

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 16, 1900.

5

H. HORTON & SON,

Importers of Saddlery, Hardware and Horse
Furnishing Goods, 11 Market Sq., St. John, N.B.

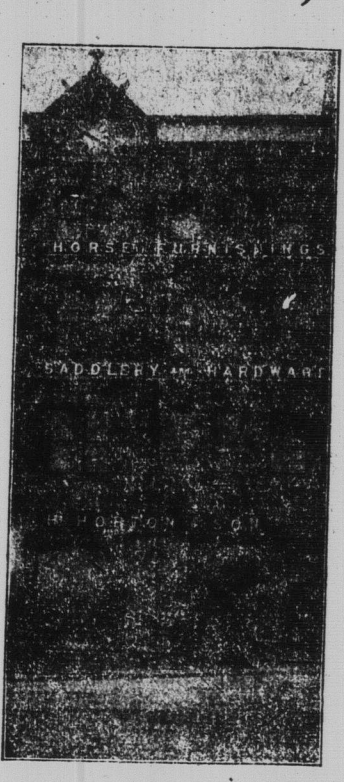


HORSE GOODS
Blanket Pins
Tacks
Harness Awns
Harness Needles
Pistons
Bandages
McLaughlin's Harness
Oil
Neat's Foot Harness
Vacuum Harness Oil
Lantern Harness Oil
Carriage Grease
Axle Oil
Rubber Carriage
Aprons
Horse Clippers
Towel Clippers
Jamson Composition
Wrapping Paper
Patent Leather
Harnes, all kinds
Riding Saddles
Saddle Handles
Saddle Pads
Riding Bridles
Harnes Leather
Sole Leather
Patent Leather
Shawl Straps
Leather Trunk Straps
Web Trunk Straps
Leather Halters
Web Halters
Woolen Carriage Rugs
Halter Chains
Post Chains
Twine

Blanket Pins
Tacks
Harness Awns
Harness Needles
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Shawl Straps
Leather Trunk Straps
Web Trunk Straps
Leather Halters
Web Halters
Woolen Carriage Rugs
Halter Chains
Post Chains
Twine



Riding Saddles.
We are showing a splendid line of Ladies' and Gents' Saddles. Also Single and Double Rein Bridles.
In our line WE LEAD.
Our prices ARE THE LOWEST.
Orders by mail will receive careful and prompt attention.



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Pneumatic
Steel
Rim
Horse
Collar.

The handsomest and strongest Horse Collar ever produced. Made for all kinds of work or driving. It has seamless leather bodies, no leaks, perfect in every respect and thoroughly guaranteed. The stock used is the best, and only skilled mechanics employed.
On the second floor of our establishment is a fine display of DRIVING and WORKING HARNESS. Made in all styles and finish.

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A LIVELY MOVEMENT
in Bicycles is noticeable around our store. You can get a good wheel here, and at the right price.

LOOK HERE!
All the leading lines: --
Perfect Chainless, Perfect, Garden City, Dominion, Goderich, Also the Elfin, The best Juvenile
We have a few of last year's Perfects which we are offering at \$45.00, regular price \$60.00. It is the best value offered in Canada. Only a few left. Every wheel fully guaranteed.
Write or call for Catalogue.

H. HORTON & SON, St. John, N.B.

LARGEST HORSE FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

tired of masquerading as president of the Free State.
There has been no important news from Natal for a long time, with the exception of an announcement made three or four days ago that Buller was preparing to move. Now it appears that he has moved and that to some purpose. He left Ladysmith on Thursday with a strong force and began to re-occupy the ground that was fought over by General White's army in October last. On Sunday he came in contact with the enemy near Heilmann, at the foot of the Biggarsburg ridges, but being able to outflank the Boers their resistance was feeble. The Boers fled before him and it looks as if his conquering march will not be checked. There has been much speculation as to the line that Buller would take and it has been generally believed that he would cross from Natal into the Free State through Van Rensburg's Pass. Now it is clear that he is advancing north on the direct road to Pretoria by way of Dundee, Newcastle and Charlestown, so that he will be able to utilize the railway for his supplies. This will involve some mountain fighting, but he has so large a force that he will experience no difficulty in driving the Boers before him. The passes through the mountains are difficult, but not impregnable and they can all be turned. In advance of Buller will have a very real effect on the Boers, who have another 20,000 men lined up against them at a time when they are weakened by defeat and by the defection of a large part of the forces of the Free State.

