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NO. 88.

IT WOULD MEAN
DEARER BREAD,

Says Harcourt, if Chamberlain's Preferential Scheme is Adopted.

CANADA'S NEW POLICY.

Plan is to Take the Immigration Work Away from the High Commissioner, and Make His Work in the Future Only Diplomatic.

Montreal, July 16 (Special)—A special London cable says: "Sir Wm. Harcourt has another letter in the Times, showing that the wheat duty increased the price of wheat in France and Germany even more than the amount of the duty. He therefore argued that a duty would have the same effect in England. When indulgence in Canada's wheat," he says, "implies a penalty on the British wheat, the Britisher shows common sense in denouncing, especially, as he has been the burden of the empire."

"Sir Wm. Harcourt holds that the obligations that the Canadian demand for a preference as the price of the dominion's loyalty is a complete misconception, unjust to the government of Canada. He adds: 'Chamberlain's scheme cannot be accepted by those having regard to the elementary principles of equal justice. Anglo-Canadians are expecting early developments in the Canadian government's commercial policy. It is understood here that the Canadian parliament twice voted large sums for Canadian commercial agencies here and only a small part has yet been expended. The government's idea is to create an elaborate commercial branch, under the nominal control of the high commissioner, but actually acting directly on instructions from Ottawa, as the emigration branch now is. The position of the high commissioner will thus become synonymous with that of the American ambassador here, namely, being concerned almost alone with diplomatic matters.'

RUSSIA SNUBS THE UNITED STATES.

Sends Notice to Uncle Sam That It Won't Receive Its Jewish Petition.

Washington, July 16—It was learned tonight that the state department had received a reply from Russia stating that it neither would receive nor consider the matter of the Jewish petition on the subject of Kishineff incident.

"This information came in the form of a telegram from Mr. Riddle, the American charge at St. Petersburg, to whom was committed the delicate task of inquiring of the Russian government as to its attitude with respect to the presentation of the petition. It is believed that this will end the matter and that no further steps will be taken by this government to bring the views of the petitioners to the attention of Russia, although as yet no consideration has been given by the president to the course to be pursued in the light of Russia's response to our inquiry.

The reply that Russia would make to all suggestions on the subject of the Kishineff massacre was forwarded by the Associated Press some weeks ago when in an authorized statement the press was definitely informed that Russia regarded the affair as an internal matter as to which she in the exercise of her own sovereignty must refuse to receive suggestions from any other government or source.

JR LIVES LOST IN SANITARIUM FIRE.

Bonner Springs, Kansas, July 16—Four persons lost their lives in a fire which destroyed Bonner Springs sanitarium at Bonner Springs (Kansas), nineteen miles west of Kansas City, today. The dead are: Captain J. A. McClure, Junction City (Kansas), a former attorney for the Union Pacific railroad.

Miss Jamie Campbell, patient, Iola (Kansas). Mrs. A. A. Cooke, patient, Lawrence (Kansas). Dr. A. E. Rogers, steward.

Dr. Rogers lost his life in an attempt to save a woman patient. There were thirty inmates of the building, but all escaped except the four above named.

The damage to the building was only \$20,000.

FIELDING WILL BE ACTING MINISTER OF RAILWAYS.

Ottawa, July 16 (Special)—Hon. Mr. Fielding will be acting minister of railways.

Messrs. Fitzpatrick, Fielding and Mulock met Messrs. Hays, Wainwright and Biggar, the G. T. Railway solicitor, to talk over the agreement between the government and the company.

WILL CONTINUE TO SELL PIG IRON.

No Truth in the Rumor That Dominion Steel Co. Will Use All Their Product.

ACQUITTED OF ABDUCTION.

Willard, the Sydney Man, Arrested at Moncton on Above Charge, Not Guilty, But Held on Another—Better Steamship Service Between Sydney and Boston.

Sydney, N. S., July 16 (Special)—F. J. Daggett, of the Plant steamship line, was in Sydney today. In conversation with your correspondent Mr. Daggett said that his company propose to devote considerable attention to the tourist travel next summer. They will make direct communication between Boston and Sydney during the summer months. The company also propose to put a steamer on the Bras D'Or lakes to connect with the company's steamer at Port Harlebury. Efforts will be made to induce capitalists to build summer hotels at Sydney, Baddeck, Weymouth and St. Peters. The three largest places are well known summer resorts on the Bras D'Or lakes. Mr. Daggett left today for Newfoundland. When there he will consider the advisability of his company running a steamer to Newfoundland.

