

BADDECK TELEPHONE

Devoted to the interests of the Farmer, the merchant and the Tourist. . . . Strictly Non-Partisan.

VOL. 2.

BADDECK, C. B., MARCH 1, 1899.

NO. 9.

CENTRAL WAREHOUSE.

To make room for
large Orders of New Goods,

I WILL OFFER
SPECIAL BARGAINS
—IN—
WOOLLEN DRESS GOODS.

In everything I can give Good
Value for Cash.

John E. Campbell.

From the Klondike.
George Lee of Utica, who is in the Klondike gold region and has written a number of interesting and original letters home, has again been heard from. He writes "Lee's Cabin, No 7 Below Discovery, Bonanza Creek, N. W. T." He and his partner have a cabin 12 feet square and are living very comfortably. They keep a large fire burning on the surface with about a dozen rocks in it. When the rocks get hot they roll them down in the hole or shaft which they are sinking to bed rock, where they expect to find gold. Their shaft was 16 feet deep at the time the letter was written. Mr Lee says further:
"When the rocks bury themselves in the soft slush and get cool, we go down, fish them out, haul them up in a bucket with a windlass, then scrape up the slush, draw that up and roll in a new set of hot rocks, and so it goes. It must have been chilly up here some day. It is frozen down 100 feet just as hard as it is on top, and no man ever got below frost yet. Gold ought to be cheap here if it wasn't for the frost. We have a lot of wood cut and hauled to camp. The weather is just fine for working, just snow enough to haul our wood on. My partner, Ed., and another fellow that is working with us started up the Yukon to day moose hunting. I wanted to go, but we have got to keep these fires going. If they have any luck I'll go next time. It is great sport and at the same time profitable if you get one. A full grown moose will dress about six hundred pounds, and is worth \$1.50 per pound in the Dawson markets, but if we get one you bet it don't go to market. We need it in our business. Provisions generally are

not very high, or perhaps I am getting used to big figures. Flour keeps up to about \$8 per fifty pound sack; sugar, 30 to 56 cents per pound; all small canned goods, \$1 a can. Poor tobacco is \$2.50 a pound. By the way, I have a new tea—take it straight and it is fine—"spruce tea". Try it. Take a cup full of the tips of green spruce twigs, steep it and it will make a quart of good strong tea. Take it a week, till you get used to it, then you can drink it strong and you will like it. I keep a pot full going all the time, and before I go to bed take a good hot bowl full. An old Yukoner put me on to this as the best medicine you can take in this country for rheumatism and scurvy. It is a good blood purifier."
Mr. Lee says he is feeling as fine as a feather and expects to have some dust when spring comes. He was offered \$1,000 for his claim but wanted \$50,000.—Am. Ex.

To Our Friends in the County of Victoria.

The business heretofore existing under the firm name of Campbell Bros has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Archibald J. Campbell has retired from the firm, and the business will be continued by John E. Campbell in his own name, to whom all accounts due said firm are payable, and by whom all claims against the firm will be paid.
JOHN E. CAMPBELL.
ARCHIBALD J. CAMPBELL.
February 4, '99.

WANTED.—A Black Horse, 1200 weight, age limit from 6 to 9. Must be true in all work.
P. O. Box 132, BADDECK.

Boston Letter.

[From our own Correspondent.]

The United States are reaping amply the reward of taking up the "white man's burden." To pacify the Cubans and Filipinos seems a more difficult task than their freeing. It is the old story—liberate the half-civilized and receive his enmity.

"The blame of those ye better,
The hate of those ye guard!"

has ever been the result of the best intentioned endeavors in behalf of tribes half-civilized, half-educated, and wholly ungrateful. Witness Britain's history in the far east; the wars that followed her advances could only have one result; the actions which gave cause to these struggles were on the whole for the benefit of the people taken under her protection; but the expenditure of money and the waste of useful lives that followed made it doubtful whether the regeneration of the savage is worth the cost involved, when civilization must be forced upon him by the sword. Then, too, there may be difference of opinion as to the "bettering and guarding" part of the transaction. Some claims have been made that the Indian has not thrived well upon careful doses of civilized "bettering and guarding" medicine.

