

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 15, 1900.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

A semi-weekly paper and is published every Wednesday and Saturday at 10.00 a. m. in advance, by the Telegraph Publishing Company, of St. John, a company incorporated by act of the legislature of New Brunswick, Thomas Dunlop, Business Manager, James Hanny, Editor.

ADVERTISING RATES.
Primary commercial advertisements taking 100 lines of the paper: Each insertion \$1.00 each.
Advertisements of Wares, For Sale, etc., for each insertion of six lines or less, 50 cents.
Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25 cents for each insertion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

owing to the considerable number of communications to the telegraph office, we are unable to contain money remitted to this office. We have to request our subscribers and patrons to send money for the telegraph office to do so by post office order or remittance letter, in which case the remittance will be at our risk.
In remitting by checks or post office order, patrons will please make them payable to the order of the telegraph office.
All letters for the business office of the telegraph 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 be entered until the money is received.
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It is a well established principle of law that a man must pay for what he has. Hence, whoever takes a paper from the office or from another directed to him or somebody else, must pay for it.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS.

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 communications as an evidence 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.:
T. W. Rainsford,
Allison Wishart,
W. A. Ferris,
Wm. Somerville.

MR. T. W. RAINSFORD, Travelling Agent for the Daily and Weekly Telegraph is now in Charlotte County. Subscribers are asked to pay their subscription to him when he calls.

THE FIELDING TARIFF.

The Sun tries to show the effect of the falsification of Fielding's tariff by stating that it was changed in its passage through parliament. Did the Sun ever hear of a tariff that was not subject to some change or alteration while it was being disposed of by parliament? There was a very famous tariff which Mr. Fielding brought in not very long before he was driven from office, which was so transformed by its passage through committee, that he must have had some difficulty in recognizing his own offspring. There were a few alterations made by Mr. Fielding for the purpose of making his tariff more equitable, and certainly this was a very proper proceeding on his part, and one for which he should receive due credit. But we have never heard that these alterations caused the Conservatives in the house of commons to support the measure, or that it abated their attacks upon it. The alterations which they made in regard to its effect applied as much to the amendments to the tariff as to the tariff itself. Instead of being ruinous and injurious to the manufacturers it gave Canada an era of prosperity such as it never experienced before.

LUBRICATING OIL.

The Sun seems to be of the opinion that it can win the elections by showing that Mr. Blair has been paying something more for lubricating oil for the Intercolonial Railway than would have been paid under contracts that were entered into by Mr. Haggart, his predecessor, in office, just before the elections. We do not think that the people of St. John or the people of New Brunswick are so much concerned in the price of lubricating oil as to make it a political issue of first-class importance, sinking all other issues. The facts connected with the oil contract were fully explained by Mr. Blair in his speech at Amherst, and they show clearly that whatever may be the nominal price of the oil now used as compared with that contracted for by the previous government, the actual cost of lubricating oil to the railway is less now than it was when Mr. Haggart was in office. The following extract from Mr. Blair's Amherst speech disposes of the charges against him and the government with respect to this oil contract.

"When he came into power he had made a contract with the Galena Oil Company. This he had done after inquiries of the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk, and a guarantee by the Galena Oil Company that the road would save ten per cent. in the oil bill. The result was that \$9,700 was saved in 1897. Then a 15 per cent. reduction was guaranteed and in 1898 \$11,172 was saved. And instead of a saving of 15

per cent. last year 38 per cent. was actually saved. This is in spite of the fact that the Galena oil cost more gallon for gallon than was paid for lubricating oil by the former administration. He submitted the following comparisons:

Cost of oil for Running per Thousand Miles.	1896.	1900.
Engine	\$3.72	\$2.72
Passenger car	80	20
Freight car	22	12

"This, Mr. Blair said, was one of the best transactions ever made by the Intercolonial Railway. There was no transaction he would like better to have investigated at once."
The Sun claims to have figures supplied by the Canadian Pacific Railway as to the cost of oil for running trains per thousand miles, but these figures were probably tampered in the Sun office, for it is not likely that the Canadian Pacific Railway would supply the Sun with the details of its private business for political purposes.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER'S IMPERIALISM.

