

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1905.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 22, 1905.

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 22, 1905.

AN AWKWARD QUESTION

"You have said we must not correct the bad manners of any South American republic. Diplomacy fails us in the case of Venezuela. Will you now carry out your recent proposal and administer the necessary spanking? This, in effect, is the question addressed to President Roosevelt by France. Castro has seized the property of the French Cable Company, and France can get no satisfaction by merely asking for it. Will Mr. Roosevelt, who recently established a Monroe doctrine protectorate over South America, step in and see that Venezuela does the right thing? If he is not willing to do that away goes the famous and expensive 'doctrine' for France will be compelled to attend to the case herself.

There is trouble in Nicaragua, and in one or two other republics which Mr. Roosevelt regards as the wards of his country. The Senate has held up his Santo Domingo treaty, and while United States warships are keeping the Morales 'government' from overthrow by the armed 'opposition,' it appears that these warships are there without either right or authority from the United States government proper. Hence many newspapers, which laugh at the new interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine, are asking pointed questions. This, from the Boston Post, is an example:

"Just where will the holdup of the San Domingo treaty leave the President and Secretary Hay? Action on the treaty is to be delayed to the extra session of Congress, which is a good month away. There is nothing in the Constitution that gives the President the right to administer the finances of a foreign power. Will he now recede entirely from the position he took under the protocol of Jan. 20? 'The Constitution says nothing about protectorates. They are merely provisional arrangements, and under our form of government it is hard to see how they can have any validity until they have been ratified in properly constituted bodies. One question has not yet so evaded. As we are not at war with San Domingo, can we have any legal standing in the island republic pending the ratification of the treaty—even though our presence there be admitted?'

Evidently not. Yet to withdraw now would be to declare that President Roosevelt's view of the duty of his nation to act as the all-powerful guardian of those feeble republics is nonsense and must be repudiated by the government of which he is the head.

The request from France for information as to the 'intention' of the United States may be followed by similar communications. The American may now begin to see why the British journals, notably the London Spectator, were quick to accept as a beautiful arrangement Mr. Roosevelt's offer to appoint himself a receiver for the Letimias and South America. Mr. Roosevelt will find it all plain sailing after a while, but the Senate's action will tend to make him less precipitate hereafter. One can imagine the horrified outcry from virtuous New England in case some of Uncle Sam's marines should be slaughtered while encroaching upon the freedoms of the fire-eaters among whom they are sent to preserve order and collect the debts of European nations.

PUBLIC HEALTH AT THE CAPITAL

Fredericton people have injected some new blood into their city council and it may be expected that they will undertake to safeguard the public health by taking measures to prevent epidemic typhoid. There is no 'scar' in Fredericton over the typhoid situation; perhaps it would be well if there were, although the present situation does not appear to be very serious. There may be worse to come, however, unless the water supply, the milk supply and the question of sewerage receive due attention.

Some residents of the capital, foolishly as others think, condemn all mention of health matters and describe those who do not agree with them as alarmists whose talk is likely to prevent outsiders from visiting the city. But if typhoid cases become more numerous, as now seems likely, and it becomes known that the authorities hesitate to apply efficient preventive measures, the so-called alarmists will get a hearing and the city will be injured. It would be better to immediately discuss preparations and take them.

Fredericton is not now threatened by typhoid, and there will be no disposition in any quarter to give the city a bad reputation unless neglect shall make that reputation deserved. The Legislature, the Normal School and other institutions give outsiders an unusual interest in the capital, and make it all the more necessary that there should be proper sewerage and a supply of pure water. The water supply has been the subject of a long investigation and a report, but thus far the agitation has not brought results. The new aldermen are not likely to rest content with present conditions, which invite an even more serious situation than that of last winter.

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BUYING VOTES

Mr. John Gilmer Speed, who writes of 'The Purchasable Vote' in Harper's Weekly, shows that the itching palm is remarkably prevalent in Gotham at election time, and that palm oil is exceedingly expensive. The hiring of polling booths, the employment of workers at the polls, and the direct purchase of votes, he says, cost up some \$800,000 in New York City the day of Mr. Roosevelt's election. Remembering that 636,000 votes were cast on that day, the following from Mr. Speed's article may be found interesting:

"In getting my facts together I found that in a Republican district I could not get the Republican to tell what he had done, but he was not averse to telling what his Democratic opponent had done and exactly what that opponent's resources were. I also gathered facts here and there all over the various boroughs from men who know and upon whom I place dependence. Adding up the totals, after a careful study of these facts, I found that the venal vote, besides the workers, was 155,000. To these add the workers, and we have a grand total of 179,800. Some few of these workers really do work, so I take off about one-third, and leave the net total at 170,000.

