

POOR DOCUMENT

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 21, 1901.

THIS SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH 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 Wants, For Sale, etc., 50 cents for insertion of six lines or less.
Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25 cents for each insertion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Owing to the considerable number of complaints as to the misarrangement of letters alleged to contain money remitted to this office we have to request our subscribers and agents when sending money for The Telegraph to do so by post office or registered mail, in which case the remittance will be at our risk.

In remitting by checks or post office orders 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 new subscribers will not 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 arrearages 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 CORRESPONDENCE.
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 communication as an evidence of good faith.
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, N.B.:
Wm. A. FORTNEY,
Subscribers are asked to pay their subscriptions to the agents when they call.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph
ST. JOHN, N. B. SEPTEMBER 21, 1901.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

As a great number of our subscribers are interested in the Census Guessing Competition, for which prizes were offered to the persons coming nearest to the correct enumeration of the population for the Dominion of Canada, a given out by the Minister of Agriculture from the results of the recent census, we wish to advise the readers of The Telegraph that no announcement had yet been made by the Minister of Agriculture.

As soon as the Hon. Mr. Fisher has made the official statement showing the results of the Census, the coupons will be sorted out by the Press Publishing Association of Detroit, and the announcement made of the prize winners in the SEMI WEEKLY TELEGRAPH for several issues, so that all may know who the successful competitors were.

This will save our readers and ourselves any trouble of correspondence in regard to the competition.

THE TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING CO.
OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 16.

TO PRESS PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION:
TORONTO:
Official figures are Five Million, Three Hundred and Thirty-eight Thousand, Eight Hundred and Eighty-three, but they are not final.
A. BLUE,
Director of Census.

As soon as final figures can be obtained, the awards will be made.
PRESS PUB. ASS'N.

OUR COMING EXPANSION.

American newspapers are far more optimistic over the position which Canada has attained than are our own Tory journals at home. The former see the great undeveloped resources which lie in our growing west, in our strong commercial position and the aggressive enterprise of our people, while the latter are afraid to admit anything of a bright or encouraging character, lest in doing so they afford excuse for the continuance of a Liberal government at Ottawa. This only shows what prejudice can do, and the extent to which a purely partisan spirit may be carried.

No one on this side of the line can be pardoned for failing to see what our neighbors so clearly recognize. The filling up of the western provinces and the strengthening of our industrial position in the east are two things which are bound to bring about large results within the decade upon which we have entered. It is in these respects we have been weak in the past. During the last decennial period, however, and particularly during the past five years, a new life has been throbbing through both the west and the east, in one direction as the result of a steadily swelling influx of settlers, and in the other as the result of manufacturing and business activity.

We are averse to the making of capital for the Liberal cause out of every propitious circumstance in our national life; but we cannot refrain from saying that both of the movements to which we have

alluded were helped by the change of government which occurred in 1896. The removal of some of the shackles from commerce and the settled conviction which came into the minds of the people that at last the days of tariff tinkering were past gave a stimulus to enterprise which has increased our foreign trade by \$150,000,000 within five years. This unprecedented result is not more satisfactory than the strength and possibilities which it reveals. In the one we feel a sense of real pride, while in looking at the other we feel the instincts of a bright and inviting hope.

Hope to a nation is what confidence is to capital. It stimulates enterprise and effort; and while we are yet in the days of small things, so far as aggregates are concerned, we assume giant-like proportions when our trade of last year is measured against the trade of our neighbors, who are today doing a larger business than any other nation on earth. The relative showing is immensely in our favor, since we did nearly three times more per head in the way of foreign trade than did they. This is not so important, as we have already said, in its bearings on the present as on the future—in its promise for the future. We have conditions operating today which warrant very large expectations, and that man is blind who fails to see them.

Let one condition of our enormous possibilities be mentioned. We refer to the rapidly growing volume of American capital coming into Canada for investment, of which the developments at Sydney and St. John's are proofs. The best informed commercial journals in the United States have been led to remark upon this of late, and it is quite certain that never before in the history of the Dominion have the possibilities for profitable investments in Canada been so generally recognized by our neighbors. To us this seems but natural. The accumulation of wealth in the United States is beyond parallel, and the capital thus gathered together must find a field for employment. We have the attraction.

