POOR DOCUMENT

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 25, 1903.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

C. J. MILLIGAN, Manager. ADVERTISING RATES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS.

W. A. Ferris.

Senci-Weckly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 25, 1903.

may reach a million and a half, will be

Money spent on the citizen-soldier is selves singularly good fighters when occasion demanded. They have the resource ine to make up the best of soldiers. Today it is true of our Canadian militiame is worth while to spend more. The man wears the King's coat here may be depended upon to do whatever work falls to his hand" when there is need. It is well, then, to make it possible for him to work on the best modern lines. He cannot do so unless the expenditure made by the government permits the officers to apply up-to-date ideas regarding field tactics and modern army exercises.

Recent experience in the American sary to send both regulars and militiamer to war, the regular could take care of himself because of his training, while the that of the regular, was at a great disadvantage. The volunteer, trained only in the state militia, was good enough at drill but he knew little about a great many least among them being how to cook for himself and keep himself fit in bad weath er and when rations were scarce and med-

He would learn in time but the lesson would be sadly expensive. A small force, well drilled in the larger sense, armed with drawal from the cabinet rather than the best weapons and having a just cause to fight for, must ever be more formidable than a larger one lacking these essentials.

Lord Dundonald, a thorough soldier seeks to make the Canadian militia effect tive, to give it all the field work he can and to arm every branch of it, so far as and a large reserve. For all that he accomplishes along these lines Canada will owe him much. What is worth doing at all is worth doing well.

ONCE MORE CANADA IS ANNEXED.

Yet another American editor, finding time hanging heavy on his hands, has casually annexed Canada. He is a more amusing person than the late Mr. Charles A. Dana of the New York Sun, for Mr. Dana was a man of parts. It was but Dana built up, had much good to say of this country and its future promise. That means that the Sun could not keep alive

the fad of its dead owner. us just now is he of the St. Paul Daily News. In one breath he says that on the United States side of the line all is bustle and success, while in Canada he sees only "moribund villages, undeveloped resource and nothing up to date." He thereby stamps himself as a man who knows no more about Canada than Mr. Carnegie, that great iron-master and after-dinner speaker who is so unconsciously funny.

The News man admits that the Canadian West is attracting the best class of American farmers and he regrets that it

"Politically this movement is significant While the commercial boomers of Canada point with pride to the new blood from the States, the politicians view the situa-

And the second second

the United States. What does this mean? It means that every settler from the Uni-

of whom Canada gets but a very few.

mon this country's future.

that not sufficient is known of the propos to intelligently discuss it, or to bolster the project by specious pleading in which glitbering generalities supply the deficiencies of close reasoning. Thus it is that the opposition press and politicians are today exulting over the possibilities of the loaves and fishes falling to them through the rent in the Liberal ranks, caused by the resignation of Mr. Blair, rather than seeking with patriotic endeavor to prevent the carrying out of a railway project which must work much injury to Canada and be a retarding factor in Canadian develop-

The resignation of Mr. Blair means more than a change of cabinet representation from New Brunswick, it means a protestthe most potent within the power of the method of solving Canada's great trans portation problem. Enough of the project is known to enable a responsible ministe of the crown to decide upon with endorse its provisions, and as much as Mr. Blair knew of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway scheme he has com municated to the country. It is for the lieve the project hurtful to Canada's interests or its terms of construction and operation burdensome upon themselves as tax

The time for free speech and action has arrived if the people would deal fairly by hemselves and their representatives in parliament. If, by supine lack of interes mitted to the building of this new trans ontinental line at the public expense fo the benefit of the Grand Trunk Railway, blame. In this province we believe that public opinion is slowly but surely chryscerned it spells ruin to the I. C. R. without corresponding advantages to the people. belief that such a railway is detrimental press and people wait until the bill is introduced in parliament and the members and expressing freely and fairly their approval of Railways against its construction?

Mr. Blair's objections are plain and easily understood. Let us repeat them:-2. The mistake of the government buildout first obtaining by surveys the necessary information as to the location of the rouse, its probable cost and the possibiliuty per cent. will come from ties of the country traversed being able to head. The United States, in 1850, with a

of one portion of the railway being owned

MR CHAMBERLAIN.

British jury. The British verdict is to

posed, promised or carried. We are trailrs, but we are Canadians and sons of the

Chamberlain idea in England. It is which regards not alone the profits of the of the Empire in the years when our so will be the actors on the stage.

from the British people. The Chambe rving on looking to a British verdict in Mr. Chamberlain stands, and even befor it is pronounced we shall know more ac curately what is asked of and offered to

osely for all good purposes the branche we hear and weigh the evidence, on either side, with an open mind, knowing that the seed of mighty possibilities planted by Mr. Chamberlain comes not to muturity

in a night and a day.

