

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N.B., DECEMBER 29, 1900.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.
An eight-page paper and is published every Wednesday and Saturday at 11.00 a. m. in advance, by the Telegraph Publishing Company, of St. John, a company incorporated by act of the Legislature of New Brunswick.

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Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper: ordinary insertion \$1.00 per inch.
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Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 10 cents for each insertion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
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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.

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Write plainly and take special pains with names.
Write on one side of your paper only.
Attach your name and address to your communication for publication 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,
W. A. Ferris,
Wm. Somerville.

MR. ALLISON WISHART, Travelling Agent for the Daily and Weekly Telegraph is now going through Nova Scotia.

Subscribers are asked to pay their subscriptions to the agents when they call.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N.B., DE. 29, 1900.

THE ORANGE COLONY.

Principal Grant has been heard from again with regard to the annexation of the Orange Free State. He thinks that this is too great a punishment for the offence committed by that little nation. Principal Grant apparently forgets that the war would never have assumed the dangerous aspect it took on if it had not been for the participation of the Free State in the contest. The Free State had always been quarrelled by Great Britain with the greatest courtesy, and there never had been any quarrel between the government of the Free State and the British government. Many Englishmen were residing in the Free State, and the relations of the two peoples were most cordial and pleasant. Yet in spite of all this the government of the Free State deliberately cast in its lot with the government of the Transvaal, and undertook a war which had for its object the driving of British flag from South Africa. Under these circumstances, we consider that the people of the Free State are much more blame-worthy than those of the Transvaal, and that it is only to be shown to either country it should be to the Transvaal and not to the Free State. The interests of justice demand that a nation which has acted as badly as the Free State has done towards Great Britain should be properly punished.

COLONIAL CONTINGENTS.

The fact that the British government is asking Australia and New Zealand to send further contingents to South Africa shows that the true nature of the war which the Boers are waging in that part of the world is beginning to be realized. The Australian and New Zealand contingents contained a large number of mounted men, and these have been found most effective in South African warfare. No doubt the Australasian colonies will respond promptly to the call, and if a similar call is made upon Canada it will be at once responded to. It is significant that the Great Britain has found in this war such valuable aid from the colonial troops. The sending of contingents from the colonies was looked upon at first more as a proof of their willingness to assist in the wars of the empire, than as being of any substantial advantage, but the colonial troops have proved themselves to be among the best in the field. Their resources, courage and courage have been greatly admired, and Great Britain now is glad to have more of them to help in the closing stages of the war.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON'S NOTE OF ALARM.

The address made by ex-President Harrison at Ann Harbor, in which he condemned the war which is being waged in the Philippines, and the acquisition of territory by the United States, in Asia, is being extensively commented on. Coming from a man who was at one time the

head of the nation it is having a great effect, and it is to be published in the form of a magazine article so that it may have the widest possible circulation. There is no doubt that President Harrison in this matter expresses the feelings of a great many of the best people in the United States. The large majority which was obtained by President McKinley at the recent election was not due to a general approval of his policy, but to the danger which it was thought would menace the financial interests of the people, if a man like Mr. Bryan, who is wedded to free silver, should be elected president. Of the two evils, the people chose what they considered to be the lesser. The practically unanimous nomination of Mr. McKinley by the Republican convention was due to the same cause, and Mr. Harrison himself says that he was silent prior to the election because he had no wish to do anything that would make it possible for the Democratic nominee to be elected. If Mr. Harrison should now place himself at the head of a party opposed to the annexation of the Philippines, and holding firmly to the old American doctrine embodied in the Declaration of Independence, he would certainly be able to win a large measure of support, and possibly to place himself at the front as the candidate of the Republican party in 1904. Mr. Harrison's motives may not be entirely disinterested, but the doctrine which he is advocating are such as must commend themselves to all Americans who revere the Declaration of Independence and the constitution as it was originally framed.

GERMANY'S CORN LAWS.