One of the things which is attracting capital is our abundance of cheap power. All over the land great waterfalls are tumbling into the arteries running out to sea, and in these days of electric development every such waterfall is a call to the capitalist. What cheap power means is well illustrated in the case of the enterprising town of Peterboro, in Ontario. The largest producers of agricultural implements in the United States find that their power costs them \$35 per horse power at Chicago, while they can get it for \$15 at Peterboro. This advantage they propose to apply to their export trade, and at Peterboro they are arranging to set up immense works for that purpose.

We have scores of Peterboros throughout the Dominion, and to this natural source of power must be added the limitation of our inimitable coal deposits in the eastern provinces. Our reserve of cheap power is practically beyond computation. Then side by side with these great advantages are vast stores of raw materials—minerals and wood—the foundations of industry. No other country is so rich in these respects, and we repeat that it is not surprising these conditions should be drawing capital to us from our rich and enterprising neighbors, nor is it unreasonable to look for an enormous expansion in our producing capacity in the near future as a consequence.

This optimistic view is sustained by the knowledge that capital will not be apprehensive of tariff disturbances. That is an important factor. Thanks to the triumph of the Liberal cause, it may be said that we have reached a state of stability in respect of the fiscal policy of the country. We may have lower duties, it is quite certain we shall have no higher. The doctrine of protection has perished in this land as it is fast dying across the border. In this fundamental fact lies much that will be helpful to the other conditions so surely making for a larger and a more prosperous Canada. If our population has not grown during the past decade as we could have wished, no people ever began a new decennial period with sounder reasons for hope than we have now.

THE DARKER SHADOW.

Beneath the shadow which has fallen across the pathway of our neighbors there may be the element of a deeper and more enduring trial. Every right thinking citizen on this side of the line will pray God that it may not be so; but this is not the first time that the angry head of anarchy has been raised in the United States, nor that its murderous hand has struck an appalling blow. What enquiring minds are now asking is as to the character of this monster, its strength and purpose. Are there many anarchists? What is their ultimate goal, and what power have they in numbers or method to reach it? These questions cannot be answered with any sort of accuracy. The police may find out what is in a man's house, but they are powerless to ascertain the motives and purposes he may be nursing in his breast. This much, however, is known as bearing on the subject. For many years the influx of foreigners to the United States has been very large, and deep in the hearts of the incoming Poles and Hungarians and Russians and some classes of Germans there has been fostered the memory of ancient wrongs. For the most part these immigrants have been the offspring of those who have suffered in the days of European depression, and they have come across the Atlantic with bitter hatred and the instincts of revenge a hidden fire in their hearts.

There are tens of thousands of such foreigners in the United States, coming from every corner of Europe. They have found the freedom which they sought for;

but they have carried with them the germ of a terrible and immeasurable pestilence—the pestilence which is summed up in the word anarchy. In its legitimate interpretation anarchy means the removal of all forms of government and legal restraint upon the people; but the man whom we have learned to call an anarchist as he has developed in the United States carries the application of this doctrine far outside the mere functions of government. He represents the deeper and more sullen form of unrest which has grown out of the sustained struggle between capital and labor. He keeps alive the smouldering fire of discontent which we call by many names—socialism, communism, populism and so on. These men have never really accepted the responsibilities of citizenship; but while earning a livelihood by their various crafts have steadily nursed the hatred against organized government. They are the implacable enemies of wealth, the hereditary opponents of everything associated with the administration of capital and the rights of government. With a cunning and secrecy familiar to such people, they have insinuated their doctrines into the hearts of thousands of American artisans with whom they have come in contact during the days of strikes or lockouts. It is at such times, when depressed by want and embittered by the hardships of failure, that men whose principles are otherwise sound may be disposed to listen to the subtle teachings of the designing agitator.

