

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1903.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.
Is published every Wednesday and Saturday at \$1.00 a year in advance by The Telegraph Publishing Company of St. John, a company incorporated by act of the legislature of New Brunswick.

ADVERTISING RATES.
Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper, each insertion, \$1.00 per line.
Advertisements of Wines, For Sale, etc., to cents for insertion of six lines or less.
Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths at cents for each insertion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
All remittances should be sent by post office order or registered letter, and addressed to The Telegraph Publishing Company, St. John, N. B.
Correspondence should be addressed to the Editor of The Telegraph, St. John.
All subscriptions should, without exception, be paid for in advance.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS.
The following agents are authorized to canvass and collect for The Semi-Weekly Telegraph:
Wm. McNeill,
W. A. Forrie.

Subscribers are asked to pay their subscriptions to the agents when they call.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph
ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 12, 1903.

Special Notice.
Positively the latest date on which we can keep our books open is DEC. 31st, and as the time is short we would be greatly obliged if all those who have not yet remitted the amount due for their subscription would REMIT AT ONCE and have their names appear on our annual statement as FULLY PAID UP.

THINK OF THIS.
If you do not think of this, you will not get the best of the paper. The Montreal Weekly Herald is now offering it for one year.

Free for One Year.
This is without doubt the greatest offer ever given by a Provincial newspaper and over 1,000 persons have already taken advantage of it. Why not join this rapidly increasing list and get this splendid paper for a year?

We intend making eight drafts through the Bank on all persons who do not remit before DEC. 31st, and when we are compelled to do this, we will not only collect the money but also the cost of collecting it, which is highly increased. (We believe our friends will much prefer to remit directly and receive the splendid premium free.)

Address all communications to:
The Telegraph Pub. Co.,
St. John, N. B.

A NEW IDEA.
They say now that our Minister of Militia has gone over seas to buy some Maxim and other rapid fire guns. Mayhap he has. In any event it is likely he has gone abroad to fortify the idea of Lord Dunsford that this Dominion should be more capable of self defence. This country, of course, can only be defended in case of attack by the glorious United States. In one of our 860 instances, let us suppose they attack us, then they are really helping.

But serious affairs aside, we have long been interested in the analysis of their position. It was formerly to take this country by storm. We refer to the New York Sun. The Sun used to annex Canada whenever the editor had a day off. Now that same editor is nervous on account of his nation. He shivers when he counts up the available fighting ships of the Republic. He says in fact that a navy of the utmost strength is the only safeguard of that nation against any attack on the part of the United States.

"The article points out that the largest sum ever proposed to Congress in the way of annual appropriations to be applied directly to naval extension was \$20,000,000. We affirm with profound conviction the advisability of quadrupling or, at least, trebling the annual vote of the United States for the navy. The navy is strengthening its greatest of the harbours of American peace should proceed not at the rate of three or four battleships a year, but at the rate of ten, or twelve, and Congress should take a patriotic and far-reaching view of its duty under the circumstances."

"Why? Simply because the former safeguard of penitence from international affairs involving complications which lead to war has been to a considerable extent destroyed by the progress of events; and the prospect of aloofness shall be replaced without delay by armor-plated walls and cannon mouths of steel."

This is a plain statement of the truth of the situation. Congress will face it squarely, and so must the people in general. One hundred millions a year for naval increase may seem a large sum to minds unaccustomed to moving time, but it is a very low annual premium to pay for insurance against the possibility of colossal and immeasurable."

The Sun, in the old days, was for peace and a small army. It is now for war and a big navy as a balance when the cards are on the diplomatic table. The Sun, no doubt, must see that there is adequate reason why the present Minister of Militia is going to England to buy Maxims.

A MODERN UTOPIA.

Mr. Rockefeller gives a million to a university and the next day roaps several millions more from the people who buy Standard oil. When some British newspaper men visited Canada recently one of them, who came from Mr. Carnegie's country, said openly that that great laird was taking a course tending to pauperize the poor people of the Scottish country.

The question comes up again because in a despatch from New York it is set forth that Mr. Carnegie is now to appear in a new and more advanced role of socialistic philanthropy than any in which we had heretofore recognized him as active. It is his proposal now, we are informed, to establish an absolute Altruia.

