

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH

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Ordinary commercial advertisements at the rate of 10¢ per line for the first week, 7¢ for the second week, and 5¢ for each subsequent week. For long advertisements, special rates will be made. For the insertion of notices of birth, marriage and death, see special notice on this page.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Owing to the considerable number of communications to the editor, it is necessary to request that all communications should be addressed to THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, of Saint John, N. B., and not to the editor personally. It is also requested that all communications should be sent to the editor of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, of Saint John, N. B., and not to the editor personally.

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Write plainly and take special pains with dates.
Write on one side of your paper only.
Attach your name and address to your communication as an evidence of good faith. Write nothing for which you are not prepared to be held personally responsible.

This paper has the largest circulation in the Maritime Provinces.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 16, 1899.

THE EXHIBITION.

The great features of the present exhibition are the display of stock and of agricultural products. The show of animals, horses, cattle and sheep is very much larger than it was last year and their quality is greatly superior. This is as it should be, for agriculture must always be the foundation of the prosperity of this province. Owing to various causes lumbering has always taken the lead as respects the value exported, but the products of the farm which support the great bulk of the people are far more valuable than the products of the forest. If we estimate the average amount of agricultural products required to sustain each individual in the province at the low figure of \$50 a year, we shall have a total annual product from the farms of at least \$16,000,000, or more than double the value of our forest products for the same period. It is pleasing to know that a great deal more attention is being paid by our farmers to the keeping of good stock than was the case in time past, and that the character of the animals on our farms is steadily improving. A great deal of this improvement must be set down to the influence of provincial exhibitions which bring together specimens of the best cattle in the maritime provinces and enable the farmer to see the difference between them and his own herd. The importations of stock which have been made by the provincial government have also had a powerful effect in stimulating improvement and giving the province better farm animals. In this way the grade of our stock will be gradually levelled up and that feature of the farm made more productive and valuable.

FREDERICTON AND THE HARVEY-SALISBURY LINE.

The Fredericton Capital, in its notice of the death of Senator Temple, makes the following statement in regard to the Harvey-Salisbury line, which was intended to side-track St. John and end all the traffic of the C. P. R. from Montreal to Halifax:

"Sir John Macdonald favored the construction of a line of railway from Harvey to Salisbury, the Short Line being sited at Harvey and being continued to Salisbury, where it would tap the Intercolonial, and thence to Halifax. The subsidy to build the Harvey-Salisbury line passed the house of commons, but was defeated in the senate. The railway bridge here was to have been utilized by this line and was mainly built for this very purpose. This is another evidence of Senator Temple's far seeing vision. It is true that the Harvey-Salisbury line has not yet been built; but the introduction recently of the Imperial Express train on the Canadian Pacific Railway foreshadowed the trend of the times as to travel, and the absolutely growing necessity for shortening the distance between Vancouver and Halifax, and vice versa. Western Canada at least will shortly demand that this line be built, and it will be built before long. Our board of trade and the local press should keep up an incessant agitation until this is accomplished. It would benefit Fredericton incalculably."

This is the line that received the support of the St. John Sun, which now pretends to be so anxious about the winter port business. Sir John Macdonald not only "favored" the construction of this line, but he had survey made in haste in the early part of the year 1889, and during the session of that year he passed a bill through the house of commons providing for the construction of the

