

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

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ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1899.

NO. 79.

CANADA UNITED

IN SUPPORTING THE CAUSE OF THE OPPRESSED UTILANDERS.

Premier Laurier's Resolution Seconded by Mr. George E. Foster - The National Anthem Sung When It Unanimously Passed - Speaker Edgar Dead.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 31.—When the house met today the premier, in the absence of Mr. Blair, introduced a bill to authorize the government to construct a branch line from Charlottetown to Murray Harbor, in Prince Edward Island, as a public work. The bill was read a first time.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, after some further preliminaries were disposed of, said that he wanted to interrupt the regular business so as to propose a set of resolutions in regard to the condition of things in the Transvaal. The Transvaal, although a self-governing country, was nevertheless under the suzerainty of her majesty the queen. There were 30,000 British subjects in the Transvaal who were allowed to develop the country, open up mines and to otherwise share in the development of the country, yet they had been denied any participation in the administration of the country. They were subject to taxation and the full share and burdens of citizenship were imposed upon them, yet they were denied the rights of citizens. The rights were things to be admitted in the character of President Kruger. His patriotism and sternness might be admired, but patriotism was not incompatible with truth, justice or generosity. It might be said that to refuse the Uitlanders citizenship was within the rights of President Kruger. That might be true if he did not impose upon them the burdens of citizenship. The treaty that made the Transvaal independent also gave to the queen suzerainty, and therefore the subjects of the queen should be given the rights of citizens, but the premier said that he would not put the question on these grounds, but he would appeal to the conscience and judgment of the members of the house. There were no counties composed as Canada was of different races who could better appeal to the conscience and judgment of the members of the house. The subjects in the Transvaal adequate justice and an equal right to all. A policy that would give to every citizen who lives the burden of citizenship the rights of citizenship. That was the policy which Canada had adopted and which would be adopted in the Transvaal. The Uitlanders should get the same rights in the Transvaal as the Dutch citizens in Cape Colony. It seemed to him that the sympathy of the Canadian parliament should be extended to our fellow countrymen in South Africa, to forward them our good fellowship and to show that our hearts are with them.

He regretted that Mr. Charles Tupper was absent and read a letter from the leader of the opposition approving of the resolution.

He moved, seconded by Mr. Foster, the following resolution:—"That this house has viewed with regret the complications which have arisen in the Transvaal republic, of which her majesty is suzerain, from the refusal to accord to her majesty's subjects, now settled in that region, any adequate participation in the government; that this house has learned with great regret that the conduct of the Transvaal government has resulted in intolerable oppression, and has produced great and dangerous excitement among several classes of her majesty's subjects in her South African possessions; that this house, representing a people who have largely succeeded by the adoption of the principle of conceding equal political rights to every portion of the population, in harmonizing arrangements and in producing general content with the existing system of government, desires to express its sympathy with the efforts of her majesty's imperial authorities to obtain for the subjects of her majesty, who have taken up their abode in the Transvaal such measure of justice and political recognition as may be found necessary to secure them in the full possession of equal rights and liberties."

Mr. Foster made a brief but eloquent appeal for the Uitlanders in seconding the resolution. They might be called Uitlanders, but the heart of the great British empire said they were inlanders. There should, he said, be no taxation without representation and he had much pleasure in supporting the resolution to the British subject in the Transvaal who were struggling for their rights. Every one of the colonies in time, when they reached their strength, would look back to the motherland and say, "We love thee still; we are children of the same blood; thus we have been, and thus we will ever be."

Mr. McNeil and Mr. Wallace also spoke in support of the resolution, which was carried by the whole house rising and singing God Save the Queen. Nearly all the afternoon session was taken up with the discussion of the appointment of the dominion forest ranger. This is a new position created with a view to the preservation of Canada's timber resources. The inspector is empowered to make regulations to prevent fires and for other purposes so as to conserve the timber resources.

Another discussion took place on an item of \$2,000 for half-bred settlers on Father LaRue's settlement at St. Paul's Mills, Northwest. The late government gave a grant in 1895 and this is a continuation of the grant. The opposition objected to it and asked that it be struck out. Mr. Laurier (Conservative) supported it.

