

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH

It is published every Saturday at 11.00 a.m. in advance by THE TELEGRAPH-PUBLISHERS, 100 WATER STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B. A company incorporated by act of the Legislature of New Brunswick. THOMAS HURSTON, Business Manager; JAMES HANNAH, Editor.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Ordinary commercial advertisements of the paper—each insertion 2.00 per line. Advertisements of 10 insertions or more at a special rate. Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 5 cents for each insertion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

On account of the considerable number of complaints as to the misarrangement of letters, we have decided to change the office hours. Letters to be sent to the office at 10.00 a.m. and to be received at 4.00 p.m. Letters to be sent to the office at 10.00 a.m. and to be received at 4.00 p.m. Letters to be sent to the office at 10.00 a.m. and to be received at 4.00 p.m.

FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS.

Without exception names of new subscribers will be entered until the money is received. Subscribers will be required to pay for their names, whether they take the paper or not, until all arrears are paid. There is no legal discontinuance of a newspaper subscription until all that is due for it is paid.

LETTERS TO CONTRIBUTORS.

Write plainly and take special pains with the facts. Write on one side of your paper only. Attach your name and address. Do not send us anything unless you are prepared to be held responsible.

This paper has the largest circulation in the Maritime Provinces.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph.

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 1, 1899.

THE FARMERS' PARLIAMENT.

The Farmers' and Dairywomen's Association, which is now in session at Fredericton, may fairly be described as the farmers' parliament, because it is the gathering at which the agricultural interests of the province are fully discussed. The extent of these interests may be judged from the fact that agriculture is our leading industry, employing more people than all the others combined and that its primacy in this respect is likely to be maintained for many years to come. The farmers' parliament every year brings together a large representation of the best tillers of the soil, men who combine practice with theory, and who are farmers by occupation and not mere amateurs, men whose success in life depends on the ability they show in the cultivation of their broad acres. It is through men of this type that agriculture must in the future be developed in this province. It is pleasing to reflect that owing to the efforts of the Farmers' and Dairywomen's Association, and other causes, agriculture appears to be entering upon a new era in this province. The development of the dairy industry has indeed been very remarkable, and there is no reason to doubt that its growth in the future will be even more rapid than it has been in the past. New Brunswick, owing to climatic reasons, is naturally a dairy country, and this fact will always give it an advantage over the western provinces where the climate is drier and the grass in summer is burnt up by the heat of the sun. It would, therefore, be not creditable to our industry and enterprise if we did not make at least good showing in dairying as those parts of Canada where it is carried on under much less favorable conditions. The great advantage possessed by this province in its nearness to the British market is a very important factor in estimating our probable agricultural development in the future. Our fields may not all be as fertile as those of Manitoba, but they are 2,000 miles nearer the sea, and therefore every ton of agricultural produce is worth at least \$8 a ton more in this province than in Manitoba. That is a very good margin for the New Brunswick farmer to work upon; and it is an advantage that can never be lost, for the limit of cheap transportation seems to have been reached. It is a pleasing sign to find our farmers giving more attention to the scientific side of their occupation. The old senseless prejudice against book farming is passing away, for there is certainly no business in which men can engage which demands more scientific knowledge than that of the farmer. The conversion of the elements of the soil and atmosphere into crops of grain, roots and grasses is a chemical process of which every farmer ought to have some knowledge, and he ought also to understand the composition of the soil of his own farm. If he is ignorant of the deficiencies or the excess of the elements of fertility he will be often found wasting his manure on soil that does not require it, and starving soil that is in great need of fertilizing elements. This cause has undoubtedly done more to retard farming in New Brunswick than all other combined, for knowledge is power in agriculture as it is in almost everything to which man turns his attention.

THE WAR IN THE PHILIPPINES.