The news from the Ladysmith district of the Free State is equally cheering. A strong force of Boers under General Olivier has been collected near Tloko N'chu, which lies about 40 miles east of Bloemfontein, for the purpose of threatening the British communications, and forming the nucleus of raiding parties intended to operate against the line of railway from the Orange River north over which the supplies for the British army are being carried. This force has now been drawn away and in its progress north has been suffering heavy losses in men and supplies. The Boers are retiring in small detachments and retreating in the direction of Clocoland, a town which lies on the main road from Ladysmith to Bethlehem, and is about 40 miles north of the former place. This news is highly important because it shows that the Boer system of isolated attacks on the British lines of communication have failed.

But the best item of all in yesterday's news is the statement made by the parliamentary secretary of the war department in the House of Commons that the relief of Mafeking was expected very soon. The sooner this relief comes the better, for the defence of Mafeking will stand in future histories as the most gallant event of the war and Col. Baden-Powell will win even a greater reputation by it than General Williams did by the defence of Kars.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. Chamberlain's utterances before his Birmingham constituents the other day in regard to the intentions of Great Britain in South Africa were expected very much as to the future of that country. Mr. Chamberlain, as a responsible minister of the crown and the head of the colonial department, no doubt spoke with the full authority of the government when he declared that Great Britain would never consent to the Transvaal and the Orange Free State retaining their independence. In delivering this expression of his views he well met the wishes of the loyal British in South Africa, who have suffered in times past from Dutch aggression and from the arrogance of Kruger and his advisers who sought to overthrow British power in that part of the world. These efforts which have been continued for more than twenty years have produced a state of enervation among the British in South Africa, which would be greatly increased

if there was an intimation that it was intended to allow the Boers to retain their independence after plunging Natal and Cape Colony into a war which has had such disastrous results. If the Boers had been content to grant the terms with which the British government they might have been allowed to retain their independence, but as things are it would be worse than suicidal to agree to anything short of their annexation to the territories of Great Britain. Both the people of Natal and Cape Colony have been anxious to acquire this new territory since it became evident that it would come under the British flag, but we judge from Mr. Chamberlain's speech that their hopes in this respect will not be realized because he speaks of the Transvaal and the Free State becoming crown colonies.

Cape Colony and Natal are now endowed with responsible government to the fullest measure and therefore could not absorb territories which would be governed under the old system which prevailed a century ago and which still survives in the crown colonies of Great Britain. It may be necessary that this form of government should exist for some time, but it is to be hoped that that time will be made as brief as possible. If the Dutch of the two states show a desire to become loyal citizens of the Empire and are content to drop their aspirations for the foundation of a great African republic, they should be endowed with the power of self-government as early a date as possible, for it is only in that way that contentment in the new order of things will be likely to be realized. At the same time it would be dangerous to present to give those people of the Transvaal the full rights of citizenship at the close of a war in which their independence has been forfeited by their own acts. We have no doubt that under a judicious administration by able governors, the Dutch of South Africa will become in time as much attached to British institutions as they have heretofore been hostile to them. They will see that their own prosperity and happiness depend on their acquiescence in the new order of things and that it would be worse than folly for them to organize rebellions which could only result in their own destruction.

THE UNITED IRISH PARTY.

