

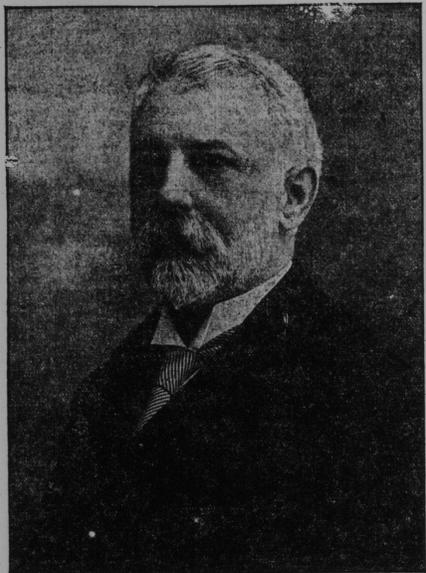
The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

VOL. XLIII

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1905

NO. 83

FIELDING ANNOUNCES SURPLUS OF \$9,000,000 AND FAVORABLE OUTLOOK



FINANCE MINISTER FIELDING

Few Tariff Changes, and These Add Protection---American Silver To Be Deported

Revenue Not Increasing Much But Respectable Surplus Promised for Next Year---Many Evidences of Solid Growth and Prosperity---Details About Tariff Commission---Cabinet Ministers Will Hear Both Sides of the Question in Many Cities---Mr. Foster's Financial Criticism.

Ottawa, July 6 (Special)---The minister of finance gave the financial statement of the dominion today in a speech of one hour and a half, and Hon. Geo. E. Foster, financial critic of the opposition, replied in a speech of one hour and a quarter. Both speeches were concluded before six o'clock, something which has never occurred before.

It was Mr. Fielding's ninth story of the progress and prosperity of Canada under liberal rule. The leading features in the story show a surplus of \$15,056,984 for 1904, a surplus of nine millions for 1905, and a promised respectable surplus for 1906.

During eight years of Liberal government there were surpluses of \$56,457,076, an average of \$7,054,654 each year. The revenue increased last year about \$600,000, and during the current year it is expected to increase about one million.

Money orders have increased nearly fourfold since 1899. American silver is to be deported.

The tariff commission will meet early and a revised tariff for next session is anticipated.

Statistics of all kinds show prosperity of the country. Tariff changes are 60 cents per hundred on rolled oats, 50 per cent. on dry white lead, 35 per cent. on white lead ground in oil, 25 per cent. ad valorem on cement bags, and 25 cents per gallon on South African wine.

When Australia gives Canada a preference its wines will get the same treatment.

Mr. Fielding's peroration was full of hope for Canada's future, and he spoke of how the great west was being rapidly peopled, and the desirability of encouraging settlers from the motherland. Mr. Foster's criticism of these points is given below.

Ottawa, July 6. (Special)---The finance minister expressed at the outset his regret for the late appearance of this, his ninth financial statement. The delay, however, was unavoidable and had resulted in no public inconvenience, since it was well known that no extensive tariff changes were intended this year. Mr. Fielding reviewed the financial accounts of the fiscal year that ended with June 30, 1904. He pointed with pride to the surplus of \$15,056,984 for that year, far and away the largest in the history of Canada. For the eight years ending up to 1904, leaving out special entries in connection with the readjustment of the provincial accounts, there was only an average increase of \$34,000 in the public debt. The surpluses during the same period totalled \$56,457,076, an average of \$7,054,654. The net amount paid in interest on the public debt in 1904 was \$8,892,308, as against \$9,202,650 in 1907.

ST. JOHN'S SAFETY DEPENDS ON COLONEL McLEAN TODAY

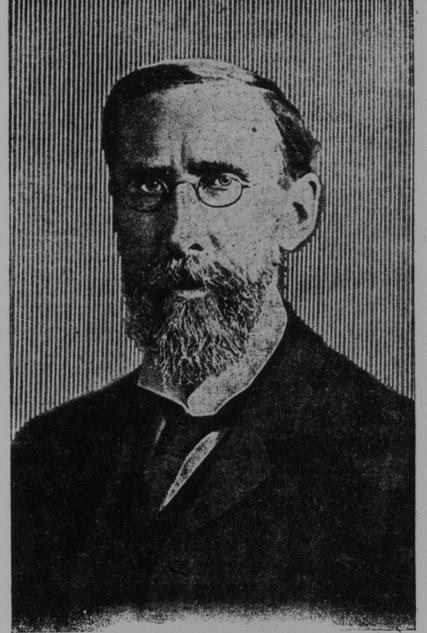
An Invading Force Has Effected at Landing a Moncton During a Fog, Burned the Town and Railway Bridges, and is Now at Penobscus---Defenders Near Apohaqui with Orders to Let No One By---Colonel Wedderburn in Command of Enemy, and a Desperate Battle is Looked For.

