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THE WEEKLY SUN.

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SUN PRINTING COMPANY,
ALFRED MARKHAM,
Manager.

THE WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPT. 16, 1896.

MR. H. G. C. KETCHUM.

Probably no Canadian engineer was better known by reputation in this country and abroad than Mr. H. G. C. Ketchum, whose sudden death is announced today. The original and striking engineering enterprise with which his name has been connected for the last fifteen years gave him a unique celebrity. This ambitious scheme, which he conceived and wrought into a practical project, would probably have been completed several years ago but for an untimely accident. The engineer and promoter has fallen while still battling against adverse circumstances and seeking permission to complete the task which he had consumed about half his working life-time. No doubt he always had in view the financial rewards which would follow a triumphant termination of his great enterprise. But he had come to be still more anxious for the vindication of his own strong and constant faith in an undertaking which from the beginning has been on the defensive against active opposition and popular scepticism. The success of the Chignecto ship railway from an engineering and commercial point of view, from the standpoint of the owners and the public, might not have made Mr. Ketchum rich, but it would have given him a satisfaction that wealth could never have supplied.

Mr. Ketchum was an experienced and accomplished railway engineer when he undertook the solution of a problem which had baffled more than one Canadian government. The Bale Verte canal had become at one time so far a practical question that a million dollars was voted for it. It was only after many surveys had convinced the Mackenzie government that eight or ten millions would be required for the work that the premier gave it up. If the amount had been five millions it would probably have been undertaken.

Mr. Ketchum began to study the subject. He spent years of time and much of his fortune in surveying the ground, developing his plans, interesting and persuading men of influence on this side, and men of capital on the other. He proposed to carry ships overland from bay to bay, and by 1882 he was prepared with a proposition to parliament. His company was incorporated and a subsidy or guarantee of \$150,000 a year for the first twenty-five years of successful operation was voted. This was changed three years later to \$170,000 for twenty years.

Then followed years of struggle to secure the necessary capital and to perfect the engineering details. Mr. Ketchum went back and forth between England and Canada explaining, defending, persuading. He secured for his plans the endorsement of the ablest engineers in the world. His own confidence and enthusiasm never wavered. At length he got a strong financial organization, went on with his road-bed and his docks, procured the hoisting machinery and pushed the work forward rapidly until only a third of the outlay remained to be made. At this stage occurred the collapse

in South American securities, the embarrassment of the London banking firm, the suspension of operations until the expiration of the contract period. Several extensions of time had been allowed before the construction had seriously begun and some were granted afterward. But when the contract had fairly lapsed the government was slow to renew it. Mr. Ketchum was as confident and enthusiastic as ever. The defeat of the government which had granted the subsidy and which he hoped would recommend further extensions of time did not damp his ardor. Only the other day the case was presented to the new ministers. If persistent, earnest effort, confidence in the usefulness of his enterprise, and readiness to stake all in support of his opinions, makes a man deserve success, Mr. Ketchum deserved a triumph. Apart altogether from the commercial value of the proposed ship railway, he has won the sympathy and the admiration of all who respect heroic qualities.

THE COURT AND WHEELER.

The murder of which Peter Wheeler was convicted was so cruel and heartless, and so entirely free from mitigating circumstances, that for once there was no appeal to the clemency of the crown, and very little of those peculiar manifestations of sympathy that resemble admiration. If there is any justification for the death penalty the crime which Peter Wheeler confessed was sufficient to call for the rope. The sheriff of Digby deprived the criminal of even a spectacular ending, which is much to the credit of the sheriff.

