

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH
 is published every Tuesday and Saturday at \$1.00 a year in advance. By The TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING COMPANY of Saint John, a company incorporated by act of the legislature of New Brunswick. THOMAS J. FURBER, Business Manager; JAMES HANCOCK, Editor.

ADVERTISING RATES.
 Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the rate of the paper.—Each line 10 cents per week. Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc., and notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths under each heading.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
 Owing to the considerable number of complaints as to the misarrangement of letters, we have decided to require our subscribers and those who send money for The TELEGRAPH to do so by post office order or registered letter, in which case the remittance will be at our risk.

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 due for it is paid.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS.
 Write plain and take special pains with them. Write on one side of your paper only. Attach your name and address to your communications as sent from the post office. Write nothing for which you are not prepared to hold personally responsible.

This paper has the largest circulation in the Maritime Provinces.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph,
 ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 19 1892.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION.
 Mr. J. Douglas Hesse is a very nice young man, a fine golf player, a pleasing speaker, a parliamentary Adonis, yet we fear that he will never be a very political leader unless he changes his tactics. He must strike out a line of his own if he would be a success in his own capacity and not try to combine in his own person the solemnity of Dr. Stockton, the rhetoric of Dr. Alward, the statistics of Mr. Black and the pleasing wit of Mr. Funder. It was Mr. Funder and not the rest of Mr. Hesse who spoke when he twisted the Provincial Secretary on not being premier. It was Mr. Black who was addressing the house through the mouth of Mr. Hesse when the legislature was compelled to listen to a recital of long lists of figures extracted from the blue book. The answer of Mr. Hesse was not being a married man, and for very much like what another member of parliament might have uttered, but was not in the least like Mr. Hesse. The new leader of the opposition has now an excellent opportunity of introducing a new order of things into the discussion of the measures of the government by the opposition. There is a tone in public life which lessens some of its effectiveness because it is moderate and free from personal abuse. It ought to be assumed that any government, no matter how wicked its members may be, will occasionally do the right thing, and when the people find that the opposition condemn every act of a government they are sometimes unreasonable enough to come to the conclusion not that the government are unwholly bad but that the opposition are unwholly good and unfair. It would be a great pity if Mr. Hesse should follow the evil example of Sir Charles Tapscott, the opposition leader in the house of commons, or if our legislature should be polluted with the blackguardism of Sir Hibbert. There are no questions to be discussed in our house of assembly which cannot be dealt with in a spirit of moderation and decency, and as gentlemen should speak.

WOMAN AS VOTER.
 The Frederick Glanville professes to be very indignant because, it alleges, that the time of the legislature was taken up with what he calls a school-boy debate on the propriety of giving the franchise to women. This very wise paper declares that the time is not ripe and never will be ripe for such a measure as the resolution called for. Never is a long time, and no legislature elected this year is in a position to settle this question for ever. The premier, instead of being consummate, is worthy of all honor for having given the members of the legislature an opportunity of voting on this question. That it is a live question may be gathered from the fact that woman suffrage has been adopted by communities that are as worthy of respect and quite as far advanced in civilization as the people of New Brunswick. Two of the Australian colonies, South Australia and New Zealand, have given the franchise to women. Some of these days New Brunswick will do the same.

THE LATEST ATTACK ON ST. JOHN.
 The other day the Halifax Herald took occasion to make an attack on St. John harbor, its text being a despatch from this city giving the particulars of the collision between the Aldeide and the Castilian. The Herald placed headings on this despatch so as to con-

