

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B. MAY 11, 1901.

**THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.**  
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**Semi-Weekly Telegraph**

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**THE TIME OF PARLIAMENT.**

When the present session began it was generally expected that it would be over within eight or ten weeks. There was not thought to be enough business to keep parliament together longer than that period, and it was surmised that so soon after a general election there would be nothing in the way of campaign talk to prevent the house from confining itself strictly to the legitimate work in hand. Considerably over three months have already gone by, and still the end is not definitely in view. The session will probably extend to four months.

An experience like this opens up the prospect of expensive and protracted sessions as a regular thing. If parliament cannot get through a session in less than four months when there is little to do what will be the duration of work when important legislation has to be considered? For example, there will be a redistribution measure next year, in addition to private legislation and the usual money appropriations. Judging by the dawdling methods of the current session, the outlook for 1902 is very serious indeed.

There are causes for these long sustained meetings of parliament which are capable of being remedied. Everyone is agreed that seventy-five per cent of the talk is needless, and how to shut off this flood of garrulity is the problem which both parties must get together and try and solve. It has been suggested that the abolition of Harward would take away one great incentive to loquacity; but that would be too retrogressive a step to be seriously considered. We must maintain an accurate record of what goes on in parliament.

The remedy will be found to lie in the direction of getting the appropriations through more rapidly. The estimates take up many weeks of time, and are acceptable for nearly all the late night sittings. Any promising step toward reducing the duration of the session must have its starting point here, and it is in this connection that the parties must meet and come to an understanding. This should not be difficult, since it is found that much of the tedious talking upon the estimates is prompted either by the hope of scoring a party advantage or a misconception as to the facts.

It has always seemed to us that two things are essential to order to expedite the passing of the annual appropriations: First, that they should be left very largely in the hands of a committee rather than to the whole house, and second, that a minister's word should be accepted on any statement of fact. Since the last change of administration this country has almost wholly passed out of practice. If a minister says he received or wrote a letter or has anything in writing he is not allowed to proceed until he produces the document and establishes the fact that

he was not lying. Of course, the writing is often irrelevant, and is never looked at when brought down.

This suspicion of the word and motives of ministers lies at the very root of the trouble. We confess that it would be an unfortunate and unhealthy sign if fair and searching criticism should be dispensed with at Ottawa but there is a vast difference between legitimate criticism and a blockade system which is based upon the assumption that ministers of the crown are a set of brigands. The functions of an opposition are wholly distorted when they are carried to the length of making administration unnecessarily difficult. Once the opposition have presented their views on the subject before parliament their responsibility ends. The people must be allowed to do the rest.

One thing is certain, if the methods which now prevail are permitted to continue parliament will very soon be sitting the year round. The country's business is growing, and legislation will always be proportionate. It only calls for the exercise of common sense in arriving at an understanding between parties on the subjects which arise each session in order to do away with ninety per cent of the talking. Shorter sessions would mean less cost to the country. Less of speech making, less of distrust and more dignity are just now the conspicuous needs of our Canadian parliament, and the opposition have it in their power to meet the whole bill.

**THEY ARE NOT MONOPOLISTS.**

The habit of a life time is not easily overcome. For more than a generation Conservatives boasted that they were the only loyal and patriotic Canadians as well as the only hard marked loyalists in the land. Out of this self-regarding fiction grew the self-regarding apothecosis of Sir Charles Tupper when he declared: "I am the history of Canada," and many other rather absurd things. From preaching about their own devotion to country it was an easy step to the reproaching of their opponents with opposite inclinations. This self-glorification was not what could be called a positively harmful thing in itself, although the really honest man is apt to court suspicion when he goes about constantly prating of his honesty; but the taunt to Liberals was mean and untrue. It was as undeserved as it was exasperating.

There was a time when this slander against Liberals found acceptance in certain quarters, and the Liberal cause suffered in consequence; but that time has gone by. It is no longer thought to be an act of hypocrisy for a Liberal to wave the Union Jack. Public opinion could not be influenced now by an impugning of the loyalty and zealous patriotism of Liberals; but the old habit of talking about their own superior Canadianism still crops up whenever Conservatives get together and talk about themselves. It came out the other night at the banquet to Mr. Borden in nearly all the addresses.

"The history of the Liberal-Conservative party in this country has been the history of Canada," said the opposition leader, with as much unctious as his illustrious predecessor used to propound the same modest proposition. He even went further, and rather implied that the history of Canada was still the monopoly of the Conservative party, and outside of what that party was doing for the country there was really nothing worth talking about. All this is more amusing than if our Conservative friends could demonstrate that their views were shared by any considerable number of the people; but as it is, the people are quite in the other direction. Liberals may smile at the assumptions of their opponents.