Wheeler's confession which is printed today agrees with that which was given to the public through this paper some months ago, and was then emphatically contradicted by the Nova Scotia detectives. Attention is directed to this confession, not for its sensational or morbid features, but to show how it condemns the whole theory of the prosecution. Wheeler was convicted of killing Annie Kempson in the early evening. He was known to have been in the house then and was not suspected of having been there in the night. Most of the evidence in which the crown relied—as for instance that the cow had not been milked—did not apply at all to the actual circumstances of the murder as confessed. The argument for the prosecution and the charge of the judge against the prisoner, lose most of their force and appropriateness if the confession is true. According to Wheeler's story Annie was alive and unhurt at midnight. The crown proved that she was dead hours before. If any one could have been found to show that the girl was alive, say at eleven o'clock, the evidence would probably have set Wheeler free. If some unfortunate tramp had called at the cottage late in the evening and gone away, he, though innocent, might have been convicted by the evidence that convicted Wheeler. There is no doubt of Wheeler's guilt, for he has confessed it. But while his own conduct after the murder was evidence against him, it remains the fact that he was condemned, not because he went to the house at midnight and murdered the girl, but because he made her a harmless visit in the evening.

THE WAY OF TRANSGRESSORS.

The pathos of Sir Henri Joly's position is evident from the dramatic speech which he addressed to the house of commons on Wednesday. Returning from his outing with the grand old Chinese statesman, with the last words of their affecting leaving-taking ringing in his ears, the minister finds one of his supporters attacking the Chinese, in parliament. In the solemn hour of parting, Sir Henri had promised to stand by his countrymen, and here he has a militant minister of the gospel turned politician pouring a perfect fusillade of hot shot into China, before he had got out of reach. Mr. Maxwell of Vancouver, by way of adding insult to injury, evidently planned his speech so that Li Hung Chang would read it all the British Columbia papers. Sir Henri might have stood it if his western friend had waited till the august visitor had got off to sea.

As for Mr. Maxwell, he has a fine defence, which will put Sir Henri and his leader to shame. The knight from Quebec is only suffering from the results of the humbug tactics of his party and its chief. Mr. Maxwell has simply taken Mr. Laurier and his colleagues at their word.

When the campaign was in progress Mr. Maxwell and other western supporters of Mr. Laurier tried to create the impression that their leader was strongly anti-Chinese. Mr. McLaughlin of the Vancouver World, in the interest of the party, wired to Mr. Laurier for a declaration in favor of Chinese exclusion. Such a declaration would be good sectional politics in British Columbia, where the electors, like Bill Nye, are ruined by Chinese cheap labor and go for the Heavens. Mr. Laurier at once wired the following satisfactory reply: "I am not a transgressor."

Montreal, May 25, 1896.
J. C. McLaughlin, Vancouver, B. C.:
Chinese immigration restriction not a question in the east. Views of the liberals in the west will prevail with me.
WILFRID LAURIER.

Sir Henri Joly knew about this despatch, for it was printed everywhere. He spoke not a word of protest.

Now Mr. Maxwell is one of "the liberals in the west." He, no doubt, speaks for his party and for both parties in his section of the country. He had been given to understand that no eastern man had anything to do with the matter. So he took the earliest chance to accommodate Mr. Laurier with the views which were to "prevail with me."

The intervention of Sir Henri Joly is a breach of the compact. His leader has declared that eastern men have nothing to do with the matter. All that was necessary was to get the view of western liberals and to act upon it. It is true that this message was sent at election time, and was only meant to catch the western vote. It is true that no man deserving the name of a statesman, and no honest public man would agree to leave entirely to the decision of the British Columbia liberals a grave international question of serious consequences not only to the whole of Canada but to the empire. But Mr. Maxwell seems to have accepted the declaration as the statement of an honest man and responsible leader. He accepted in good faith and acted on a message that was intended for dishonest election purposes.

Mr. Joly and Mr. Laurier are embarrassed with the results of the wretched piece of humbug of which one was the author and the other the endorser. The knight is troubled lest a Chinese nobleman should think ill of him and his colleagues. But Li will think worse of them both when he knows the whole story.

REAFFIRM THE DOCTRINES.

Mr. Laurier and his colleagues have more than once affirmed that no action will be taken on the tariff during this session. They also appear to be anxious that no expression of opinion on this important question shall be given by parliament until the government bill is brought in sometime next year. Mr. Laurier has pledged himself to all sorts and conditions of tariffs and now begs to be left alone.