Sussex, N. B., July 6 (Special)---After one day's armistice in the war here today the parties will re-engage tomorrow, reinforced and with more decided effort, as the following camp orders of today show. A white force, of all arms, embarked in tramp steamers, passes up the Bay of Fundy in foggy weather, effects a landing at Moncton, the central depot of the Intercolonial railway, seizes the city of Moncton, blows up all railway bridges in the vicinity except those on that part of the I. C. R. running from Moncton to St. John and, reserving sufficient engines, carriages and cars for its transportation, sets fire to and destroys the railway works and plant and proceeds by train toward St. John in order to seize that port.

On reaching Penobscus the force learns that the track and bridges between that station and Sussex are so far destroyed as to be utterly unserviceable. The part of the white force in the first train to arrive at Penobscus detains and marches towards Sussex as an advance guard.

Crimson Force Will Defend. A crimson force of practically the same strength as the white force, has been mobilized and is assembling at Foxhall, about four miles from Sussex camp grounds, and occupies the roads on the north and south sides of the I. C. R., between Sussex and Apohaqui, its object being to obstruct the advance of the white force, hold it fighting if necessary, pending the arrival of reinforcements which are being organized.

The white force will be commanded by Lieut. Colonel Wedderburn. It consists of A and B squadrons 8th Hussars, under Major Markham; 12th Field Battery, under Major Lowry; 73rd and 74th Regiments, under Lieut. Colonel Harper. The crimson force, under Lieut. Colonel



HON. GEORGE E. FOSTER

REBEL SHIP BOMBARDING THEODOSIA; TOWN BURNING

Odessa Report Says Soldiers Are Engaged in Looting, and That Another Torpedo Boat Has Joined Mutineers---Russian Authorities Helpless, as Crews Refuse to Attack Kniaz Potemkin---Czar's Scheme of Reform.

London, July 7---The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Odessa says it is reported there that the Kniaz Potemkin is bombarding Theodosia, that the town is burning and that the soldiers of the garrison are engaged in looting. He says it is also reported that another torpedo boat had just joined the mutineers.

Crews Refuse to Attack Rebel Ship. An official report from General Kabanoff, the military governor of Odessa, declares that there has been the wildest exaggeration regarding the number of casualties resulting from the rioting at Odessa. He gives the following figures: Of the men, 40 were killed and 74 were wounded; of the police and troops, one man was killed and 20 were wounded.

Odessa, July 6--8:21 p. m.--The Kniaz Potemkin still occupies the centre of the stage here. Her whereabouts are constantly reported, the authorities are well informed about her movements and her operations at the various Black Sea ports form the topic of continuous speculation and comment in business and official circles, and at the hotels, clubs and cafes. But as the opinion prevails here that she will not return to menace Odessa, the Odessians view her doings with interest, but not coupled with any particular alarm.

The fact that the Kniaz Potemkin is still at large, cruising in the Black Sea, threatening ports and holding up steamers, is beginning to bring criticism upon the naval authorities owing to their apparent slowness and lack of energy in pursuing and terminating her piratical career.

The torpedo boats, which it is reported are trailing the Kniaz Potemkin, have done nothing, although the whereabouts of the battleship have never been a secret.

If the fleet is in earnest it can easily meet the Kniaz Potemkin within a comparatively few hours. The belief is general that the many difficulties confronting the fleet regarding the Kniaz Potemkin lies in the fact that the crews of the ships are strongly disinclined to engage the mutinous battleship. It is reported on good authority that these crews have actually refused to attack her.

All Sorts of Rumors in St. Petersburg. St. Petersburg, July 7, 3:30 a. m.--Up to 3 o'clock this morning no report has been received from Theodosia, of the arrival there of the squadron from Sevastopol and it was not known whether an encounter with the Kniaz Potemkin had taken place or whether the battleship had executed its threat to bombard the city last night, unless furnished with the supply of coal demanded.

The latest despatches from Theodosia reported that the Kniaz Potemkin was cruising off shore in sight of the town but it is possible she may have left that vicinity before the arrival of the squadron.

A press despatch from Sevastopol gives a rumor that the Kniaz Potemkin departed late yesterday afternoon. If the squadron arrived before her departure either the surrender of the battleship or a battle is regarded as certain, as Admiral Choukine, it is believed, would not have despatched his ships in search of the mutinous vessel unless sure that there would be no repetition of the Odessa fiasco.

Rumors of the most diverse nature are in circulation, one of which is that two torpedo boats attacked the Kniaz Potemkin and were sunk by her.

Part of Mutineers Want to Surrender. St. Petersburg, July 6, 7:45 p. m.--Despatches received from the governor of Sevastopol who is exacting the decree of martial law at Theodosia, say that about half of the Kniaz Potemkin's crew de-

sire to surrender but they are prevented from surrendering by the revolutionists. There were only six companies of troops at Theodosia yesterday, but reinforcements of infantry and artillery have been despatched from Sevastopol and probably reached there today.

It transpires that the torpedo boat which accompanied the Kniaz Potemkin was towed all the way from Kustenji to Theodosia and was not sunk as was supposed.