For Canada the present point of inter est is, What will England say to the Chamberlain proposal? If it does not nvolves no surrender of the great privi leges which make them self-governing, in

SPEAKING FIGURES. of Hon, Mr. Fielding in his budget speech the trade of Canada for the year ending into the figures in detail a few quotations that the country's trade had doubled i eight years, which would have been a most than doubled in seven years. During last year the exports of animals

and their products increased by \$18,000,000 articles amounted to a little more than nine millions. Last year the total was

population: the United States eighteen dollars per head. Our total trade last year was eighty-one dollars per head; that of the United States thirty-one dollars per

rade of \$329,000,000. Canada, with a popul lation of less than 6,000,000, has a foreign trade of nearly \$470,000,000.

And the tide is still rising rapidly. A RUMOR.

As soon as Mr. Foster heard of Mr Blair's resignation he packed his grip a Toronto and promptly embarked for Apo haqui. Possibly the Hon. George is feeling his way back to a nomination in St. John. —Fredericton Herald.

vestern produce to the Atlantic seaboard s today to be had by taking advantage has provided in the form of the great lakes The experience of the C. P. R. justifies the assertion that what Canada requires for the naulage through Canadian territory from For the purpose of solving this transports tion problem, the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is useless. After that road is built the problem will still remain unsolved The C. P. R. brings enormous cargoes of wheat down the lakes, but is apparently unable to compete with the American roads in the haulage to Montreal, and the result is that the largest part of this pro duce passes through Buffalo, over the New York Central, Erie and other roads to New York and other American ports for

The reason for this was given by Mr. Louis Coste, the Dominion engineer, to the St. John Board of Trade, when he ex plained that the longer haul coupled with the heavy gradients on the C. P. R. be tween Toronto and Montreal, made it impracticable for that road to haul the freight cheap enough. To solve the difficulty which might be mentioned the French River Canal and its larger competitor for public favor, the Georgian Bay Canal proects. The Hon. Mr. Blair seems at one time to have had in mind also the absorp tion of the Canada Atlantic Railway, thou ziving the I. C. R. an outlet at Parry Sound to tap the grain trade of the wes coming down the great lakes. Whatever of western grain, it must be one which in waterways; no all-rail line from west to ast can solve this important problem. Turning to the other feature of the pro posed route, it cannot be surely argue about the development of the back lands of New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario as would justify the expenditure of \$75,000, 000 on a property which is to be present to the Grand Trunk Railway, and which in its eastern section destroys atterly the earning power of the people's own railway in which is expended so many million do lars of public monies. Present advices are that the plan will be

modified before it is presented to parliament. The sanest modification would be the decision to expend a few thousand dollars in surveys which will give parliament and the people some reliable information of the country through which the road is to pass, the distance involved, the gradients necessary on all parts of the line, an before they should be asked to make s heavy an expenditure. The portion of the road to the Grand Trunk should be aban doned altogether. If Canada can afford to build the line it certainly is entitled to enjoy the benefits accuring from it. One the most important of these would be the

Comparisons are of use here. The New York Journal of Commerce says, for in

shown by comparison with the population of some of the leading cities of the Unit ted States in the last year were gathered most identically the population of Louis ville (Ky.), and Council Bluffs (Ia.), com ned, in 1900. If the immigrants from city it would be just as large as Jerse City (N. J.), was in 1900, and the Russian year, amounted to 572,728, or about 12,000 more than the population of Boston in 1900. The total immigration from all countries during the year would make a

WHAT WILL BRITAIN SAY?

eity with but 3,300 less inhabitants than he combined population of Baltim

in a world of rumors, and war is the bur den of too many of them. When such rumors are circulated what is the first nuestion asked? Is it not, What will Great

Japan is represented just now as eager to be at the throat of the Russian bear. Such a hug as the Russian animal offers in which such an act would involve all but keeps within bounds.

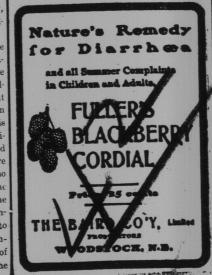
The Sultan of Turkey is said to be con emplating the crushing of certain border

with the Powers. Will the Powers object so that it will come to gun-shots? Before find out what the British will do.

So these rumors of war. Before any one of them is of value enough to create anxiety or influence the stock market legiti-Great Britain stands. It is a mighty tribute to the power and possibilities of the Empire which is not to be overlooked. What Britain will do in any case is of

parable navy, which so often renthe mightiest armies of the earth impotent for foreign con-quest, since the British ships will not mit them to be carried to the point To keep the sea is to keep the land. Hence the ever increasing weight of the que What does England say?

Several St. John Conservatives have has ened to Ottawa. Mr. Borden may now



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RESTIGOUCHE

American Millionaires Are Spending Vast Sums in Acquiring Rights to Fish--Four Beauties Caught by O. A. Barberie in Twenty Minutes.

(Correspondence of The Telegraph.) There is no subject of more interest to he wealthy citizen seeking comfort and ing more popular is demonstrated by the enjoy the company of these visitors in our midst, and yet little, if anything, appears

in the provincial press relative the The net fishing on the coast below Dalhousie has been above the average, some big hauls of Restigouche fish weighing twenty-five pounds having been made the latter part of May and early in June. The

is not inviting, yet, if Japan were so eager, the fish would not go into them.

