

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1905.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH is published every Wednesday and Saturday...

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Wm. Somerville.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 18, 1905.

AN INTELLIGENT RAT IN A TRAP

The New York County Medical Society has decided to ask for the opinions of several physicians of high standing upon the latest contention put forward by Albert T. Patrick, a condemned murderer...

The body of Rice was embalmed very soon—suspiciously soon—after death. Patrick, who is a lawyer, has devoted nearly all of his time during the last few years to the study of criminal law and medical jurisprudence bearing upon his case...

THE "SQUARE DEAL" SHOULD BE DEFINED

The Paris Bazar refers or affects to believe that our American friends, having taken a slice of Colombia, all of Porto Rico, and the suzerainty of Cuba and Santo Domingo, will follow up these conquests by taking Haiti, Mexico and Canada...

"Canada will fall like ripe fruit into the lap of Uncle Sam as soon as he likes to shake the branches lightly. Mexico cannot resist him, nor can Central America, where he has already laid a heavy hand on the jettison of Panama."

The foregoing is lightly written, in part at least; but in the United States there is not so popular a disclaimer. What the French newspaper says, perhaps in a joking way, millions of our neighbors regard as extremely probable.

to fear faint or even imaginary calls for help, which too often means interference followed by virtual occupation. The Cubans who kept up the struggle against Spain—first is, the fighting Cubans who desired freedom and were willing to risk something for it—were incensed by American occupation and are today inflamed against the Americans who are certain in the long run to possess the island which is already tributary to them.

There have appeared in several Canadian newspapers recently editorials proclaiming that as the United States is to be the dominant influence in this hemisphere it should be our chief endeavor to conciliate our neighbor. We have yet to learn that Great Britain or Canada has not persistently sought friendly relations with the Republic; but it occurs to us that any friendly understanding or treaty between Britain and the United States must contain an agreement that in disputes affecting the international boundary, and in similar questions, Canada must have the right of arbitration and must not be asked to submit her claims to such tribunals as that which settled the Alaska business. The Americans will be no worse friends of ours because the Empire insists that we shall always have what Mr. Roosevelt is fond of describing as "a square deal."

Canada did not get "a square deal" in regard to the Maine boundary. The Alaska boundary was of a piece with the other. If there is to be a Hudson Bay question perhaps "a square deal" will be forthcoming. There is, as they are slow to see in Great Britain, a persistent tendency among our neighbors to believe that whatever the United States desires is right. What the United States may want, and consider right, within the next twenty-five or fifty years no man can safely say. It might be well if Great Britain and the Republic could agree definitely upon what is to be regarded hereafter as "a square deal." The sensible men of both countries believe a quarrel would be a calamity of inconceivable gravity, and would take steps to render serious friction well-nigh impossible were it not for the Anglophobe elements in the United States, which are still powerful, diplomatic sugar-coated speeches to the contrary notwithstanding.

"HARDSHIPS" IN CANADA

No doubt some of the British immigrants who come to Canada do so because they could not get on at home. They and their friends do not stop to consider that energy, tact, and courage are required to smooth the way here as well as in older countries. Most of them do get on, but not all. The fault is not in the country. Mr. Preston, Canadian government emigration commissioner for Europe, in a recent report, includes some correspondence showing that matters which would be regarded as slight inconveniences by Canadians are readily magnified into great hardships by some British parents who hear complaints from immigrants here. Two stout young Englishmen who came to Ontario, intending to learn something about farming there before taking up grants of land in the far West, set out from Toronto to look for work. Some weeks later the commissioner in London received a tearful letter from the mother of one of them. She wrote in part:

"The work is fearfully hard, the common personal cleanliness cannot be had, and these two gentlemen are given horrible duties to do, such as killing poor pigs and other animals, etc. The same hard work they were and are willing to do, but they were never given to understand they were to be butchers and scavengers. Would you be so good as to try if anything can be done to improve their horrible life for these young men—bred and born with refinement and cleanliness? I am quite heartbroken. Oh, God help my poor boy! I cannot raise money or I would go out and take him from these horrible people. Excuse this writing. I cannot stop to write for the bitter tears of misery at my boy's lot, and Mrs. — is the same."