The high duties which Germany is about to impose on the grain which goes there from the United States show that the old protectionist fallacies still live in that empire, and that the Agrarian party is powerful enough to influence its policy. There is a similarity between the conditions which now exist in Germany, and those which existed in Great Britain prior to the repeal of the corn laws in 1847. The landed class in England desired to keep up the price of grain, and for that purpose high duties were imposed upon the importation of foreign grain. This plan was not very severely felt so long as the British islands were in a position to supply their own food, but as soon as the time came when the population was too large to be fed by the products of British fields, the burden of the corn laws became oppressive. The same will be felt in Germany, which is now striving to be a great industrial nation, and which does not produce enough food to feed its own people. Any nation which taxes the food of its people must suffer in the competition with a nation where the food of the people is free. In other words, the handiwork of Germany cannot be enriched and the progress of manufacturing in that nation go on at the same time.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

There will be a new source of friction with France shortly in consequence of the expiration of the French shore agreement, which was entered into some time ago between Great Britain and France with reference to the Newfoundland fisheries. Our readers are familiar with this matter because it has been frequently discussed in these columns. The French claim under the Treaty of Utrecht the right to dry their fish on the west coast of Newfoundland, and a portion of its northeastern coast. The effect of this claim is to prevent the fishermen of Newfoundland from using their own coast and to prevent the settlement of the country. It is remarkable that this agreement should have been maintained in view of the fact that Great Britain and France have frequently at war since the Treaty of Utrecht, and presumably the provisions of that treaty ought to have lapsed. It will now be the duty of the British government to get rid of this troublesome question in the easiest and cheapest way, and this way would seem to be to arbitrate on the matter, and to pay France a reasonable compensation for those fisheries privileges which the now claims. We believe that these privileges are not of great value, and that the payment of a comparatively small sum would get rid of them forever. Certainly it would be much easier and cheaper to dispose of the matter in this way than to make it the pretext for an international quarrel followed up, perhaps, by a war. The whole French shore fisheries are not worth the cost of one battleship, and one week of war between Great Britain and France would pay for them ten times over. There seems to be no good reason why the matter should not be disposed of in a friendly fashion and the sooner this is done the better.

THE SAVINGS BANKS.

The Dominion Government Savings Bank of Canada had on deposit at the end of October last \$15,000,000; of this large sum \$6,501,000 was held in the savings banks of the province of New Brunswick and \$1,622,000 was held in St. John. New Brunswick has fifty per cent. more money in the Dominion Savings Bank than the province of Nova Scotia, although that province has fifteen branches open, against five in New Brunswick. The city of St. John has almost twice as much money in the Dominion Savings Bank as the city of Halifax. The post office savings banks of Canada hold \$39,202,000 of the money of the people, but what proportion of this belongs to the province of New Brunswick cannot be ascertained. There is no doubt a good deal of New Brunswick money in the post office savings banks, and it is quite safe in saying that the people of New Brunswick have three

times as much money in the savings banks in proportion to their number, as the average of the whole population of Canada. This may be a healthy condition of affairs or it may not. It is a good sign to see the savings of the people in the banks, but it is better that money should be invested in local enterprises, which yield a good profit, than that it should be held in the banks at a low rate of interest, which interest is paid by the government. We do not pretend to determine whether this province holds too much money in its savings banks or not; we give the facts as we find them and allow the people to draw their own inferences.

THE SMALLPOX OUTBREAK.