vey the idea that St. John harbor was not large enough to hold the Aldeide and the Castilian at the same time. This was not a friendly statement on the part of the Halifax paper, and it was not a true statement. We were glad to observe that our gallant friend, Lieut. C. I. Macchane, in the very next issue of the Herald came to the defence of St. John, and showed that as many as seventeen large ocean steamships had landed here at one time. That was a true statement, and our harbor was then by no means crowded. St. John has now berth accommodation for twenty ocean steamships and half a dozen more can lie in the stream and load without our harbor being crowded at all. Five of these berths are connected with an elevator of 1,100,000 bushels capacity, and by the beginning of next winter we shall have two more steamship berths, each 700 feet in length, capable of accommodating the largest vessel afloat, and connected with a 750,000 bushel elevator. By the autumn of the year 1900 we shall probably have three additional steamship berths on the West side, so that there will then be deep water wharf accommodation for twenty-five ocean steamships. How many ocean steamships can Halifax hold room for at its wharves? Lack of room will not by any means account for the Aldeide running into the Cumberland, for the wharf from which the Aldeide was being hauled out 1,300 feet, a quarter of a mile, from the wharf at which the Cumberland was lying. Much larger steamships than the Aldeide have been hauled out from the same wharf without the slightest difficulty, and have been turned with their heads towards the sea in this more than their own length. That could have been done also in the case of the Aldeide. We regret to see the Herald showing such an unfriendly spirit towards St. John.

A RUSSIAN SPY IN INDIA.
 However much the czar may profess to desire the maintenance of peace, and the reduction of armaments, it is certain that the wishes of the military class in Russia are for aggression and war. Russian officers are still looking towards India as the goal of their hopes and anticipating the day when a Russian army will be able to invade it. Captain Novitskiy, an officer of the Russian Guards, recently passed four months in India, making such inspection as he could of the Anglo-Indian troops and of the general military condition of the country. He gave the results of his observations in a lecture which he delivered in the Guards' headquarters at St. Petersburg, having for audience a grand duke or two and any number of eminent Russian military authorities. His verdict upon the Indian army was not flattering. He insisted, particularly, upon the low degree of education and the absence of any governmental measures for improving their wretched condition. This is a singular statement to come from a native of Russia, whose people are the most illiterate of any in Europe and who read a Russian captain also read a short account of the northwestern region of India, dwelling more fully upon British Baluchistan and the Khatlari Pass, both of which he had visited. The review of those localities and the border defences of India in general showed, he said, that the fortification of the northwestern frontier was unsatisfactory and in a very different state from what the wishes of the British government and the Indian natives towards the English, he declared, was hostile, but that there was less danger in this respect among the native troops and proletariat. The feeling of the natives towards Russia was not what the majority of Russians imagined it to be. The natives had heard very little about Russia, and what they had heard was false and unfavorable.

THE CASTILIAN AGAIN.
 The Toronto Monetary Times has the following editorial in reference to the loss of the Castilian:—
 We hear the last of the wrecked Allan Line steamer, the Castilian, in her sale for \$1,450. It is impossible not to feel that the loss of this vessel is an accident which ought not to have occurred. When this country was under French dominion, and the best charts were those of the navy, the official chart of the marine department of that government misplac- ing the longitude of the scene of the wreck by something like 150 miles, disaster might be reckoned on with some


assurance of certainty. But with the results of the wonderful work of Admiral Bayleff before us, there is no need to fear disaster to navigation, only due care being observed. When that care is absent we see in the fate of the Castilian what is liable to happen. The Canadian public has a ground of complaint when a preventible casualty gives the navigation near one part of the coast a bad name, which it does not deserve. The lesson is not merely to select reliable men for captains, but to see that those who have been so chosen for a long series of years continue to be worthy of the confidence which they have in the past merited. If the man who throws the lead does not do his duty properly, it might be hard to the captain responsible for him.

THE BRITISH BUDGET.
 The British Chancellor of the exchequer does not anticipate a deficit for the coming year, a result that was predicted some time ago, but this deficit will be covered by the suspension of the sinking fund. The amount appropriated to the payment of interest and principal on debt is to be reduced by \$10,000,000 and the savings bank terminable securities are to be postponed from March, 1902, to 1911. It is evident that the work of reducing the debt, which has gone on so rapidly for some years past, must be slackened to a certain extent, and the present slower pace than before. During the year just ended the national debt was reduced by \$38,680,000, the largest reduction on record, but for the current year the reduction will be much less. The revenue for the year is estimated at \$566,788,000 and the expenditure at \$566,885,000, leaving a small surplus. To obtain this some new taxes are imposed, such as an increased duty on wine, and stamp duties on mortgages and foreign land colonial bonds, stocks and shares which are not now liable to duty. The fact that the estimated expenditure for the year is \$30,490,000 greater than for last year would seem to be a sufficient justification for these new taxes, but they will not tend to make Lord Salisbury's increased expenditure have been rendered necessary by increased armaments.