After a long period of disunion the Irish Nationalists appear to have become united and at the Manchester meeting John Dillon and John E. Redmond, who represent opposite wings of the Irish party, met on the same platform and spoke homely of the result of their union. It has always been one of the difficulties of Irish parties that they seldom possessed sufficient power of cohesion to keep them together, and this of course has had a disastrous effect upon their efforts to assist the cause of Ireland. If the present union proves a permanent one it may result in a much greater measure of success than has attended the efforts of other Nationalist parties. At the same time the Irish people and their leaders ought to understand that in the present temper of the British people a friendly attitude towards them will effect much more than demonstrations which may be interpreted into a desire to break up the British Empire. Ireland with local self government as a part of the United Kingdom, may become prosperous, contented and happy, but we doubt whether Ireland as a separate nation, even if it were possible for so small a country to become a separate nation, would ever attain to a great and distinguished rank in the world or to any great measure of prosperity. The Telegraph is well known to have always been in sympathy with Irish home rule, but it has never been in sympathy with those movements, which have been supported by some members of the Nationalist parties which look towards Irish independence.

THE LAST YUKON DEBATE.

The editor of the Sun devotes about two columns of an Ottawa letter to the speech delivered by Sir Hibbert Tupper on a question which arose in connection with

the clearance of a vessel called the Yukoner from Dawson City. Sir Hibbert has been absent from the House of Commons several months, but as soon as he returned he made his presence felt by placing several very lengthy questions on the notice paper, questions which were sure to lead to controversy and debate in the House. The other day he made himself still more prominent by delivering a four and a half hour speech on this question of the clearance of the Yukoner and thereby no doubt in his own estimation proving his capacity for leadership and his ability as a statesman. Any public speaker with a well ordered mind could have covered the whole ground taken by Sir Hibbert Tupper in less than twenty minutes, but Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper has not a well ordered mind. He is a scrag-not orator who holds to the opinion that the longer the speech, the better it is, and, therefore, after he had spoken for four and a half hours on this interesting subject, he left his hearers knowing rather less about the matter than they did when he began. The only thing that seemed clear to those who listened to Sir Hibbert, and the number of those who did so did not exceed half a dozen, was that the Hon. Mr. Paterson, minister of customs, should have dismissed Mr. Davis, the collector of Dawson City, and as he had not done so, Mr. Paterson himself ought to be dismissed from government. One interesting fact which was kept in the background is that Mr. Davis was a strong Conservative, who was a member of parliament at the time of his appointment to the collectorship of the Yukon territory and that he still continues to be a strong Conservative, so that Mr. Paterson's refusing to dismiss him without investigation is not to shelter a malignant grudge, but is doing justice to a man whose opinions may differ from his politically. It appears that Mr. Davis after giving a clearance to the Yukoner discovered that there was a claim against the vessel, put forward by the master and mate, who had been dismissed, and as there was no court of admiralty in the Yukon territory he took the only course which was possible to enable those men to obtain their rights by withdrawing the clearance of the ship and insisting on the matter being tried out one way or the other. Mr. Davis then was agreed upon to act as arbitrator in the dispute and he gave his award against the owners of the vessel, assessed the damages and disbursed the money. This is the criminal with which he is charged by Sir Hibbert Tupper who is now acting for a firm of Ottawa lawyers who would like to have an action of damages against the government on behalf of the owners of the Yukoner. It is no wonder that the Conservative party in Canada is in a bad way when one of its most prominent members is found to be using his position as a member of parliament for a purpose of advancing his own private interests as a member of the bar. It is true that Sir Hibbert said that he was not retained by the Ottawa firm in question to act as their attorney, but the fact remains that he did so, and that his efforts to obtain public documents of a confidential nature from the government, which would have been used in a suit against the government, were exactly what a lawyer, who had been retained by the owners of the Yukoner, would have attempted to do. The whole of one parliamentary day was wasted by Sir Hibbert Tupper in this fruitless discussion, the only result of which must be to injure the opposition and to show that Tupper, Jr., is altogether unfit for any public position.

THEY ARE MISTAKEN.