The officials of the Dominion Iron & Steel Co. deny the statement attributed to George A. Drummond, of Montreal, which has appeared in a number of papers, to the effect that it is the intention of the company to discontinue, as soon as the present contracts expire, selling billets to American manufacturers and will stop selling pig iron altogether. The entire output of raw material will be converted into steel and afterwards manufactured into finished products.

The Dominion Iron & Steel Co. do not intend to stop selling pig iron. That the blast furnace capacity is larger than the capacity of open hearth, therefore they will always be able to manufacture and sell foundry pig iron to Canadian customers. It is true the company will put its steel into finished products, but they will take care to have enough to supply the demand from Canadian mills.

W. H. Willard, the Sydney man, was arrested in Moncton a few days ago, on a charge of abducting Mr. McCarty. He was tried before Judge Dodd today, under the speedy trial act and acquitted. He is held now on a charge of abduction.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY IN LYNN YESTERDAY.

Owen Moshier Shoots His Wife Dead and Then Puts an End to Himself.

Lynn, Mass., July 16—Owen Moshier, aged 30, tonight shot and killed his wife, Georgianna, 23 years of age, and then killed himself. No one was present at the time of the shooting and the occurrences immediately preceding the shooting are unknown. Moshier and his wife had been married four years and had lived together in various places until this week, when they separated. Yesterday Mrs. Moshier called at the room of Annie Mack, a friend of hers, in the lodging house of Mrs. Celia Dowry, 16 Irons street, told her she had left her husband and asked permission to stay there over night. She remained there over night and was left alone in the room this evening when Miss Mack went out about 8 o'clock.

Miss Mack returned home about 11 o'clock, opened the door of her room, and in the dark stumbled over the body of Moshier, while further in the room lay the body of Mrs. Moshier. Two bullets had been sent through her brain, while a third had been fired through Moshier's right temple. Both had apparently been dead for some time. By Moshier's side lay a 32-calibre six-shooter, three chambers of which were empty.

"The people in the house remember hearing something like the explosion of fireworks shortly after 8 o'clock, but thinking it was in the street, gave the matter no further thought. It is supposed that Moshier, becoming aware of his wife's whereabouts, followed her to the house and shot her, after a futile attempt to effect a reconciliation.

Moshier is said to be from Kentucky. His mother resides in Cliftondale.

BRITAIN ASKS UNITED STATES TO EXPLAIN.

The Annexation of Seven Islands Off the Coast of Borneo by Uncle Sam May Cause a Rumpus.

London, July 17—According to the Daily Chronicle the action of America in annexing the islands off Borneo raises an exceedingly delicate situation, and the British foreign office has asked Washington for an explanation.

HON. MR. BLAIR STATES HIS POSITION AND WHY HE RESIGNED.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Made a Brief Statement to the House—Late Minister of Railways' Chief Reason for Leaving the Cabinet Was That He Was Opposed to Paralleling the Intercolonial.

Ottawa, July 16 (Special)—The galleries of the house of commons were crowded today to hear the explanations of the prime minister and Hon. A. G. Blair in regard to the retirement of the minister of railways from the cabinet.

All available space was taken up, indeed there was not an occasion for many years when so many were present. A large number were ladies.

The explanation and speech of the premier as well as the reply and letters of Hon. Mr. Blair were all statesmanlike in their tone and character. When Mr. Blair sat down he was cheered by both sides of the house.

Sir Wilfrid's Explanation.

On the orders of the day being called, the premier arose to make the ministerial explanation concerning the resignation of Hon. Mr. Blair and spoke as follows: "It is my duty to give to the house the explanation to which it is entitled, concerning the resignation of my honorable colleague, the member for the city of St. John (N. B.) (Hon. Mr. Blair), as a member of the cabinet and minister of railways."

In view of the rapid development of the country, of the flood of immigration into the fertile section west of Lake Superior, and of the industrial movement in the other provinces, the government has come to the conclusion that a new transcontinental railway between the east and the west of the Pacific ocean has become a necessity. To this view the honorable member has always expressed his assent, and he has been in the cabinet and his colleagues as to the mode of construction and operation.