Dr. B. Russell, M. P. for Halifax, contributes an article to the Toronto Globe on the views of Sir Charles Tupper, with regard to the policy of Canada towards the mother country. He finds that Sir Charles Tupper from the very beginning of his career has been opposed to the expenditure of any money by Canada, or by the provinces of Canada, in wars beyond the seas for the benefit of Great Britain. In a letter which Sir Charles Tupper, then Dr. Russell, wrote just on the eve of confederation, we find the following:

"Who would be mad enough to withdraw a pound from the treasury of British North America or a man from its population to fight beyond the seas with the probability that the first attempt of any power to humiliate England would be to invest these splendid possessions from her grasp and that all the resources of the colonies would be required to maintain the dignity of the empire by protecting their own soil from being despoiled by the enemies of England? British colonists recognize the same obligations to contribute both men and money to the defence of that portion of the empire in which they live as the inhabitants of these islands, and in all the colonies enjoying representative institutions they are locally discharging that duty."
Sir Charles Tupper continued to hold the views expressed above right down to the summer of 1899, and they were repeated so frequently that there can be no excuse for misunderstanding them. Sir Charles Tupper declared that Canada had done its duty to the empire and should not be called upon to contribute a penny to the general defence. His views on this subject were thus summarized by Mr. Black Croft in a monograph which he published. Referring to the course pursued by Sir Charles Tupper on the question of imperial defence, Mr. Crofton writes:

"In several speeches and lectures he advertised with much ability the services of Canada to the empire. He did not content himself, as some other equally sound Canadians and sound federalists have done, with urging that the expense of the Canadian Pacific railway, the militia, etc., should be reckoned as assets in determining Canada's contribution if she should decide on federation with the British Islands. He claimed that her contribution was complete. He wished Canada to occupy an equal in a hybrid federation, with preferential duties, with the right to make commercial treaties, with a mained kind of representation, but it must not cost a cent to Canada. He wanted some more 'get' and no more 'give.' His theory of imperial federation appealed to the cupidity of Canadians as the reciprocal theory of Howe and Grant and Parkin appealed to their justice and manliness."

It will be seen from the above that Sir Charles Tupper has always taken a low view of the obligations of Canada to the empire. In fact in respect to this matter he has proved himself to be a Hessian in spirit as well as in race. It was a part of the creed of the Hessians to take as much as possible and to give as little as possible and this seems to be the character of Sir Charles Tupper. Yet this man whose record in regard to all questions affecting the interests of Great Britain and the colonies is so shady, to say the least, has now the impudence to come forward and claim to be the greatest of imperialists and to censure Sir Wilfrid Laurier because the first Canadian contingent was not dispatched as quickly as he, the Hessian baronet, thinks it ought to have been sent.

FRENCH CONSERVATIVE OPINION.

While the Tories in this part of Canada are attacking Sir Wilfrid Laurier for not being sufficiently British, French Conservative papers are attacking him for being too French. The following is from an article which appeared in a French newspaper published at Three Rivers, Le Trifurcien. This exponent of Conservative opinions says:

"They (the Laurier ministry) have sacrificed our religious rights to Greenway, and have given up our flag to Chamberlain. For the moment it is useless to lose ourselves in lamentations and vain remonstrances; it is of importance rather to make sure of the downfall of the traitors who have dared to deliver the keys of the national edifice to the rapacious Chamberlain. The French-Canadian people manifestly experience disgust for the imperial policy of Laurier and of the other Britishers, and the unanimity of sentiment on this subject in the province of Quebec cannot be honestly doubted. We have been pacified in spite of ourselves, to the very bottom, and it is only those whom party spirit blinds who can persist in not seeing the danger which threatens our nationality."

If the above appeared in a French Liberal paper what a howl the Tories would make over it, but as it appears in a Tory sheet, they are judiciously silent. Yet the effect of running two policies at the same time, one for the province of Quebec and the other for the rest of Canada must

and in the end the Tory party. Even Sir Charles Tupper, skilful acrobat as he is, cannot ride two horses at once and the result will be that he will be split between them.

CHINA.