Yet it is highly important that an expression of opinion should be given by parliament on the general question of tariff protection. The government is pledged to bring down a new tariff next winter. If the new tariff "sweeps away every vestige of protection," as one of the ministers has asserted of it, it will be a national calamity. Large industries will go down like a green crop before a cloud of locusts. Such a tariff will wreck the coal and iron industry, demoralize the manufacturing enterprises, and distress the farmers with serious competition in their home market. Such at least is the view of many people in this country—probably of a considerable majority of the electors.

As the government proposes to let the session pass without taking the opinion of the house of the question of protection to home industries, it must remain for members not under government influence to bring up the issue. They must not allow the opportunity to pass by. It is right to condemn the government for wrong acts of administration. But it is still more important that the liberal conservative party should keep to the front its positive doctrines. The party that found Canada a statutory corporation and made her a nation is not in parliament merely to criticize and oppose the Laurier government. That will sometimes be a duty, but the main purpose must always be to sustain, defend and advance the principles by which the party has been enabled to accomplish so much of its mission.

We therefore hope that before the session is over the principle of tariff protection to Canadian interests will be once more affirmed by all members who believe in it. There are not many ways in which an opposition member can get a motion on this subject before the house when the government has claimed all the time of the session. But the thing can be done. The request of the government for supply gives every member an opportunity when no other change is offered.

It would also be fitting that the position of parliament on the subject of imperial trade should be reaffirmed. In view of the past, it would not be out of place to ask the house to condemn in advance any scheme of tariff discrimination in favor of foreign countries against the British empire.

The despatch of a package by bicycle over a distance of 3,385 miles from San Francisco to New York in a few minutes over thirteen days, rather bad weather, is a more substantial sign of the possibilities of the wheel than many track races. Here is an average rate of about eleven miles an hour by day and night over mountains, across sand plains, through a stormy weather and good weather, with long delays. All things considered it is great travelling.

SPORTING MATTERS.

The St. John Crew Win the Race at Spruce Lake Thursday.

The International Cricket Match Won By Canada.

CRICKET.

Canada Leading in Philadelphia. Philadelphia, Sept. 4.—The eleven Philadelphia cricketers, who were in fine form at the bat, found themselves up against a strong bowler when the annual international match with Canada was begun today. His name is J. M. Laing. He hails from Toronto, and he took six wickets in rapid succession for seventeen runs. It looked like a case of "follow on" for the locals, but the last two men up made a stand and came within the required limit of runs. Canada batted first and was retired by Patterson and King for 87 runs, in a little less than three hours. Laing and McGovern bowled for the visitors and held the locals to 52, half of which was made on the final wicket. Noble and Patterson, the track batsmen, were both clean bowled, Laing taking Noble's wicket on the second ball bowled for zero and McGovern parting Patterson's for three runs. The second innings was begun, but stumps were drawn at 5.45, with one wicket down. The weather was perfect, and the wicket, as apparent by the score, in favor of the bowlers:

| First Innings—Canada. | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----|--|--|--|
| W. H. Cooper, b. Patterson | 2 | | | |
| J. T. McInnes, b. King | 2 | | | |
| P. O. Goodingham, b. King | 2 | | | |
| G. S. Lyon, b. Wood, b. Patterson | 10 | | | |
| J. M. Laing, b. Wood, b. King | 1 | | | |
| W. A. Henry, b. Patterson | 3 | | | |
| H. Ackland, b. Wood, b. King | 3 | | | |
| G. Rykert, c. and b. Patterson | 2 | | | |
| W. C. Lynde, b. Patterson | 2 | | | |
| W. B. Dean, c. Clark, b. Patterson | 5 | | | |
| H. B. McGovern, not out | 2 | | | |
| Byes, W. wide | 1 | | | |
| Total | 87 | | | |

Runs at fall of each wicket—7, 27, 37, 45, 55, 74, 76, 87.

