

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N.F., JANUARY 7, 1900

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

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THIS PAPER HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

ST. JOHN, N.F., JANUARY 27, 1900.

THE REVISED BIBLE.

The question of the use of the revised version of the Bible was before the Montreal Diocesan Synod last week, and a resolution requesting the General Synod to allow the officiating minister the option of reading the lessons in the church's public services either from the authorized version or the revised version was voted down. The matter was brought up by Canon Norton, an enlightened and able dignitary of the church, who had the honor of being the secretary of one of the chief reviewers of the scriptures, the late Bishop Lightfoot. He made a very excellent plea for the use of the revised version, but the proposition was attacked in bitter terms by the majority of the members of the synod led by the Rev. Mr. Kitchin and Dr. Davidson. The latter pointed out that the question had been twice before the provincial synod, and the revised version had been rejected by that body, which contained "some of the ablest men in the church." He had also said once before the General Synod of the Atlantic to the Pacific voted with the majority which threw it out. Dr. Davidson said that the most prominent intellects of the church were therefore opposed to the use of the revised version. One member of the synod opposed it because it was not a Church of England version; but another, the Rev. N. A. P. Bourne, favored it, because it got nearer the truth than the old version. One of the advocates of the use of the revised version was the Rev. G. Osborne Troop, formerly of this city, who said that in the old land the new version was gradually making its way and that in England any clergyman could use the revised version, who took upon himself the responsibility of doing so. It will strike many people with surprise, if not with pain, to learn that in the opinion of some clergymen of the Church of England the use of the revised version would be injurious to the church. That view of the case was expressed by Judge Hanington at the General Synod several years ago, but it was merely the opinion of a layman and it is surprising to learn that such a view should be held by clergymen. It has always been understood that the Bible was the foundation of all Protestant churches, and it would seem unfortunate, to say the least, if a correct translation of the Bible would injure it. The move of the resolution for the use of the revised version desired, seeing the strong opposition to it, to withdraw it, but there was a shout from the opposite side, "vote it down," "vote it down," and the resolution was voted down accordingly. This vote so much resembled in spirit that of the Jews when they cried out, "Crucify him," "Crucify him," that the reader can not fail to be struck with the analogy of the two cases. Vote it down—vote down the laborer, at the most learned men in England, extending over a period of fourteen years; vote down intelligence and truth and piety and reverence for the scriptures and knowledge. Vote all these down. The Rev. Mr. Pratt, who said that the authorized version was the Church of England version, while the revised version was a heresy, seems to have been singularly ill-informed. The revised version had its origin in the convocation of Canterbury in February, 1870, the mover in this matter being the Bishop of Winchester, Dr. Samuel Wilberforce, at whose instance a committee to consider the subject was appointed, which committee at

the end of three months reported as follows:

1. That it is desirable that a revision of the authorized version of the Holy Scriptures be taken.
2. That the revision be so conducted as to comprise both marginal renderings and such emendations as it might be found necessary to insert in the text of the authorized version.
3. That in the above resolutions we do not contemplate any new translation of the Bible or any alteration of the language, except where in the judgment of the most competent scholars such change is necessary.
4. That a such necessary changes the style of the language employed in the existing version to be closely followed.
5. That it is desirable that convocations should nominate a body of "own members" to undertake the work of revision, who shall be at liberty to invite the co-operation of any eminent for scholarship to whatever nation or religious body they may belong.

This report was adopted and two companies were formed for the revision of the authorized version of the old and new Testament, respectively, consisting of members of convocation and other distinguished Biblical scholars.

The revised version therefore was undertaken under the auspices of the Church of England, and it is quite as much a Church of England version as the version of King James. Fourteen years of hard work of the most learned men in Great Britain and the United States was spent on this version, and yet its use is contemptuously rejected by the Montreal synod, some of whose members do not appear to know how the revised version originated.

THE SUN AND MR. TARTE.

