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Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 18, 1902.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE DISSENTS.

At the opening of the Circuit Court at St. Andrews his honor the chief justice, in his remarks on the Higgins murder trial, took issue with Judge Hanington who said recently that crime was rampant in this province. Judge Hanington, in sentencing a woman for poisoning her husband, referred to the prevalence of crime in New Brunswick, citing the Doherty murder, and attributed the state of affairs which he described, to the absence of religious instruction in the schools. He says, in the first place, that crime is not rampant in the province and in this The Telegraph agrees with him. Indeed this newspaper pointed out, at the time Higgins was found guilty, that there was no occasion to speak hopefully of conditions here, as some showed a tendency to do.

Continuing, the chief justice declares that St. John is well governed and law-abiding; and law-abiding it certainly is. His opinion is that religion should be taught in the churches and Sunday schools and at the same time, and he intimates that the absence of religious instruction in the schools is not responsible for the doings of the tan-yard gang, an opinion in which most citizens will concur.

The remarks of the chief justice, delivered as they were, under circumstances similar to those under which Judge Hanington spoke, will be regarded as a direct reply to that jurist, who is also a figure of importance in religious circles, and if we know anything of his regard for the value of his own estimate of things, it is unlikely that the reply will go unchallenged.

THE BOER DELEGATES ARE SENSIBLE

The tone of the Boer delegates, who reached St. John yesterday, is a healthy one, and marks them as sensible men. They realize that the war is over, which is more than can be said of the Boer generals who have been touring Europe.

One of the delegates assures The Telegraph that the burghers in South Africa as a whole are ready to settle down and go to work to restore to their country the prosperity of which the unhappy conflict deprived it. This is the right view. Britain has been unanimous and though the Boer generals may foolishly continue to attempt to stir up the English by seeking European recognition and sympathy, their brethren at home know such attempts are idle and ill-advised.

When the men who are now inspecting Canada lecture on their trip in South Africa much good must result if they speak there as fairly as they have here. Aside from the usefulness of their visit, their views on Canada, which are given in another column, are of unusual interest. But while the delegates act and talk like most sensible men, some noise in Europe, appear to have forgotten the very important fact that the war is over.

POLITICS IN THE STRIKE.

The recent attack of some of the New York newspapers upon Governor Odell and the Republican Senators who attempted to force the hands of the coal operators has cleared the air somewhat, and shown the people how much politics had to do with the strike.

It is recalled that the settlement of the coal strike of 1900, which was a presidential year, was due in no small measure to the influence Senator Hanna brought to bear. He said a prolongation of the labor

troubles would militate against the success of McKinley, and the operators, persuaded by him, conceded to the strikers nearly everything they demanded. It is now asserted that the leaders of the miners, in starting the present strike, believed similar political influences would prove effective with the operators, and that the strikers would win because influential politicians could and would induce their opponents to weaken.

But in this instance they reckoned without their host. President Baer told Odell plainly that politicians, as such, must keep their hands off. And even in consenting to refer the matter at issue to a commission the operators adhered to their determination not to recognize Mitchell or the union.

President Roosevelt has done much to lift the question above party politics, which never should have entered into it. He realized that he could not move the operators from their stout assertion that they had a right to employ whom they pleased and that the state must protect every man who was willing to mine coal. The commission accepted by the operators shows in its proposed make-up no taint of politics and the miners cannot with sound reason refuse to refer their dispute to its decision, since they have every reason to believe its ruling will be fair.

A LESSON.

The Telegraph instructed its correspondent who sent the report of the Shediac fire, to secure information as to the preparation which had been made by that town to prevent a fire from reaching the disastrous proportions of that of Wednesday. There is, therefore, in our case of the fire, a lesson not only for Shediac people, who have neglected to profit by previous bitter experiences, but for those of other towns in the province where the inhabitants are trusting to luck in the matter of protection from fire.

Shediac, fire swept in 1879, and again some years later, was still content with a hand engine, a little hose and four water tanks supplied by a small pump. The result of depending upon the miserable equipment was seen Wednesday. Even the considerable insurance carried by some of the losers does not alter the fact that for Shediac the blaze was a serious calamity.

Although there was some wind the fire which started in a barn could have been confined to that structure had there been anything like adequate preparation for fire-fighting. The water supply, which would have sufficed to extinguish a small isolated fire, was almost useless once the flames spread from the barn to other buildings and the heart of the business section of Shediac was soon in ruins.