The present outbreak of smallpox in the county of Westmorland, is the most alarming epidemic that has visited this province for a long time. The rapid spread of the disease, and the large number of cases, which are reported, as well as the deaths of some of the persons attacked, show that it has made great headway, and that the greatest exertions will be required on the part of the local authorities to check its progress. It is remarkable that there are certain districts in this province which seem to be the seats of periodical smallpox epidemics, and it is still more remarkable that these outbreaks generally make their appearance on the Gulf shore of this province. Is that an indication that the usual sanitary precautions are being neglected in that portion of the province? To what extent is vaccination practised in the counties of Westmorland, Kent, Gloucester and Heston? It is very desirable that a suitable answer should be given to these questions because if it is found that vaccination is being neglected in that part of the province, the prevalence of these outbreaks can be at once accounted for. There are, we know, some persons who are steadily opposed to vaccination, and who declare that it is the source of many evils, but these persons do not take into account the much greater evils which vaccination has checked, if not altogether relieved. Two centuries ago smallpox was the greatest scourge of the human race, not only did it produce havoc in the homes of the poor, but it invaded the palaces of kings. No man could hold his seat for a single day at that time, for smallpox was liable to attack him at any time, and its attacks were nearly always fatal. It was smallpox that killed Queen Mary of England in 1558. In 1711 the Emperor of Germany died of it and in 1712 the Dauphine and Dauphiness of France and their son died of it. In 1730 it caused the death of the Emperor of Russia; in 1741 the Queen of Sweden died of it, and in 1774, Louis, the Fifteenth of France, died of it. In 1794, ten per cent. of the deaths in France were due to smallpox. These facts show what a dreadful evil it was when it was prevalent, and they should, therefore, convince people to the trouble of taking measures to avoid it. Any country which neglects vaccination cannot expect to escape the evils of smallpox, for the only thing which prevents it from being as dangerous now as it was a hundred and fifty years ago is vaccination.

The Sun appears to be very anxious to convince its readers that Mr. Corby is resigning his seat for West Hastings, is not doing so for the purpose of making way for Mr. George E. Foster. Mr. Corby says that he is retiring from public life on the advice of his physician, but it is somewhat remarkable that he should not have discovered that his health was so much impaired until a week ago. A man who is able to run a campaign ought to be able to stand a single session in the House of Commons, and therefore most people will believe that there are other reasons influencing Mr. Corby to resign than the good of his health. We fail to see why there should be so much anxiety to protect the reputation of Mr. Foster. It is well known that he has not retired from public life, and that he is looking for a seat in the House of Commons, so that there is nothing very unusual or disgraceful in the idea of Mr. Corby making way for him. We will know better why Mr. Corby resigned when we see who is put up by the Conservative party to take his place.

The British government will have no difficulty whatever in obtaining a thousand men in Canada for the South African Contingent. The pay is high, the time of enlistment is not too long, and the work will not be of an unpleasant character. There are plenty of men in Canada well suited to the kind of work which is required of the constabulary force in South Africa. No doubt it will be similar in most respects to the work that has to be done by the Canadian Mounted Police, except that for the first few months there may be some fighting to do with guerrilla bands of Boers.

Porto Rico, whose people expected to benefit by becoming a territory of the United States has been almost ruined as a result of this change of flag. The people of Porto Rico are under the American flag but they are denied the rights of American citizens, the territory of Porto Rico, with respect to customs duties, being treated as a foreign country.

The smallpox outbreak in the county of Westmorland is a serious matter which it will take the utmost efforts of the health authorities to check. The rapid manner in which it has spread would seem to show that vaccination has been neglected in that portion of this province.

The Boers still continue to make captures of men and material. This kind of thing is becoming monotonous.

RAILWAY COLLISION.

Rear-end Smash on the Inter-colonial Near Moncton.

MIX IN THE DINING CAR.

The Canadian Pacific Express Ran Into the Rear-end of a Special--Fog Hid the Semaphore from the Engineer--Traffic Blocked Several Hours.

Moncton, Dec. 24.—(Special)—A rear collision, which fortunately did not result very seriously, beyond interruption to traffic for three hours, occurred about a quarter of a mile east of Moncton depot this afternoon. The C. P. R. train from Halifax ran into the rear of a freight special which was standing just outside of a semaphore. Owing to a dense fog Driver W. C. Hunter did not see the signal and first intimation he had of danger was when he struck a torpedo. He immediately applied the brakes and reversed the engine, slowing the speed of the train considerably. The rear of the van on the special and the front of the engine on the C. P. R. were damaged and every drawer on the special was broken. A few box cars were derailed. This constituted about the extent of the damage. No person was injured. The freight on the C. P. R. damaged, but Driver Hunter bravely stuck to his post. A number of passengers were at dinner in the C. P. R. diner when the collision occurred and there was a general mix-up of food, dishes and passengers, but apart from soiled clothes and broken china there was no damage. It took about three hours to clear the track. An investigation will likely be held to fix the responsibility for the accident. The C. P. R. it seems, had a clearance order between Pictou and Moncton and had no intimation of danger from a special ahead.