Harvey-Salisbury line by the government. The line was to start at a point on the Canadian Pacific Railway three miles east of Harvey and it was to go to a point on the Intercolonial five miles west of Salisbury. Its cost was estimated at \$2,000,000 and it was stated that it would shorten the distance between Montreal and Halifax by 17 miles. The late government was willing to expend this large sum of \$2,000,000 for the purpose of side-tracking St. John while Mr. Blair is expending about \$1,000,000 here in terminal facilities for the purpose of helping the trade of this port. The idea that this building of the Harvey-Salisbury line "would benefit Fredericton incalculably" is one of the strangest delusions that ever entered into the mind of a sensible people. If that line were built and in operation the people of Fredericton would see one through train each way every day passing through their city and long trains of freight cars going backward and forward between the two terminal points. The sight of these trains passing through the capital might be inspiring, but we fail to see what practical benefit Fredericton would derive from it. If a Fredericton man wanted to send a car load of freight to an ocean port, he would certainly prefer to send it to St. John, which is but 66 miles distant, rather than to Halifax, which would be 300 miles distant. The government, although kind enough to build the road for the purpose of preserving St. John from doing any through freight business would hardly undertake to guarantee for all time that the freight from Fredericton to Halifax should be the same as from Fredericton to St. John, which is only one-fifth the distance. The true interest of the people of Fredericton is to build up St. John as a great port, thereby insuring for their products cheap freight to Europe and frequent communication by regular lines of steamships.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN SITUATION.

The last letter sent by the British government to the Transvaal is a very stiff document, no matter from what point of view it may be regarded. Some people pretend to say that it is not an ultimatum, but it certainly partakes of that character and the declaration that if the proposals contained in it are not accepted the British government will immediately take the whole situation under re-consideration and act so as to bring about a settlement, can only be regarded as a threat of war. To those who have followed this controversy in the columns of THE TELEGRAPH, it is almost unnecessary to remark that the question upon which the whole matter has turned is that of suzerainty. The Transvaal government was ready to yield the franchise to the Uitlanders who had resided five years in that country, but only on condition that the British claims of suzerainty be withdrawn. The British government utterly refused to accept such conditions and if they are persisted in there will be a war.

The British claim of suzerainty has arisen from the agreement made with the people of the Transvaal at the time Great Britain withdrew from the control of that country. The Transvaal was annexed by the British government in April, 1877. Prior to that event the country had been in a state of anarchy and the Boers were unable to defend themselves against the native tribes. In 1880 the Boers rebelled against British rule and in 1881 they were granted their independence subject to the suzerainty of Great Britain. One of the conditions of the treaty of peace was that there should be a British resident. In 1884, the Boers sought to have these terms modified, and another convention with the British government was signed in London in February of that year, by which British suzerainty was restricted to the control of foreign relations. Instead of a resident the British government was to be represented at Pretoria by a diplomatic agent. From the hour that convention was made the Boers have never ceased their efforts to rid the country of British influence. They have sought help from the government of the Netherlands on the ground of kindred and although that nation is a nullity in European politics and only exists by the good will of the great powers, they have given their countenance to the Boers. Germany was also appealed to, and the Emperor had Boer emissaries hanging about his court for several years, and would have been toyed with them yet but for the explosion of anger in Great Britain caused by the telegram to Kruger after the Jameson raid. The German Emperor saw that a little more persistence in the course he was following would lead to a war with Great Britain and he very speedily took himself clear of his would-be friend. In the meantime, however, the Hollanders and the Germans had almost got possession of the Transvaal. They had a monopoly of its trade including the dynamite monopoly, by means of which the cost of that article of prime necessity to mine was enormously in-

creased. They had sold the Boers large quantities of arms and munitions of war; German officers were in command of the Transvaal artillery and German drill instructors. Not content with this the Boer government built a fortification at Johannesburg, the guns of which were trained not towards the open country over which an enemy might advance, but on the city itself. At the first sign of an invasion by British troops it was announced that that city of 100,000 people was to be destroyed and its inhabitants involved in ruin. It was thought that this threat would deter Great Britain from making any efforts to improve the condition of the Uitlanders, who were treated like slaves, although they paid nearly all the taxes and did most of the business of the country. They were denied all political rights, and lately the courts have been so much overawed by the government that a Uitlander could not obtain justice against a Boer. As most of the Uitlanders were British subjects the treatment of the people was a direct insult to the British government, and was, doubtless, so intended. Finally the Transvaal Boers made a secret treaty with the Orange Free State for mutual defence, an offensive and defensive alliance. The Boers relied on the friendship of the Dutch of Cape Colony and the result shows that they did not rely in vain. Mr. Schreiner, the Cape premier, has been vigorously assisting the Transvaal Boers for some months past by giving them arms and munitions of war. A quick dispatch through the territory under his control, an act which proved him to be thoroughly disloyal, as most of the Dutch of Cape Colony are believed to be. Fortunately the cowardice of the Cape Dutch is even more in evidence than their disloyalty, for when they find matters becoming serious they give Kruger to understand that they would not fight for him. So also the treaty with the Orange Free State is likely to prove a mere rope of sand, for the Boers of that little republic are not likely to fight for the Transvaal. It would seem that the answer of Paul Kruger to the British note, will largely depend on the attitude of the Orange Free State, and that he will have to yield to Mr. Chamberlain's demands if the latter republic refuses to abide by her treaty.