The Sun is making itself very ridiculous by its continued attacks on the Hon. Mr. Tarte, minister of public works. Every one of course understands the true secret of the Sun's animosity to Mr. Tarte. That able public man was once a Conservative, but he found the party so corrupt, so thoroughly steeped in dishonesty and so regardless of the public interests, that he was forced to leave them and to throw in his lot with the Liberals. This, of course, is a crime, which can never be forgotten, because the Conservatives have come to the conclusion that the earth is theirs and the future is theirs, and that they have a right to be always in power in Canada. Any man who stands in the way of the attainment of this object is certain to be hated, and as Mr. Tarte has been a greater obstacle to their success than almost anyone else, he is hated accordingly. The Sun has repeatedly attacked Mr. Tarte and accused him of disloyalty, because he has views of his own with regard to the parliamentary law with regard to the sending of the Canadian contingent to South Africa. We have no doubt that Mr. Tarte is a more loyal man than the editor of the Sun. He belongs to a race who has fought in two wars for Great Britain in Canada, the race of whom that great Conservative, Sir George E. Cartier has said, "that the last gun that was fired for British supremacy in Canada would be fired by a French Canadian." We must judge the people of French Canada by their record, and not by what the Sun says about them. They are not to be condemned because the Toronto Mail, the same paper which said, "So much the worse for British connection," declares they are disloyal. That paper has been accused of an attempt to bring about the annexation of Canada to the United States, and the accusation was made not by a Liberal, but by a Conservative member of Parliament, Mr. McLean, of the Toronto World, and we have never seen it successfully contradicted. As for the editor of the Sun, he may be a very loyal man, but we have never heard that the particular part of Nova Scotia from which he comes was famous for its patriotism. If we have overlooked any patriotic services he or his relations have rendered to the state, we shall be glad to make the proper correction when the matter is brought fairly to our notice. The Sun's last attack on Mr. Tarte is in regard to his plans for the improvement of Montreal harbor, and the Tory organ cites the Montreal Witness as in opposition to Mr. Tarte's plans. The Witness is put forward as a Liberal paper, which is outraged by Mr. Tarte's determination to carry out his own views with respect to Montreal harbor, but it is well understood that the opposition of the

Witness to Mr. Tarte's plans has nothing whatever to do with politics, but has been instigated by the proprietors of certain wharves and shipping privileges in Montreal, who are afraid that the new arrangements will interfere with their antiquated shipping facilities. We believe that the great body of business men of Montreal are in full accord with the government in this matter, and certainly no one can deny that the government has a right to have something to say with regard to the arrangements to be made. Montreal is looked upon as the great port of Canada, and for that reason it is evidently proper that the government should have some control over it. These attacks on Mr. Tarte are merely on the part of the Sun indications of spite, while on the part of the Witness they signify the opposition of some real interest which thinks it will be affected by Mr. Tarte's arrangements.

RATES ON WHEAT.

The general freight agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway for this division has informed the provincial government that on account of the great interest they have taken in the developing of the growing of wheat in the maritime provinces, the Canadian Pacific Railway has decided to establish half grain rates from all stations on the New Brunswick division on wheat grown in this province, in less than car load lots, to the mills for grinding. This rate is given with the understanding that the product of flour and offal is not to be sold but to return to the shipping point. Notice of this concession has already been given to the Woodstock mills. The Canadian Pacific Railway will grant the same rate to all other mills on their line, when requested to do so. This important reduction of the production of wheat in this province by cheapening the facilities for having it ground for domestic use. It is pleasing to know that the growing of wheat under the encouragement given by the provincial government is yearly increasing, and that we may look forward to the time when the province of New Brunswick will be able to produce all its own bread. Wheat is a "consumption" devoutly to be wished, and when it has been attained this province will feel a degree of independence which it cannot otherwise have. It is greatly to the credit of Mr. Emmerson and the provincial government that they had the foresight and courage to deal with this subject, in spite of the carping criticism of the opposition, whose late leader, Dr. Stockton, was not aware that a mangold wurzel is a beet.

WHO IS THE MASTER?