She wrote again, referring again to the degradation of such work as butchering, and adding: "One other thing I may mention is that there is no means of personal cleanliness on these farms. They are given a small tin pan, about half the size of an English wash-basin, to wash in. Surely water could be heated and given these poor young men for personal cleanliness. There is a lake handy. I have passed many a fearful night praying to God for my boy's sake. My son has to work between by the food, the long hours between meals he can't stand. His friend is nearly starved. You quite understand my son has no complaint to make about the farm here. I am glad also they are strict teetotalers, as I and my son are, and they are free from the usual vice on Canadian farms, swearing, etc. Thank God for this."

The department thought it worth while to find out whether the young men had sent complaints to England, and whether those complaints were well founded. They found that one had written in a joking way to his mother of his experiences. He declared himself satisfied with his work and his prospects. "Nevertheless," says the commissioner, "the exhibition of exasperation which actuated the young men in question has only been too plainly evident in cases almost without number, very many of which have found their way into the columns of the British press, and in respect to every one of which as satisfaction an explanation can be made as of the case in question."

But even if the young men had really had to undergo the "hardships" described by the tearful mother—what then? Good men have endured much worse without complaint, and have not only lived but prospered. There are some immigrants who expect to be met by a deputation of meek colonists with a brass band and asked to accept forthwith some high office in this semi-barbarous country. They should remain in the Old Country where people are used to them.

SOUL THEORIES

"As the preachers grow critical the newspapers grow orthodox," said a clergyman recently. The Boston Herald gives some support to this theory in printing an editorial tending to show that all things make for righteousness. In this connection the Herald advances some interesting theories about the souls of men, of nations and of the soul of humanity. "It is enough to make one believe in a God, the way Russia is getting just deserts for her tremendous iniquities!" So exclaimed an eminent physician and scientist the other day. This was especially significant from the fact that he had always been a pronounced materialist. The Hon. Andrew D. White recently expressed himself to similar effect when, in scathingly denouncing Nicholas II, for his peridious course in relation to Finland, he predicted that a terrible retribution would overtake him, saying in substance that the history of nations showed that there was a power that made for righteousness which sooner or later visited due punishment for such crimes. A faith like this runs contrary to Napoleon's cynical remark that the Lord fights on the side of the heaviest artillery—a statement that also seems to be verified in many instances where evil triumphs over good. This would indicate a supreme law of brute force. Yet, looking deeper, we may often perceive that we have not taken account of all the factors in such cases; that in certain ways the defeated people received the penalty for past transgressions—so Senlewick has shown how Poland's incapacity for self-control led to her fate—and that, in the long run, the power that makes for righteousness will shape the destinies of nations afloat.

Next the soul theories: A friend of ours, much given to speculation on such subjects, has some interesting ideas on the question. We know, he says, that the human individual is made up of an intricate of cells, each with its own little individual life and consciousness, and it appears that the life of the body and of the soul is an expression of the collective life and consciousness of this complex organism. Each cell, each of these consciousness, that express the collective life of humanity, just as the human individual expresses the life of its component cells? Would not such a consciousness, likewise, express the life of the whole? In a similar way, he asks, may there not be a race consciousness, a world consciousness, that express the collective life of humanity, just as the human individual expresses the life of its component cells? Would not such a consciousness, likewise, express the life of the whole? In a similar way, he asks, may there not be a race consciousness, a world consciousness, that express the collective life of humanity, just as the human individual expresses the life of its component cells?

Sometimes it would seem, says our friend, that glimpses of this transcendent life of the race, possibly by brief moments, are flashed into the consciousness of individuals whose minds had expanded to receive them; and that these great souls who, made conscious of sublime identities, their sympathies enlarged, brought into closer touch with all life, their own will moulded into conformity with the Great Will, led human affairs toward high consummations. Every step upward and upward, majestic and serene, must be inspired by such divine promptings.