NEW AMERICAN PROBLEMS.

The uncertainty of the future was never better illustrated than it has been by the history of the United States during the past eight months. They have been years ago who would have ventured to predict that in the autumn of 1899 the United States would be waging war upon a people many thousands of miles from their own shores, and maintaining there an army larger than that which they had in the field at any time during their own war for independence? The stranger still would have been carried on the tide of the liberties of another people, the declaration of independence. Lively imperialism is a costly luxury for any nation to indulge in, costly not only in men and money, but in character and principle, for new territory cannot be acquired and an alien government imposed on people of another race without human rights being trampled under foot.

President McKinley has announced his intention of carrying on the war in the Philippines with vigor, but how long he will have the support of the American people in this may become a serious question. A few months ago the acquisition of the Philippines seemed a very glorious and pleasing theory to most Americans, but now that the cost is being better understood many voices are protesting against a policy which is opposed to the principles upon which the American Republic was founded and which is likely to involve the nation in endless complications. McKinley's declared reason for prosecuting the war in the Philippines is that the people of those islands assailed the sovereignty of the American people and therefore there "will be no peace until the insurrection is suppressed, and American authority acknowledged and established." This statement of the American position recalls the fact that this American sovereignty was derived from Spain, a nation against whose rule the people of the Philippines were in rebellion. The people of the Philippines believed—indeed they were so given to understand—that the generous Americans were fighting to give them their independence, and they felt no small degree of astonishment when they learned that the allies on whom they had relied so much, had purchased the title of Spain to the islands and intended to keep them. As a man can acquire from a vendor no better title to an estate than the latter has himself, it is clear that the United States must take the Philippines, subject to the same conditions that Spain held them under. All the efforts of the Americans, while the war with Spain lasted, were directed to the destruction of Spanish sovereignty and Spanish rule in the islands, yet the moment that good enough was purchased, although it had been ignored and denied while the war was in progress. Thus is the Philip-

pine problem complicated and American sovereignty reduced to a mere question of brute force.

The ten thousand New York Irishmen who are said to have offered their services to the Transvaal are probably the creation of some New York reporter with a lively imagination. If they do exist and are able to reach the Transvaal they will find some very good Irishmen under the British flag ready to meet them. The British government in selecting the troops that are to fight in the Transvaal has not forgotten the Irish regiments. The second battalion of the Dublin Fusiliers is already in South Africa and the first battalion of the same regiment is under orders to go there. The first battalion of the Irish Rifles is now in South Africa and among the troops under orders for service in the Transvaal are the first battalion of the Inniskilling Fusiliers, the first battalion of the Connaught Rangers, the first battalion of the Royal Irish Rifles, the second battalion of the Royal Irish Fusiliers and the Inniskilling Dragoon. Thus in the event of a war there will be in South Africa no less than seven battalions of Irish infantry and one regiment of Irish cavalry, numbering altogether about 5,500 men.