If it would not be regarded as a dangerous heresy, we venture to say to the opposition that Liberals are just now doing a good deal in the way of history-making at Ottawa. Under their regime the country has made record marks in commercial and industrial development. What better or more practical history could the most enthusiastic Canadian desire? We are not unwilling to accord a fair measure of praise to the great Conservative party for what it achieved in past years, and we do not question its patriotism; but we deny that they are monopolists in this regard. There are others. The plain truth is that the men who are now at the head of affairs are winning a richer mode of success than their predecessors ever dreamt of.

It has always seemed to us that patriotic rivalry is a wholesome and commendable thing; but it becomes a mockery when one side claims all the honor and casts reproaches at the other. This is the sin of our Conservative competitors. They are neither fair nor generous, when they might be both without doing a whit of harm to their cause. They are still too proud to keep out of the shabby business of trying to blemish the good name of their fellow citizens.

Right here a further note of warning will be in place. It is idle for the leaders of the Conservative party to talk about their zeal for the cause of Canada while they allow the Mail and Empire at one end to rail against the maritime provinces and the Sun at the other to inveigh against Quebec. No man can be said to be working in the best interests of the country who is seeking to arouse provincial jealousy. We cannot take serious stock in the patriotism of a journal which announces in display type: "It is Quebec first, last and all the time," as did our morning contemporary a few days ago, or in the judgment of the Mail and Empire when it declares that Ontario pays for the recognition of New Brunswick's just

claim against the Dominion. A really genuine Canadian spirit would rise above such tactics.

**THE CAUSE OF DEFEAT.**

At the recent Conservative banquet in Ottawa several of the speakers had something to say about the causes of the Conservative downfall. We do not propose to take up these alleged reasons and deal with them. Sir Charles Tupper was a fairly observant politician, and during the last campaign he frequently said the Conservatives went down in the struggle of 1896, because they were rent asunder by dissension and internal differences. In a measure he was correct. That may account for the defeat of five years ago; but it does not explain the cataclysm of 1900.

The Conservatives were certainly in a most disorganized and unhealthy state in 1896; but last year they presented a solid front. Another cause must therefore be looked for. It will be found in the strong proofs offered by the Liberals that the genius of government did not rest with the Conservatives. During four years the present ministers had administered public affairs with a masterly hand, clearly and successfully, producing better results than had their predecessors, and the people of Canada declared that they wished them to continue the job. No amount of argument can dispose of that fact. And they are still doing well.

**FARMER DUPED BY WOMAN.**

Lost His Intended Bride and Over \$700.

Chicago, May 9.—Peter Baumgartner, of Sagole, Wis., came to Chicago to marry, but lost his intended bride after the license had been procured, together with \$500 in cash and \$200 in checks. Baumgartner, who is a young farmer, owes his trouble to a matrimonial advertisement which he inserted in a Chicago paper. He soon received an answer, signed "Miss Edith Wills," and he was to wait six or seven hours for me. I will be there surely."

Baumgartner arrived in the city, and had no difficulty in finding the woman with whom he had been corresponding. Together they went to the county clerk's office, and secured a marriage license. Then the young woman reminded Baumgartner of the necessity of securing household furniture and other effects. Baumgartner promptly gave up the \$500 and a check for \$200, all the money he possessed. He returned to the west side to await the arrival of his bride to be, and she left him, saying she intended to visit a friend in the city.

The Wisconsin farmer waited patiently, but the woman never came. He became suspicious, and finally went to the Bowdoin street station and complained to Capt. Rehm.

Detective Weiss, after receiving a description of the woman, went to a place where some several months ago swindled a farmer from Michigan in the same manner.

**Flood Danger Feared.**

Simla, India, May 8.—Heavy rains have caused a great rise in the River Indus, and Dera Ghoozie Khan, capital of the same name, is in imminent danger of destruction by flood. The banks of the river are held with great difficulty.

**Thought to Be Missing Bank Man.**

Seattle, Wash., May 8.—A man believed to be R. N. Pollock, the missing bank president from Cleveland, Ohio, ended his life here today in the Hotel York by keying a revolver into his mouth.

**Expect a Revolution.**

Kingston, Ja., May 8.—Letters received here from the capital of the Republic of Haiti report that the government of President M'Arto to meet the revolution which is expected to break out on the occasion of the forthcoming presidential election. The officials are purchasing large numbers of horses and other animals for transport work when hostilities break out. The Conservatives are equally active.

