

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

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THIS PAPER HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

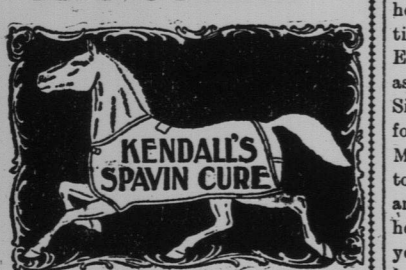
ST. JOHN, N. B. FEBRUARY 3, 1900.

GERMANY'S ATTITUDE.

The attitude of the German press towards Great Britain grows more unfriendly every day, although that of the German government is neutral, and evidently designed to avoid a rupture of the peaceful relations existing between the two countries. Yet the British people will not forget that the Germans, whom they have always favored, and with whom they have frequently sympathized, showed the most fanatical hatred towards them in their hour of trial. No one can read the comments of the German press on the present war without feeling his blood boil, for every insult that the ingenuity of the German writers can invent is cast upon our mother country. Great Britain it seems is a power whose prestige is sinking; the British empire is to be destroyed; the British army is so feeble; Britain in fact is on the decline, and Germany is to take her place as a world power. All this talk has been heard many times before, although not from German sources. There has never been a period for the last century when some nation or other was not consoling itself with the thought that the British empire was going to pieces, and that Britain would no more be a power among the nations. Yet in spite of all these predictions the British empire has gone on increasing in strength, in commerce, and in every other respect that makes a nation great. If the British people were disposed to throw back insults on the Germans, they could very well revert to the contemptible conduct of Prussia during the Napoleonic wars, which was a mixture of cowardice and treachery. No nation ever became more subservient to another than Prussia did to France, and in the only occasion in which the people of Prussia showed any symptoms of a desire to obtain their independence, they were so summarily suppressed by Napoleon that, as already stated, the march of that general toward Berlin was largely in the nature of a procession. The restoration of Prussia to the position of a great power has been largely due to the friendship and financial assistance of Great Britain, yet Germany is the first nation, or one of the first, to cover her with abuse and to display her hatred.

Three things of course will not be forgotten when this war is ended. Future British administrations will remember how Germany acted, and how the German newspapers abused their country at a time when things seemed to be going against them.

Don't Guess At Results.



This man knows what he did and how he did it. Such endorsements as the following are a sufficient proof of its merits.

Ottawa, Minn., Feb. 25, 1899.
Dear Sir—Please send me one of your bottles of Kendall's Spavin Cure. I have a horse and one calf with two bottles of your Kendall's Spavin Cure in four weeks.
FRANK J. BURNETT.
Price, 50c per bottle. As a testament to the family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE, also "A Treatise on the Horse," book free, or address DR. J. B. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

and in any future combination of the powers Great Britain will be careful not to give any assistance to Germany, knowing well that such assistance will only be repaid with treachery and ingratitude. There is no doubt that if Great Britain wished it she could place herself at the head of a combination having for its object the destruction of the German Empire. Both Russia and France would be glad to enter into such an arrangement, and certainly in one sense the destruction of the empire created by Bismarck would be a gain to the cause of liberty. On the other hand Great Britain will be careful how she enters into future alliances with any nation, for neither Russia or France are to be any more trusted than Germany; in fact the only European nation on whose friendship Great Britain can rely is Italy. An attitude of reserve towards the great European powers, and a closer and better understanding with the great Anglo-Saxon nation on this side of the ocean, will no doubt be the leading features of the future policy of Great Britain.