The despatch says that in "an official statement issued today by the American Institute of Social Service, there was shown the plans which the institute has outlined for carrying out the new Carnegie Dunfermline trust. Dunfermline is Andrew Carnegie's native town, to which he recently transferred by trust deed Pittencrieff park and glea and \$2,500,000 to be used in making life more pleasant for the toiling masses of the vicinity. Prof. Patrick Geddes, the trust's representative in Scotland, asked the corporation of the institute and the plan has just been formulated."

"The plan includes," to quote the statement, "a regional museum, a district for a city beautiful, a social centre, a department of civics, boys and girls' flower gardens, children's playgrounds and outdoor gymnastics, holiday tours and historic pilgrimages, get-together clubs and a system of awards and prizes. The general outline for a city beautiful suggests that somewhere on the confines of the park land should be set aside, on which can be built model dwellings of diversified architecture, with due regard to individual needs."

"The aims of the founder may be high. The question is whether it is possible to thus relieve the people of any community of their natural burdens with good effect. If they earn more than they require the municipal government to which they contribute should be able to apply with fairness and propriety the surplus of any sum acquired by the powers of taxation. If there be in the municipality controlled by the folk who are to profit by Mr. Carnegie's scheme any franchise or other public properties by which they might profit, it would be wise that these be controlled for their benefit by men of their own choosing. It is quite proper that they should enjoy to the fullest extent possible the results of their labor. But it may always be open to question if they will ultimately be benefited by any such gratuity as the Laird of Skibo proposes to confer upon them, unless they accept it merely as an out and out addition to the municipal wealth of the community, to be used as such."

THE APPLE MARKET.

During the season which is now drawing to a close, several Nova Scotia shippers of apples have been fined for what the fruit inspector charged, and apparently was able to prove, was fraudulent marking of fruit. This is greatly to be regretted. However large the quantity of apples shipped from the Annapolis Valley, to the English market, the home market is worthy of cultivation. It is a well established fact that the English market is not a certain quantity. The Nova Scotia shippers had evidence of that no longer ago than last week, when they were advised of a sharp decline in the price of apples.

"Of course," the St. John market is not the London market, and the quantity of apples consumed here does not compare with the shipments across the ocean. But, nevertheless, there is a demand here, and it ought to be supplied by our neighbors across the bay. It is true that many schooner loads of apples come into the Market slip, and are sold, either ex-vessel or at auction on the Market square. But there is an element of doubt in all these transactions. The man who buys is not quite sure whether the fruit which looks so nice on the top of the barrel will hold its quality from top to bottom. Not only is this true of the average schooner cargo, but the St. John dealers who handle large quantities are very dubious about the quality of shipments made to them, and there are on record instances where they have ordered No. 1 and got a rather bad No. 2.

The result of this general feeling of suspicion with regard to Nova Scotia fruit has been a large importation of apples from the Province of Ontario. Why should a St. John dealer handle five or six thousand barrels of Ontario apples, when he is so close to the Annapolis Valley? The answer is that the Ontario apple cargo holds more, and that the purchaser can rely absolutely on the quality of the fruit. One St. John fruit dealer, who handled last year a large quantity of Ontario apples, informs The Telegraph that this year he had only to ask his customers how many barrels each wanted, for they were so well satisfied with the quality of fruit that they had no hesitation in placing their order for this year's supply.

The Telegraph has no other purpose in placing these facts before its readers than to desire to make the Nova Scotia shippers aware of the facts as they present themselves to the citizens of St. John. There is here a good market for apples. Ontario should thousands of barrels of fruit come to this city and province? It is stated that one merchant alone has handled this year over five thousand barrels of Ontario apples. Of course, if the Annapolis Valley shippers can do better in shipping their fruit to England, there

is nothing to be said; but if the home market is of any value to them, and if they want to hold it as against Ontario, it is evident that they must take note of the fact that Ontario is a competitor, and that Ontario knows how to pack fruit for the market.

OUR HEROES.