The governments of Great Britain and of the United States are being assailed by the petitions of humane people asking them to make application to the French government for the pardon of Dreyfus. It is to be hoped that no attention will be paid to these petitions by either government. The pardon of Dreyfus would not improve the position of France before the civilized world in the least, for he would be still adjudged guilty although freed from the punishment due to his alleged crime. The disgrace of France lies in the fact that Dreyfus was declared to be guilty without evidence, and that the vast majority of the people of France heartily approved of this denial of justice. When a nation has sunk so low that the very fountain of justice is corrupt its position is hopeless indeed.

The United States papers have much to say of the death of Cornelius Vanderbilt, which occurred on Wednesday morning, at the age of fifty-eight. The dead man was the grandson of the original Cornelius, the founder of the Vanderbilt fortune, and he was even richer than the latter for his wealth is estimated at \$125,000,000. This colossal fortune appears to have killed its owner, for the stroke of paralysis which ended his business career three years ago and made him liable to sudden death at any time was really caused by hard work. Cornelius Vanderbilt undertook to give his personal attention to the supervision of the business of his vast estate and the effort was fatal. There is some consolation in this for men who have no great estates to look after.

A Prisoner's Release.

A bright youth of eighteen suffered so badly from asthma and bronchitis that he was forced to remain in an air-tight room for months at a time. Dr. Clarke's Kola Compound.

Mr. L. O. Lemieux, C. P. R. Engineer, 559 Adelaide street, Winnipeg, writes: "My son, who is just fifteen years of age, has been suffering for some time from asthma and bronchitis. I have spent much money with doctors and many remedies, but he became worse each year. Many times, when he was in bed, he would say to me, 'I wish I could get out of this room.' I bought him a Kola Compound, and he took it for a few days, and he was cured. He is now as healthy as a horse. I feel it my duty to tell you of this, so that other parents may know of this remedy." Dr. Clarke's Kola Compound is the only preparation for asthma ever discovered and it has cured over 100,000 cases. Sample sent to any address. Enclose 5¢ stamp. Address: Dr. J. H. Clarke, 221 Church street, Toronto.

Dreyfus in Good Spirits.

RENNES, Sept. 13.—Captain Dreyfus continues in good spirits and his health is fairly satisfactory, although the intestinal trouble still clings to him. Mme. Dreyfus visited her husband today and came away looking cheerful. She spent about an hour with him. Maitre Labori's assistant sees him twice a day. Most of his waking hours are passed in reading correspondence and Paris literary reviews. He is under the same discipline as prior to the trial and is allowed exercise daily in the prison yard. A canvas screen is now hung across the courtyard to prevent his being seen from the windows of the houses adjacent and to prevent photographers getting snap shots of him.

A guard of 40 soldiers is posted in the prison yard, beneath his window and a sentry, with loaded rifle and fixed bayonet, is stationed on the wall overlooking the second courtyard where he sees the exercises.

ST. ANDREWS NEWS.

Marriage of Mr. W. D. Foster and Miss Emily Ketchum—Sentenced to a Year in the Boys' Industrial Home.

St. Andrews, Sept. 13.—Yesterday before Judge Stevens George Henry, aged 12 years, was tried under the speedy trial act on a charge of breaking and entering the store of Milne, Coutts & Co. at St. George, with intent to steal. The youthful prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Boys' Industrial Home at St. John.

The Rev. A. W. Mahon and Mrs. Mahon have gone to Prince Edward Island on a short visit with their relatives there.

The Rev. A. T. Bower has closed his summer cottage for the season and will return with his family to their home today.

The marriage of Mr. W. D. Foster and Miss Emily Ketchum, youngest daughter of the Rev. Canon Ketchum, D.D., was solemnized this morning in St. John's chapel at Chamcook, in the presence of the relatives and most intimate friends only, of the contracting parties. The ceremony was performed by the bride's father, the Rev. Canon Ketchum, D.D., and the bride was given in marriage by her brother, the Rev. Charles Ketchum, of St. Paul's church, Boston. After the ceremony the newly wedded pair took the C. P. R. train, at Chamcook, for a honeymoon tour to Philadelphia and other western cities, attended with the good wishes of hosts of friends all over the Province.