DISCRIMINATING AGAINST CANADA.
 The people of Montreal, it appears, are only now beginning to realize the importance of the action of the underwriters in discriminating against Canada in the matter of insurance rates. Although the subject was dealt with in The TELEGRAPH three months ago the Montreal board of marine underwriters do not appear to have been officially aware of the change until the day before yesterday when Mayor Boud, their chairman, returned from Europe. He stated that the marine underwriters had lost far more proportionately in vessels plying to Canadian ports on the St. Lawrence than elsewhere, and that, while they have long had an advance in view, they hesitated to discriminate against Canada, as the government had promised improvements in dredging, piloting, etc., but these promises had not been carried out, and they were compelled to advance rates. These reasons are the best

reasons of Lloyd's underwriters have been able to put forward as an excuse for their action, but they are very far from being satisfactory. Why should all Canada suffer because the navigation of the St. Lawrence river is difficult? The Bay of Fundy, the whole eastern coast of Nova Scotia, the Gulf Shore ports of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and the ports of Prince Edward Island are all placed under a ban because vessels have run aground in the St. Lawrence or been lost on the Island of Anticosti. It would be as logical to raise insurance rates in St. George's Channel because the Labrador was lost on the Skerryvore as it is to raise rates in the Bay of Fundy because of the dangers of the St. Lawrence. It is a good thing to a foreigner when dealing with Lloyd's underwriters. No Canadian business wanted here is their motto. Our neighbors in the State of Maine who place the highest possible tariff on British goods are highly favored over the people of St. John, and the other ports in the Bay of Fundy into which British goods are admitted at a reduction of 25 per cent from the regular tariff. The extra rate charged in summer from St. John as compared with Bangor, Me., will be equal to a discrimination of ten shillings a standard on goods against this port and other ports in the Bay of Fundy. The wise British underwriters will permit a vessel to go Eastport or Calais without extra charge, but if the goods to Canadian ports on the opposite side of the St. Croix river, to St. Andrews or St. Stephen she must pay the penalty. Evidently Lloyd's underwriters are greatly in need of a map to inform them where Canada is and what relation its ports bear to those of the northern States.

Chronic Constipation (CATARRH of the LIVER)



Permanently Cured by
DR. SPROULE

Have you ever thought that your chronic constipation caused all your other wretched feelings? Perhaps your hands and feet are cold. Or you feel dull and heavy during the day. You cannot keep awake after eating a hearty meal. Your skin is either miserably yellow, or covered with unhealthily eruptions. Perhaps you feel blue, without energy, and generally miserable; or your food doesn't taste good. Yet, perhaps, you feel sometimes hungry, but at other times no appetite at all. This is because the waste matter, which should be promptly thrown out, is kept in; it poisons and disorganizes the whole system. Chronic constipation is particularly bad at this time of year. The body should be now getting rid of the accumulated poisons and impurities of the winter. If it does not succeed it means a low state of health all summer. It cannot succeed so long as the bowels are open and regular. Chronic constipation comes from a liver which is diseased and cannot produce the necessary bile. The bile is nature's purgative. Artificial purgatives can never cure. The more you use them the more you have to. They usually do much harm. Notice how weak they make you feel. You can't keep on draining your system like that without suffering for it. To help nature you must strengthen.

The only way to cure chronic constipation permanently is to cure the liver. In America the most successful is Dr. Sproule's. Under existing circumstances the British fleet in this station is likely to have a very easy time of it for some time.

If you have some of the above symptoms you have Catarrh of the Liver. Mark them and send them to Dr. Sproule, B. A. (English Catarrh Specialist), Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12 Duane, street, Boston. He will advise you free.