The Telegraph presents to its readers in this issue a picture of the statue which the admiration, loyalty and energy of the ladies of the North End W. C. T. U. have made possible to be erected in St. John. Surmounting a substantial base in River-view Park, Douglas avenue, the figure of one of our "gentlemen in khaki" will be a reminder of those stirring days in South Africa when Canada's sons and the sons of other colonies flocked to the banner of the motherland and gave the world such a lesson as never before was taught, of what the words "British Empire" mean. True, in the mind of some who look upon the commanding figure will rise and memories of a dear one who gave his life on the field that British valor and British justice should prevail, but while tears may dim the eyes, yet sorrow will be softened by the knowledge that the great sacrifice was not made in vain, that it was not made for a country or a people to whom gratitude and remembrance are unknown.

Canada's men of the several contingents gave a good account of themselves on fields which have become historic, and not a few were the instances where pluck and daring as well as coolness under the enemy's fire brought the Canadian name to the front. Who will forget Paardeberg, where the post of honor was given the men from this Dominion, where Cronje made his last stand, where this "Loyalist" city of St. John had gallant representatives, doing their share and doing it well. In upholding the cause of Queen and Empire.

There is much of pride in the recollection of the part our soldiers played in those fighting days in South Africa, and it is pleasing to see that the memory of those times is to be perpetuated in St. John. It is, perhaps, not necessary to recall the steps which have led to the erection of this monument. All will remember the energetic work done by Mrs. Baileys and those who aided her in forwarding the plan, in raising money to purchase the property which has now become River-view Park, and to meet the expense of the statue, the picture of which is given today. That those who wrought so far for the carrying out of their noble design to completion have earned the city's gratitude goes without saying, and hearty expression of this will not be wanting when the statue shall have been placed in position and the day of unveiling has come.

THE NOMINATIONS.

The Liberal party in this constituency is in a regular state of mind. Its workers, really, have not been consulted. The fear in this constituency is, as a matter of fact, that the man who is in the running shall not be the choice of the convention.

There is, no doubt in the councils of the party here only one factor of importance to be considered and that is: "What candidate is most likely to command the support of the united party when it comes down to an absolute nomination?" Some days ago The Telegraph raised the question of fitness. The Toronto Globe of last Monday used some words of advice to the Liberal party at large which may be regarded as of possible use at this time.

"In the coming elections for the Liberal Parliament," said in the preliminary campaign, far and away the most important factor is the quality of the candidate. Funds must be provided for legitimate expenses, organization work must be attended to, the services of campaign speakers must be secured, and there must be system and activity in getting the vote to the polls. But more important than all other factors, and giving power and purpose to all others, especially from the Liberal point of view, is the character and equipment of the candidate for election."

It will be seen at once that the Globe, as The Telegraph has intimated here, dwells upon the fitness of the candidates. The idea has been, from the first, that the party shall not be stampeded to the support of men who either cannot or should not carry any convention of the party, but that there should be properly advanced in the premises the candidacy of men who are at once capable of commanding the support of a convention, and who also are in a position to appeal to the rank and file of the Liberal party in this constituency and to look to it for a proper return when the votes are counted.

There should be no difficulty in selecting these men. When Mr. McKeown's name is put before a nominating convention there should be, and there will be if he but give concurrence, no objection to his candidacy. He has been elected. He may be again.

MR CHARLTON'S ERROR.

In an address in Boston on the subject of the relations between the United States and Canada, Mr. John Charlton is reported to have said that "Canada will choose between British preferential trade and reciprocity." He went on to say:

"The critical hour is at hand when Canada will have arrived at the parting of the ways, and will decide whether she shall cultivate intimate and natural relations with the United States, or whether she shall put up her tariff wall against that country and become a component part

of a great imperial trade federation. The United States can decide that the latter shall be the case by maintaining its present tariff policy."

Mr. Charlton, who has long been an advocate of closer trade relations between this country and the United States, makes a curious mistake. He appears to think that the people of Canada are debating with themselves whether their interests are with those of the United States or those of the empire, and that they might reject preferential trade within the empire if they could get reciprocity with the United States.