"Who are these people? And how much are they paid? They belong to various classes, and they are paid amounts differing according to the heat of the contest and the available amount to spend. As one very practical man remarked: 'It goes like this: A dollar for a negro, a dollar and a half for a negro, and two dollars for an American.' At the last election money was plentiful. I am told, and it is safe to say, that \$300,000 was spent in addition to the \$250,000 for workers, or a total of \$550,000. If that much was distributed among the voters, it is quite safe to say that \$100,000 more was given out to the leaders and captains, and 'knocked down' by them.

Mr. Speed does not take a hopeful view of the future. Perhaps the introduction of the English law punishing election corruption might be of some use, but, as he hints, the men who give the bribes and the men who take them would not favor a change, so no change is probable.

SIR THOMAS SHAUGHNESSY'S LETTER

We are indebted to Mr. George Robertson, M. P., for some extracts from a letter written to him by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, President of the C. P. R. Co., in which the present condition of this port and its future are considered, and in which Sir Thomas employs much plain language concerning matters of the first importance to this city and this province. The letter, while the writer's view is essentially that of the railroad company and expresses an official view of the purposes and duties of that corporation, shows how important it is that St. John should have a little delay as possible, the government's policy in regard to the national equipment of certain ports. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy says the C. P. R. is not in the wharf-building business, will not build wharves here and should not be asked to build them; he says St. John cannot be expected to build more wharves out of its own pocket; yet the port has not even accommodation sufficient for the present business and will be wholly unable to meet the greater demands of increased traffic. Without additional harbor facilities, new business must seek other ports.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy does not say so in so many words, but the inference from his letter is that if the government does not equip St. John its future is hopeless and it may even lose much of the present winter business; for he says, in one part of his communication:

"We now have under construction two fast passenger ships that will run to Quebec or Montreal during the summer months, but there is not a wharf in St. John at which these vessels can land their passengers and cargo, and, therefore, we shall be compelled to run them somewhere else after navigation in the St. Lawrence is closed. In the interest of economy, most, if not all, of our other vessels should follow."

He believes the citizens of St. John have done all that could reasonably be expected of them. Yet here is the natural Winter Port of Canada. Upon this point he speaks positively. Whatever the Grand Trunk Pacific may do when it is completed, "for a great many years to come," "nearly per cent of the export tonnage available for Canadian steamship lines will come from the railways centering on Montreal, and for this Halifax would be out of the question by reason of the long rail haul. The Grand Trunk has, of course, its own winter outlet at Portland, and this, I should say, would never be changed for business passing over the Grand Trunk Railway, because export traffic yields at best but a very narrow margin of profit to the rail carrier. Portland, by reason of its proximity to Montreal, is an easy and economical outlet. The distance to St. John is sixty per cent greater, and to Halifax 150 per cent greater, than to Portland, and to every person familiar with railway affairs the handicap resulting from this difference in distance is manifest."

He hopes "some earnest and energetic government may be started to secure what is so badly wanted, within the next year or eighteen months." The expenditure necessary is too great for the city to undertake, even if such an idea were worth considering. The C. P. R. might provide wharf, cattle pens, freight sheds, and the like, but it will not build or pay for wharves.

ity is wise in permitting him to do so. Maine, as a matter of fact, likes to have a reputation for virtue, but does not like a law which stands absolutely between the thirsty man and his grog. Therefore what suits the average Maine man best is a prohibitory law that does not prohibit.

THE PROPOSED COMPROMISE

We do not yet know how those who objected to the original educational clauses in the Autonomy Bill will receive the proposed substitute clauses made public this morning. It is to be assumed that the new clauses have been agreed to by the government's protesting supporters, and it will be argued that if the Western Liberals are satisfied, those from other sections will have no cause for complaint. The avowed purpose of the Bill, as it is proposed to amend it, is to merely perpetuate the arrangement with respect to education at present existing in the Territories. If that be the case we do not know why it would not have been better to have omitted all reference to schools and left the matter for the consideration of the provincial legislatures presently to be created. It is said Mr. Sifton will be among those who support the proposed amendment. As he took upon himself the burden and responsibility of dissent, much, certainly, will depend upon his attitude now. There must still remain the constitutional question. Many will contend that the proposed law, so far as it affects the West, is ultra vires of the Dominion, and more that if there be no purpose other than to continue present conditions, it is unnecessary.

THE WINDING LEDGES PROJECT

The West New Brunswickers thought the Winding Ledges project was killed two years ago at Ottawa when the bill was withdrawn. It was only scotched, not killed, it now appears. The local government, the Council, and the St. John lumbermen are to make war on the bill at Ottawa, and it should be disposed of finally, although it must be apparent that the lumbermen have not all the influence in their favor today that they had two years ago.