There seems to be no doubt that the Germans have designs upon South America, and that it is the hope of the German emperor to in time become the possessor of the territories of one of the nations of that continent. It is understood that Brazil is at present the object of Germany's longings, and the Emperor William would be very glad to obtain a foothold in that country. Brazil does not possess a strong government. Its enormous territories and large resources have been very imperfectly utilized, and its population is of a decidedly mixed character. The government of the United States would very strongly oppose any attempt of Germany to appropriate Brazil, and would set up the Monroe doctrine as a reason why such an arrangement should not be carried out; but the fact that the United States has taken possession of a group of Asiatic islands will go far to deprive the Monroe doctrine of its validity, for if the great Republic can acquire territories in Asia, why should not a European nation acquire territories in South America? On the other hand, Great Britain would resolutely oppose any attempt of Germany to appropriate Brazil, and in any contest arising out of this question the British empire would come to the assistance of the United States. It might have been otherwise had Germany showed a more friendly spirit towards Great Britain, but under existing circumstances the true policy of our mother country for the future will be to stand as an obstacle against Germany's expansion in every part of the world.

THE ATTORNEY GENERALSHIP.

Some of the newspapers opposed to the Provincial Government have been exercised considerably over the recent exchange of portfolios between Premier Emerson and Hon. Mr. White. No one who has seen the agreement as to why the positions were exchanged, and the arrangement made whereby the leader of the Government becomes the Attorney General of the Province and Mr. White takes charge of the Board of Works Department. It may be some relief to such newspapers to know that the change is perfectly agreeable to both the gentlemen immediately concerned, and that they are working in the same harmonious manner that they always have worked. The Telegraph can assure its contemporaries that the change has not caused the slightest friction in the governmental machinery of the province, and that both the Premier and Mr. White have entered upon their new duties with all the energy that characterized their labors heretofore. It is rather absurd of the opposition press to attempt to create the impression that Mr. White had neglected his duties as attorney-general of the province. His work in that capacity, as well as in the office of solicitor-general, speaks for itself, and not many persons in the province are likely to take seriously the reflections upon Mr. White either as Attorney General or Solicitor General. Those who are in a position to know understand fully that even before Mr. White became a member of the government he rendered valuable public service to the province. When he was Speaker of the Legislature he proposed and prepared the new rules of the House, under which the business of the Assembly has been greatly facilitated, and the work of that body very much lessened. In 1893 he was appointed to the portfolio of Solicitor General, and during the four years that he held that office he discharged the important duties with marked ability and judgment. He performed the work with such eminent success that, on the retirement of Mr. Blair, in 1896, Premier Mitchell offered him the position of Attorney General, which offer he declined. In October, 1897, Mr. Mitchell's health being such that he could no longer give attention to important duties, Hon. Mr. Emerson became Premier, and Mr. White assumed the duties of attorney-general. Since that time, up to the exchange of portfolios between himself and Mr. Emerson, Mr. White has performed the duties of attorney-general and solicitor-general as well, and in addition to these for the past year he has done the work performed for several years by the law clerk of the province. How he has performed his work may be judged by the result of an interview which we publish elsewhere in this issue with a gentleman in a position which enables him to be an authority on the subject of which he speaks.

CATHOLICS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Since the war broke out in South Africa there has been more or less discussion in the English press respecting the status of Catholics in the Transvaal. On one hand, Dr. Leyds has felt it important to counter

act the feeling in Europe that Kruger is hostile to Catholics to the point of persecution, while on the other there has been a great deal of testimony adduced in confirmation of the view which generally obtains. The Tablet, the Catholic organ of England, has taken a decided stand on the question, and quotes from the statutes of the South African Republic to show that Catholics are excluded from all government positions. Law No. 2, of 1899, in relation to the civil service, enacts as follows:—

"Article 15.—Applications must be written in the language of the country, and must be written in the applicant's own handwriting. They must be accompanied by a certificate of birthright from the field-cornet of the district, which must clearly state whether the applicant is entitled to vote as a full burguer or as a naturalized; and proof must be enclosed that applicant is a member of a Protestant church."
This would seem to be conclusive proof of the strictly legal side of the matter. The law as it stands not only excludes Catholics from holding office, but also prohibits a Catholic from being a member of the Volksraad. And this is strictly in keeping with the narrow spirit in which President Kruger has always ruled the Republic. Intolerance and arrogance have gone hand in hand. No one can read Mr. J. P. Fitzgerald's book, "The Transvaal With-in," without marveling that such an oligarchy could have been built up in South Africa in the nineteenth century. Catholics and Jews have had no rights within the alleged republic, and in Britain's struggle for the establishment of freedom in South Africa it is not surprising that she has the cordial sympathy of these two classes of our people.