The truth is that the Canadian people are not very much interested in reciprocity, and have no desire under any circumstances to cut loose from the rest of the empire. They are interested in preferential trade, and want to see the various portions of the empire more closely knit together. Their interests lie in that direction, and any trade arrangement they are willing to make with the United States will not be at the expense of other American people on the subject of Canada's growth and prospects, and on the desirability of cordial and equitable trade relations between the two countries, they will serve a useful purpose, but will mislead them if he prevails upon them to believe that Canada is striving for the sake of a lower American tariff to take any action that would make less binding the tie between this country and the rest of the empire.

AS TO RECIPROCITY.

Governor Cummins of Iowa told his Boston hearers that the aspiration of Canada to the United States was farther off than ever, and that free trade between the two countries was wholly impracticable, but he believed it would be to the advantage of the United States to negotiate a reciprocity treaty with this country. Canada will at least appreciate the acknowledgment of the distinguished Iowan that this country is not ripe for annexation, and that it has something to offer which is worth some sacrifice of the high protection theories which rule south of the border. There is, as he says, no reason why the two people should not draw closer together commercially, but the American tariff must first come down, and any arrangement made must give Canada an equivalent for every concession. Canada has progressed in a wonderful manner without sacrificing either her dignity or her resources for the sake of a larger American market, and her own industries have been developed and strengthened during the years since her overtures to the American government for a reciprocity treaty failed to receive recognition. There is less reason now than then for concessions on the part of this country, but there is always room for an adjustment of commercial relations along the line of a reciprocal arrangement.

THE PRELIMINARIES.

Certain matters should command the attention of the Liberal party managers here. Indeed there are considerations which should be weighed before any party whose purpose it is to name candidates in this forthcoming election.

The men who should be named should be men likely to command the support of any nominating convention, and who, more over, should be capable of arousing such party enthusiasm that they would have at their back the strength of the party when it comes to a poll.

There are several ways of preparing a party convention. One is to seek to pledge in advance the men whose voice will nominate. Another is to point out the good of the party and that which the party may accomplish by the nomination of certain candidates. These candidates, also, should be men capable of commanding the support and complete support of Liberals. Ward workers should consider these facts and should weigh with discriminating eye the virtues of any candidates who are presented for their support. Fitness should be the only standard of qualification.

HOPEFUL OUTLOOK.

Those citizens who have a habit of comparing present conditions with those of the past are able to extract much pleasure from a comparison of the conditions of today with those of six or seven years ago. Then the winter port was in its infancy; today there is difficulty to provide enough berths for the steamers that come to us for cargo. St. John has taken a long stride in these years, and what has been is but an augury of the better days to come. Deputy Mayor McGoldrick stated at Monday's meeting of the city council that he was confident everything would work out satisfactorily and that we would have, before next winter's business begins, four new berths for the steamers that will come here for cargo.

This is a most gratifying statement, and the citizens will await with the deepest interest the full statement of the committee of the city council who have this matter in hand.

THE LATE S. B. APPLEBY.

The news of the death of Mr. Stephen B. Appleby, of Woodstock, just at the time when his name was prominently mentioned in connection with a county court judgeship, is a rude shock to his friends and to the community generally. Mr. Appleby was a man of high character, who served the people well, and labored for the good of the province. He was for many

years a prominent figure in Carleton county affairs, political and otherwise; and when his name was mentioned in connection with a judicial position, it was universally conceded that he was well qualified for the position. He has gone to his rest, mourned by many personal friends, and has left behind him the reputation of an honest man and a worthy citizen of Canada.

FAVORS GALWAY.

Mr. Robert Reford thinks that a line of steamers from Galway to Halifax would meet the requirements with regard to a fast mail and passenger service. He says:

"The distance between Halifax and Galway is one-third less than that between New York and Liverpool, and the time of transfer between London and Montreal can be reduced more than one-half, or from an average of ten days, as at present, to less than five days, with one half the number of steamers and at less than half the expense. On this basis you establish a claim on behalf of a fast Canadian service which cannot be gained, and the more closely the working of such a service is examined into, the more apparent becomes its merits and advantages for Canada, Great Britain and the empire."

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Springfield strike has been settled in favor of the Christmas turkey.

Montreal may have had a snowstorm that paralyzed the street railway, but it didn't have a gale doing 72 miles an hour, such as St. John experienced yesterday.