Speaking at Sherbrooke, recently, the Minister of Public Works said, in favor of the summoning of Parliament, "my view did not go far." This was very faintly put language for the Master of the Administration to use. To say the least, it showed a most inconceivable disposition toward the representatives which have so steadfastly represented him as the dominating mind of the Government. He should have omitted a statement of this kind from his speech, but it spoils the Tory case completely. His proper course was either to have declared that he is still, as he always has been, the master; or have kept a discreet silence on the subject. But that was not all. He went even further, so as to leave no doubt in relation to his position in the cabinet. He added: "I think what was done was the best thing that could have been done." Could any man have blundered more egregiously? That was not what he should have said at all. He ought to have said: "I am utterly opposed to what the government has done, and wash my hands of all responsibility in the premises." As the master of the administration, he intended to raise the biggest kind of a row. Something like that would have enabled the Sun, for example, to say, "I told you so"; but instead, Mr. Tarte makes the mistake of talking frankly and truthfully. And so near to the session, too. Perhaps in due time our opposition friends will learn that the majority rule in a cabinet, rather than any one man, however sagacious or influential he may be.

DISMISSALS IN QUEENS.

The Sun of Wednesday did not rejoice over the dismissals in Queens quite so much as it did when it referred to them first. It and the Conservatives are beginning to realize that a party which attacked the government at its convention last year for making dismissals on account of offensive partisanship is not in a position to make such a wholesale overturn as took place in Queens. The Sun says that only two Liberals were named out by the municipal council of Queens, but those two happened to be the only two salaried officers of the municipality that the council could turn out. The grotesque absurdity of the council dismissing Mr. Babbitt from office after he had passed a most elaborate resolution commending the good work he had done for the municipality, is only equalled by the assurance of the Sun in endeavoring to justify such a transaction. Mr. Babbitt is a Liberal, and always has been, but his Liberal principles had nothing to do with his management of municipal affairs in Queens. In fact the very council which dismissed him from his position did so with unwilling testimony to his worth. As for the

pretended economies which have been effected by the changes made in Queens, we will be better able to judge of their value at the close of the year. One economy this very economical council refused to make, although it would have saved the county \$120, was to dispense with the pay of \$2.00 per day, which they draw for their services. A Liberal councillor moved that this sum of \$2.00 per day be not promptly voted down by the Tory majority, as was another proposition, also made by a Liberal, that the mileage be reduced from ten cents per mile to five cents. As for the reduction of the sum allowed to the revisors from \$4.00 to \$1.00, that was a case of the persons interested cutting off their own nose to spite their face. It was not from a desire of economy but to take \$3.00 each from the nominees of the provincial government that this reduction was made. Altogether, the case of Queens is a melancholy instance not only of Tory bigotry but of Tory stupidity. There is no necessary connection between the management of municipal affairs and federal politics, yet the Conservatives have challenged the Liberals on this ground, and we are very much mistaken if in the end they do not get very much the worst of it. The removal of efficient officers for the purpose of putting in political partisans will be found to be a very expensive operation for the county. Mr. Babbitt was a careful and painstaking official, who saved the county large sums of money by his good management, and the proof of that lies in the fact that the county of Queens has now upward of \$4,000 lying to its credit, all of which has been transferred to the new secretary-treasurer without, as we understand, the formality of the latter giving a bond as required by law. To dismiss a man of Mr. Babbitt's capacity because he has views of his own on federal politics is a very rank and ridiculous instance of partisanship and folly.

VICTORIA COUNTY.