Now, of course, the people whose property went up in smoke are saying they must have new and proper fire-fighting appliances at once. Very likely there was similar talk after Shediac was swept by fire on two previous occasions, but no doubt the decision to spend money and purchase safety was forgotten in a few months. This third and more serious lesson should prove more useful than the others.

These facts are presented for the instruction of towns which may be, as Shediac was, trusting that luck will save them from disaster and pursuing the penny-wise-and-foolish policy of neglecting to provide the fire apparatus which they not only can afford but which experience shows is necessary. The matter is well worth immediate consideration.

IT PROMOTES BUSINESS.

St. John has the rowing fever, according to the dispatches sent to the Halifax newspapers by the men who reported the Carnival races. If we have the rowing fever it is somewhat unusual, but none the less healthful. A revival of interest in watermanship here unquestionably is, and it is commendable. St. John led the world in boat racing once, and should there be a return to the sport everybody would be glad, particularly if the amateurs were to be fore instead of the professionals. Even the short practice preliminary to the recent races sufficed to show what excellent material is available. When spring comes there is no reason why we should not see St. John amateurs outrowing all comers and giving us that clean, admirable sport which this city so greatly admires.

One of the Halifax writers says: "The feeling now is that St. John and Halifax will have another big meet before long, as there is a revival of the sporting feeling akin to that so prevalent when the St. John (Paris) crew was beating the world."

The friendly rivalry between the two cities, which ever has been keen, will do much to promote sport in the provinces and the St. John men who have managed the carnival will do well to foster it when they plan a season of sports for next year. The people enjoy a breathing spell. There is monotony enough in this life. It is well to break it. And from a business standpoint visitors are very desirable.

AN INTERESTING GAME—RUSSIA'S.

What would England do if Russia seized the Sultan by the throat? Is a question which is exciting some discussion now that the Czar is again crowding the Turk. Britain, handicapped by the necessity of supporting an army in South Africa, is very different from Britain with her hands untied, watching India and the far East.

And it seems clear that only England's watchful attitude and the certainty that she would have to be reckoned with, keeps the Bear's paw off Turkey. What makes the question of interest at the moment is that astonishing spectacle, a Russian battleship anchored off Constantinople, which must have given the Sultan a cold chill.

The ship was there virtually in defiance of the Treaty of Paris, notwithstanding it was there with Turkish consent. The Russian advance is of the craftiest. Note the successive steps: By the Treaty of Paris the Dardanelles were closed to ships of war other than Turkey's, yet Russian transports carrying troops to Port Arthur have been allowed to go through, the Czar maintaining that they were not war ships in the understanding of the treaty. Only a little while ago Russian torpedo boats, not quite ready for active service, it is true, were forced through the Sultan's personal representative, the Grand Duke Constantine, who goes on a battleship, and the Turk must receive the diplomat kindly since he sees no better course than to dare adopt.

It is thought that should this sort of thing continue Abdul Hamid will appeal to England for support in hanging up the sign "No thoroughfare" at the mouth of the Dardanelles and adding that trespassers will be prosecuted vigorously.

THE COAL SITUATION.

In issuing a call for a convention on Monday next of delegates from the branches of the United Mine Workers "to act on the proposition submitted by the President of the United States," President Mitchell notifies the miners that the executive board have agreed unanimously to "recommend to that convention that all mine workers now on strike return to their former positions and submit to the commission all questions at issue."

This is all that could be reasonably expected in the premises. The convention should not be long in session. Unless the unexpected happens the men will accept the recommendation of the executive boards and go to work.

Should they do so at once it is estimated that nearly a million tons of coal will be mined during the first week after work is begun. This will be but a small lump in the empty national bin, however, and it is said by officials of the geological survey that as New York will cease upon the first supply and Philadelphia, Buffalo and Baltimore the next that is available, three months may elapse before coal in appreciable quantities will reach New England. If this estimate is a sound one, Canada will have to wait still longer for American anthracite, and unless prepared to pay through the nose for it, may be forced to depend upon other fuel this winter.

Thus it appears that those who have arranged for a supply of bituminous coal at a fair price are to be congratulated. That coal will be mined in Pennsylvania next week on the same scale as before the strike is likely, but the time lost through the strike cannot be made up for a long time to come and many strong influences will be brought to bear to keep up fuel prices here as elsewhere.

All of which gives additional cause to hope that the commission appointed by Roosevelt will seek a remedy not only for the causes of the present strike but one which will go to the root of the matter and prevent any reasonable likelihood of another such disastrous struggle between miners and operators.