No final plan has yet been adopted, though a basis has been reached for the construction of a line to be built and owned by the government through a commission, but to be operated by a company under special provisions to make it a common highway to all railway companies from Moncton to Winnipeg, and for the construction of a line to be built and owned by the Pacific coast of the government at Port Simpson.

To this plan the honorable minister has two objections:

1. To the construction of the above mentioned line lying between Moncton and Quebec, he being of the opinion that such a line would parallel the I. C. R., an opinion from which we entirely dissent.

2. To the immediate construction of the section between Quebec and the Pacific coast, and to the suggested mode of construction. In consequence of this difference of opinion between his colleagues and himself, the honorable minister on the 10th inst. tendered his resignation to the prime minister. Conferences then took place between the prime minister and the honorable member, and finally, on the 14th, his resignation was accepted. The prime minister, while expressing his regret at the resignation of the honorable member, and the other members of the administration his great regret at the severance from the cabinet of an able colleague, he being of the opinion that such a member, upon all questions of public policy, except this one, is in accord with the government.

Hon. A. G. Blair Replies.

Hon. Mr. Blair—Mr. Speaker, the right honorable, the prime minister, having made a statement of explanation referring to my withdrawal from the cabinet, it is a privilege, and I think it becomes my duty to make a statement, as the retiring minister, in my own behalf.

I am not ungrateful, Mr. Speaker, that the step which I have taken is one of the gravest possible character. I regard as any gentleman on this side of the house can regard, the severing of the ties which have existed between myself and my colleagues since my entry into the administration. I can well realize that the effect of the cabinet changes at this moment will not only tend to delay and protract the business of an already very protracted session but will occasion very much embarrassment to the party and will be a source of anxiety to the prime minister himself, a thing which above all, I would gladly avoid.

The step which I have taken, sir, can only be justified in respect of my duty to my constituency, of my duty to the party, of my duty to the house, and of my duty to the country, upon the clearest, plainest, and strongest grounds, and, sir, I think I will be justified in the judgment.

My objections I may state briefly; not all of them. I will not enter on the subject at present with any degree of particularity, reserving what I have to say upon it for a later period when it can be more properly and more sufficiently discussed. My objections were of this character: I objected to the government constructing another government road from Lewis to Moncton. I objected to it because it paralleled the I. C. R. We, in the province of New Brunswick, are not asking for it, unless there are some who want to see the money spent, though that class of people are not numerous. I do not think I will influence largely the action of the government or the legislation of this parliament.

In Favor of Another Transcontinental Road.

Another objection was that we were proceeding with undue haste. I have no objection to it, but I am not in favor of the construction of another transcontinental line as any other member of this parliament, but I am not in favor of running it or putting into the construction of a transcontinental line from Quebec through an unknown country (Continued on page 2.)

of every member of this house, when I say that such a course on my part must have been taken by impulses of the gravest character.

No minister filling a distinguished position in the cabinet would hastily and lightly cast aside his position, the influence and the advantage which it legitimately carries with it and all that the change implies. I, for myself personally, have endeavored while I have filled this office to discharge its duties in a manner which would not only be an advantage to the party with whom I have been associated, which would not only redound to my own individual credit, but which would be of benefit to the country as a whole, and, sir, I have not spared time nor labor to achieve those results. (Hear, hear.)

His Action Not Lightly Taken.

Believe me, Mr. Speaker, these steps which I have felt called upon to take, I have taken in no light or frivolous way. I have acted in no spirit of caprice, although I find the statement generally made that I have not acted because of any slight or for any small sized feeling of such a character. I have left the administration for reasons which I am bound to state to the house, and which have largely represented in this connection, the good opinion I desire to stand well, my convictions which I represent in this house, and my province which I have largely represented in this connection; I trust that when I state my reasons, I will be able to satisfy them that whether I have erred or otherwise, I have as all events sought in this my action, to do what I believed to be my duty.

I do not know, nor do I suspect, any member of the council from which I have been retired, of having treated me in any such manner, but if there was any evidence required as to opinions which I held and as to my feelings towards the minister of the interior, if I may at this moment be allowed to appeal to the fact that when during his absence he was assailed in a manner which I thought was unfair, my voice was raised, but I trust there is nobody who though my voice may have been, (Cheer.)