The project may or may not be as dangerous as it appears, but there is here a strong conviction that it would seriously handicap the St. John mills, and that it contemplates a direct violation of the treaty rights governing the free navigation of the St. John river. Maine is talking in favor of the repeal of the United States legislation under which American logs brought down the river and manufactured here are admitted duty free to the Republic. Perhaps that danger, though serious, is remote. The other is serious and near.

Fortunately the local government seems to have strong arguments to advance against the Winding Ledges enterprise. It was revised this year only by a breach of faith, and it apparently interferes with the proposed development at Grand Falls. Besides, if it is shown that the free navigation of the river is to be affected, that in itself should be enough to defeat the plan finally. There is, nevertheless, evidence that the bill has considerable influence behind it, and it may not be easily disposed of.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The tax rate goes up but the condition of the streets does not improve.

Mr. Hazen agrees with Hon. Mr. Trevellick that provincial rights should be guarded. It is well to get on the right side once in a while.

The terms of peace have been made known at Ottawa. The country will now wait to learn if they are agreeable to all of the dissenters.

The local government is going to oppose the Winding Ledges business at Ottawa. There appear to be some very persistent gentlemen back of that scheme. It was thought to be dead two years ago.

The discovery of vast oil fields in Alberta is reported. An oil is going to be cheap and plentiful there may now be a chance to pour some of it on the troubled political waters at Ottawa. That it is Northwest oil is all the better.

The Oxford Magazine, says the Boston Herald, extending a welcome to Prof. Oaker by printing the following epigram, which was found written in blood on the walls of the old Clarendon building:

"Brother! I am sixty-one,
So my work on earth is done,
So my work on earth is done,
Reach me down the chloroform."

Mother of Rev. W. C. Matthews. Elizabeth J. Matthews, widow of Adam G. Matthews, died Monday at the residence of her son, Rev. W. C. Matthews, aged seventy-four years. Deceased had been sick only a few weeks with heart trouble and although she was not expected to live she came quite suddenly at last. Mrs. Matthews had been distinguished for her interest in good works and she was looked upon by all as a most exemplary Christian. Rev. Mr. Matthews is the only son.

Funeral services will be held at his residence, 210 Rockland road, tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock. The body will be removed to Titusville for interment on Thursday. The family came from there and there deceased's husband is buried.

Miss Edith Sturdee. Miss Edith Sturdee died at her residence Monday morning after a long and tedious illness. She was for a number of years a prominent member of Trinity church choir, and took part in many concerts. She was noted for her amiability and much sorrow will be felt at her death. She is survived by her brother, Leat. Col. Sturdee, and a sister, Miss Sturdee.

Josiah Gilbert Seely. Josiah Gilbert Seely died recently at Yreka (Cal.), last week. He was a native of Weymouth (N.S.), and left there in 1849, during the gold rush to California.

SECOND MATE'S YARN OF WEIRD SEA SNAKE

Bark Troop Brought an Amazing Cargo According to the N. Y. Sun

THE FUNNIEST YET

Sea Serpent Was Grey and Ten Fathoms Long, and if it Had Been Alive It Was Really Big Enough to Eat the Ship, and for a Space of Time, Indeed, Its Tail Was Seen to Undulate, as Testified To.

What the crew of the bark Howard D. Troop saw just south of the equator on February 4 may never be known. The big four-masted flying the British ensign from her jigger, anchored off Clifton, States Island, on last yesterday after a voyage of 88 days from Kobe, Japan. The captain, D. W. Corning, who lives in Manhattan, went ashore in the doctor's boat and fled for home, stopping only to say something or other about that which was sixty feet long and had a seagull perched on its back. He left the first officer, J. W. Grant, in command of the bark, which lay yesterday afternoon in a perfect calm, surrounded by a haze of romance.

The mate was doing in his bunk. Bearded Scandinavians polished the lee scupper. Lovely little days seemed to be supported here. Inquiries as to what was seen below the equator came aboard at the peril of their lives, for the Troop sat so high in the water that she showed two feet of red belly and boards had to jump for the ladder.

"That's on account of our cargo," said the second mate. "We're loaded with Japanese mutton, dole, paper, and other things. We wouldn't ride much higher if we had the hold full of inflated balloons." "But the sea serpent?" he was asked. "It was in latitude 12 south, longitude 14 east," he began, as one would sing a song. "We were running along with all the canvas spread, for the wind was light, when some of the crew descried a light, by the size of the ship, it must have been ten fathoms long."