One way to get the nominations is to simply go about among the ward workers and let the rank and file of the party know nothing about it.

The King of Denmark has recognized the republic of Panama. Now let the King of Canada do it.

The American Locomotive Company has secured another freight locomotive order from the Cape Government Railway, South Africa, and the General Electric interests are reported to be figuring on some important South African contracts.

Canada may well know more about Mr. Chamberlain's scheme before it gives him the mandate which the British people have not yet given to him. Canada gave a preference to Great Britain. She may well see the nature of the return.

Now is the time when the head of the house begins to figure how much Christmas is to cost him. But the joy of giving and helping to make others happy far more than recompenses for any twinge there may be at this unloosening of the purse strings.

Hamilton has at last put Toronto away back in the shade. "Hamilton" is a real civic scandal with charges of bribery and demands for an investigation. One should be to think what Toronto may do to regain first place in the attention of the great Ontario public.

The information that X-rays are dangerous arouses but a languid interest. Still, if Hon. Dr. Pugsley should enter the federal cabinet, and an X-ray could be turned on the secret recesses of the minds of the Globe editors, there might be instructive and interesting visions.

The Chatham Advance, quoting the St. John Globe, says, in part:

"Unhappy divisions in local politics," which have existed in Northumberland, will, we fear, be difficult to set aside. The Globe understands them fully, for it is more responsible for them than any paper in the province—Liberal or Conservative."

In view of the showing made by St. John curlers who went to Quebec last winter, it will be a matter of regret if the winter port city's name is not made more prominent in the west by a deputa-tion of our capable exponents of "the roarin' game" to the big bonspiel in Winnipeg.

The painful intelligence comes from New Orleans that the steamer Arkadia arrived there without Woy Gil on board, and it is not known now whether he intends to land at New Orleans or Santo Domingo. Woy is surrounded himself with mystery. He is dodging about like a Sand Point mooring post.

A London cable states that the November statement of the Board of Trade shows an increase of \$18,027,500 in imports and a decrease of \$8,032,000 in exports. Both imports and exports of manufactured articles declined, the former \$794,205 and the latter \$5,122,025. The heaviest increase in imports was raw cotton, \$8,332,635; grain and flour were second, with \$6,553,775.

The team drivers will back up the board of works in their action towards lessening the "salt on the streets" nuisance. As it was expressed at yesterday's meeting there should be more discretion in the use of salt by the street railway people. The teamsters would go a little further and say more discretion and less salt.

It now costs \$65,000 to secure a seat on the New York Stock Exchange. To any of our friends who may think of making an investment it may be stated that the owner will require some millions to hold his seat and laid down when the bulls and bears get into a scrimmage on the

Christmas Gifts For Men and Boys.

That will be serviceable, sensible, and comfortable, and give long comfort and pleasure will be found in abundance at this store. We mention a few. Call and see the many others.

Men's Overcoats \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$10, \$12 and \$15.
Boys' Overcoats \$3.85 to \$10.00 Men's Ulsters - \$4.75 to \$6.00
Men's Suits - \$4.00 to \$15.00 Men's Reefers - \$4.00 to \$4.50
Boys' Suits - .75 to \$7.50 Boys' Reefers - \$2.25 to \$4.75

Underwear, Gloves, Ties, Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Etc.

J. N. HARVEY, Tailoring and Clothing
199 and 201 Union Street.

Neverslip Calks

are steel-centered, self-sharpening calks which can be easily inserted or removed from the shoe on the horse's hoof and keep him "always ready" and safe from falls in slippery weather. They save your horses.

NEVERSLIP MANUFACTURING CO., New Brunswick, N. J.

Agents, **W. H. THORNE & CO., LIMITED,**
Market Square, St. John, N. B.

The Strangle-Hold of Labor.

The Chicago strike meant to the company a loss of nearly \$20,000 a day; the receipts of an average day, November 9, had been \$19,533. It meant to the public the loss of as many daily rides as were represented by nearly 40,000 fares and 500,000 transfers.

How did all this affect the great public—the people whose needs and whose needs brought these lines into existence, the people whose franchises permitted these street cars the use of the streets in return for sufficient and regular service?