MUCH FUSS AND FEATHERS OVER BODY OF PAUL JONES

Handing it Over to Americans Accompanied by Great Military and Naval Pomp---Paris Streets Thronged to See the Pageant---Uncle Sam's 500 Marines Get Great Reception from the Crowd.

Paris, July 6---In the presence of the highest dignitaries of France, the diplomatic representatives of many foreign governments and civil and naval officials of the United States, the body of Admiral John Paul Jones was today formally delivered to the United States government. The ceremony was one combining impressive dignity with military and naval pomp in which the soldiers and sailors of France and the sailors of America united in rendering honors to the illustrious founder of the American navy.

The occasion was unique and probably without parallel as the funeral was that of a revolutionary hero whose body had lain neglected in a foreign grave for more than 100 years.

Seldom has an event awakened such widespread interest in the French capital. Dense throngs packed the Champs Elysees and other principal thoroughfares to witness the imposing cortege, which for the elaborateness of its military feature equaled the martial display on the occasion of the visit of King Alfonso.

The ceremony of delivering the body was held in the American church on the Avenue de L'Alma at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon. The interior of this Gothic edifice was beautifully decorated with plants and flowers. At the foot of the chancel rested the casket wound in an American flag and literally buried in masses of floral emblems. The French government had taken charge of the arrangements and Hussiers from the foreign office wearing impressive silver chains, acted as ushers.

At the right of the altar sat Ambassador McCormick, senior special American Ambassador Porter, junior special Ambassador Loomis, U. S. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Rear Admiral Sigbee and other officers of the American squadron. Across the aisle sat Premier Rouvier with other members of his cabinet, practically the entire diplomatic corps and officers of the army and navy. The members of the diplomatic corps were in full uniform, making a brilliant appearance. Scores of American sailors in the naives on either side of the altar gave a fitting background to the imposing scene.

Body Handed Over. After the religious service, General Porter, wearing evening dress according to the French custom, with the red sash of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor across his breast, advanced alongside the casket and formally delivered the body to Mr. Loomis, as the representative of the United States government, who accepted

it in the name of the government and commissioned Admiral Sigbee to transport it to the United States. As the surprised choir took up "My Country 'Tis of Thee," the entire assemblage rose and joined in the strains of the patriotic hymn. Eight brawny sailors from the Brooklyn then stepped forward and raising the casket to their shoulders bore it slowly from the church to the waiting gun carriage. This was draped with the national colors and was drawn by six black horses. The casket was covered with flags and flowers and took the place of the undiminished gun.

The cortege was now formed and proceeded along the Avenue de L'Alma, the Champs Elysees, across the Alexander bridge to the Esplanade des Invalides. Republican guards lined each side of the avenue, holding back the dense throngs while all the converging streets were closed by barriers to prevent a crush.

Heading the procession came a squadron of cuirassiers in glittering helmets and breastplates, stretching from curb to curb, with a division of infantry under General Frey. After them rumbled the gun carriage bearing the flower-laden coffin with guards of American sailors on either side. Back of the coffin was a long line of distinguished officials headed by Ambassador McCormick, special Ambassadors Porter and Loomis, Premier Rouvier and his cabinet, the foreign ambassadors and French generals and admirals, all walking according to the French custom.

Arriving at the Esplanade des Invalides an imposing picture was presented. The French government had erected a large pavilion in which to deposit the coffin. The pavilion was richly hung with crimson velvet, with material emblems and battle axes, entwined flags and a row of brass field pieces along the front. Nearly rose the gilded dome of the tomb of Napoleon. The casket was deposited in the center of the pavilion while the cortege passed, rendering military honors. Later it was borne to the Invalides R. D. station and placed in a funeral car, where, guarded by French and American sailors, it started for Cherbourg at 10 o'clock tonight.

American Marines Get Great Reception. The appearance of the detachment of 500 American sailors and marines was the signal for expressions of enthusiasm all along the line. Another French division composed of infantry, cavalry and artillery closed the cortege.

Looking for a Record for Virginian's Mail. Cruiser Canada Starts to Meet Allan Liner and Rush Them to Sydney for Transportation by Special Train. Halifax, N. S., July 6 (Special)---The cruiser Canada came off the marine slip today and will leave Saturday for the Cape Breton coast to meet the turbine Virginian, which leaves Moville tomorrow. The turbine's mails will be transferred off the coast to the Cruiser which will rush them to Sydney, where they will be placed in a special train and dispatched to their destinations. The result of the test is awaited with interest.

Bark Bound to Shediac Disabled. The Norwegia Passed by a German Steamer---Schooners in Collision. Philadelphia, July 6---The German steamship Helios, which arrived here today from Shields, reports that on June 27, in latitude 52 12 N., longitude 52 25 W., she passed the Norwegian bark Norwegia, from Manchester for Shediac (N. B.), with fore-sail and topmasts with yards carried away. The top of the lower mast was broken. The main gallant mast was rigged up forward.