Mr. G. Stevens, Jr., Q. C., of St. Stephen, made a professional visit to St. Andrews yesterday.

ST. COLUMBA GUILD.

Organization of a New Presbyterian Society Completed Wednesday.

Wednesday morning the Presbyterian convention held a business session, Rev. J. Sutherland was in the chair and Rev. A. H. Campbell was elected secretary. The purpose of the convention, the aim of the organization and a draft constitution were given by Rev. Mr. Murray. It was decided to organize an association which will include young people's societies and Sunday school societies in connection with the St. John's Presbyterian church. A committee was appointed to arrange details for annual conventions, the number of officers for the society and the name.

The remainder of the morning was devoted to discussions on An Ideal Sunday School Library and The Teacher as the Servant of the Church.

The afternoon meeting was opened at 3 o'clock by devotional exercises conducted by Rev. Mr. Sutherland. The committee on a name for the organization reported suggesting the name of "The St. John's Guild of the Young People of St. John's." After a very interesting description of St. Columba and his times by Rev. Mr. Forthright, the report was adopted. It was then agreed that the constitution submitted in the morning and discussed section by section be adopted as a whole.

M. Leavett then gave an interesting history and description of the Young People's Society of St. Stephen's church, known as the "St. Stephen's Guild."

This was followed by a similar description of the "St. David's Association" of St. David's church by Mr. Dods. Miss Catherine Clarke of St. Stephen, read a carefully prepared paper on the origin, aims and results achieved by the Christian Endeavor movement.

A bright and well-written paper on Some Needs of Our Societies, was read by Rev. J. A. McLean of Harvey.

An address on The Mission of the Young People in the Church, was delivered by Rev. J. M. Robinson, of Moncton.

The session was brought to a close by praise and the benediction.

At 8 p.m. the evening session commenced with devotional exercises. Rev. Professor Falconer, B.D., was unable to attend on account of sickness, and his subject, our College, was spoken on by Rev. Arthur C. Morton. Rev. G. D. Ireland, of Woodstock, delivered an excellent address on The Need of Intelligent Workmanship. The Need of Consecrated Workmanship was the subject upon which Rev. A. A. MacKenzie based his remarks.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were: Rev. J. Sutherland, moderator; Rev. E. B. Morton, president; Rev. W. Murray, secretary; Mr. W. O. Whitaker, treasurer.

The executive committee are H. G. White, Sussex; Mr. Holyoke, Woodstock; Miss Clark, St. Stephen; Miss Lockhart, Moncton; Miss Edith Gregory, Fredericton.

The convention came to a close last Wednesday and no place has as yet been decided for the next convention.

ACCIDENT AT LADNER'S LANDING.

A Bale of Hay Falls on the Shoulder of a Prominent Citizen.

I was badly crippled with a sprained shoulder, and the doctors told me I would not be able to raise my arm for a week. I procured a bottle of Griffith's Menthol Liniment, and after three rubbings I was back to work the day after the accident. I have used many different liniments, but Griffith's Menthol Liniment is the best. This liniment and my quick recovery are the talk of the town.

(Signed) J. McLAREN,
Carriage Builder, Ladner's, B. C.

The Boycott Growing.

COLONIES, Sept. 13.—The German Trade Union Association, on the motion of its president, adopted a resolution today not to exhibit at the Paris exposition, declaring that the Bismarck sentence was an insult to its disregard of the official statements of Germany.

The press of the city, however, urges German exhibitors to avoid hasty decisions and to await until other nations have declared their attitude.

Cathartics Cannot Cure

Chronic Constipation

(Catarrh of the Liver.)