The marvellous growth of wealth in the United States, the spectacle of increasing pomp and luxury, the organization of trusts with fabulous capital, and the general growth of pride and power in many forms—these things have but fanned the flame of discontent and rebellion among the classes to whom we have referred. They have felt themselves growing more hateful and intolerant against society and the state. Hence, when some desperate and daring disciple of this dark creed strikes such a blow as that which Colquhoun struck at Buffalo, no one can say what its effect may be—whether it will satisfy the thirst of anarchy or but whet its appetite for more; whether it will stagger the restless souls who fret and chafe beneath their sense of wrong, real or imaginary, or give them courage for other and fiercer demonstrations.

We lean to the optimistic view. The assassination of President McKinley, it seems to us, cannot fail to hurt anarchy more than help it. It must revert to every one who pauses to think the monstrous character of a system which strikes down an innocent and kindly man, whose only offense was that he was a man, and whose only crime was that he was a man. It will whet the thirst of anarchy or but whet its appetite for more; whether it will stagger the restless souls who fret and chafe beneath their sense of wrong, real or imaginary, or give them courage for other and fiercer demonstrations.

A BRIGHT RECORD.

The full statement of trade for the fiscal year which ended on 30th June last has just been made public at Ottawa. It is in every respect satisfactory and encouraging. The aggregate of foreign trade for the year amounted to \$386,968,157, as compared with \$381,520,286 for the preceding year. This increase of \$5,447,871 is not as large as the preliminary statements indicated, but that is due to the decision reached by the Minister of Customs to eliminate the amount heretofore included for goods exported to the United States and entered in the reports as "short returned." This rule will be adhered to hereafter, although it strikes \$6,108,789 from the account this year.

The total is made up of imports to the value of \$181,237,993, and exports amounting to \$195,730,164. It will thus be seen that there was a substantial excess of exports over imports for the year, which would have been regarded as a great national advantage by Sir Leonard Tilley in his day. It was to secure this favorable balance of trade that Sir Leonard gave his approval to the policy introduced by the Conservatives in 1879, although that distinguished politician lived long enough to know that the National Policy produced an opposite result. During the eighteen years it was operative the excess of imports over exports ran beyond \$200,000,000; while since 1890 the balance in our favor has reached upwards of \$60,000,000.

Our import trade for the year just closed showed a betterment of \$133,022 over 1900, while exports increased by \$4,592,900. These results ought to be regarded with satisfaction. In connection with the imports it is worthy of notice that goods to the value of \$75,298,232 came in free, or to the extent of over 41 per cent of the whole. In 1896 the free imports aggregated but \$43,347,721; so that by comparison it will be seen sub-

stantial progress has been made in the removal of barriers to trade. The free list was considerably increased in 1897 and the result is apparent in the larger importation of articles which are in the nature of raw materials.

The chief feature of the year's business was our trade with the United States. The increase of imports was not large, being barely over half a million; but in exports to that country there was a growth of over \$8,000,000, our American neighbors having purchased \$67,983,673 of Canadian products during the year. A fact like this gives special significance to the speech which the late President McKinley delivered recently at Buffalo, because that speech spelled reciprocity in every sentence, and if we make such a gain in the face of a hostile tariff the question naturally suggests itself as to what we might do if the way were made easy. As it is, a very large proportion of what we buy from the United States comes in free, while nearly everything we sell to them is obliged to bear a high rate of duty.

There was a falling off of \$1,777,000 in our imports from Great Britain; but that applied wholly to free goods. In imports subject to duty and affected by the preferential tariff there was an increase, although not a large one. In exports to the motherland there was also a decrease, amounting to \$3,705,350, due to special reasons. In view, however, of the phenomenal expansion in our sales to England during the past five years this temporary drop is not surprising, and does not affect the staple lines which have formed the basis of our trade. It is perhaps the only feature of the year's record which is not on the side of growth. These fluctuations are inevitable, and as they relate to the unimportant total of last year they do not warrant a pessimistic view.