In the struggle with the Filipinos, just in its beginning now, this country holds a paradoxical position. The Declaration of Independence says that all just government derives its rights "from the consent of the governed." This is the declared basis of American political liberty and equality. But in so far as this principle is adhered to is there any grandeur or idealism in the Republic. But what is happening at Iloilo! An attempt is being made to force upon the people of the Philippines a government to which they have not only not given their consent, but to which they are in violent opposition. Aguinaldo, the Filipino chief, in his able letter to President McKinley, states the position with forcible truth. He says that his people did not rise against Spain and overthrow her power in order to become the subjects of another nation. They fought for freedom, and when their end had been gained, they expected the United States to respect that freedom. It is the fundamental doctrine of the Declaration of Independence. The United States in this instance are engaged in repudiating it. A singular paradox, to be sure.

The outbreak in the Philippines has given rise to very intemperate editorial comments in a certain section of our press. That the sentiment of the nation is voiced by them may be said to be somewhat doubtful. Here is a sample: "Agoncillo has gone to Canada, but he cannot stay there. If Great Britain is as friendly with us as she claims, she will expell him at once. As soon as the peace treaty is ratified, Agoncillo becomes an enemy of the human kind, a land pirate, to be shot anywhere like a hyena."

Agoncillo, to the simple mind of his countrymen, may seem a patriot, just as in a distant age, William Wallace seemed a patriot and a hero to the equally simple-minded peasants and shepherds of Scotland. Patriotism, like fashion, seems to suffer change. It is patriotism and heroism to fight on the side with the heaviest armament; to side with the weak is to lay one's self open to the charge of being "an enemy of the human kind."

Here is another:
"Now we have got to subdue Aguinaldo. That is sure. If he had waited a fortnight after the treaty had been ratified, he would have had a chance to trade as Gomez has done. But that is out of the question. He must now be pursued with fire and sword, until he and his followers are exterminated. For him nothing less than a bath of torture, and his stuffed skin to grace our displays; for his followers, death or exile. True, it will cost hundreds of millions and thousands of lives, but that is the price of "imperialism" in all ages and in all climes. It is hard for our boys who are to die in the pestiferous jungles of the Philippines, but it must be done."

"Death by torture," and a "stuffed skin to grace our displays," "extermination and death or exile!" It reads like

a passage from the speech of some barbarous savage. Alas, for our boasted humanity! Here is another, no less sanguinary in its advising of "no quarter, no prisoners":

"No longer is it in order to set forth that Aguinaldo and the natives have just as good a right to resist our armed conquest as they had to drive Spain out. That was all very well Saturday, but it will not do now. If we have men and guns and ships enough we are going to conquer the Philippines, and we have. The expenditure in men and money, already, is far more than the wretched islands are worth, but we are in for it. Let there be no delay, no hesitation, no quarter, no prisoners. We can not fight Aguinaldo as we would England, for he has in league the cholera, the pestilence, the tropics. We conquered Spain in 100 days; let us hope we can dispose of this 20 year old Malay and his motley crowd as quickly."

It is not quite clear how it was all very well Saturday to set forth that Aguinaldo had a right to resist our armed conquest, and has not to-day; no more is it clear why there should be an "armed conquest" to resist. The claims of humanity have drawn our country into very shady transactions, if a section of our press presents correctly our motives and objects.

Humanitarianism and philanthropism are in the air of this country. It is hard to say whether these two estimable qualities, as we see them practiced, are a virtue or a fashion. Be it a virtuous condition that has long been developing and has suddenly attained its fullness of vigor, it is certainly an ostentatious one. Not content with the rescue of a people coping with old-world tyranny, our humanitarians, sighing for other worlds to conquer, have directed their attention to the animal kingdom. There are hundreds of dogs and cats wandering, homeless, dispirited and "out of a job," in our cities. Dogs with a past, cats who have seen better days, and dogs and cats whose friends, relatives and they are separated far one from the other, draw gentle pity's eye upon them, and charity moves to soften their hard lot. As usual in good works, Roston leads. The Animal Rescue League has been organized, and there is no lack of subscribers. Henceforth our city shall hear no more prodigal felines sighing their hearts away under the cold glances of the moon. The midnight, the backyard fence shall lose something of their poetry; but what of that—humanitarians must be satisfied.