The Washington correspondent of the Associated Press is giving us lots of information in regard to the attitude of the United States towards China, but the sum total of it does not appear to amount to much or to throw a great deal of light on the Chinese question. The government at Washington must now be convinced that it was altogether too hasty in accepting the proposal of Russia to abandon Peking and leave the settlement of the Chinese difficulties to Li Hung Chang, that voracious politician who has figured so largely in Chinese affairs for some years past. As is no one can say that Li Hung Chang is in the confidence of whatever government remains in China, or that he has any authority to settle the matters in dispute between his country and the great powers. The idea of trusting everything to him certainly shows a remarkable degree of confidence on the part of Russia and the United States. Since the American government indicated its intention of withdrawing its troops from Peking, they seem to have become conscious of the fact that such a withdrawal at the behest of Russia, and without any guarantee for the future, would be a very weak proceeding, and one well calculated to lower American prestige on the continent of Asia. It is true that the Associated Press man tells us that the troops are to be sent to some fertile spot in the Philippines, within easy reach of China, and after they have become thoroughly regenerated in that health-giving climate, they will be ready to go back to China, which they can reach in a week from the time that orders are given to them to embark. All this sounds so absurd that it may be put down as a work of the imagination, and as a proof that the Associated Press man knows nothing whatever of the intentions of the American government with respect to China. What did the American troops go to Peking for? To force its hands on the Chinese government to the Chinese authorities, and to exact compensation for the damage done to American property by the action of China, or perhaps it would be better said, for the lack of action in negotiating to protect American property in China. The government of the United States does not contemplate retreating from the Chinese trade, in fact it expects to obtain more Chinese trade than it now has, and yet it is seriously proposed by the government at Washington to settle out of Peking before anything has been accomplished in the way of settling the questions pending with China. No one believes that if there was not an election on such a policy would be thought of for a moment. But even as it is, and with the fear of Mr. Bryan before their eyes, it would certainly be a very extraordinary move on the part of the government of President McKinley to abandon all American interests in China to their fate, and leave its merchants and traders to the protection of the other powers. The New York Journal of Commerce, which is a high authority on the commercial interests of the United States, vigorously condemns the proposal to withdraw the American troops from China.

A FALSE PROPHECY.

Sir Charles Tupper is making some modest claims in regard to the result of the general election, but they are nothing in comparison with what he made in 1896. Speaking at Sydney, C. B., on the eve of the last general election, Sir Charles Tupper said:

"I am neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet, but I make the statement here and now, and I want to be judged for all future time by it, and never believed again unless it turns out to be true that the great Liberal-Conservative party will be returned triumphantly with a greater majority than they have now."

The government of which Sir Charles Tupper was the leader had a majority of about 40 at the time he made this prediction. The result of the elections in 1896 was to give the Liberals a majority of 34, which has since been increased by elections to about 50. Sir Charles Tupper was therefore astray in his calculations to the extent of 70 votes, and taking him at his word and judging him for all future time by his predictions in 1896 we can only come to the conclusion that his estimates are wholly worthless. Sir Charles never said a truer thing than when he remarked on the hustings at Sydney, in 1896, that he was not a prophet or the son of a prophet, yet now that he is defining his position the Nova Scotia baronet at once began to prophesy, and to declare that the Conservatives were about to win a sweeping victory at the coming elections, and that they would be returned to power by a larger majority than they had in the house which was elected in 1891. Sir Charles, nothing daunted by his failure to judge of the feelings of the people of 1896, has been continually prophesying ever since, and always with the result that his predictions have proved to be false. Sir Richard Cartwright in his recent speech took occasion to sum up some of Sir Charles Tupper's predictions in a terse fashion, and in a manner peculiarly his own. For the benefit of those who still have some faith in Sir Charles Tupper we quote what Sir Richard Cartwright said:

"I do not take any very great amount of stock in the vapourings of my ancient friend Sir Charles Tupper. I notice that that worthy gentleman at this present moment is coming about the country, de-

claring, as he has many a time done before, that the issue is a foregone conclusion, that when the people see Sir Charles Tupper they will return to their ancient love and the Conservative regime shall once more flourish in the land. Well, gentlemen, those of us who knew him in old times, know very well what amount of value is to be attached to Sir Charles' utterances. I remember perfectly well in 1896 that Sir Charles declared in equally stentorian tones that his election by an overwhelming majority was a certainty throughout the Dominion. I remember well in 1897 that Sir Charles descended upon the province of Nova Scotia and declared that the annihilation of the Liberal government in that province was a foregone conclusion, particularly since they had been deprived of the services of my esteemed friend, Mr. Fielding, as premier; and I remember very well how, when the day of reckoning came, the Conservative party, out of 20 local members, returned three. I remember in the same year, or a few months later, that Sir Charles, backed this time by that notable prophet, Mr. George E. Foster, declared that the Conservatives were about to descend in their might upon the province of New Brunswick, and sweep the Liberal government, as he called it, into a few weeks later, that out of 46 representatives in New Brunswick, the opposition succeeded in returning five. I remember very well how a little later they were going to sweep Quebec, and unless I am very greatly deceived, my friend, Mr. Marchand, was returned by a considerably larger majority than heretofore."