There were only 3,000 employees affected by the strike. There were 750,000 people whom it robbed of their privileges and of their rights. In Chicago there are at least 16,000 women who earn their own living. These had to get from their homes and back as best they could. It became a common sight to see a black coal wagon filled with women; the large packing houses sent wagon loads of their women employees part of their way home. The majority walked. This meant, for many, rising before daylight and getting home after dark. Of 128,000 persons employed at the stockyards, 75,000 were affected by the strike, and more than 45,000 of these lived more than a mile away.

The effect on business was incalculable. The savings banks noted the change by the small number of deposits. This meant a large sum lost in interest alone. The small shops—grocers, confectioners, haberdashers, dealers in notions, books, shoes, cigars, jewelry, pianos, furniture, wall paper—all industries felt the death of trade. From what I have been able to learn, the loss in the shopping district alone amounted to tens of thousands of dollars. For the theatres, the stopping of street car service left many of the most deserted. The average theatre and its company cannot pay expenses on less than \$500 a performance. From the information I have been able to gather, a direct loss of \$20,000 to the numerous theatres the first week of the strike would not be an excessive estimate.—John Keith, in Harper's Weekly.

Fifty Years Ago

Last night they had a Christmas-tree down at the new church; and a lot of things they did something, I couldn't understand. A lot of things new-fangled that we never used to know. Way back among those Christmas times of fifty years ago.

The preacher rode to meet in a snow steam wagon which made such a racket that it high scared Dobbin in the ditch. The sermon fairly rocked with words nobody ever heard of. From good old Brother Dan Wiggins, fifty years ago.

The organ was most wonderful; but then it seemed to me. It didn't sound as reverent as it somehow ought to be. But when they sang "Joy to the world," Ah, then I felt the glow. That thrilled my soul those Christmas times of fifty years ago.

And through that good old anthem I seemed to hear a voice from the past. To where my soul could go across, clear, to the golden above. I joined and sang. "The Lord is come! Let earth receive her King! Let every heart prepare him room, and heaven and nature sing!"

Ah, 'twas a song to swell the heart! The organ thundered round the choir. And carried grandly heavenward the voices of the crowd. My soul looked out beyond the earth and saw the gleam and glow Across the walls of ether where the living waters flow.

And over all I heard a voice rise high, and ever higher. A girl's sweet voice angelic floating downward from the choir. Its melody swift tangled in my tender heart-strings so. There came to me a vision from that Christmas long ago.

And as the sweet-voiced singer sang, again there came to me. A vision of the old log church, the little Christmas-tree ablaze with tiny lights; I heard a voice I used to know. And here in those old Christmas-times of fifty years ago.

I felt her hand upon my arm; I heard the slight-delta ring. And through my mind the echoes rang, "Let heaven and nature sing!" I saw again the cedar bed beneath the Christmas snow. Again I felt my sweetheart's kiss of fifty years ago.

Sing on for aye, O triumph song! My spirit soars above. And joins an anthem all-divine, a song of praise. I've cast away the thrills of age, flung off the yoke of time. The mistletoe and holly boughs above us wreaths and club.

The song was done. The lights were out. The echoes all were still. The blue eyes, so more sleeping on the long-forgotten hill. I am old—very old! and yet my dimming eye Have caught a prophetic from the gates of paradise.

"Joy to the world, the Lord is here! The old and true are still. For every year brings, brings My love and life to me. My love and life to me. My love and life to me."

Merchant—Yes, my one pound of nails. Six, eight, or ten penny. Mrs. Youngblood—Give me the ten-cent ones, please. I always get the best.—Chicago Nipper.

POLITICAL NOTES.

P. E. Island List Complete.
A convention of the Liberal-Conservative of Prince county (P. E. I.), was held Tuesday afternoon in Market hall. According to previous arrangement, E. Hackett, the senior member, gracefully gave way to A. A. Lefrere, and his nomination. Mr. Lefrere accepted the honor, thanked the electors for this, another proof, of their confidence in him, and promised to do all in his power to get himself elected. This completes the Conservative nominations for the province.

Merchant—Yes, my one pound of nails. Six, eight, or ten penny. Mrs. Youngblood—Give me the ten-cent ones, please. I always get the best.—Chicago Nipper.