NAMES ARE MISLEADING.

Our morning contemporary, in common with other opposition papers, fell into a serious error of opinion to the names of the candidates in Sherbrooke. Mr. Le Baron being the Liberal candidate, it was perhap naturally inferred that he was a French Canadian and a Roman Catholic, and the strength of that assumption was increased by the fact that he had a starting story of Mr. Tarte's appeal to the electors on racial and religious grounds was given publicly by several Tory journals. The Mail and Empire in particular went fairly mad over the subject, while the Sun was scarcely less frenzied. It is never safe, however, to risk an attack that sort solely on a name. The Montreal spirit toward Great Britain, and Mr. Le Baron does not speak a word of ultra-Protestant, a near relative having opposed Hon. Mr. Colby in Standed on the equal rights ticket some years ago. Hon. Mr. White, a native of French, and consequently was at a great disadvantage, as Hon. Mr. McIntosh, the Catholic candidate elected, speaks both languages fluently.

In the face of facts like the foregoing, how humiliated the Sun must feel after its hysterical attacks on Mr. Tarte for his alleged appeal to the electors of Sherbrooke to support a French Canadian and Catholic as against an English speaking Liberal candidate, is not a French Canadian, as has been stated in a Toronto newspaper. He is English to the core, and has always been looked upon as an ultra-Protestant, a near relative having opposed Hon. Mr. Colby in Standed on the equal rights ticket some years ago. Hon. Mr. White, a native of French, and consequently was at a great disadvantage, as Hon. Mr. McIntosh, the Catholic candidate elected, speaks both languages fluently.

A DANGEROUS POINT.

When the Sun tries to make a point against Sir Wilfrid Laurier's government over the fact that the offer of a Canadian contingent came a day or two later than the offer of the Australian colonies, it is evidently forgetting that the colony of New South Wales sent a contingent to Egypt in 1883 when the Conservatives were in power, yet no similar offer was made at that time by the government of Sir John A. Macdonald. The Tories are a very loyal people when they are out of office. They are always shouting for the old flag, and trying to make the people believe that they embody all of the patriotism of Canada, yet during the many years they have been in power in Canada they have never offered to assist the mother country by a contingent in any of the numerous wars in which she has been engaged, and, in fact, their conduct towards the mother country has been distinctly unfriendly. Their principal achievement was to raise a high tariff wall against British goods, thereby putting a check on British imports into Canada, and so diverting our trade to other channels, at it has hardly yet begun to show back upon the strength as before. We think that the less the Sun and other

That Hang-on Cough

only needs to be attended to in a proper and thorough manner to be eradicated entirely from your system. Liniment rubbing and flannel wraps about the chest and throat are good enough but they are not sufficient, they don't go deep enough. The root of the disorder is pulmonary weakness—build that up—strengthen it with Adamson's Balsam and your Cough is Cured.

25 Cents At ALL DRUGGISTS.

Englishmen in this expansion is that Canadian trade with the parent country has shared in it. This is doubtless mainly due to the preference tariff in favor of imports from Great Britain passed in 1897 by the Legislature at Ottawa. It is well known that for years previous the volume of British products imported into Canada had been declining, until in the fiscal year just named the imports from the United Kingdom had sunk to \$20,412,138—the lowest aggregate since the Confederation of the Dominion. They had been shrinking from 1883, when they stood at \$22,025,465, until they touched the low figure we have stated. It was in view of this decline in imports from England that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Ministry determined to admit British goods at a lower rate of duty than goods from foreign countries. This arrangement was carried out in the hope that the importation of British goods would increase, and that hope has happily been realized. In the very first year after the preference measure was only in partial operation, British imports into Canada rose from the low-water mark we have indicated to \$22,900,017 in 1898, and in 1899, when the new tariff in favor of the parent country came into full operation, there was a further advance to \$27,000,000. This is a noteworthy circumstance as presaging a return of the importation of British goods to the level of sixteen years ago. The fact has attracted the attention of Mr. Ritchie, the President of our own Board of Trade. When addressing his constituents at Croydon last week he pointed out that under the new preference tariff referred to British trade with Canada had already risen 16 per cent. In the new fiscal arrangement, when taken in connection with the offer of Canadian troops for the Transvaal, is eminently significant of the increasing unity of various sections of the empire."