| Bowling Analysis. | | | | |
|--|----|----|---|---|
| Laing | 10 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Clark | 25 | 6 | 3 | 0 |
| Patterson | 20 | 12 | 2 | 0 |
| Brown | 10 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Patterson and King each bowled one wide. | | | | |

| Philadelphia. | | | | |
|------------------------------|----|--|--|--|
| G. S. Patterson, b. Laing | 2 | | | |
| J. W. Muir, b. Laing | 2 | | | |
| W. W. Noble, b. Laing | 2 | | | |
| W. M. Wood, c. and b. Laing | 2 | | | |
| P. H. Bollen, b. McGovern | 4 | | | |
| L. Biddle, b. Laing | 2 | | | |
| P. O. Goodingham, b. Laing | 2 | | | |
| H. B. King, b. Laing | 2 | | | |
| H. B. Brown, c. and b. Laing | 2 | | | |
| R. A. Clark, b. Laing | 2 | | | |
| F. W. Watson, not out | 14 | | | |
| Byes, 1; leg byes, 4 | 5 | | | |
| Total | 52 | | | |

Runs at fall of each wicket—7, 7, 19, 22, 23, 24, 31.

| Bowling Analysis. | | | | |
|---|----|----|---|---|
| Laing | 10 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| McGovern | 10 | 24 | 4 | 4 |
| H. B. McGovern, c. Biddle, b. Patterson | 1 | | | |
| P. O. Goodingham, not out | 4 | | | |
| Byes, 4; wide, 1 | 5 | | | |

Total 100. Runs at fall of each wicket—1, 7, 19, 22, 23, 24, 31.

| Bowling Analysis. | | | | |
|--|----|----|---|---|
| Laing | 10 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Clark | 25 | 6 | 3 | 0 |
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IT IS THE FACT, Think as You Please

It is not generally known, but it is a fact readily proven by the investigations of science, that the real danger from every known ailment of mankind is caused by inflammation; cure the inflammation and you have conquered the disease in each case. Inflammation is manifested outwardly by redness, swelling and heat, inwardly by congestion of the blood vessels and growth of diseased tissue, causing pain and disease.

Inflammation of the nervous system embraces the brain, spine, bones and muscles. The breathing organs have many forms of inflammation; such as colds, coughs, pleurisy, bronchitis, etc. The organs of digestion have a multitude of inflammatory troubles. The vital organs form one complete and mutually dependent, therefore inflammation anywhere is felt more or less everywhere, and impairs the health. The late Dr. A. Johnson, an old fashioned family physician, originated JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT, in 1850, to relieve pain and cure every form of inflammation. It is today the Universal Household Remedy.

Send us at once your name and address, and we will send you free, our New Illustrated Book, "TREATMENT FOR DISEASES," caused by inflammation. L. & JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

Successful Pleno at Canterbury Station—Win. Sullivan Injured—The Cranberry Crop.

Fredrickson, Sept. 8.—York nisi prius sittings, adjourned from June last, re-assembled this morning. His Honor Chief Justice Tuck presiding. The case of John N. Gaudaur vs. the Corporation of the Fredericton Baptist Church was called for trial. C. N. Skinner and M. B. Dixon appeared for the plaintiff and Geo. F. Gregory, Q. C., and J. W. McCready for the defendants. This is quite a celebrated case, this part of the province and arose out of certain church difficulties in connection with the Fredericton Baptist church in 1892. Today, after Mr. Dixon had opened the case for the plaintiff, the chief justice said he had listened with the greatest attention to the statement of facts presented by Mr. Dixon and he thought in the interests of all parties concerned and in the higher interests of religion and morality, and of everything that was for good and for the welfare of the people, the case should be settled, suggesting, if possible, the reinstatement of plaintiff to membership in the church. This afternoon the case was adjourned till tomorrow morning and it is understood an amicable settlement was arrived at this evening whereby the case will be withdrawn in the morning. There is a general expression of opinion here among the persons interested that it is a boon, not only to the litigants, but to the church as well, that the whole matter has been removed from the courts and much praise is accorded to Chief Justice Tuck for his high minded recommendation, by means of which the settlement has been reached.

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Fourth heat—Daisy Bell, 1st; time, 2:35; Casimir, 2nd; Kate Derrick, 3rd; Henry B. 2nd; Kate Derrick, 3rd; Casimir, 4th.

Summary—2.40 class, trotters and pacers, mile heats, 5 in 5, purse \$125, 50 per cent to winner, 25 and 10 per cent to first, second, third and fourth respectively.

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