Cause of His Resignation.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the sole and only cause which has led me to take this regrettable step, and I own it frankly to the house that it is regrettable to me as I know that it must be regrettable to my friends not only here but in my own province, the only cause which has led me to take this regrettable step is because I have been unable to justify to my mind, to my own conscience and to my own duty to my province, my support of the proposal which the government has decided upon making to this house and asking the legislature to pass with respect to the project known as the G. T. P. R.

It will naturally occur to minds of members of both sides of the house that it is matter of extreme difficulty for me to enter upon a discussion of the question, and if I were otherwise disposed to do so, I am unable to do it for the very reason that I feel that the project is not before this house at the present time, nor do I know from the remark which was made by the right honorable the prime minister, when he read his statement, of the form in which this much I do know, that the chief troubles which I feel the government must necessarily experience if it forced on the project, have been adhered to from the statement my right honorable friend has made.

Objections to the G. T. P. Project.

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POPE'S CONDITION IS NOT SO GOOD.

Pontiff Has Great Difficulty in Breathing and Another Operation Likely.

ONLY ONE VISITOR.

Cardinal Rampolla the Only One Allowed in the Sick Room Thursday, and He Will Administer Papal Affairs During the Pope's Illness.

Rome, July 17—The Pope's condition this morning is even less satisfactory than yesterday morning and he suffered from much uneasiness and difficulty in breathing until relieved to some extent by an injection of caffeine. The new crisis in the Pope's condition presented itself yesterday when the doctors were confronted on the one hand with the apparent imperative necessity of another operation and on the other hand with the danger that such an operation in the patient's present debilitated condition might prove fatal. This dilemma was canvassed by Dr. Lippioni and Dr. Mazzoni throughout the day. At their earlier conference there was some prospect that the operation might not be performed and the doctors left the sick room without arriving at a definite determination as to when it would take place. They expressed the belief, however, that a delay until today would serve a useful purpose in permitting a large extraction of serum in case the operation was undertaken.

Meanwhile the Pope continued in a state of great depression. Thanks to a fairly good afternoon's sleep, the physicians were able to issue a bulletin at 7.30 p. m. showing that there had been no vital change in the normal progress of the disease, though the same serious rapidity of respiration was as noticed in the morning and the latter became that one of those present in the sick room described the Pontiff as literally panting for his life's breath.

Later the Pope was sufficiently at ease to receive Cardinal Rampolla and his holiness conferred upon him the enlarged authority made necessary by the present illness for the executive administration of papal affairs. It is understood that the result of this action will probably be the speedy appointment of a successor to Mgr. Volpini as secretary of the consistorial congregation.

Rome, July 16, 10 p. m.—The doctors after a careful examination of the patient, have decided to postpone another operation as the pleuritic liquid is apparently stationary. The Pope's general condition is unchanged.

Rome, July 17, 12.30 a. m.—The condition of the Pope unchanged. All is quiet at the Vatican.

Rome, July 17, 1.05 a. m.—The Pope is greatly disturbed by the difficulty of breathing and it is understood that the minister of the interior, Mgr. Lippioni, has again had recourse with beneficial effects to an injection of caffeine which has not been used for some days because of the Pope's diastolic to it.

Rome, July 16.—A telegram from the Associated Press having been forwarded to Cardinal Rampolla, informing him that on Sunday, July 12, prayers were offered in Protestant churches in the United States for the recovery of Pope Leo, the cardinal has replied through the following letter from the secretaryship of state of his holiness:—"The very great desire always felt by his holiness for the reunion of the distant churches will certainly render with his demonstration of the interest of the American Protestant churches most acceptable."

"With true sentiment of esteem, I remain, 'Your devoted servant, 'GIAOMO DELLA CHIESA, 'Substitute Secretary of State."

Rome, July 16.—The Pope was much pleased when Cardinal Rampolla informed him of the universal manifestation of sympathy towards his holiness, coming from all, even from non-Catholics.