That section of the Tory press which is seeking to inculcate the idea that Liberals are opposing a mutual preference between Canada and England because it is "too British" can scarcely hope to command the judgment of thoughtful electors. If they believe what they say, they are simply mistaken. Their criticisms in that regard are founded on prejudice

rather than sound reason. Yet they make the charge very loudly and persistently. Says the Quebec Chronicle a day or two ago:

"The most recent objection to the policy of reciprocal preferential trade within the Empire comes from a Liberal source. We are told now, quite solemnly, that the preferential policy, applied as the Conservatives want it applied, would well us too firmly to Great Britain by making our commercial interests nearly identical."

This is precisely what other Conservative papers have been saying, although the thing is quite ridiculous. It will be observed that the "Liberal" alluded to is not specified, and it may be assumed that if any one of importance had made such a statement his name would have been given. But let that pass. The point that rather disturbs the basis of the whole story is the fact that Liberals are not opposing a reciprocal preference at all. They are heartily in favor of it. What they are objecting to is quite another thing. They are declining to accept the Tory "business" proposition of refusing to do anything to help England's worst. England consents to put a duty on her food consumers for our benefit. That is the point at issue. The Tories want Canada to hold back her preference, so that imports from England may be further depressed—although they are not half what they were in 1873—in the hope that Great Britain will be forced to give us a preference. They call this the "British" plan, and say it is "too British" for the Liberals. The case requires only to be stated to answer itself. It is too absurd to be discussed seriously.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The budget debate continues its weary course at Ottawa, although everything that could be said from the Tory side was said weeks ago. It is the campaign literature which each opposition member wants to get sent out to his constituents that keeps the thing going. At \$1,000 per day cost to the country this is quite a luxury.

The new-found interest of the Tories in the "poor man" who uses tobacco is being worked very industriously at the capital. The poor man who raises the Canadian grown tobacco and who has been enabled to quadruple his production under the rate of duty fixed in 1897, does not seem to concern these philanthropists. The reason is obvious. The poor man who uses tobacco vastly outnumbers the poor man who grows it.

The movement on the part of some frightened citizens of Ottawa to drive away the lumber mills from that place is not likely to succeed. Calmer and more accurate views of the cause of the fire are beginning to prevail and it is now being discovered that the cheap houses with shingled roofs burnt up the lumber piles and not the latter the houses. Ottawa will still remain a great lumber centre.

"It is not fair to say that everything is taxed, and that the poor man can get nothing free. Mr. W. H. Bennett shows that the free list contains the following articles, and that we can import them without paying a cent of duty upon them: Vaccine points, ice, oil paintings by the old masters, collections of old coins, bird skins, anchors, veneer of ivory, cutlery and dragons' blood. It is nice to know that the farmer can get anchors free of duty and that dragons' blood and ice can be brought in without so much as a word from the tax gatherer." [Mail and Empire.]

Yes, these things are free. There are also hundreds of other things admitted without duty, half of which paid taxes during the Conservative regime. But to what state the Tories must be reduced when this is pretty much all they can say against the fiscal policy of the government!

The Ottawa fire relief fund now amounts to about \$700,000 and the indications are that it will reach a million or twice as much as the St. John fire fund, counting among the latter the value of all the sup-

plies received in clothing and provisions. No man who has seen both fires can doubt that the St. John fire was a far more calamitous than that which devastated Hull and a part of Ottawa. A far larger amount of property was burned here than at Ottawa, and business interests suffered to a far greater extent. The Ottawa fire fund after extending abundant relief to the sufferers by the fire should leave a surplus of half a million or more for future contingencies, such as the establishment of a building fund or any other scheme in aid of the workmen who have lost their homes.

It is very amusing to see some of the Tory papers speaking of Sir Charles as Premier Tupper. He may be ex-Premier Tupper, but he is not in any immediate danger of resuming the title. Does any one know of anything that would be apt to cause the people who rejected Sir Charles in 1890 to prefer him in 1900?

"The Ministerialists have put themselves on record that they do not want a preference from the mother country for Canada. It is a matter of statistical demonstration that they do not give a genuine preference in this market to the mother country. And it is mathematically proved by the government reports that they do give a magnificent practical preference to the United States." [Mail and Empire.]