She has but to commit an act of war and

For angling the fish came early while the river was in flood, and passed by the had an average year and all the anglers Europe? If she does not the Jap threatens jority are enthusiastic over the Rest gouche, which has far surpassed the Cascapadia and Bonaventure or any other river we have heard of. The Vanderbilt, Rodger and Mowat waters at Kedgwick have perhaps done the best. Seven to ten sacking Constantinople in a fortnight and salmon were landed in a day and putting the garrison to the sword—so run a total score of over one hundred putting the garrison to the sword—so run the rumors. But what does island Eng-land say? Is she for it or against it? Will wenty-five to forty fish and lost as many t is claimed by the guardians and guide

come. This fact demonstrates the success of the hatchery which has for years supplied the rivers with the young fish or fry; and recent improvement at the Flat Lands government hatchery it is confidently believed will increase the supply.

Perhaps a paragraph giving the particulars of this new defended by the phenomenal record of four salmon in twenty minutes.

E. W. C. Previous to this year the young salmon

or more properly speaking the fry were turned into the rivers at an early stage and it was claimed a large percentage were destroyed before becoming hardened to the waters into which they were liberated Mowat, who has charge of the hatchery at Flat Lands, has by experiments proved that better results can be obtained by keeping the fry until they are fingerlings government recognizing the importance amount for its construction and as it is the first in Canada its success will be learned with pleasure. No more interesting spot cam be found in the province than the salmon hatchery at Flat Lands, and it has visitors daily comprising chefly Amer waters and are more particularly interest-ed in the salmon waters of the Resti-

The idea of the pond is to retain 100, 000 salmon fry and feed and rear them for six months before liberating them in the river. The pond is situated at the east eet square, six feet high and walls two feet thick, built of stone and concrete, excavation of the ground has been made five feet deep and a concrete bottom laid six inches thick. The pond is supplied by water from two sources. The surplus hatchery pipe connects with it and a second iron pipe connecting with the supply pipe feeds it. The water can be shut off and controlled at will, and as the water is screened no other fish or brook trout can get in with the fry. The surplus water from the pond escapes from the surface through a large screened tank, which prevents the escape of the fry. When the fish are six months old and ready for distribution, a pipe connecting with the bottom bution, a pipe connecting with the bottom of the pond can be opened and the fish allowed to pass into the river.

Food for the fry is a very delicate question and one which has necessitated a financier, too—of the South American kind.

be given any hard or stringy substance. At present the following constitutes the diet: Raw fish pulverized, then grated in a perforated pan and the fluid only allowed to escape into the water and to the fry; also the spawn of fish, the young of smelt, and blood. There are facilities at the hatchery for retaining the food fish alive, and an ice house has been built during the summer, to be used in connection with the

summer to be used in connection with the feeding and distribution of the fry.

Mr. Mowat is to be congratulated on the success of his years of labor and experiments and no higher compliment can e paid his efforts than the adoption o contruct a similar pond at Canada's Sid-ing on the Metapedia, and Messrs. Mitchell and Ayer, who have recently purchased the Dawson waters at a figure in the vicin-

ity of \$50,000, will construct another.

That the Restigouche is yearly becomnce of a great many people at the ications from all sources for fishing. eautiful expansive beach, extending seven miles, giving the greatest latitude for handling the fish and camping, also for towing the scows up the river, these scows being fitted up similar to Pullman cars and equipped with every luxury.

Thousands of dollars have been expe

latter part of May and early in June. The estuary met fishing was rather off owing to the fish coming late and so much east wind the fish kept the channel. This, to gether with so much dry weather; and the nets becoming foul with floating weeds; the fish would not go into them.

For angling the fish came early while the river was in flood, and passed by the dent on the river. At another place a half anglers, but upon the whole they have mile frontage on one side of the river was leased the past season for \$2,000.

Those still holding private waters are:
George Moffat, of Dalhousie, who recently

sold his extensive lumber business to a company composed of St. John capitalists;
A. E. Alexander, ex-mayor of Campbellwaters on the Metapedia; the

at the junction of the Restigouche and Kedgwick rivers.

Since writing the foregoing we learn that one member of the R. S. Club caught

Alfred DeMerchant, Bath, N. B. Bath, N. B., July 18.-Alfred De Merness of some months. He was a son of the late George De Merchant and was about sixty-five years of age. He leaves a wife and four brothers. The funeral took place on Thursday, the services being held in the Primitive Baptist church by Rev. Stephen E. Currey.

John A. Parlee, Parleeville John A. Parlee, of Parleeville, K. Co.,

friends to mourn their loss. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. M. S. Traiton, of St. John, on Saturday, the Traiton, of St. John, on Saturday, one eighteenth. Interment took place at the old Campbell burying ground. Mr. Parlee was deacon of the Reformed Baptist church at Mercer Settlement.

Mrs Catherine McMillan

After a lengthy illness the death took