If any person, a year ago, had ventured to predict that in March, 1899, the United States would be at war with the natives of the Philippine Islands, he would have been looked upon as a very foolish prophet. At that time such a contingency seemed wildly improbable, for, although the United States were drifting into a war with Spain, the Philippines were never thought of, the liberation of Cuba from the Spanish yoke being at that time looked upon as the proper end and object of the war. When Dewey's victory came it was quite an unexpected event, for no one had been thinking of fighting Spain in the east, but it was hailed all the same as a great American triumph and we have been ever since seriously told that it was a more magnificent victory than that of Nelson at Aboukir Bay. It had at least the effect of turning the eyes of the people of the United States in the direction of Manila, and as the Spanish power there collapsed the idea of holding these islands as a colony became a favorite one with the American people. The United States now own the Philippines for good or ill; they have paid or are to pay Spain the large sum of \$20,000,000 for them, but at the outset they find themselves confronted by the difficulty that Spain cannot deliver the goods; that the people of the Philippine Islands do not wish to be annexed, but desire to be left to govern themselves; and claim that as free men they have a right to be consulted as to their own destiny. This brings up at once the constitutional question and brings the Declaration of Independence into evidence. That document is now somewhat rusty, but a few Americans still seem to believe in it. If it is, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are among the inalienable rights of mankind, why should the people of the Philippines be excepted from the rule? In the meantime the war against the people of the Philippines goes on.

THE CASTILLIAN CASE.

The verdict of the court of inquiry in the Castilian case fully justifies all that has been said in these columns in regard to the cause of that disaster. To the people of St. John and indeed to all who dwell on the shores of the Bay of Fundy the loss of the Castilian was as much a matter of concern as if she had sailed from this port or from Digby. Although she was bound from Portland, Me., direct to Liverpool she was technically in the Bay of Fundy when she went ashore, and therefore it was quite certain that if the captain had been held to have navigated his vessel properly the Bay of Fundy would have received the blame and not the real culprits, who rushed onward regardless of the warning of the lead and put the assembly on the rocks right in front of two good lights that were not five miles distant. Under these circumstances it was particularly fortunate that Captain Smith, of the Royal Naval Reserve, was not permitted to preside over this court of inquiry. Commander Spain is a very different kind of man, and in this case he has done the country a real service by his decision he has reached. His verdict deals with the case of Capt. Barrett and his first officer from precisely the standpoint of the assembly on the rocks. The first sounding of sixty-two fathoms at 1 a.m. which naturally should have pointed out that the vessel was not in the position which she was supposed to be. Not accurately noting the distance run by the log when the different soundings were taken; and running the ship at too high a rate of speed after finding the water was shoaling rapidly. When the cast of 36 fathoms was obtained the ship's speed should have been at once reduced and constant soundings taken. Instead of this having been done no sounding after that of 36 fathoms was obtained for about half an hour, namely at 3 o'clock, when 17 fathoms were run. Although a similar depth is to be obtained about 10 miles southeast by south, half south from Seal Island, and the master states he considered he had over-run his distance and was on Seal Island Bank, he merely altered the ship's course from southeast by east half east to southeast or one and a half points and kept on at full speed for nearly half an hour, when a cast of 10 fathoms was taken, after which the ship almost immediately took the ground. There can be no doubt, indeed it was admitted by the master, that had he stopped the engines and reversed them when the 17 fathoms cast was taken he would have saved the ship. Probably the after knowledge derived from the circumstances connected with the course the ship was steered, and the disaster which ensued, influenced the master in confessing his error, and in the same manner those circumstances have to a

WORKING THE CARS.

Electrician Brown Testifies in the Hesse Case.

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A BABE ORY.

Mr. Tarte made a good point in his speech of Tuesday in the house of commons when he referred to the fact that Sir John A. Macdonald kept himself in power for 20 years by the aid of French Canadians, and that now when a French premier was at the head of affairs the Conservative newspapers were shouting French domination. This attempt to raise the race and religious cry by the leaders and organs of a discredited political party will of course fail. It is a fact not to be disputed that a large proportion of the people of the dominion are of French origin, and that they claim to take their part in the government of Canada. Sir John A. Macdonald allied himself with the leading Frenchman of Quebec, Sir George E. Cartier, and it is safe to say that without the able help of the latter he could not have formed a strong government. When Sir George passed away other leading Frenchmen from Quebec took his place and Sir John was maintained in power. Sir Charles Tupper himself does not appear to have been unmindful of the French vote in Quebec, for the policy which he pursued in that province was a direct bid for it. He made the most desperate efforts to induce Sir Adolphe Chapleau to resign the governorship of Quebec and enter the government, hoping thereby to obtain a majority in that province. Now, when Quebec has utterly rejected him and rallied to the support of her favorite son, the cry of French domination is raised, although there never was a time in the history of Canada when the French made any claims on their own behalf that they are making at present. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was made leader of the Liberal party and premier by the unanimous choice of the Liberals of all the provinces, and no base cry of French domination can affect him.