Mr. Wilfrid Laurier announced in the house tonight the death of Sir James Edgar. This is the first time in the history of Canada that a speaker died during a session. The premier said that they had been living in the shadow of death since the session opened. He referred to the deceased as one of the oldest and most experienced members. The loss was a great one. Personally it was especially painful to him. Mr. Edgar was a strong party man up to the time he was elected speaker. Since he was in the chair Premier Laurier believed that Mr. Edgar discharged his duties with dignity, with fairness and general satisfaction. In conclusion he expressed sympathy with the family of the deceased.

Mr. Foster corroborated what Premier Laurier said about Mr. Edgar's fairness in the chair. "Living in the shadow of death," said Mr. Foster. "In a satisfactory sense to use that in all our little differences, which are only little differences, we are all members of one human family bound over a very short road for a land unknown. I think it ought to temper the heat of party strife and the impetuosity of party debate. At these times we more than at any other time find that we are men and brothers."

There is a good deal of speculation as to who will be the next speaker. The idea being that Deputy Speaker Broderick will be promoted.

It is likely in that case that the deputy will be either Mr. Ellis of St. John, or Mr. Bain of Wentworth.

Senator Mills gave notice in the senate today that tomorrow he would move the resolution adopted by the house of commons today regarding Uitlanders in South Africa.

A report is current tonight that Speaker Pelletier of the senate is to be appointed commissioner to Paris and that Senator Foster may be offered the speakership.

Sir Louis Davies was suffering from a chill, and was not able to be in the house today.

Carleton County.

NEWBURN, July 30.—The weather here has been very unfavorable for the farmers, and haying has not progressed much yet.

Mr. Barney McGuire, of Johnville, spent a few days with friends here.

Whooping cough has been very prevalent among the children here, which took keen effect on some.

Miss Rose McGuire went on a visit to Fredericton last week, but the premier said that he would not put the question on these grounds, but he would appeal to the conscience and judgment of the members of the house.

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ALGER'S FAREWELL

TAKES THE FORM OF A DEFERENCE OF APPOINTING OFFICERS.

He Claims That Ability Alone Was the Test in Making Appointments to the Volunteer Force—Militia Appointments Were All Made by State Governors.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—One of the last official acts of Secretary Alger, who will tomorrow relinquish his portfolio, was to prepare a statement covering several matters regarding the conduct of the war which have been the subject of criticism in the public press, particularly the appointment of staff officers in the volunteer army.

The statement: "I am led to make these statements owing to many criticisms which have been made by the public press, and especially owing to the recent article which appears in the London Times, containing assertions which have no foundation in truth."

"At the commencement of the war with Spain, and for several years prior to that time, the regular army consisted of only 25,000 men, with the minimum number of officers prescribed by law. The situation can be partially appreciated when it is remembered that within sixty days from the declaration of the war the strength of the army was increased to 275,000 men and everything for the equipment of this great force, including clothing, arms, transportation, medical supplies, camps and camp equipment, and all that pertains to equipping an army for service, had to be manufactured, transported and distributed for use."

"From the statement referred to he public might be led to believe that the volunteer army was officered by men selected by political influence by the secretary of war, by favor and without any regard to fitness for the duties they were to perform."

The returns of the volunteer army show that in July 1898, there were 307,344 enlisted men and 8,785 officers in those regiments. This, with the regular army, were all appointed by a single organization, and not in separate states from which the regiments came, and any officer discharged was replaced by another in the same manner. The president had no voice or control in the matter."

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SPOLDS OF WAR.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON IS AFTER THE MARIA TERESA OF SPANISH FLEET.

Captured at Santiago by the American Navy—Claims She is Worth Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars—He Calls on the Secretary of the Navy to Show Cause.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Rear Admiral T. Sampson has filed a suit in the supreme court of the district libelling the Spanish vessel of war Maria Teresa and miscellaneous stores and supplies captured upon her and other Spanish war vessels. In his bill he says that he brings the suit in his own behalf and also in behalf of all the officers and enlist men of the United States navy who served with the naval force and took part in the naval engagement of Santiago de Cuba on July 3, 1898, and in captures made subsequent thereto.