It will be seen that the writer of the above knew thoroughly well the subject he was discussing. He had his facts corroborative testimony of the President of the British Board of Trade ought to count for something with anyone approaching the matter with an open mind. Just why the Canadian Tories should choose to misrepresent and decry a policy which has so favorably impressed the British mind it is difficult to explain, unless the hope to deceive those of their own persuasion who might be disposed to support a movement so timely and effective. The results above stated to have been achieved within the short period of two years, and they may safely be accepted as indicating the possibilities of freer and larger trade within the Empire. In ten years' time ought to produce a still better showing.

THE NEW SENATOR.

The Sun devotes an article to the appointment of Mr. Charles Burpee to the position of Senator of Canada, and strange to say it finds something to commend in this act of the Government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Still it cannot allow the occasion to pass without accusing the Government and Mr. Blair of some sinister motive in making this appointment, and it undertakes to show that Mr. Burpee's appointment is due to a desire on the part of Mr. Blair to strengthen himself in the county of Sunbury. We are of the opinion that Mr. Blair is not in need of any particular strengthening in that constituency, seeing that he carried it by the very large majority of 624 in 1896, and that there is no reason to believe that his popularity in that constituency has diminished in the slightest degree. The appointment of Mr. Burpee to the senate is a proper recognition of the valuable services of a good Liberal, who was for many years a member of the House of Commons, and who has always been an active member of the party. The only reason that could have been urged against such an appointment would be reasons arising from the unwillingness of Mr. Burpee himself to again enter the public arena at his advanced age. But Mr. Burpee is a younger man in spirit and in constitution than most men at seventy, and therefore there is no doubt that with his experience in legislation, and his acquaintance with parliamentary forms, he will make a valuable member of the senate. The Sun would have done better if it had merely expressed its approval of Mr. Burpee's appointment without endeavoring to cast a slur upon the minister of railways.

IRISH HOME RULE.

The determination of the Irish party in the House of Commons to unite instead of waiting their strength by dividing themselves into factions, and bitterly attacking each other, is very much to be commended, but we can hardly say as much for their expressed determination to keep themselves aloof of both the English parties, and to work on their own account. It appears to us that they would have a much better chance for success in their efforts to obtain home rule if they united with the Liberal party, which has already carried a bill through the House of Commons for that purpose, but we suppose that the Irish members must be allowed to pursue their own policy in their own way. Certainly it is very unfortunate that at the present time when the nation is engaged in a war in South Africa they should have considered it necessary to express themselves in favor of Great Britain's enemy, and to rejoice at British defeats. These performances cannot but be looked upon with great regret by the friends of Ireland in Canada, who fail to understand how the Irish party can expect to obtain favors from the parliament of a nation which it avows its intention to attempt to destroy. It looks as if a good many of the Irish members were less anxious to obtain home rule than to keep themselves prominent as patriots, and to advance their own political fortunes. Nothing, however, has done more to prevent home rule being given to Ireland than such demonstrations as those which took place at the beginning of the war in which Irish members avowed themselves enemies of Great Britain. It is not unlikely that one result of this misguided policy on the part of the avowed friends of Ireland, will be a redistribution of seats, by which the number of members allotted to Ireland will be reduced. At present Ireland has 103 members, which is about twenty more than the number it is entitled to according to population, while Scotland which has about as large a population as Ireland has only seventy-two members. It is quite possible that the present government may think it an opportune time to pass a bill making the representation of the three nations of the United Kingdom equal according to population.

A GREAT FAILURE.