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The petition of the ladies asking to be given votes on the same terms as men is now before the legislature, having been presented Wednesday by the Hon. Henry R. Emmerson. It remains to be seen what kind of a reception it will meet with from the legislature. Mr. Emmerson has been a strong advocate of granting the franchise to women, and it is not likely that his views in this respect have changed since he became the leader of the government. Whether the matter will be dealt with at the present session of the legislature or later the subject is one which is certain to come up in a practical form at an early date. The views of THE TELEGRAPH on this subject are well known, and we can only say that if the women themselves show anything like a united front they will get what they are asking for.

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Subscribers in that district are asked to pay their subscription to him when he calls.

FARMERS.—The quarterly meeting of the Farmers and Dairywomen's Association will meet in the hall at Bonsecours, King's street, Tuesday, April 11, at 10 o'clock, and 2 p.m., and will have some lively discussions on general farming and reports of the delegates who went to the association at Fredericton.

CONNELL BROS. LTD.—Henry A. Connell, Richard B. Keckham, John Graham, Donald Munro and Raymond Gable of Woodstock, have made application to the local government for letters patent incorporating themselves into a stock company under the name of Connell Bros. Limited, for the purpose of operating the extensive business now known as Connell Bros. in that town.

A LADDER BAR.—A four masted schooner barge called the Darby has been launched from Kelly, Spence & Co. yard at Bath. She was built for the Staples Coal Company, at Antigonish, Mass. She measures 237 feet, length; 43.3 feet, breadth; 19.1 feet, depth; 15.5 gross tonnage; 188 net tonnage. The barge is fitted with a 20 foot metal life boat and a 16 foot pine boat. The Darby will cost about \$55,000.

A SAD AFFAIR.—At Brookville, in the parish of Harvey, Albert county, on Sunday, Arthur and Kenneth, Patterson, aged 13 and 16, sons of Ulrich Patterson, were handling a gun, Kenneth, the elder, had the gun in his hands when he accidentally discharged and the younger brother was shot in the month. He died in about 20 minutes. Coroner West's jury found a verdict of accidental death.

FATHER SAVAGE'S CONDITION.—A Sussex despatch says: Rev. Father Savage, who lies dangerously ill at his residence with typhoid fever, is resting somewhat easier this evening. Three other inmates of his house are also down with the dread disease and two nurses under the skillful direction of Dr. H. McAllister are attending the patients. The fever has not yet reached its most critical stage and Father Savage's friends are extremely anxious, as he has a very bad type of the disease.

VIOLATION OF GAME LAWS CHARGED.—Detective Ring arrived in the city Wednesday afternoon on the CP Express with 13 prisoners in charge. The detective had been armed with a warrant on Tuesday for the arrest of two men in Queens county on charge of violating the game laws of the province. When he reached his destination he found that one of the men he wanted had flown. The other he located in bed at his home in South Brunswick, Tuesday night, and he placed him under arrest. His name is Albert Alward, and it is charged that he did unlawfully hunt and take a cow moose, contrary to the act of legislature.

FUNERALS WEDNESDAY.—The remains of the late Olive May Patterson were interred in Fernhill Wednesday afternoon in the funeral being held from her mother's residence, 255 Waterloo street. Rev. Job Shenton conducted services at the house and grave. Many friends followed the remains of the late Mr. David Sorenson as they were borne to the grave Wednesday afternoon from his late residence, 41 Broad street. The body was taken to the church of St. John the Baptist where the burial service was said by Rev. W. C. Gaynor. Interment took place in the new Catholic cemetery. The pallbearers were Messrs John Sorenson, William Kirk, Michael Ciancy, Matthew McGinnigan, Daniel McDermott and Bernard McDermott.

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His business was principally in the Reformed church at Bridgeport. His leg had been amputated above the knee. Had a solid rubber artificial limb. Was at Stone church on Monday. Did some peddling with his left foot. Was not allowed to use the artificial limb as they thought the screws in it might interfere with the swell pedal and was not therefore able to show what he could do. He had been an organist for over eight years.

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