A CANDIDATE MUST SAY SOMETHING

Mr. W. Frank Hatheway, in discussing the last line, says:

"The C. P. R. tender has been published for two weeks. Inspired by the government, Halifax is the only winter port mentioned in that tender."

How does Mr. Hatheway know that the government inspired the C. P. R. to mention only Halifax in its tender? And when he writes: "It is, then, with great surprise and with some indignation that we see a great railway so influenced by the government as to forget our name in the tender for a 20-ton service," is he trying to impress the community with the idea that he has some information concerning a conspiracy?

Or does it mean simply that as he is a candidate—a labor candidate—Mr. Hatheway is endeavoring to arouse a little public sentiment which may be turned to account later on? Does he imagine that assertions like those we have quoted are calculated to promote the interests of St. John in the winter port matter? Or is his letter a piece with Mr. W. H. Thorne's Board of Trade resolution introduced "to strengthen the hands of Hon. A. G. Blair?" The Liberal party is somewhat shy of the Greeks regarding gifts.

A JOKE ON HILL.

Just as the New York Democrats began to boom their plank arguing the national confiscation of coal mines, President Roosevelt succeeded in bringing the operators and miners together, and the issue which David B. Hill and Oler regarded so hopefully will fall flat. The joke seems to be on Hill.

There is no doubt that the Democratic platform which Hill endorsed will be denounced widely as socialistic in tendency and that the cry thus raised will militate against him when he again seeks a presidential nomination.

Perhaps the most notable utterance on

the strike was that of Goldwin Smith, who set aside national confiscation but said the time had come when the president should have power to use the federal authority in preventing any such condition as that in the state of Pennsylvania before the deadlock was broken. This view of the matter has met with much commendation.

As it stands, Hill has added himself and the Democrats with another demagogic doctrine which furnishes ammunition of an excellent quality for the enemy. Hill is not broad enough or sufficiently free from suspicion to become the Democratic Moses. He was unstable when the best men of the party were trying to stifle Bryanism and his record makes him impossible. Meantime the Republicans have stolen the best of their opponents' thunder and Odell is likely to succeed himself as governor of New York. With the coal strike settled and the president and his attorney-general thundering against the trusts, the Democratic outlook is blue.

HAMPTON AND ST. MARTIN'S RAILWAY.

The attention of the Attorney-General having been called by Dr. Rudick, M. P., to the proposed closing down of the Hampton and St. Martin's railway, he at once communicated with the manager of the road, urging that the company should continue to operate it, and informing him that unless the company did so the crown would take such action as the law provides against it.

The Attorney-General gave this notice last Wednesday and he hopes that further action will not be necessary.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

And still the fact remains that the main body has not been discovered. Mr. Anderson's Tory friends are not treating him fairly in leaving him so long in frothy isolation. He needs a running mate.

Most of us are quite conscious of our troubles and annoyances and recognize quickly every stroke of adversity.—The Sun.

Cheer up! The worst is yet to come.

The announcement of a New York newspaper that "Gen. J. F. Smith will succeed Moses" in the Philippines is nearly as amusing as Mr. Dooley's epigram: "Cholera is raging in the Philippines vice Gen. Jake Smith retired."

Plainfield, N. J., which has many men of great wealth among its citizens, is discussing the advisability of using its shade houses for fuel. St. John would be in dire straits indeed before it would display such a poverty of public spirit.

It is clear that Conservative references to the Oromocto bridge and wharf are intended to hold for the Tory leader the eight votes by which he was saved from defeat last time. It's a narrow margin for a truly great man to give his bacon by, and next time—

MUCH INTEREST IN WEDDING AT MONCTON.

J. W. S. Black Marries Miss Sara Allison Borden.

Moncton, Oct. 14.—A wedding of more than usual interest took place at the residence of R. A. Borden, K. C., at 6 o'clock this evening, when his youngest daughter, Sara Allison, was married to John Walter Snowball Black, second son of J. L. Black. Snowball Black was previously engaged to Miss Sara Allison, daughter of R. A. Borden, K. C., at 6 o'clock this evening, when his youngest daughter, Sara Allison, was married to John Walter Snowball Black, second son of J. L. Black. Snowball Black was previously engaged to Miss Sara Allison, daughter of R. A. Borden, K. C., at 6 o'clock this evening, when his youngest daughter, Sara Allison, was married to John Walter Snowball Black, second son of J. L. Black.

