish the enumerator with all particulars regarding every person in the family, household or institution as called for in the schedules. According to the rules it is the duty of an enumerator, on entering a house, to act with civility."

Great stress will be laid upon census officers on nationality of persons visited. According to the rules it is proper to use the term "Canadian" as descriptive of every person whose home is in the country and who has acquired rights of citizenship, etc. This will be the first time that the appellation "Canadian" will be used in a distinctively national sense.
Although nothing official has been given out on the subject, it is said that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will not be able to go to Australia.

It is probable that Hon. Mr. Mulock may go instead of the premier. Whoever goes will have to leave in two weeks. The Canadian Society of New York has sent \$100; the Canadian Mining Institute, \$200; the Canadian Copper Company, \$100; and the Acadia Coal Company, \$100 for the Canadian patriotic fund, making the total subscriptions to date \$338,011.

No amount of brilliant advertising will make a brand finally successful. Men are fools to try it. As for us we merely tell a true truth and say Adamson's Botanic Balsam is splendid for coughs. 25c. all Druggists.

SENATOR WARK ON SHIPPING BUSINESS.

Writes for The Telegraph of the Past and the Present and the Cause of Change.

I have sometimes thought that as there are few people living in New Brunswick now who have seen so much of the history of the province as I have I might give your readers some information of its past as compared with the present. I came to this province in 1825. The first census had been taken the previous year, showing the population to be 74,170 but, though small, the province was a hive of industry.

It had two great industries—lumbering and shipbuilding. In 1824 it had exported 321,211 tons of pine timber. Shipyards were numerous and men were receiving very high wages; everyone was busy and enjoying universal prosperity.

Shipbuilding met with a severe reverse the next year, but it gradually revived and continued to be a valuable industry so that, at confederation, the province owned 211,518 tons of registered shipping, 45,522 tons having been added to the fleet in that year.

Our minister of marine had begun in 1874 to keep a record of the tonnage owned in each province. At that date New Brunswick owned 294,741 tons and continued increasing till, five years after, it reached in 1879 the amount of 340,491, an increase of 45,750 tons; but, after the next 10 years, at 1889, it had declined to 218,873 and 10 years after the province owned only 98,237 tons.

The decrease had gone on for 20 years, till 242,234 tons of the best shipping had gone from the fleet, worth, I suppose, not much less than between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000; a decrease in 20 years from 340,491 tons to 98,237 of old ships or coasters.

Now, some will tell you that the reason of this is that iron ships have displaced wooden ones. If so, how is it that they have now as many iron ships in England as they had before? Why is it that we have not as many iron as we had of wood before? The true reason is that the government deprived ship owners of the means of employing their ships profitably when they imposed a duty on coal and iron. In the prosperous days of shipping, when a ship was launched worth say \$10,000, a cargo was ready for her and she was expected to pay 10 per cent. of her cost on her first voyage. She then took on board coal and iron, the freight on which paid her disbursements. A second cargo of lumber was always ready for her and, by again loading enough on her return cargo to pay her disbursement, she had the two home freights to her credit, being one-fifth of her cost.

I had a good deal of conversation with ship owners in those days and I found that the general expectation was that a ship prudently managed would pay for her cost in five years; or, if her owner owned five ships they would build him a new one every year. But the ship owners were not the only gainers. Shipbuilders got their bar iron out at a low freight, foundries got their pig iron and coal delivered at their doors, and the citizens got their coal on equal terms.

Now everyone acquainted with shipping knows that if a ship is to prove profitable she must earn money on both her voyage away and her voyage back. While the New Brunswick ships were permitted to carry a cargo both ways then made money for their owners, but when they had to pay for ballast and pay the cost of putting on board and discharging it out of the earnings of the one freight it was found that the balance would not pay her expenses, so the fleet gradually disappeared. Formerly, when a ship sailed, those who saw her felt that at a near date she would send or bring back a sum of money as her earnings, which went to the wealth of the people. Now you see your exports largely carried away by foreigners whose earnings go elsewhere to enrich other people.

If any one doubts my conclusion he has only to examine the above figures and he will see through the whole of the first administration of Sir John Macdonald and that of Mr. Mackenzie. Shipping gradually and rapidly increased for over 20 years, when protection became the law, and from that time it began to decrease till, at the end of another 20 years, nearly or quite \$20,000,000 in value of your shipping had disappeared; and if any doubt my reason for this he may try if he can discover a better one.

Nova Scotia had not so good a market for coal as under the reciprocity treaty and they had an iron industry fostered by a duty and afterwards by a bounty and, in order to build up these two, the shipping of New Brunswick has disappeared from the ocean. The loss of this great industry and with it the loss of population employed to carry it on will appear from the following statement of our different censuses:

	Population.	Increase.	Decrease.
1824	74,000		
1834	119,457	45,281	
1844	156,162	36,705	
1851	193,800	37,638	
1861	232,947	39,147	
1871	285,294	52,347	
1881	321,233	35,939	
1891	321,283		30

We entered the Dominion with a representation of 15 members; afterwards we had an increase to 16 but by a subsequent census we lost one and at the last census we lost another and have now but 14. Whether we shall gain or lose by the census now about to be taken will soon be known.

Your readers will see that a comparison of the present with the past is anything but encouraging.

DAVID WARK.