The Conservatives of Victoria county have put in nomination Mr. T. Medley Richards as their candidate for the house of commons instead of the Hon. John Costigan, who has represented that constituency ever since confederation. The Conservatives are naturally enraged at Mr. Costigan, because he declines to adopt all the follies and to submit to the control of the Conservative leader, Sir Charles Tupper, and they are therefore determined to replace him by a new man, who has not hitherto been in politics. The Sun has a great many good things to say about Mr. T. Medley Richards, but we presume when the campaign comes on the Liberal members and Liberal speakers will be able to supplement the Sun's biography of the Conservative candidate by a good many additional facts. Mr. Richards, as a public character, will then have an opportunity of experiencing what all candidates for public favor must experience—the inconvenience of having his record looked into rather minutely. We do not think that Mr. T. Medley Richards will ever represent the county of Victoria in the house of commons, so that it is quite unnecessary to speculate as to the kind of member he would make. We presume, however, that if by accident he ever does get into the house, he will carefully look after his own interests as he has done in times past without any special regard to the wishes of those who send him there, or the interests of those who trust in him.

ANOTHER SERIOUS BLUNDER.

Those who have been influenced in their opinions of late by sections of the Conservative press will be quite unprepared for a paragraph which appeared in the speech of the lieutenant governor at the opening of the Quebec legislature on Thursday last. That paragraph was as follows: "I cannot open this session of our provincial legislature without alluding to the war between the Imperial government and the South African Republic. I am sure that I only voice your sentiments when I take advantage of this occasion to again assure our gracious sovereign of our entire loyalty, and to express our sincere wishes for the prompt restoration of peace in favor of the British crown which has given us our religious, civil and political liberties." "I may add that our solidarity as a nation is a fact which is not to be denied."

HOSTILE CONTINENTAL CRITICS.

The hostility of the continental military critics to Great Britain during the present war with the Transvaal, has been very conspicuous. As soon as the British suffered reverses there was a loud outcry on their part that British prestige and power had declined to such an extent that for the future no nation need pay any attention to Great Britain's wishes. Every British reverse was magnified and made the text of elaborate criticisms for the purpose of proving that the British army was no good, and that Great Britain was on the wane. The successes of the Boers were magnified and the most sinister predictions were indulged in with regard to the future of the war for Great Britain. Now all these criticisms are merely the open expression of national dislike. They have no real basis in truth, because there is no nation in Continental Europe that would have done half as well as Great Britain has done in South Africa. What continental nation could have sent one hundred thousand men to South Africa with the same rapidity and attention to detail that has been accomplished by Great Britain? No other nation could have provided the ships required at such short notice, and therefore Great Britain stands alone as the only European power who is able to send three army corps and more across the sea for service in a country many thousands of miles from its own shores. All the correspondents unite in saying that the manner in which the South African transport service has been carried on is creditable in the highest degree to the British officers charged with that duty. Everything has worked like clock work. The vessels which arrived at Cape Town and Durban have been promptly unloaded, and their cargoes of men and munitions of war sent up the country with

the utmost despatch and regularity. One of the things which struck the members of our own Canadian contingent most forcibly when they went up to De Aar Junction and Belmont was the manner in which the British officers contrived to get the maximum amount of work out of a single line of narrow gauge railway of the same class as the line in Prince Edward Island. The British in South Africa have been fighting under entirely novel conditions, and we venture to say that the lessons which the continental critics ought to derive from them are quite different from those which they seem to be learning. The war in South Africa shows most conclusively that the great improvement in modern rifles and in modern artillery has been so favorable to defensive warfare, especially in a rugged country, that only by the use of very superior numbers on the part of an attacking force can any substantial progress be made in the invasion of a country. The British have been the first to feel the force of this change in a practical fashion, but it will eventually come home to every nation in Europe which undertakes to make a war of invasion against another country. No soldiers that have ever been sent abroad have fought better than the British forces in South Africa, and if the generalship of their commanders has not always been of the best, it must be remembered that great generals are born, not made; and that it does not lie in the power of every man who rises in the army to an independent command to lead a large body of troops successfully. At the same time it must be admitted that many of the men serving in South Africa as commanders have shown very considerable military skill, and there is no doubt that if the war continues it will in time develop the talents of many men of great military ability, who are now in subordinate positions. While the war has been attended with serious reverses, it has been a grand demonstration of the ability of Great Britain to mobilize and send a large army abroad with the utmost regularity and despatch.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