INDIA AND PERSIA.

The late Sir Henry Rawlinson, who was an unrivalled authority on Asiatic politics, always held that the diplomatic relations between Persia and Britain came more properly into the purview of India. He maintained that they should be controlled from Calcutta instead of Downing street. This claim could be advanced with greater force today, since the only country lying between Persia and India has been annexed—Baluchistan.

The Indian government sometime ago opened up the Quetta-Nushki route to Persia as a channel for trade between India and that country. This route, while about fifty miles longer than the old Bander Abbas route, has the advantage of being safer and more convenient as it is about 500 miles of it is in Persian territory, while the other is wholly (1,000 miles) in that country. The trade of the new route was rapidly developing and India was gaining a foothold in Eastern Persia.

According to recent despatches from India Russia is offering great opposition to the new route and its further development. Russia views with alarm the increase of British trade in Persia, and she is endeavoring to choke it in its infancy. It is all the easier for Russia since she controls the customs of Persia. The Persian officials who are either Russian subjects or under Russian control, harass the Indian merchants by means of various quarantine regulations on the ground that they are infected with plague, which delay them, and further, the customs officials endeavor to extort money from them in the form of illegal dues. The British traders realize that, unless the government bring great pressure to bear upon the Persian authorities at Tehran, the destruction of this business. It is reported that the British Indian merchants have become so discouraged at the condition of affairs at the Persian frontier, that they are returning to India in disgust. This is a regrettable state of affairs as the action of the Russian officials and the inaction of the British must have a prejudicial influence upon the native Indian mind. This the British government cannot countenance too soon as it will spread very quickly over India.

In 1898 the opportunity was offered Britain of becoming firmly established in Persia, but Downing street failed to respond. The Shah was in financial difficulties and English capitalists were prepared to supply the money. Russia threatened the Shah, and instead of the British government taking effective steps to back up British enterprise it permitted Russia to win the day and get control of Persia. How it was accomplished is a secret, but suffice it to say that ever since Russia has obtained all the concessions she desires. The British government, if it intends to retain the trade, and a good position in the eyes of the Indians, must act resolutely and intelligently in the matter. Half measures will be of little use, they must be well considered and then adhered to tenaciously.

LAND VALUES.

Some comment has been made concerning the price paid by the government for the portion of the Gilbert property to be used for the I. C. R. round house and yard extension. To those acquainted with the value of property in the vicinity, the price seems a fair and reasonable one, but some of our Tory contemporaries insist on regarding it as extortionate. It must be remembered that all the property along the line of the I. C. R., within three miles of the city, has been held at a high price, as the owners regarded their property as having an increased value, owing to the probability of the railway requiring more yard facilities to provide for the constantly increasing

business at this point. This has been particularly true of the property along the I. C. R. within the city limits. Even before the change of government in 1896, some prominent Conservatives had bought up property on Celebration street, where the Maritime Casket Company's shops are now located, and expected to have made a sale to the late government at a handsome price.

Private individuals who have purchased property in the locality have been forced to pay what would seem to be much higher prices than that paid by the government for Gilbert's Island. For example, The Imperial Oil Company, some fifteen years ago, purchased three quarters of an acre near the One-Mile House, on the I. C. R., which they used for storage purposes. For this three quarters of an acre The Imperial Oil Company paid \$1,000, or at the rate of \$1,250 an acre, although the land in question was outside the city limits and not nearly so valuable for the purposes of the government as the Gilbert property.

Many such instances could be noted to prove conclusively that the price paid by the government for the Gilbert property was by no means exorbitant.

FRENCH COLONIZATION.