The bride was given away by her father, Mr. R. A. Borden, K. C., and the groom was met by his father, Mr. J. L. Black. The ceremony was performed by Rev. E. B. Hooper, rector of St. George's church, in the presence of about 50 guests, including some from Sackville, Amherst, Dorchester and Chatham. Among those present were Senator and Mrs. Wood, the groom's parents, and Mrs. F. B. Black; Doctor and Mrs. Borden, Miss Wood of Sackville, and Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Snowball, and Miss Snowball, of Chatham.

The bride is one of Moncton's most charming young ladies. She was for two years teacher in piano at Sackville. She was the recipient of a great many beautiful presents. The groom's present was a handsome loop of sapphire and diamonds.

The bride wore a handsome gown of white crepe de chene over white silk with silk and chiffon applique veil and orange blossoms. Luncheon was partaken of by the company, after which Mr. and Mrs. Black left for Toronto and other points, followed by the best wishes of all.

They will reside at Sackville.

O'DONNELL TO PRISON WITH HARD LABOR.

Irish Nationalist Member for Mayo Sentenced Under Crimes Act.

London, Oct. 14.—John O'Donnell, Nationalist member for parliament for the South Division of Mayo, has been sentenced by the Criminal Court at Birr to three months imprisonment at hard labor and to an additional three months in default of bail for good behavior. Mr. O'Donnell was convicted of intimidation and inciting to rioting.

Vapo-Crescine quickly cures colds, coughs, sore throat, whooping cough and croup.

Visitor—"What's making baby cry so badly, Tommy?" Tommy—"Oh, my baby doesn't need anything to make it cry."

BOER DELEGATES, IN TOWN, TELL THEIR IMPRESSIONS; ALL SMELLED POWDER.

Say This is a Grand Country—People in South Africa Will Settle Down and Go to Work With a Will—P. E. I. is Canada's Garden Spot, They Think.

Well, the Boer delegates are here. They came to town yesterday afternoon and represent a past nationality which for nearly three years engaged the combined military power of Britain and her colonies in a contest of bitterness and bloodshed, a struggle colossal in scope and with casualties enough to almost depopulate St. John, but a conflict which could never have been but for the virile and lasting determination of the foe.

SAYS NEW BRUNSWICK OIL FIELD'S SUPPLY IS AN UNLIMITED ONE.

Petroleum Company Receives a Most Encouraging Report from Consulting Engineer.

Will Erect a Refinery—Honorable H. R. Emerson Re-elected President—Applications from Other Companies—Proceedings of the Annual Meeting Held at Moncton Yesterday.

Moncton, Oct. 14.—(Special)—The annual meeting of the stockholders of New Brunswick Petroleum Company was held in the office of the secretary, here today. Among those present were the president, Hon. H. R. Emerson; B. F. Pearson, M. P., P. A.; A. P. Barnhill, J. M. Wilson, M. E. Agar, A. A. Lawton, A. J. Chapman, J. B. McManus, A. D. Richard, E. P. Eastman and a number of local stockholders.

Reports were submitted by the president, secretary-treasurer and L. J. Hurst, consulting engineer of the company. Engineer Hurst reported on the local oil fields, and gave the result of his recent visit to the Pennsylvania and California oil wells.

From his investigations he expressed the opinion that the quantity of the oil in the local fields is unlimited, while the quality is superior to California oil, and it is possibly only surpassed by some Pennsylvania oil.

The reports of the engineer, president and directors were of a most encouraging nature. The auditors reported the accounts correct.

Power was given to the directors to raise money on the company's land or debentures to erect a refinery. This was recommended in lieu of issuing further treasury stock.

Last year's directors were re-elected, the officers being Hon. H. R. Emerson, president and manager; Hon. A. D. Richard, vice-president; M. Lodge, secretary-treasurer; L. G. B. Lawson and C. E. Scamell, auditors.

Six applications from other companies to bore in other sections of the province were considered, and the matter of sending the provincial government, and taking coaches they proceeded to the Royal Hotel, where luncheon was served.

At 3:30 o'clock carriages were taken and the party drove to the falls—then through Lanouette to the farm of James Manchester, after which several of the mills and factories were visited.

The barns and stock of Mr. Manchester's farm deeply interested the delegates, as did also Cushing's pulp and saw mill, and the "reversible" falls. Every opportunity was afforded the visitors for a thorough inspection of the different industries and they took immediate advantage of such by questioning the proprietors and comprehending immediately what was explained.

The return was made about 6:30 o'clock and the evening was spent at the Opera House.

T. A. Peters, when seen at the Royal, said the delegates were deeply appreciative of the courteous manner in which they had been received at Sussex and St. John.