There was a general sense of relief Thursday morning when a message came through from London that Spion Kop, the key of the Boer position west of Ladysmith, had been captured and held all day by the British against a heavy attack by the enemy. The attack on Spion Kop was made by General Warren's troops on Tuesday night, as General Buller, in his despatch to the war office, intimated would be the case; the position was won with but little loss. A good deal of loss, however, was suffered during the fighting on Wednesday, when the Boers were seeking to recover their lost position. In this fighting General Woodgate, who was in command of one of the three brigades in Warren's division, was wounded. General Woodgate is an officer who has seen much service, and his loss at this critical juncture will be felt. The capture of Spion Kop puts the Boer position in two, and in the opinion of Gen. Warren, renders it untenable. Its capture was a brilliant feat of arms, and showed the quality of the soldiers that Great Britain now has in South Africa. This Kop was the obstacle that stood in the way of the extension of the British line northward, and while it was held by the Boers they could not be outflanked, for it commanded the road on which the British would have to advance. Now that it is in the hands of General Warren it will be utilized for the purpose of shelling the Boer positions to the east of it and pressing Joubert's army back towards the east and south. We may assume that the British will soon have heavy guns upon it—so that there will be no chance of its recapture by the Boers.

IRREGULARS IN MODERN WARFARE.

The present war in South Africa is likely to convey many valuable lessons to military men, and none of a more impressive character than with regard to the value of irregulars in warfare. The old order of things which required battalions of infantry to be like a grand marching band, seems to have passed away; at all events it has been discovered that so much attention to regularity and mere form, is not essential to the making of a soldier. It is not likely that the Boers would out any very imposing figure if lined up on a parade ground, but for all that they make very respectable soldiers, and have acquired themselves wonderfully well in this war. As it is obviously impossible that positions can ever be attacked again by troops in close formation, it is clear that too much attention to that kind of drill must be to a large extent thrown away. Troops now advance to attack in skirmishing order, and each man while strictly obeying the orders of his superior officer is going forward alone to the required goal. Such military movements no doubt require a higher degree of intelligence on the part of the soldier than to be a mere portion of a column advancing to an attack, but it takes much less drill to make a soldier now than it did formerly. The irregulars raised in South Africa for this war have done excellent service, and have distinguished themselves wherever they have been brought in contact with the enemy's forces. No doubt a British military martinet would look upon the Canadians and Australians as irregulars, but it will be found that they are able to do equally good work as the regulars. This is especially true with regard to cavalry, and indeed we think it has been amply proved that in a war such as has been carried on in South Africa irregular cavalry are far more useful than regulars. We do not believe that if irregular cavalry had been used in this war from the beginning half as many of them would have been captured while in parades of the enemy as has been the case with the British regular cavalry. The very military prestige which belongs to a British cavalry regiment stands in the way of its efficiency in South Africa for war, for the soldiers are likely to adhere to the impossible. What is wanted is irregular cavalry, which is equally ready to advance as a mounted as a dismounted agency of the same demand, and which has no military prestige to interfere with its running away when the position it occupies is found to be untenable.

LANGUID

Children are sick children. Their inactivity and sober faces are not in keeping with robust childhood. They lack vitality and resistive power, and are very susceptible to colds and contagious diseases. Scott's Emulsion brings new life to such children. It enriches the blood; it restores health and activity; it gives vigor and vitality to mind and body.

ASPAVIN
Kendall's Spavin Cure
It is a powerful remedy for all forms of spavin, and is the only one that will cure it. It is a powerful remedy for all forms of spavin, and is the only one that will cure it. It is a powerful remedy for all forms of spavin, and is the only one that will cure it.

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which grips your throat and chest, and a hacking cough which feels like a dry burning of the tissues, will receive instantaneous relief by a dose of
ADAMSON'S BOTANIC BALSAM
It acts as a soothing demulcent on your parched and irritated membrane. It never fails to check the most severe cough, and properly used, it will permanently cure the most obstinate one.
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