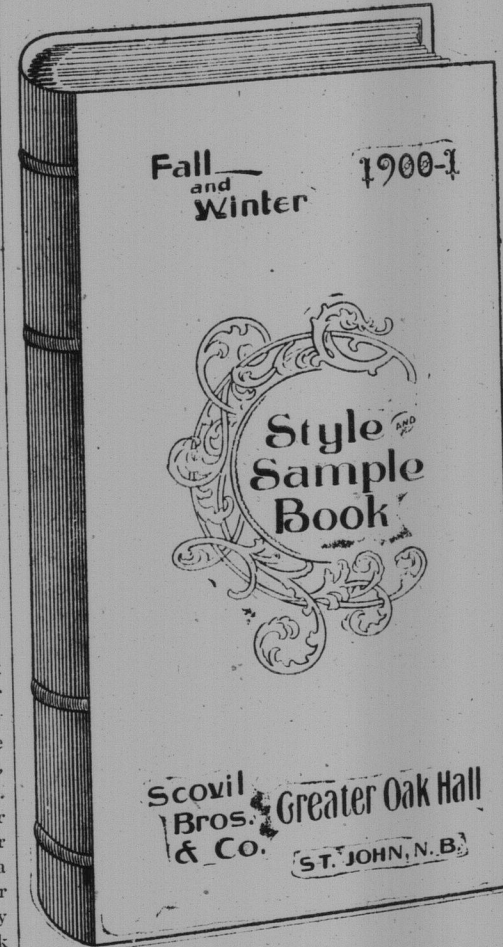
After so many failures in prophesying one would suppose that Sir Charles Tupper would become discouraged and would cease so unprofitable a business which brings him neither honor nor reputation. However, the people of Canada have learned to understand the value of Sir Charles Tupper's predictions and they now pay no attention whatever to them.

THE PEOPLE WILL CHOOSE.

Can a human being, Conservative or Liberal, in this province, give a good reason why the people of New Brunswick or the people of St. John should prefer Mr. George E. Foster to the Hon. Andrew G. Blair? If they are to measure these men by their ability or by their character, what ground is there for thinking that Mr. Foster has any superiority to Mr. Blair in either of these respects? Mr. Blair is an eminent lawyer, who has been a member of the bar since he was a young man, and he has won his way up by study, application and hard work. He stands at the very top of his profession, not only officially, but actually for his knowledge of law and his skill in the management of cases. Certainly a man who has mastered his profession and attained the highest position in it, must have some qualities which should command respect and mark him as fit to conduct important business. How is it with Mr. Foster? He became a professor in a small college and served for a short time in that capacity, but for reasons best known to himself he abandoned his profession and became an itinerant temperance lecturer. Since then he has had no other employment and now he is in public life merely as a professional politician. He has no means of living except what he derives from politics or from any inducements he may have as a result of his earnings. He has no public opinion. We think that a man like Mr. Blair who is not at all dependent on politics for his living, is in a better position to work for his country than one who like Mr. Foster has made politics a profession. If Mr. Foster was a man of independent means it might be otherwise, but as things are he must be looked upon in the light of a person who has to obtain his living from the public.

Turning from the personal of the two men to their policy with respect to New Brunswick, in what respect has Mr. Foster displayed his superiority to Mr. Blair? It is impossible for any community to ignore the benefits which it derives from the government, because in this country most communities require some government as an instance to attain their full development. It is well known that during the twelve years that Mr. Foster was in power he practically did nothing for New Brunswick. His policy was to let the city of St. John take care of itself. He thought of it otherwise than with feelings of indignation. St. John, while Mr. Foster was in office, was told to stand aside to give place to other cities, and our claims to be one of the winter ports of Canada were constantly ridiculed. This was the feeling of Mr. Foster and this was the feeling of the Conservative party. Indeed, men like Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Haggart still give utterances to such sentiments, and declare that it is ridiculous for St. John to expect to be one of the winter ports of the Intercolonial railway. While Mr. Foster was in power New Brunswick got nothing, and St. John received nothing but in a nut. But with Mr. Blair's advent to power came a change. He at once made the Intercolonial, what it was originally destined to be, a great national highway. He extended it to Montreal so that it would be able to tap those sources of supply which would give it a large business in winter. He built at St. John wharves and a splendid elevator, by means of which large quantities of grain will be exported every winter from this port. He provided this port with suitable quarantine buildings. He gave the assistance of the Dominion government towards the dredging of the shipping berths which were being constructed by the city on the west side, and in every way did his utmost to advance the interests of this city and province. Would it not be a ridiculous and unreasonable thing to expect the people of St. John to turn aside from a friend like Mr. Blair, and to follow a man like Mr. Foster who has proved himself either unfriendly or wholly indifferent to their interests? The matter is too plain to re-

NEW FALL STYLE
AND SAMPLE BOOK
OF
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.