**Revolt in Venezuela.**

San Juan, P. R., May 8.—The steamer Caracas, which has arrived here from Venezuela, reports that an important revolt broke out May 4 at Coro, capital of the state of Falcon, and was quelled by a gaudy and troops.

**The Primrose League.**

London, May 8.—In the absence of Lord Salisbury, Mr. A. J. Balfour, the government leader in the House of Commons, presided at the annual meeting of the Primrose League. After the singing of God Save the King the Duchess of Marlborough presented champion banners to the habitations which had secured the greater numbers of new members.

**2,500 Machinists Make Demands.**

Cleveland, O., May 9.—Representatives of more than 2,500 machinists, employed in this city, who are members of the International Machinists' Association, today presented printed circulars to the manufacturers, demanding a nine hour working day and 12 1/2 per cent. increase in wages. Ten days will be given the manufacturers to answer or arrange for some conference.

**PROMINENT PEOPLE.**

Although Mr. Spurgeon has been dead nine years, the weekly publication of his sermons continues, and will probably go on for some years longer, until the supply of manuscript is exhausted.

M. Belloni, who died recently in Reuil, in his 92d year, was accounted one of the most eminent polyglots in Europe. He was an intimate friend of Verdi, Viennet, and Liszt, and was for many years manager of the famous Theatre des Italiens.

Colonel Alexander K. McClure's retirement from active journalism after a service therein of 33 years' duration, was recognized last night by the Clover Club of Philadelphia, which gave a banquet in his honor. General Miles and Former Attorney General Harmon were among the guests.

Rabbi Dr. Ludwig Lewysohn, who died the other day in Stockholm, Sweden, was born in Germany in 1819, occupied the post of preacher in Frankfurt-on-the-Oder and Worms, and then finally settled as rabbi in Stockholm in 1850. He lived in retirement after 1883. He became well known for his work on the "Zoology of the Talmud."

Not many people think of the high commissioner for South Africa as a budget-maker, but it was Sir Alfred Milner, with the member for Haddingtonshire, who drew up the famous death duty budget in 1894. The scheme evidently baffled Sir William Harcourt, who sent for Sir Alfred Milner, and explained and explained to him that he had two drafts of the bill which did not suit him. "I am going to lock you both up in a room by yourselves," said the public money coming into his hands, applying it on his own account. There was no postal system. Whenever anyone wished to send a letter he applied to the nearest official and drove a bargain. The official got all he could and sent the letter, if convenient. One of the first things Mr. Brown did was to get a lot of oiling him full instructions for the journey, and warned the young man not to divulge to his friends the nature of his visit to the city. "When you arrive in Chicago, conceal your money beneath your clothing and keep a sharp lookout for pickpockets," she wrote. "Do not leave the Northwestern depot. If you get there before I do, wait for me. If I get there first I will wait for you. Under no circumstances leave the depot, even if you have to wait six or seven hours for me. I will be there surely."

Miss Edith Wills, whose engagement is expected to be the happy prescriptive of the Duke of Hamilton, is the eldest daughter of the well-known baronet, Sir Frederick Wills, who belongs to the famous Bristol family of that name, and who has on more than one occasion aspired to parliamentary honors. Miss Wills is an extremely attractive and accomplished girl. The groom-elect, Mr. Percy Douglas-Hamilton, is still in his early twenties, and is a year or two younger than his fiancée. Lady Wills, the prospective bride's mother, is the daughter of a Lancashire clergyman, and is now residing in the city of London. The future Duchess is not altogether unconnected with the country in which, as chateau of the magnificent Hamilton family, she will, some day, play so important a part. The Duke of Hamilton, although still much of an invalid, enjoys much better health than at the time of his accession to the title. Curious as it may appear, he was, until a few years before that event, quite unknown to the late Duke. The Duke of Hamilton has three sisters. Lady Helen, who is now married to a vivacious brunette, who is well-known as a capital amateur actress. She was, indeed, at one time anxious to adopt the stage as a profession. Another is Lady Isabel Evelyn, while the youngest, Lady Flora, married the celebrated cricketer, Major Poore. Lady Flora's wedding, by the way, was the first to have taken place at Hamilton Palace for nearly a century.