In these days, when the Conservative leaders are attributing the existing prosperity of the country wholly to the beneficial influence of the national policy, it is

Tory papers say about this matter of a con- fidently the better measure failed to accomplish the aims of its framers. When Sir Leonard Tilley presented his scheme of protection to parliament, he gave it as his judgment that the chief cause of Canada's distress was to be found in the balance of trade being so largely against her. Upon that assumption he based his conceptions of a remedy. As reported in the Hansard of 1870, page 414, he said:—

THE PHILIPPINE QUESTION.

It is evident from the tone of the debate in the senate of the United States on Wednesday, that members of that body who speak the English language are not afraid to take possession of the Philippine Islands. One or more members of the senate have been decidedly opposed to the annexation on high constitutional grounds, and also opposed to the policy of the government in taking any step, either in the senate or in the house, which is likely to be unpopular. Senator Pettigrew, who denounced as a traitor the members of the Republic because he wished Aguinaldo's protest against the annexation of these islands to the United States is not so patient of opposition as a nation is engaged in the Philippine question. The balance of trade against Great Britain in 1872 was \$116,000,000; in 1873 it was reduced to \$66,000,000; but last calendar year showed that balance in favor of the United States had reached \$300,000,000 a year. I think then, without entering into a discussion here of the trade and protection, so far as it affects the balance of trade, that the balance in favor of England, and the United States, we may fairly conclude that the prosperity of the country, at this moment, is caused in a great measure by the large surplus in its favor, and the depression in the other by the large deficiency. Under these circumstances, it appears to me we should turn our attention to the best means of reducing the volume of our imports from all parts of the world."

THE PROPOSED REMEDY.

The proposed remedy was simple and apparently practicable. By materially increasing the scale of duties he confidently hoped to accomplish the double purpose of reducing imports and stimulating home production. Then, in order to fetch exports on the other side of the account, he introduced a clause remitting all duties on materials entering into the manufacture of any article which was sent out of the country. Thus he would raise a wall against goods coming in, and give a direct encouragement to the manufacture of goods going out. This was an attractive policy. On the face of it there were elements of great plausibility; and so the country seemed to view it. But experience is an inexorable dictator. In operation the national policy failed to check imports, failed to place the balance of trade in our favor, and failed to substantially stimulate the export of home manufactured goods.

Let us hurriedly glance at the facts, first in relation to imports. For the year in which Sir Leonard introduced the policy of protection the imports of the Dominion amounted to \$81,964,427. In two years thereafter they had reached \$106,330,946, and at the end of five years they had gone up to \$132,264,022. This was an increase of more than 60 per cent. Ten years later they still stood at \$119,957,033, and in 1896, when the Conservatives passed out the volume was \$39,000,000 larger than when the N. B. began its process of supposed restriction. With respect to the balance of trade the showing was even more unsatisfactory from Sir Leonard Tilley's point of view. In 1870 the imports exceeded the exports by \$16,474,172. In the next year, and for that year only, there was a balance on the other side of \$1,421,711; but from that time onward the excess of imports over exports grew apace. In 1883 the balance in favor of imports reached the large figure of \$34,168,218; while for a period of twelve years the average balance against us was \$21,000,000. It was not until the Liberals had come in that an appreciable change occurred in the balance of trade. Exports began to increase rapidly, and while imports also ran upward, the difference was largely in our favor. In 1896 the excess of exports over imports amounted to \$23,220,030, and for the three full years during which the lowered scale of duties has been in operation there has been an average annual balance in favor of exports of \$12,807,037. In other words, while the balance against us amounted to the very large sum of \$27,064,507 during the 18 years of Conservative administration, there is a balance on the credit side of \$83,637,871 for the three past years of Liberal rule.

Consumption

is contracted as well as inherited. Only strong lungs are proof against it. Persons predisposed to weak lungs and those recovering from Pneumonia, Grippe, Bronchitis, or other exhausting illness, should take Scott's Emulsion. It enriches the blood, strengthens the lungs, and builds up the entire system. It prevents consumption and cures it in the early stages. Scott's Emulsion, Toronto.