The Mail and Empire among other bad points is poor at mathematics. Great Britain gets a preference of 33.3 per cent, and the United States gets no preference at all. Whatever is practical in the matter turns upon that indisputable fact. Says the Toronto Globe: "A little while ago the opposition press in New Brunswick began to say that there was a great reaction toward Mr. Foster in that province, that Mr. Blair was doomed, etc. The usual result follows. Mr. Tweedie, provincial secretary in the New Brunswick government, and a Conservative, says that he will support Mr. Blair, and the Tory papers are pelting him with all the bad words in Rogert's Thesaurus. The relation between Mr. Tweedie's action and the Conservative reaction is not explained."

The Montreal Star twits the government with having failed to lay the Pacific cable. Unfortunately, however, for the Star's view of the matter, Canada is only one of nine parties concerned, and the present government has done everything that could reasonably be expected of it to promote the project. If a proposition were made by our government to lay the cable, single handed, the Star would be the first to condemn it, and rightly so. As it is, we are offering to pay considerably more than our share.

Successful Run from London to Edinburgh and Back.

London, May 12.—The motor cars that started from Hyde Park corner on April 23, completed their run tonight. They covered 1,800 miles and of the 75 or more that started, 32 finished. The run was to Edinburgh and return. The trial was under the auspices of the Automobile Club and was not intended as a race, but as a test of the usefulness and strength of the vehicles. On Friday a time test was held over a measured mile, which C. S. Rolla's car covered in 1 minute 33.35 seconds.

PEG FACTORY BURNED.

The Only One in Canada—No Particulars.

Truro, N. S., May 14.—(Special).—The peg factory at Lewiston, the only one in Canada, was burned Saturday night. The insurance is only \$5,000. Particulars of the loss have not yet been received here.

One million eight hundred and fifty thousand square yards of looking-glass is manufactured in Europe annually.

WHAT FILIPINOS WANT FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Manila, May 11, 11.20 p. m.—Senor Buencamino, at one time a member of the so-called Filipino Republic cabinet who was recently liberated by General Otter, announces that he has become reconciled to American sovereignty and that he will devote his influence to bringing about peace. He has sent a proposed peace platform for the National Filipino party to the insurgent leaders in Manila and to the insurgent generals, including Aguinaldo, in the field.

This platform declares that it is impossible for the Filipinos to exist as a nation without the protection of the United States and that, consequently, they must recognize American sovereignty and strive to attain under a constitution, the utmost liberty possible.

Continuing, Senor Buencamino argues that the Filipinos are incapable of self government. He says: "In our independent government the most predominant notes were abuses and immorities, the offspring of ignorance and the inherited vices of Spain, by which the Filipino regime was rendered odious to our own people."

Therefore, he contends, American control is necessary to prevent civil strife. He recommends to the National Filipino party the adoption of a programme embodying the following features: First, recognition of the sovereignty of the United States, cessation of hostilities and co-operation on the part of the Filipinos in the prosecution of "Bandits who continue depredations in the name of independence."

Second, a request for a declaration by the United States guaranteeing to the American congress and public the desires of the Filipinos, respecting political status. Third, the application of a part of the public funds to the maintenance of hospitals for sick and wounded Filipino soldiers and for the establishment of schools. Fourth, the transfer of the insurgent funds to the American treasury. Sixth, the establishment of a permanent system of Filipino representatives to the civil commission.

Seventh, the exclusion of friars from the administration of the parishes. Discussing the political outlook with the correspondent of the Associated Press to-day, Senor Buencamino said: "There are three elements in the Philippines which obstruct the attainment of peace. The first is the body of Filipino agitators in Manila who are continually shouting for independence and who thus influence the ignorant masses. The second is the friars who desire a prolongation of hostilities because in peace between the Filipinos and the Americans they foresee the ultimate loss of their properties and holdings."

The third element is (suppressed by the censor). "If the civil commission brings liberal ideas and will approach Aguinaldo, today the idolized leader of the Filipinos and the will make it possible for them to surrender and yet retain the respect and honor of their countrymen, then peace in the Philippines will be only a question of a few weeks."