The statistics of state-aided emigration from France to her colonies, shows that the French people still possess a strong love of home, and therefore make poor colonizers, even where inducements are held out by the government. The French peasant prefers to stay at home in sunny France rather than face the difficulties of colonial life. The statistics for the first six months of this year, make a very poor showing. They indicate that only 362 persons have left France to settle in any of the French colonies. Of this number 220 were men, 90 were women and 52 were children. The capital of these emigrants was about \$87,500. France only assists those emigrants who have positions or property in the colonies, or who possess a capital of at least \$1,000. This, of course, does not apply to each individual. If the family possesses that amount it is sufficient. There are colonists who go to the colonies unassisted, but their number is very limited. The emigrants above mentioned were distributed as follows: One hundred and twenty-six to Madagascar, 127 to New Caledonia, 115 to Indo-China and the remaining 24 through the other colonies. From these figures it will be observed that France is not making very rapid progress in the colonization of its colonial possessions with peasants from the motherland. French colonization is apparently a greater failure than the efforts of Germany in the same direction.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

A Telegram Thursday from Mr. George Robertson, M. P. P., to the attorney general conveyed the news of a change in the plans for the entertainment of the royal party in this city. When the announcement was made that St. John was to be favored with the presence of the Duke and Duchess of York and their retinue, the government of New Brunswick declared its willingness to entertain them, rather than allow the burden of the expense to fall entirely on the city of St. John. This was fair and just in view of the fact that St. John was to be the only point in the province at which a stay would be made by the royal visitors. From among the generous offers made of their homes by a number of St. John's prominent citizens, the local government accepted the use of the residences of Messrs. R. Kellie Jones and P. S. McNeil as being for several reasons the most suitable for the purpose. This action was taken at the request of the governor general's secretary, Major Maude, who asked that photographs and plans of the residences be submitted to him, which was done and the residences approved of as suitable. The government upon receiving this endorsement proceeded to get the houses in shape, in which they were generously assisted by the owners who not only placed their homes freely at its disposal, but have taken upon themselves the expense of fitting them. Contracts were in many cases given and the work in various lines entered upon by the contractors. Now the announcement reaches the government that the royal party will use their train as a residence while in this province.

There is, of course, nothing to do but accept in as pleasant a manner as possible the decision arrived at, but it would seem as though Major Maude had gone beyond his authority in accepting the plans of the local government so far as St. John is concerned. The work of renovating the residences in question will probably be concluded, as it would certainly be an ungracious termination, if the government should in its turn act cavalierly to the gentlemen as a reward for their readiness to allow their residences to be honored by the presence of the royal guests. The incident is a regrettable one, but the public will appreciate the action of Messrs. Jones and MacNeil and that of the local government to an equally full extent as though the original plans had been carried into execution. If we must blame it on anyone let us place the blame where it seems to belong, on the official censor of regal entertainment—Major Maude.

PAST AND PRESENT.

The American nation and press are, at present, very properly condemning Anarchists and assassins. They should have adopted this procedure years ago, and as a result they would probably have fewer of this class of citizens in their midst today. We recollect, when the government

Men's Overcoats.

Now is the time to secure an OVERCOAT for fall and winter, and remember HARVEY'S is the place to get it if you wish the best goods at the lowest prices. Men's Overcoats at \$4.00, 4.75, 5.25, 6.00, 6.50, 8.00, 10.00, 12.50, 14.50, 15.00.

Every Coat is a bargain at the Price marked.

J. N. HARVEY, Opera House Block, 199 Union Street, St. John, N. B.

We Have a Large Stock of Shooting Supplies:

English and American Single and Double Barrel Breech and Muzzle Loading Guns. Winchester and Marlin Rifles. Davenport Guns and Rifles. Hazard's Black and Smokeless Powders. Eley's Cartridge Cases, Caps, Wads, etc.	Pocket Flasks. Air Rifles. Winchester and Dominion Cartridges. X. L. and Automatic Revolvers. Gun Implements, Decoys. Game Bags. Cartridge Belts. Dog Collars. Game Traps, etc. We like to show goods.
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A. M. ROWAN, - 331 Main Street, N. E., St. John, N. B.

Strachan's Gilt Edge Soap won't wash away as readily as other soaps, and does the work more thoroughly with less labor. Use Strachan's Gilt Edge Soap and you'll have the best Soap. Save the wrappers and you can get the best premiums.