THE WAR IN THE PHILIPPINES.
 The war in the Philippines is evidently not popular with the volunteers who are there and it is not well liked by a majority of the American people to induce volunteers to re-enlist they have been offered a bonus of travel pay of over \$500, but only about seven per cent will accept. In the meantime the president is hearing from the "masters and constables and samaras" of some of the volunteers. A petition signed by the parents of several hundred members of the First Nebraska Regiment was forwarded to President McKinley on Thursday. It says: "We firmly but respectfully demand, not as a favor but as a right, that no political policy or expediency or legal subterfuge can deny the immediate return of the entire regiment. We deny the right of the government to compel them as volunteers and as members of a regiment that has given longer, more conspicuous and valuable service than the majority of regiments to longer remain in the Philippines. With all due respect to your high office, we, as sovereign Americans, call upon you to return our sons. We have fulfilled our contracts as loyal citizens, so have our sons. We now demand that the government comply with its part, and send back those who have not contributed their precious lives to the service of a nation that has never struck a bullet or shed a drop of blood for us."

This is a strong language, but not stronger than that used by Governor Loe of South Dakota, who has written to President McKinley demanding the return of the South Dakota volunteers from the Philippines. He declares that the present course "repugnant to the fundamental principles of this government, a violation of the Declaration of Independence, a repudiation of the theory upon

which we engaged in war with Spain, and utterly inconsistent with your Excellency's splendid announcement respecting the policy to be pursued toward Cuba."

NOISE AND COMMENT.
 Senator Sutherland of Manitoba, has been deprived of his seat in consequence of his absence from the senate for two consecutive sessions owing to enfeebled health. Mr. Sutherland, who is a Conservative, has been a member of the senate for twenty-eight years.

It is now a month since parliament met yet the address is not yet passed and may not be passed for two or three weeks. This result is due to obstructive tactics on the part of the opposition who, when it comes to a vote, will be in a minority of fifty.

It is a singular proof of the indecency of the political methods of the opposition that Mr. Speaker Hill, one of the most sincere and honest of men, is being shamefully abused for merit doing his duty in interpreting the rules of the house.

The Montreal Star is responsible for the statement that the New Brunswick opposition is numerically weak, but in debating talent and parliamentary acumen it is strong, and the indications are that all Mr. Blair's valued advice and Mr. Speaker's useful assistance will be required to keep the ill-ged premier out of a political sick-bed. The funniest feature of the above is that it is apparently not meant for a joke. The Star evidently believes all this, with the same glibness with which it causes some people to believe in fairies and witches.

COMMODORE STEWART OF THE CHATHAM WORLD, IN HIS USUAL VEIN OF FINE SPEECH, SAYS:—
 The official report of Mr. Hesse's speech on the budget makes him quote "Sir Samuel Johnson's famous definition of patriotism. This is terrible. Did he really say it, or has he ground for a bit against the reporter? The great Dr. Johnson, the original Dr. Sam Johnson, referred to as Sir Samuel Johnson! This is too bad even for this degenerate age, too bad even for St. John par excellence."

This is rather hard on the Sun, which is the St. John paper which palinated Mr. Hesse's speech.

The New York Herald's proposal to exchange the British West Indies for the Philippines is bringing out all the undeveloped lunacy of the American press, as may be judged by the following which appears in that highly respectable paper, the Brooklyn Eagle:—

The British Islands in the West Indies would be no fair exchange for the Philippines. It would be like swapping a four-story brown stone front for a one-story wooden house. What England can offer if she likes, is that part of Canada that lies on this side of the St. Lawrence. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia ought to come over to us and be civilized and keep hotels. And the St. Lawrence is a natural geographical frontier. Come, John Bull, are you ready to talk business? Half the Blue Noes are willing.

"Great Haste is Not Always Good Speed."
 Many people travel to look to pull them through, and are often disappointed. Do not dilly-dally in matters of health. With it you can accomplish miracles. Without it you are "no good."

Keep the liver, kidneys, bowels and blood healthy by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, the faithful blood purifier. Rheumatism—I had acute rheumatism in my limb and foot. I commenced Hood's Pills and in a short time was cured! WILLIAM HASKETT, Brantford, Ont.

Scurvy—I was troubled with scurvy and inflame blood. A cut on my arm would not heal. Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended. After I had taken three bottles I was well. DANIEL ROBINSON, 3252 Trucley Street, Toronto, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
 Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.