"With a long board," interjected the first officer. "I will not commit myself to that detail," said the second mate. "Neither do I consider it essential to the narrative to say the eight was at once interesting and impressive." "He bane dead long time," remarked Ole Hansen, the helmsman bold. "He means the snake, not me," said the mate, apologetically. "At the same time, whether or not the creature had given up the ghost is a moot question. My personal belief is that it was alive, but dormant and ready to devour intruders. Its color was light grey, which, as I understand, is the spring fashion with mottles."

"I tried at vessels," remarked the Japanese steward, in a tone of one who tries to give information without exciting. "Not exactly that," corrected the second mate. "The reptile's attitude toward us. It did not threaten, but seemed waiting for an attack. We were quite conciliatory." "I passed it down a pint of beer," said the mate, "which it drank with evident relish."

"Mr. Googin sometimes exaggerates," explained the second mate, "but I will admit that the serpent looked as though it was in need of nourishment."

"What is there to be said concerning the attendant sea gull?" was inquired. "Birds don't nest on top snakes," said the ever obliging steward.

"Tut, tut," cried the second mate. "Careful witnesses report that the gull had dug a hole in the serpent's back and that they had intended there to construct its home and rear its young. Such things, however, are mere deduction. If the gull did as has been stated then the serpent was a creature which never leaves the surface of the water."

"No, it had no horns that we could see," said the mate. "It was extraordinarily long and broad and covered with scales which resembled nickel, glistened beneath the fierce sun of the tropics."

"Its tail" (This breathlessly.) "Undulated," said the mate, "and when I recall that the serpent was the suspicion of our Scandinavian friend that the beast was dead. The tail gently but firmly undulated."

"Much as I wish the sea to be a fury?" "I did not wish the sea to be a fury?" "I cannot diverge one iota from the truth. The sea was like oil and only the most glib rippler could have been able to give the attention. We sailed away from it with much regret, and as we dipped our colors in recognition of its great size and the perilous danger which it presented to the ship we were struck by three distinct notes of its horrid head."—N. Y. Sun.

ANNIVERSARY SALE

J. N. Harvey to Celebrate on Saturday.

"We will celebrate our fourth anniversary on Saturday next by one of the most important money saving sales in the history of this store," said J. N. Harvey to the Telegraph yesterday. They have been four years in business until now this store has had the finest stock of goods and the right market and doing a strictly cash business. Mr. Harvey has been able to give the best prices to his customers, and to this is ascribed the great success of his business. Clothing buyers should see his fine spring stock before buying elsewhere.

4th Anniversary Sale and Opening of Spring Clothing

SATURDAY NEXT we will celebrate our fourth anniversary by one of the Greatest Money Saving Sales we have yet had, and one of the most complete showings of Men's and Boys' Clothing yet made at this store.

The sale prices of MEN'S SUITS will be \$3.95, \$5, \$7, \$8.75 and \$10. The regular prices of these will be \$6 to \$14. Do not miss this sale—Remember the date.

J. N. HARVEY, Men's and Boys' Clothier, 199 and 201 Union Street

I CURED MY RUPTURE

I will show you FREE how I cured my rupture. I was helped by a hidden remedy. I had rupture. No trust could hold. I was said I would die if operated upon. I flooded myself with this method, written by Robt. Howard, Bracebridge, Muskoka Co., Ont. A Free Trial of this method. Thousands have been cured and it will CURE YOU. Write today. Dr. W. S. Rice, Block 726 Toronto, Ont.

ST. JOHN BOY HOME AFTER CAMPAIGN IN INDIA

Joseph Hepburn Has Had Seven Years With Royal Horse Artillery

Quietly Went and Returned

Talks in Interesting Manner of Some Experiences in the Eastern Land, and Tells a Snake Story.

Joe Hepburn, born and bred in this city, has just returned home after an absence of more than seven years spent in service with the British military forces on the frontiers of the Indian Empire. Mr. Hepburn, who is at present staying at No. 45 Mecklenburg street, took his departure quietly seven years ago, and has returned with an equal absence of ostentatious circumstances. Back in the early nineties, when he played leap-frog and studied diligently in Leinster street school, after the fashion of all schoolboys, he was haunted by the desire to visit the lands represented on the map by irregular stretches of pink and green. The proud traditions of England's army ever appealed to the student, and his former associates learned that he had joined one of the imperial corps. Nobody seemed to know just what regiment; Joe became but a memory.

He enlisted in the old country with the Royal Horse Artillery and hardly before he became accustomed to his regimentals, found himself sailing away to the glimmer and the mystery of the east. The trooper went by way of Aden, and the disembarkation took place at Bombay. "We went up north," said Mr. Hepburn, "up to Pail, near the Himalayas."