"If the civil commission will guarantee protection to the personal and individual rights and liberties of the Filipinos, leaving the determination of our future political status to the United States congress, Aguinaldo will come in and will order will direct the surrender of arms."

"Your graceful sovereignty throughout the islands is unmistakable. We now crave your justice and your humanitarian, lenient policy. General Otis has done much to render feasible and possible the application of the peace project upon which I am now working. Today in Manila, we see public funds expended for the benefit of the people, in the construction of markets and bridges, in street repairs, in a good marriage law. You have established systems of municipal government and criminal procedure more liberal and just than were contemplated by the Filipino constitution."

"These facts attest your good faith; and our trust in the American people is as strong as ever."

Manila, May 12.—The latest rumor of an outbreak in Manila among the natives, which was in circulation last week, was seriously discussed by some of the local

papers and attracted more general attention than has usually been the case with this sort of thing. As a matter of fact many Filipinos did leave their American employers with the apparent intention of joining some movement. Their action taken in connection with the arrest of several natives for carrying concealed weapons and the dispersion of several suspicious gatherings, gave color to the reports.

The officials have been active in the matter, but are not inclined to think an uprising will be attempted. They believe the Filipinos lacking in the necessary courage, especially in view of the fact that the natives feared to attempt the demonstration at the time of Gen. Lawton's funeral although they had made careful preparations and many insurgents had come to Manila for this purpose.

A paper captured among the captured effects of Gen. Pantaleon Garcia asserts that the United States congress has done nothing for the Filipinos and that, therefore, all Filipinos who are working for Americans must leave their employes immediately or suffer the penalty of treason. One report is that the Filipino junta is endeavoring to incite an outbreak in order to show the civil commission that the insurrection is still alive.

It does not seem probable that the peace proposal which Senor Buencamino, at one time a member of the so-called Filipino government, has drawn up for submission to Aguinaldo and the other insurgent leaders, will have much weight with the Americans. Buencamino's reputation, gained in former wars, is that of a man who hurries to get on the winning side. He was in disfavor with the Filipinos even before the collapse of their government, owing to a widespread suspicion of disloyalty to his colleagues.

Last week Gen. MacArthur received a large number of officials, consuls, officers and representatives of commercial bodies. To Lieut. Col. Crowder, his military secretary, he will assign many duties here, before devolving upon the adjutant general. This step is taken in view of the increasing importance of the post of governor general. Gen. MacArthur's policy appears to involve considerable decentralization. He will give to his staff authority in matters of detail and will devote himself largely to a question of policy.

Manila, May 13.—The towns of Hilonog and Massing, island of Leyte, have been occupied by troops of the 43rd Volunteer Infantry. The insurgents opposed the landing of the Americans and sustained heavy losses. The Americans had three casualties.

Booming St. John.

The demand for the handsome booklet issued by the Tourist Association has so far exceeded expectations that a further supply of 10,000 has been ordered. The booklets have been placed in all city ticket offices. Tourist information bureaux, hotels and in fact in all places where they will do the most good in the United States and Upper Canada and a very large number mailed to private addresses.

Already several requests have been received for a further supply, the original quota having been exhausted. The information bureau of the Brooklyn Eagle, for example, exhausted their supply of 200 in a week.

Mr. M. J. Keating, press representative of Keith's Theatre, has written for photographs of some of the pictures in the booklet to have stereoscopic slides made and exhibited in the theatres of the Keith circuit, and asks at the same time for 50 more booklets.

Illustrative descriptive articles on New Brunswick as a resort for tourists have already appeared in the Home Journal of Portland, Me., and the Educational Review of Boston, while several more will appear in well known New England publications, including the Maine Central of Portland and the Boston Home Journal.

No Bubonic at Smyrna.

Smyrna, May 12.—The reported case of bubonic plague which created such a disturbance here has been shown not to be that disease.

A modern Atlantic liner must earn about \$10,000 clear per trip before a penny of profit is made.