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MEMORANDUM NOTES.

MEMORANDUM, July 30.—Mr. J. B. McManis, contractor, general merchant etc., is building a new residence. It is going to be an exceedingly handsome one and will surpass anything in the county, so the people say.

Mr. J. P. Sherry, merchant, has laid the foundation of his new tannery and shoe factory near the C. M. E. A. hall. There are many new buildings going up in town this summer, which will add greatly to the appearance of the town.

The St. Joseph College team are supposed by most people to be the champion of the province. They defeated the Moncton team, and as Moncton beat St. John, therefore the college must be, if not superior to any, as good as any in the business.

Mr. J. W. McManis has received and is now working on a large railway contract at Park, N. B. It is the laying of 18 miles of railroad at that place. It has given employment to a large number of working men. It is an \$18,000 job.

Much Married Martin. CHICAGO, July 31.—Martin Dolis, said to have married six women, all but two of which are said to be now living, was arrested here today. The police allege that in Wheeling, Va., under the name of Henry Deusing he married a woman who later died under a pitiful circumstance. His watch and clothing were found on the banks of the Ohio river, but the impression of enclitic thus given was dispelled by his arrest here a year for disposing of mortgaged goods.

Before reaching Chicago Dolis married in Milwaukee Maximilian Speck, a Chicago woman, Elizabeth Schmidt and Carolus Schender, a girl of Milwaukee. Upon obtaining their money, the alleged man, he fled to this country. According to this city took a wife worth \$12,000. She died suddenly, willing her property to Dolis, then known as Fred Dolis. His next wife was a south side woman possessed of \$1,000. His arrest at this point cut short his matrimonial experiences.

Insurance Reorganization. NEW YORK, July 31.—At a meeting of the members of the Bankers' Life Insurance Company today it was decided to reincorporate the company, changing the name to insurance from the present plan to the old one. The company was organized in 1869 and its policy holders include many of the best bank officials in the country. According to its financial statement of Jan. 10 last the company had \$1,235,549 insurance in force at that time, and has since made a net increase of \$1,545,451.

Strike at Belfast, Maine. BELFAST, Maine, July 31.—The first unanimous strike to occur in this city took place today, when 300 employes of the shoe manufactory of Orchard, Sibley & Co. struck and left the factory. The strike is the outcome of a cut in wages which was announced at a Saturday take place beginning this week. The cut will affect day laborers at the rate of 10 per cent, and the piece workers accordingly.

An Official Thief. NEW YORK, July 31.—Thomas F. O'Brien, the policeman who stole a gold watch and chain and two charms from the dead body of Captain George B. Rhoads, of the Seventh regiment, pleaded guilty today before Judge Blanchard. O'Brien was indicted for larceny in the first degree, but will be allowed to plead to guilty to grand larceny in the second degree. He was remanded until tomorrow for sentence.

Bismarck's Memory. BRUNN, July 31.—A private memorial service was held at Friedrichsruhe yesterday and the Emperor William sent a magnificent wreath of laurels and palms, which Prince Herber Bismarck laid on the late Prince Bismarck's tomb. In an accompanying telegram the emperor alluded to the immortal services rendered to the fatherland by the late chancellor.

The Santo Domingo Presidency. CAPE HAYTIAN, July 31.—From a despatch from a reliable source a proclamation will be issued tomorrow in favor of Don Juan Salazar Jimenez. According to this despatch the entire western portion of the republic has decided for Jimenez.



MEN CURED FREE.

A most successful remedy has been found for sexual weakness such as impotency, nocturnal emissions, nervous debility, lost manhood, night emissions, premature discharge and all other results of debility. It cures every case of the difficulty, never fails to restore the organs to full natural strength, vigor, and all who use it will therefore send the receipt giving the various ingredients to be used so that they can be trifling expense cure themselves. He sends the receipt free, and all the necessary details to send his name and address to J. M. H. Mich., requesting the free receipt as reported in this paper. It is a generous offer, and all men ought to be glad to have such an opportunity.

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