The Royal Horse Artillery, he it known, is a force enjoying a most distinguished and honorable record. It does not promise comfortable surroundings to the born civilian. It is just as well to have a dash of the reckless in you, should you be fired with the ambition to sport the splendor of the R. H. A. dress. The jacket and trousers fit tight, there is a dizzy wealth of braid and gilt and brass, there is, in fact, the richest yellow, stunning crimson. The round buttons, Wellington boots, nickel plated spurs must be religiously polished, or else the reason for any negligence will be asked.

"We had to leave the upper lip alone," quoth Joe, "for if you shaved it, the chances were that you'd get C. B. They'd even give you cells."

C. B., oh, happened civilian, means confinement to barracks. Mr. Hepburn spoke of snakes as you would casually mention grasshoppers or humming birds. "A chap would be killed by the front in the event of being notified, expects to remain in Canada. He has followed the colors, and has seen the most of the world. The dominion he considers a good place to live in, particularly the northwestern part of it."

"I don't suppose you ran across another Canadian while away?" "Yes. He was on garrison duty in the Punjab. But he was the only one. Mack—Mack—I can't remember his name, but he was never afraid to tell them all that he was from Canada."

NEW SOLICITOR GENERAL SECURES TWO CONVICTIONS

One Man Found Guilty of Perjury and Another of Vagrancy.

Woodcock, N. B., March 19—(Special)—Almon Canam, who yesterday was found guilty of perjury on the information of E. E. Kearney in the County Court here, will be sentenced in the morning. This is the first occasion in many years when any person has been found guilty of this charge.

The offence took place last fall at Bristol in the trial of a cause where in the defendant was a witness against Kearney. Solicitor General Jones presented and with him was associated F. B. Carvell, M. P. The solicitor general also presented in the case of the King vs. Dickinson, wherein the defendant was found guilty of vagrancy and sentenced to a month in jail.

Hon. Mr. Jones will leave for Fredericton tomorrow after sentence has been passed upon Canam. Donald Connell, son of William M. Connell is suffering from typhoid fever.

SAN DOMINGO TREATY WAS NOT RATIFIED

Washington, March 18—The special session of the senate, which was held at 11.30 today, adjourned without day. Although the nominations sent in were confirmed, with the exception of five, the most important of which was that of Judge James Wickham, to succeed himself as chief justice of the district court in Alaska. Several unimportant treaties were ratified, but beyond these matters no legislative business was transacted.

Most of the session was devoted to the San Domingo question, and the consideration of a treaty under which it was proposed that the United States should take over control of the financial affairs of the Dominican government in order to pay its indebtedness. Democratic opposition prevented the ratification of the treaty.

RUSH OF AMERICAN SETTLERS TO CANADA

Winnipeg, Man., March 19—(Special)—The heavy rush of American immigration is now on permanently. Within a week nearly 300 cars of settlers were rattled, were handed from the States over the Soo line and to Canadian points by the C. P. R., Minnesota, Iowa and the Dakotas are largely represented in the settlers coming in during this period.

WOODSTOCK MERCHANT HAD BEEN SMUGGLING

Woodstock, March 19—D. J. O'Grady, of Montreal, and James McCormack, of Ottawa, two of P. L. Jones' staff, and James H. Hamilton, of the appraisers' department, St. John, spent a number of days recently in Woodstock, investigating charges of smuggling and undervaluation against a merchant here. The charges went back a number of years. In the meantime the merchant's premises had been destroyed by fire, and for a time it looked as if the customs officials would have their labors for nothing, as the books and other papers were destroyed. Little by little the officials uncovered the case and saw where importations had been made contrary to the customs law. The upshot was the merchant had to pay over several hundred dollars to the officials as duties and value of the goods wrongfully imported.

PAGE FENCES Year Best

It is the fence that has stood the test of time—page fences. It is the standard of the world over. In future Page Fences will be painted WHITE, which is an added protection against rust and deterioration. Order through our local agent or direct from us. THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. LIMITED, 1000 Bay Street, Toronto, Montreal, St. John, Winnipeg. For sale by A. T. Hilton, F. H. Hunt, N. B.; V. L. Martin, Fair Haven, N. B.; H. Eden Toot, Milltown, N. B.; Denmore Brock, St. Stephen, N. B.; D. D. Giddell, Rolling Dale, N. B.; Howard E. Beach, Meadows, N. B.; Grant & Morin, George, N. B.; W. J. Dean, Miramichi, N. B.; William Kinsland, Woodville, N. B.; G. M. P. Russell, Seal Cove, G. M.