The tenacity of Pope Leo is most admirable, not only in his organism, but even in his feeling. The best example thereof is perhaps the continual proofs of confidence that his holiness bestows on Cardinal Rampolla, who, after faithfully serving the Pope for sixteen years, is now being made the subject of most bitter attacks, especially during the last period, because of the Franco-Philippian attitude of the papacy. The Pontiff seems to have had an intuition that while he lies with one foot in the grave Cardinal Rampolla's adversities are beginning to take advantage of his tottering power to pull down the idol which until yesterday they worshipped, so his holiness leaves nothing unattempted to show the world up to the last moment how much he trusts his secretary of state. No one was admitted to the sick room today except the cardinal secretary of state who was only allowed in on the repeated request of Pope Leo and extended the power his eminence already exercised because of his position and authorized him to take measures which in ordinary times would necessitate the direct intervention of the Pontiff, "in recognition of his personal devotion to the Pontiff and the services he had rendered to the church."

THE SHAMROCKS IN A 40 MILE RACE.

Challenger Defeats Her Trial Horse by Six and One Half Minutes.

THE BOAT'S GREAT SPEED.

She Outpoints Her Competitor and, After 45 Minutes Sailing on That Course, Beat Her Over Half a Mile—Race Was Leeward and Windward.

Atlantic Highlands, N. J., July 16.—After a forty mile leeward and windward race off Sandy Hook lighthouse today Shamrock III led her trial horse to the finish line by six minutes and thirty seconds and won by only fifteen seconds less. In the first half of the race the cup seeker dropped Shamrock I at the rate of fifteen seconds and more to the mile, but in the second run off shore to the outer mark the old boat was the first to catch a new breeze which set her off at a pace that allowed nearly three minutes of the challenger's lead. It was a clear fluke, which, as usual in a run before the wind, favored the stern boat. Shamrock III had beaten the first run to leeward, so that the challenger must have lost about five minutes by the fluke. In all she covered twenty miles of windward work seven minutes and 48 seconds faster than the entire race.

The course was a run under spinners ten miles dead to leeward east southeast from Sandy Hook lighthouse to the tag Cruiser and a beat back to the starting line twice around.

From a nine knot breeze at the start the wind dropped to three knots at the finish but held west-northwest all day. After a pretty bit of jockeying the boats slipped across a line between the lighthouse and the Clin, breaking out to spinners as they got away. The starting time was—Shamrock III, 11.29.18; Shamrock I, 11.30.23.

The challenger immediately began to show her heels to the old boat and kept drawing away until the start, where she led the new by more than two minutes. The new boat's superior speed was more manifest as soon as she fastened in two long legs for the windward. She pointed no higher than the other, for Captain Boris was nipping Shamrock I, but he was not fast enough to keep her ahead of the old boat and after forty-five minutes sailing on that course, he was two long legs and a mile to leeward. It was a fine bit of work and showed Sir Thomas' new cup seeker has the speed when pushed to her limit.

Half way off to the turn Shamrock I had held her position when her big spinner rounded out hard with a new breeze and she forgot up into the wake of the leader in alarming fashion and at one time threatened to cut off her lead entirely. Turning the outer mark, she was only two long legs and a mile to leeward. No sooner had Captain Wiggins tiffed in the sheets of Shamrock III than she began to show what a splendid boat she is going to windward. Fighting higher and footing equally fast, she drew quickly out to windward of the old boat and after forty-five minutes sailing on that course, she was a mile and a half to leeward. It was a fine bit of work and showed Sir Thomas' new cup seeker has the speed when pushed to her limit.

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ENGLAND WINS MCKINNON CUP.

Canada Comes Second, Eighteen Points Behind; Australia Third.

Balesy, Eng., July 16—The Mackinnon Challenge Cup, open to teams of 12 from England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales and the colonies of Great Britain was won today by the English team with a score of 1,408. Canada was second with a score of 1,120. Australia was third and Scotland fourth. The distances were 800,000 and 1,000 yards.

BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTIONS OCT. 31.

Vancouver, July 16 (Special)—A special issue of the official Gazette today announces nominations for the provincial elections will be held October 15, and the elections October 31.

TWELVE CHINAMEN KILLED IN B. C. MINE EXPLOSION.

Victoria, B. C., July 16 (Special)—There was an explosion in the Cumberland coal mine No. 6 last night. Owing to a strike only Chinese were in the mine, and of these 12 were killed and seven injured.