"They were delighted with Sussex as an agricultural community," said Mr. Peters, "and of course the best farms were thoroughly inspected. We visited Col. Campbell's place, and also J. T. Prescott's, where we saw his herd of 44 Ayreshires, milking. The delegates couldn't probably have seen a better herd in New Brunswick. We were also shown through the Sussex creameries and dairy."

"Tomorrow morning we leave for Fredericton by boat and on Thursday afternoon will leave by C. P. R. for Montreal. I have communicated with Mayor Crockett, so by the time we get there the programme of entertainment will be fully arranged."

"I expect part of it will be inspecting the Miramichi cotton factory, the saw mill, the boot and shoe factories, the government and school buildings, besides drives about the neighborhood and visits to the farms."

It was with some trepidation that I. J. Lane, one of the Boer delegates, was approached by The Telegraph representative; for he has been busy giving interviews ever since his advent on Canadian soil, besides under the circumstances of last evening he had just returned from a

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long drive and had not had his supper. However, he waived all personal considerations and talked willingly and frankly. Strictly speaking, Mr. Lane is not a Boer, for he says he was born in the North of Ireland. For 30 years, though, he has lived in the Transvaal and if he is not a Boer he is about as close to it as it is possible to be. He is a tall, spare, komeyed, fair man with closely-trimmed moustache and weather-beaten features.

"You know," he said, after a few preliminary questions had been addressed to him, "our trip to your country has nothing to do with the immigration question. We have come solely for the purpose of studying your agricultural methods and of applying the same, whenever fit, to the conditions in South Africa. There's one thing I might urge though and it is that Boer he is about as close to it as it is possible to be. He is a tall, spare, komeyed, fair man with closely-trimmed moustache and weather-beaten features."

"We have been appointed by the government to take this trip, so that on our return we might give illustrated lectures of what we have seen for the benefit of the people generally. We also have in view the establishment of experimental farms, that is after the pattern of what we see here. We have seen with great interest the fruit raising territories of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, and can apply the knowledge we have gained to apple raising in the Transvaal. We think the Ampeps Valley an especially beautiful region."

"What about the purchase of stock to restock your farms?"

"Well, we are not directly concerned in this matter but I think the government will prefer the purchase of such from the colonies—Canada and Australia. What I have so far seen of Canada I admire greatly. You have indeed a grand country. It is a pity, though, that you could not let us have some of your rain and we could give in return some sunshine. We need in certain districts a system of irrigation for the raising of certain kinds of crops, but even without rain we grow good crops of oranges, melons and peaches."

"I feel confident that imported stock would thrive at the Cape as well as in Canada, for the climate is not so hot as the bug-bear that many suppose."

"What about the great mass of the Boer population, are they willing to settle down and accept the new order of things?"

"Yes. Of course you will find your malcontents in any community placed under the present South African condition, but in my opinion a few years will see business booming, and matters going along as they should; I would encourage any young man to come to the country, for of course he can't walk along streets or through the country and pick up riches, but if he wants to work, I'll wager he'll make a living—and a good one."

"The peace terms—well"—(and here came a reflective pause)—"they were good, certainly—but we just had to accept them—yes, yes."

"What part of Canada have you considered the best you've seen—so far?"

"From an agricultural point of view, I would say Prince Edward Island. On our return to the Cape, which we expect to reach by February or March, we will report to the government and then start on our series of lectures."

Captain Kirkpatrick, S. A. C., who, with the delegates, left Pretoria on August 17, is an Australian, and wears beside the South African ribbon, the distinguished service order.

Mr. Rodd, one of the delegates, is a visitor of more than ordinary interest, even outside of his present capacity, for it was in his father's home, Pretoria, that the peace terms were signed.

From Fredericton, the delegates go to Montreal and thence west.

Fredericton, Oct. 15.—(Special)—The Boer delegates arrived by boat this afternoon and were greeted on the wharf by a large crowd of people. Mayor Crockett, on behalf of the city, tendered the visitors a formal welcome and they were driven in his company to the chief points of the city.

The evening they dined with Governor Snowball, Premier Tweedie, Attorney-General Pugsley and Surveyor-General Dunn, at the Queen, where the party are registered, and afterwards were shown through the parliament and departmental buildings. The delegates were delighted with their trip on the river and with what they have seen of Fredericton. Tomorrow they are to visit Miramichi and in the evening they leave for Montreal.

Gen. Caster, always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

The land area of Hawaii is 4,000,000 acres.

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