FIRST—Because Cathartics do not touch the cause—Catarrh of the Liver. SECOND—Because they waste the bile, and thus drain the system. THE BILE IS NATURE'S PURGATIVE. It is extracted from the Blood by the liver and poured into the bowels. But when the bile has done its work in the bowels it should go back into the blood to enrich it. Cathartics prevent this. They irritate the bowels so that these organs, instead of re-absorbing the bile, throw it violently out. It passes away in the evacuations, often burning and smarting on its way out. The blood becomes gradually impoverished from this drain. Each time it is harder for the liver to extract the bile from the blood. Thus stronger and stronger cathartics have to be used. As more and more bile is lost, the blood grows poorer and poorer. It may not seem this, because it is clogged with impurities. But it lacks the rich, life-giving properties. The sufferer, because of the poor state of his blood, feels dull and heavy, without energy or ambition. His appetite is variable. He has a tendency to the "bilious." And all the time the constipation grows steadily worse.



THE LIVER

With Dr. Sponke's treatment all this is changed. The liver is gently but surely cured of the cause of the trouble—the catarrh of the liver, which prevents it from doing its work. It begins to produce bile in a small natural quantity. Easy regular movements are thus established. At the same time the bowels are toned up. As a result, they no longer eject the bile. They re-absorb it. It goes back into the system. It carries with it new health and strength; NEW LIFE from the food with which it has come in contact.

The whole system feels the change. The dull, heavy feelings disappear. The weakness vanishes. The circulation improves. The mind grows clear. The "bilious" depart. The patient "feels like a new man." Best of all the cure is permanent.

Dr. Sponke has done all this for thousands of others, who had suffered for years.

He Can do it for you.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH OF THE LIVER.

This condition results from the liver being affected by catarrh extending from the stomach into the tubes of the liver.

- 1—Are you constipated?
- 2—Is your complexion bad?
- 3—Are you sleepy in the daytime?
- 4—Are you irritable?
- 5—Are you nervous?
- 6—Do you get dizzy?
- 7—Have you no energy?
- 8—Do you have cold feet?
- 9—Do you feel miserable?
- 10—Do you get tired easily?
- 11—Do you have hot flashes?
- 12—Is eyesight blurred?
- 13—Have you a pain in the back?
- 14—Is your flesh soft and flabby?
- 15—Are your spirits low at times?
- 16—Is there bloating after eating?
- 17—Have you a swelling in the neck?
- 18—Is there throbbing in stomach?
- 19—Is there a general feeling of lassitude?
- 20—Do these feelings affect your memory?
- 21—Are you short of breath upon exertion?
- 22—Is the circulation of the blood sluggish?

If you have some of the above symptoms you have Catarrh of the Liver. Catarrh is a disease that is marked by Dr. Sponke's B. A. English Catarrh Specialist (formerly surgeon British Royal Naval Service), 7 Dineen street, Boston. He will advise you free.

Truro's Natal Day.

TRURO, N. S., Sept. 13.—Truro celebrated her Natal Day today. The amateur athletic club of the town held their eleventh annual sports in the afternoon which were well attended. In throwing the 16-pound hammer Alex McDonald of the New Glasgow A. A. broke the maritime province record held by G. A. Murphy, C. A. C. He threw 107 feet 2 inches. Marphy's throw was 104 feet.

Runaway in Chatham.

CHATHAM, Sep. 13.—While Leonard Baldwin, the armless man, was driving with Mr. Robert Fleming this evening the horse became frightened at the band and ran away, upsetting the carriage and throwing the occupants to the ground. It is feared that Baldwin is seriously injured.

During August the emigrants to Canada numbered 2,865 English, 137 Irish, and 276 Scotch.

FREE.

Foss Dentine Tooth Powder

The only Cleansing and Perfectly Harmless.

A unique combination of all of which are selected, because of their purity and excellence in cleansing and preserving the teeth, 10 cents per packet.

Send us your name and address, and we will send you two boxes to sell to your friends. Return the money when all are sold, and we will give you this elegant watch and chain free. Write to us at once, air rates, gold rings, etc.

PATENTS Manufacturing Co.
DEPT. 25
TORONTO.