The accompanying cut is an exact reproduction of the outward appearance of our fall style and sample book.

Our efforts to place before the buying public a medium by which they could make their purchases as satisfactorily at their homes as though they attended our store in person, have been met with such success and approval that we have decided to continue to issue such another sample book. The one for fall is now ready for mailing and contains samples of

180 Different Kinds of Cloths, and gives pictured illustrations of the different styles of Clothes worn. In the present book we are showing samples of 20 different lines of trousers alone. Mailed to any address for asking.

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St. John, N. B.

THE BRITISH PEOPLE AND OUR ELECTIONS.

The British people are looking with a considerable amount of interest on the political campaign which is now going on in Canada, and the result of the election will probably fix their views with regard to the attachment of the Dominion to the British Empire. The British people are looking with a considerable amount of interest on the political campaign which is now going on in Canada, and the result of the election will probably fix their views with regard to the attachment of the Dominion to the British Empire. The British people are looking with a considerable amount of interest on the political campaign which is now going on in Canada, and the result of the election will probably fix their views with regard to the attachment of the Dominion to the British Empire.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER'S ANTI-BRITISH POLICY.

Sir Charles Tupper, in his last Montreal speech, again resorted to Hessian tactics, and endeavored to stimulate anti-British feeling by drawing a monstrously exaggerated picture of the amount that Canada would have to pay in the event of the Dominion becoming a part of a federated British Empire. Referring to the matter he said:

"I say this is a policy that will not be supported by the intelligent men who understand the subject. It means that if it is carried into effect, our laws will no longer be made at Ottawa, but at St. Stephen's, in London. It means that this great Dominion, having reached a height of grandeur of which every Canadian is proud, that this great free country, so long governed by a parliament sitting in London, which would have the right to make the laws, would be reduced to a mere puppet state, and that the army and navy expenditure alone would this year amount to \$40,000,000, but I was not a prophet, or I would have doubted that amount, for we now know that this year the expenditure of Great Britain on the army and navy alone will total up to nearly £100,000,000 sterling. The expenditure of the United Kingdom last year was £100,000,000 sterling, and Scotland, with a much smaller population than Canada, paid nearly £14,000,000 sterling as the contribution to the taxes of the empire. If Sir Wilfrid Laurier can find a man with a head on his shoulders, in his own ranks, or anywhere else, who will support a policy of that kind, I would like him to put him in a glass case and have him exhibited. Why, it is too monstrous to believe."

Loyalist and not a Hessian, Sir Charles Tupper knows very well that there has never been a proposal such as he unsparingly condemns in regard to the expenditure by Canada of such a large sum as part of a federated British Empire. There has never been a proposal that our laws should be made at St. Stephen and not at Ottawa. It is the essence of a federation that each portion of the federation should make its own laws, leaving general laws to be arranged by a central congress or parliament. A federation of the colonies with the empire would not necessarily mean the making of any special laws applicable to them all. It would simply emphasize the fact that they were united, and that the colonies had a right to be consulted with respect to any policy which was likely to lead to war or to affect the interests of the empire at large. At the present time we may be dragged into a war without the slightest ability on our part to prevent it, and we may suffer all the pains and penalties of such a contest without having any part in bringing it about. Would it not be better if the colonies had something to say with regard to these imperial wars, even if they should pay a somewhat higher price for imperial defence than they do at present. The leader of the Conservative party knows that his policy is one that cannot be maintained permanently, and that it must ultimately lead to the separation of Canada from the empire. That no doubt is what he desires. But we do not believe that it is the desire of any considerable portion of the Conservative party or of any large section of any party in the Dominion of Canada.

THE CONSERVATIVE APATHY.

An impartial observer of political conditions in Canada cannot fail to be struck by the apathy prevailing in the ranks of the Conservative party. It is particularly striking and suggestive because of the contrast with the spirited enthusiasm of the party in former campaigns. In its palmy days it went into a contest with undiminished confidence in itself, and supreme disdain for its opponents. Its supporters were on easy terms of genial fellowship with each other, and took a lively and unaffected interest in one another's welfare. The sincere devotion of many of its most active spirits to the principles of the party, and their gratitude to those who had prominently assisted in securing the party's success, led them to insist upon a lavish distribution of party patronage, regardless of public interests. The result was that party organization was carried to a high point of perfection, and could be depended upon to make a splendid display of enthusiasm, and to carry on an effective campaign. These conditions are unmistakably absent today. Former workers for the party who were