Mr. John See, who succeeds Sir William Lygon as prime minister of New South Wales, is an excellent type of the successful colonist. Born in England, Mr. See when a boy emigrated with his parents to Australia, where the family engaged in farming operations in the Hunter River district of the state of which Mr. See is now premier. The school of the district, a representative of a primitive description and educational advantages necessarily limited. After about two years, John began to work for his father. Later on, however, he migrated to the district of Clarence River and commenced farming on his own account. His early experiences were rough, but the young colonist stuck to his scrubbing and hog-clearing, until one day a travelling phrenologist came along. The attentions of the phrenologist had the effect of breeding discontent, divine or otherwise, in the mind of the young farmer. He relinquished the farm and went to Sydney, where he started as commission agent. The commission agent developed into a produce merchant, and four years after his arrival in Sydney he had purchased his first vessel—a small ketch—carrying purposes. His trade became international, and he is now chairman of two shipping companies. In the meantime he had entered the legislature of New South Wales, and served as treasurer in the cabinet of Sir George Dibbs at a crucial time in the finances of the colony. Today he is premier of the state. We wonder what has become of the phrenologist?

**What She Ordered.**

We sat at the table together. She cast a glance over at me; Her face was the face of an angel— A face I was thankful to see. I felt 'neath the spell of her beauty, Praised fortune for letting us meet, And, blissfully dreaming, I ordered The things that I wanted to eat.

The waiter bent over her shoulder— I detected, expecting to hear Her ask for a cup of ambrosia— Her presence made heaven seem near! I thought of those days on Olympus, When goddesses banqueted there— She ordered "some buckwheats and sausage."

And I nearly fell off of my chair.

# We are - - Leaders!

Never in all our career, as the Leading Clothiers in the Maritime Provinces, have we shown our right to the leadership we claim as we have this season. Our fabrics, most of which are confined to us, are models of neatness and gentility.

Our styles are perfect and correct, and our prices are such as permit the buyer to save from \$2 to \$5 on each suit or overcoat purchased from our tables.

**Our Spring Book Is Ready.**

Shall we send it to you? Free. Which reminds us of what a Catalogue is for: To give people who live outside of St. John, far and near, the same chance to buy that St. John people have—at least that is what our book is for.

The key to the whole book is: Send back what you don't like and let us send you your money.

Just like our store business you see.

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**A MOTHER'S FEAR COSTS GIRL'S LIFE.**

Four-Year-Old Child Dying Because Operation is Prohibited.

New York, May 9.—Maddie Clampt, four years old, the youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. George Clampt, of No. 2,200 Eighth Avenue, was dying last night in the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital, where physicians bent all their efforts to make her last moments free from pain.

The parents refused for 36 hours to consent to the amputation of her crushed leg, declaring, according to the speakers of the hospital authorities, that they would rather have their little one die than see her live with only one leg.

The child was knocked down by a trolley car on Sunday night, at 6 o'clock, while with her older sister, Agnes, and her brother, George, five years old.

As soon as the child reached the hospital the surgeons set for her mother and explained the immediate necessity for removing the shattered limb, as the only chance of saving her little one's life. But the mother refused to grant permission for the operation, and all day Monday continued to resist the appeals of the surgeons. They told her that the crushed leg would never again unite with the rest of the body, and that it would cause gangrene and blood poison unless promptly removed.

The mother finally consented at 10 o'clock on Monday evening, on the plea of the family physician, but it was then too late. The worst fears of the surgeons had been realized. The child died at 11 o'clock, and such that the shock of an operation would have killed her.

Chastened over her hesitation in consenting to the employment of the only means which offered any hope of recovery, the sad mother spent all day yesterday and last night at the child's bedside. By the use of opiates much of the baby's suffering is allayed. The doctors say it is only a matter of a few hours when the child will die.

**Ottawa Fire.**

Ottawa, May 9.—(Special)—The dead in this morning's fire are:

James Leblanc, stone mason, aged 68 years, belonging to St. Joseph's Village. James Maxwell, aged 47 years, formerly residing at Point Levis, Que.

Eli Roar, laborer, aged 21 years, from St. Joseph's Village.

The injured are:

Simon Boudreau, whiskers burned off, chest burned, right shoulder and thigh injured.

E. Lacompe, left ankle sprained and right foot badly crushed.

Alf. Boivin, spine slightly injured.

Amelie Turgeon, left foot badly burned, also suffered from severe suffocation.

Clifford Lacompe, left leg badly injured.

Percy Maxwell, toes of left foot seriously injured.

The injured in the fire who were taken to the Water Street hospital, are doing well and it is not expected that their injuries will, in any case, result fatally. Turgeon was the most seriously burned.

**Cut His Throat With Razor.**

Madison, Me., May 8.—Leonard C. Paine cut his throat with a razor today after going into a thick growth of birch brush. He had been in poor health and somewhat unbalanced mentally.