Presentations.

The rector of St. John's (stone) church, presented Miss Amy Winters with an oak instand and pen rack Sunday, in recognition of her services in the Beehive Society.

The Ladies' Aid Society in connection with the Home for Incubables has made gifts to the staff and inmates and in addition for each a pound of confections.

Mr. Alexander Grey, foreman of the St. John Ice Company, was presented by the employees with a hunting jacket, a silk handkerchief and a silk scarf.

Messrs. Fred. E. Marvin and Fred. P. Elkin, superintendent and bookkeeper respectively of the Maritime mail works, received a surprise Saturday. Mr. Marvin was presented by the employees with a handsome fur cap and gloves and an address. Mr. Elkin was next called to the front, when another address was read and he was presented with a beautiful dressing case.

The class taught by Miss Lillie Cameron in Carleton Baptist church, presented their teacher with a gold pencil.

The travelling and office staff of the Frost & Wood Company, Ltd., have presented the local manager, Mr. William F. Burditt, with a handsome easy chair.

The mission guild of the Fairview Presbyterian church, presented their leader, Miss Scott, with a handsomely bound volume.

The St. John Railway Company presented each of the street railway employees with a turkey. They were supplied by Akersley & Hopper. The company also sent a generous donation of turkeys to the Soldiers' Army Maternity and Rescue Home and to the Sisters' Home.

On Christmas eve, at the close of the day's business, the employees of Messrs. Waterbury & Rising gathered in the office and presented both members of the firm with a magnificent piece of statuary.

Messrs. Waterbury & Rising remembered their employees on Christmas eve with cash presents.

Mr. James Kelly, the caretaker of the Neptune Rowing Club, was handsomely remembered by the club last evening. President Robinson, on behalf of the members, presented Mr. Kelly with a substantial purse.

Christmas eve, Mr. John Galey and Henry Corry, on behalf of Galey's mill, presented Miss Jennie Snider with a handsome pair of opera glasses.

Wm. Nelson, driver of No. 1 salvage corps, was remembered in a financial way by the members.

Manager J. J. McCaffrey, of the Dufferin Hotel, was presented with a handsome diamond watch by his employees. Head Waiter Watson made the presentation.

The Telegraph reporting staff were kindly remembered by J. J. McCaffrey with boxes of cigars.

The employees of the American laundry on Monday night presented the manager, Mr. George Boyd, with a handsome sash pin, set with pearls and diamonds.

On Christmas eve the employees of Haley Bros. & Co.'s factory presented Mr. R. G. Haley with a handsome pair of Baltic seal gloves. The presentation was made by Mr. John Kennedy who spoke of the kindly feeling existing between employer and employees. Mr. Haley made a suitable reply, thanking the men for their gift and expressing the hope that the good will now existing may continue. Each employee of the factory was presented with a turkey by the firm.

The employees at the breakwater, working under the superintendence of Mr. John W. Long, were entertained at Blizard's restaurant, Carleton, on Christmas eve by that gentleman. A merry evening was spent. Mr. Long presented Mr. McKee, foreman, with a smoking set, in the name of the men. Mr. Long was then surprised to receive a present of a pair of fur gloves from his employees.

Rev. G. W. Macdonald, of Hartland, Carleton county, is in the city spending the Christmas season with his family. On his arrival, Rev. Mr. Macdonald found awaiting him a handsome fur coat, the gift of his congregation. Accompanying it was an address of appreciation and expressive of good wishes.

On the Prince Rupert Christmas eve, Second Engineer Thomas Servier was presented by the firemen with a handsome ring.

Mr. Daniel Smith is in the city on a visit from Sydney, where he is employed as clerk at the Royal hotel. Before his departure, the Sydney Press says, many of Mr. Smith's friends assembled at the hotel and at a supper tendered him, presented him with a gold watch, chain and fob, after an address. Mr. Smith leaves again for Sydney in a few days.

See What Overcoats \$12.00 Will Buy.

You won't doubt your own won't gainsay the cleverness of your fingers when you look at these Overcoats.

Examine them as you need a coat before. Twist any one inside, outside—any you like. The result will give you satisfaction, these Overcoats will stand any tax.