NEW BRUNSWICK PROVINCIAL Agricultural Exhibition AND INDUSTRIAL FAIR, AT Fredericton, N.B., Sept. 17, 18, 19, 20, 1901.

A fine array of special attractions. Excursion rates from every direction. All entries should be addressed to the Assistant Secretary, who will furnish prize lists and all further information on application.
JOHN A. CAMPBELL, M. P. P., President.
A. S. MURRAY, Secretary.
J. DARELL JAGO, Assistant Secretary.

of the United States appointed to office an assassin and an accessory, and on another occasion when the people of New York banqueted two more equally guilty of gold. Again the government permitted a banquet to be held celebrating the assassination of a European monarch. Instead of condemning these acts the people condoned them, and the seeds sown on these occasions have now produced their fruit.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Canada which greets the Ducal party is a united Canada. Its people know no division of loyalty to their future king.

Between Canada rejoicing in the presence of the future king and the United States mourning for its dead President, there is a bond of kindly and heart felt sympathy.

It is a strange coincidence that the day selected for the burial of the late President McKinley, at Canton, Ohio, will be the twentieth anniversary of the death of President Garfield.

If this Anarchist game keeps up, President Roosevelt will prefer the Spanish guns at San Juan to the hand shake of the Americans well wisher. But the Anarchist who gets the drop on Teddy will have to shoot from the pocket.

Bever Scott of the Sun can get any points on the Nova Scotia Liberal government and its policy from his brother at River Hebert, who acted as chairman of the meeting on Monday evening at that place, and endorsed the policy of the Murry administration.

It has been suggested that the Mayor's robe to be used by His Worship Mayor Daniel on the occasion of the Ducal visit, might be loaned to Halifax for its reception. St. John cannot afford to take any chances with its official garments in the foggy city.

Major Maude, the Governor General's secretary, has written to the mayor of Ottawa expressing the hope that the mayor would conduct himself in a fitting manner on the occasion of the Ducal visit. The secretary is certainly doing his utmost to curb the popular enthusiasm.

The Dominion Presbyterian rises to ask for a scientific reason why a Sunday rain at church time is so much wetter than a Saturday rain on the base ball field or a Monday rain at concert time? At the moment of writing the scientific experts

have referred the conundrum back to the theologians.

"Bienvenue" is the word that greeted the royal party in Quebec. In some other sections of the dominion it will be "Cade mille faille!" What party touring the world could have as hearty greetings in as many languages as their royal highnesses?

An unprecedented potato crop is reported in the Yakima Valley, Washington, 2,000 carloads being sold at \$20 to \$30 per ton and ten tons per acre being the average yield. These potatoes are grown by irrigation, the soil being of a decomposed volcanic ash. Wonder if the volcanic element would have any effect upon potatoes produced from such spots?

September 18 was the anniversary of the declaration of independence of Chili. It is a law in that country that houses have to be painted or whitewashed once each year and the custom is to have this done just prior to the nation's holiday, so that the nation may appear spick and span for the occasion. It might be a good idea for other places with a natal day to emulate—Halifax for instance.

It does seem rather peculiar that Digby should want to import fishermen from Europe, but if they come they will no doubt be welcome. It has been said by some that native fishermen on the Nova Scotia coast are too lazy to get the best work out of their field, which accounts for the better results they get when sailing out of Gloucester. If the Europeans get any better results in Nova Scotia, however, the natives will be quick to watch how they do it.

The Synod Adjourned.

Montreal, Sept. 19.—(Special)—Synod of Church of England in Canada, which has been in session here for some days, concluded this afternoon and adjourned for three years.

Humors

They take possession of the body, and are the cause of much suffering. They are attended by pimples, boils, the itching tetter, salt rheum, and other cutaneous eruptions; by feelings of weakness, languor, general debility and what not. They cause more suffering than anything else.

Health, Strength, Peace and Pleasure are their victims. They are positively effected, according to thousands of grateful testimonials, by **Hood's Sarsaparilla** which radically and permanently drive them out and builds up the whole system.