## PRESBYTERIAN ORDINATION AT ANDOVER.

First Time Ceremony Was Conducted There—Rev. J. D. Campbell Ordained—Large Congregation and Much Interest.

The Presbytery of St. John met in St. James' church, Andover, on Wednesday evening last, on adjournment, for the purpose of receiving Mr. James Douglas Campbell on trial for license to preach the gospel, and other general business.

There were present: Acting Moderator, Rev. Dr. J. A. Morrison; Revs. James Burgess, A. D. Archibald, D. McLeod and Elders Judge Stevens, Jack and Willet. Mr. John Willet, K. C., acted as clerk.

Rev. David A. Wilson, a member of the Presbytery of Boston, was also present and was, on motion, invited to sit and convoke.

Mr. James Douglas Campbell being present and having tabled the necessary documents and papers with certificate of his standing at Montreal Presbyterian college and the same appearing to be in due form, on motion it was unanimously decided to dispense with the examinations.

Presbytery being fully satisfied with the proficiency of Mr. Campbell proceeded at once with his licensure.

The moderator engaged in prayer and afterwards made due proclamation licensing Mr. Campbell to preach.

The clerk laid on the table a call from Grand Bay in favor of Rev. C. D. McIntosh, which had been moderated on by Rev. James Ross, signed in his presence and attested by him. The call was signed by 29 members and 109 adherents and others, together with a paper in the words of the usual form of guarantee of stipend, but not dated and unsigned.

On motion of Judge Stevens, the action of the moderator was approved and the call was sustained on the condition that the guarantee accompanying same be in future duly perfected.

The Home Mission committee reported the following recommendations and appointments:

(1) That the following be appointed: Alagash, Mr. J. Movatt; Cabano, C. A. Hardy; New Maryland, E. Mowatt; Baillie, G. S. Mitchell; Jerusalem, J. H. Levesie; Grand Bay, H. M. Upham; Chipman, M. J. McPherson; Salem, A. D. McIntosh; Van Buren, Lewis Albert; Golden Grove, J. H. Woodside; Shediac, J. W. McPhail; Hampton, A. B. McLeod; St. Martins, Donald Stewart.

(2) That the Rev. D. Campbell's resignation of Springfield be accepted.

(3) That W. H. Coffin be appointed a catechist to Springfield for the summer.

(4) That Rev. Arthur Ross be appointed to supply McAdam for the month of May.

(5) That Presbytery make application

to the general assembly for leave to receive Mr. James Nevins, a graduate of Princeton college, as a licentiate or minister of the Canadian Presbyterian church.

(6) That Presbytery be asked to refer students' bills for winter supply to the home mission committee with power to recommend payment.

(7) That Rev. J. C. Robertson's resignation be accepted.

(8) That J. G. A. Colquhoun be appointed assistant minister to Nashwanak and Stanley from 10th May.

Presbytery then adjourned to the body of the church for the purpose of ordaining and designating Rev. J. D. Campbell to the field of Andover and Tilley.

A large congregation was present. St. James' church presented a fine appearance, being tastefully decorated with flowers by the ladies of the church.

Rev. J. A. Morrison presided and the order of service was as follows:

Invocatory, psalm selection 34, 1-4. 1st Lesson, Rev. D. McLeod.

Prayer, Rev. A. D. Archibald.

2nd Lesson, Rev. D. Wilson, Boston. Hymn 107.

The Lord's prayer in union.

Sermon, Rev. G. C. Pringle, Col. 118. He is the Head.

Antiphon, Hark, Hark my Soul.

Ordination service and designation relating the steps leading to the present meeting. Address to the minister by Rev. Dr. J. A. Morrison.

Hymn 464.

Suitable addresses to the people by a former minister, Rev. James Burgess, and by Judge Stevens, who has been a true and loyal friend to the church since the first. He deeded the site on which the church is erected.

Psalm, selection, 16.

After benediction was pronounced by Rev. Mr. Campbell he was escorted to the front door of the church by Rev. James Burgess and Rev. A. D. Archibald and introduced to the congregation as they passed out.

The services were highly appreciated by the people, this being the first ordination service held in this section and church. The young ladies serving circle entertained the Presbytery and congregation to refreshments and a most enjoyable evening was spent.

The union effected by this service augers well for the future of this congregation and field.

Presbytery adjourned to meet in St. Andrews church, St. John, on Tuesday, May 21st, at 2.30, for the transaction of general business.

Servant girls are becoming scarce in Berlin because of the greater popularity of factory labor.

Henry Arnold, a grandson of Benedict Arnold, died yesterday at Brockville, Ontario, aged 86.