The new naval training ship is named the "Chesapeake." This the first reviving of that name for any ship of our navy since that memorable day when gallant Capt. Lawrence sailed out of Boston harbor to meet the Shannon to suffer defeat. The new Chesapeake is a fine craft of 1100 tons displacement, a length of 175 feet on the waterline, a maximum beam of 37 feet, and a draught of 16½ feet.

PERSONALS.

The many friends in this city of the late Jas. Ross, of North East Margaree, heard the news of his death with feelings of keenest sorrow. He was a man whom to know was to respect and admire; kind of heart and generous to a fault, honest and honorable in all things; a type of the high-minded and courteous gentleman of an older generation.

Among the Cape Bretoners whom I noticed at the Caledonia Ball were Messrs. A. A. Kennedy, of Glenville; J. A. McIsaac and J. McCormick, of Strathlorne.

Messrs. A. W. Thompson and J. B. Macdonald are interested in the Indian rubber industry. They are young men who have followed closely the history and development of the rubber industry. Success to them.

NORTH EASTER.

The advantages of advertising were recently illustrated in London. A man advertised for the return of a lost cat. In less than a week 322 of them were brought to his house.

The art of paper-making has reached the point where it is possible to cut down a growing tree and convert into paper suitable for printing purposes within twenty-four hours.

The Need of Commercial Training.

[Written for the TELEPHONE.]

Little or no instruction is given at the present time in our Cape Breton and Nova Scotia public schools, in the history and operations of commerce. The so-called commercial schools and colleges attempt, in a small way, to furnish their students with an elementary idea of practices and methods of the business world. Very little attention is given to a careful study of the history of commercial and financial transactions which have such an important bearing upon business life at the present time.

The relations of labor to life and civilization, to commerce are most important ones, and more attention given to the studies bearing upon these relations would be of far greater benefit than many subjects which consume a great deal of valuable time at present. In these days, when the subjects of labor, capital, arbitration, state and municipal control of enterprises are being regularly brought to our attention, we are faced with the necessity of more careful training of those who expect to be able to judge fairly and vote intelligently. We hear a great deal about the time which is wasted in our schools in dealing with purely theoretical subjects. Suppose there is more or less theory connected with the study of the vital questions of economic policy, does that in any way take away its influences? Not at all. The training which is the result of these studies is supposed to be sufficient and adequate enough to make the student able to discern between what is purely practical and purely theoretical.

There are many questions which are at the present time unsettled; there are many theories in regard to the ordinary questions of the day; theories both new and old; but that the whole system of special training should be looked down upon because some university professors see fit to wrangle and dispute over threadbare problems is exceedingly unfortunate.

Any man who makes a careful study of business finds sooner or later that he must depend in judging the present upon his observations of the past. The transactions which are consummated to-day are more or less revivals or repetitions of the same transactions accomplished over and over again in the economic history of the world. Any man who attempts to take up a special subject and understand it thoroughly first looks to history for a foundation.

That part of the history which he must consider, consists of academic debates and sophistical hair-splitting, is no reason why he should frown upon history as a whole. Indeed, if he is intelligent, he will not. A reasonable and broad-minded man, brought up often in the school of adversity, and who has been obliged to seek what information he has obtained by actual experience, admits, without hesitation that a careful study of the past is an advantage, and even absolutely essential to the understanding of present events.

It would be better if our schools should establish and maintain a department for these very important questions. So that when young men start out in life like the writer has done to battle with the grave problems arising on all sides they may be more adequately fitted for their work. The mere studying of text-books never fully fits a man for the practical duties of life. It is not what he gains from his books which is of value to him in his business life; it is the training and the stimulation for research and careful thought which are the important things.

What is needed in the business community is broad mindedness, and this may be best gained by more completely fitting young men for their life work. The study of botany, physics and penmanship, while all of them, are important, should not occupy all of the time. Attention should be given to the graver subjects, such as the history of commerce and commercial relations.

J. B. MCSWEEEN.

Boston, Feb'y, 1899.

Ireland's telegraph department recently proved that it could manage Gaelic, by taking the speeches delivered at an Irish festival at Letterkenny, County Donegal, in the native tongue and receiving them at Dublin so that they could be printed in Gaelic characters in the Freeman's Journal.