You see in them the best 100 suits ever fashioned. Styles right up to the new; workmanship beyond criticism.

At \$12.00—Men's fine English and Black Beaver, full facings, Italian linings, velvet collar, made full length with back.

At \$12.00—A very handsome Grey Twill Overcoat—the best Overcoat to sell at \$12.00. Velvet collar, Italian lining with silk facings.

At \$12.00—We are also showing at this price a handsome Dark Grey Velvet collar, Beatrice twill body linings, full length; fit beautifully, tailored beautifully.

MEN'S RAGLAN OVERCOAT—a beautiful Dark Grey Cheviot, with collar, Italian body linings; made with cuff on. The most popular coat of the season. Price \$15.00

YOUR MONEY BACK SATISFIED.

GREATER OX HALL, SCOTCH BROS & CO.,

King Street,
Corner Germain.

St. John, N. B.

KILLED FOR WITCHCRAFT.

An Incident Which Indicates the Superstition of Filipinos.

Washington, Dec. 24.—News has been received from the department of a peculiarly atrocious murder in the Philippines, the circumstances of which were developed at the trial of six natives before a military commission at Cebu, Panay, P. I. It appeared from the testimony that two of the prisoners were responsible for the death of the wife of one of their neighbors. With seven or eight other men they went to the house of a native named Victor Pere and forcibly took him and his wife to the Panay river where they bound their hands behind them and told them that "their last day had come."

The woman was struck with a bolo and her dead body thrown into the river. Her husband witnessed her murder and, anticipating similar treatment, sprang into the river and, notwithstanding his arms were pinned, managed to reach the opposite shore. According to the witnesses the motive for the crime was a superstitious belief that the murdered woman was a witch possessed of occult powers whereby she had in some mysterious way brought about the death of a neighbor's child. The two men were sentenced to be hanged, but General McArthur mitigated the sentence in each case to confinement at hard labor for 20 years out of consideration for the exceedingly low order of intelligence and blind superstition of the accused.

Harvey Station.

Harvey Station, Dec. 25.—A concert was held in the upper church last evening by the Sunday school children, under the direction of Miss J. A. McLean, and it was a very pleasant affair, the attendance being very large in spite of the disagreeable weather. The programme consisted of a number of appropriate hymns and carols by the children and the church choir. The most interesting part of the entertainment was a Christmas exercise and a patriotic drill which were executed in fine style by a number of Sunday school children. A number of appropriate readings and recitations were also given. Santa Claus afterwards appeared on the scene and the contents of two large Christmas trees were distributed to the children. Prizes were also given to some of the scholars of the Sunday school for efficiency and good attendance. In the absence of Rev. J. A. McLean, Mr. John W. Taylor acted as chairman. The church was nicely decorated for the occasion with evergreens and flowers. Much credit is due to Mrs. McLean, Mrs. Craig, Misses Keith and Smith and others for the pleasant and successful manner in which the affair was carried out.

Trooper Dougall's Eyesight Destroyed and Nose Injured.

Montreal, Dec. 26.—(Special)—Word has been received in the city that Wilfrid Dougall, nephew of John Dougall of the Witness, has been seriously wounded in South Africa, having had his eyesight destroyed and his nose injured. Dougall went to Africa with the second contingent.

RECOGNITIONED.

The Northern Pacific Sent With the Order of Railroaders.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 24.—A result of the conference held at St. Paul, Minn., of the Northern Pacific Railroad and the Order of Railroaders, is a long list of resolutions to be submitted to the committee of the Northern Pacific Railroad to be adopted by the committee in the Northern Pacific branch of the Order of Railroaders.

The committee of the Northern Pacific Railroad, which further re-organizes the company in a spirit of

The rules submitted were the same as similar committees of their respective companies.

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Portland, Me. men, Oles Olson, and Woodbury, He Stinson, engaged this morning, prominent par more or less may die. Thor head, between ship, Thomas Ol of the body, ne ribs, and had a head. Hubner and left leg s banged up, bu Olsen, whose w had a cut about near the spine inch long in tl the back which tin is at the? other four m The men t Woodbury n the row.

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