NOTE AND COMMENT

Mr. Blair's majority is not what it used to be, but sixty-three will suffice. And it will remain at sixty-three until Mr. Chamberlain decides otherwise.

Several men must know why the better of the two ferry steamers has been five months in the detention hospital, but the ferry committee has not yet learned the sad secret.

The Stoessel court-martial promises to show that the Russian army believed the navy was useless, and that the navy believed the army was little better, and that the suspicions of both were well founded.

President Roosevelt is not a Crar, but they guard him like one in the commercial capital of his country. The president is a brave man, but American history presents many gloomy reasons why two many precautions can scarcely be taken.

"We Japanese," the Japanese minister at Paris is supposed to have said, "have for many generations sent to Europe our exquisite looper work, delicate carved figures, beautiful embroidery and many other commodities which showed how artistic we were; but the Europeans described us as 'uncivilized.' We have recently killed

A NEW RATE FOR FUNERALS.

One is compelled to ask if there is anything in the city of Augusta which is maintained with greed and unaffected by graft. With a spirit of Christian forbearance, we have endured the boarding-house trust, the hotel trust, the office-holding trust, and the minor branches of those grasping concerns which are never satisfied until they get all that a man has or can hope to have. Knowing that the legislators needed praying for, we have submitted to the rise in the price of prayers before the house and senate from \$3 to \$5 per prayer. It ought to be a pretty good average, the average clergyman has taken up the price in the prayer line to be valued at \$5, but any one liberal, because of the expense of death and among the iniquities of deep work the words of the officiating clergyman being deep conviction. Standing there as the personal representative of Him who mastered death, every clergyman should be gifted to alleviate the grief of those who are bowed in sorrow and to speak words of consolation at the time when it is so much needed. As we understand the duties which devolve upon the clergy, the matter of price should not enter into the consideration. In the presence of death all are equal. For years we have heard our best and wisest clergymen tell us that we can take nothing with us. It was left for the Augusta clergymen to give a new meaning to that saying, because they have declared over their signatures that they will officiate at the funeral of no one short of \$5, while for wealthy persons and those who live out of town the charge will be double.

And these men who sign this document and publish it over their own names as Christians! Most of them claim to have had a "call" to preach the gospel. They tell us we must be good and generous and tender and kind, and that we can take nothing with us when we depart from this world. These men who claim they are working for the Master, who never receive any compensation, for any of the wonderful deeds which He performed, have arranged a price list for conducting funeral services, as if such matters were commodities to be bought and sold, like pork and pickled tripe. "For every result or pickled tripe, and who are poor or in moderate circumstances," say the Augusta clergymen, "we will make a mark down same body and gift men." For those who dwell outside the city limits, and for all who are rich, our terms are \$10 paid in advance. Those who contemplate dying will do well to consult us early, for we may feel compelled to advance the rate. If there were any words in the English language to express the utter abomination of such selfish and greedy conduct, the time and the place to use them would be here and now. But God forbid that we should make impious use of words just because certain ministers have seen fit to profane their calling. It is fortunate for us that the clergy are not built on the same model as those who preside over Augusta churches. Lucky for mankind that these men are not built on the same model as those who preside over Augusta churches. Lucky for mankind that these men are not built on the same model as those who preside over Augusta churches.

Minnesota is about to abolish the grand jury, the people having decided in favor of abolition by a majority of 121,000. Other states are talking of following suit. The Saturday Evening Post says the move simply means "the conviction that it will be better to intrust the work to one man who will give to it the direction and attention that a jury, by the divisions and confusions of numbers, too often misses. It is the belief that the one man working in one thing is better than many men dabbling at it. There is, also, the tendency of the grand jury to play politics, to let out its secrets, and to dine too well when it ought to be investigating. It is an illustration of the modern idea that many men do not make as much progress as one man."

The men who granted the franchise enjoyed by the street railway never intended that the people of St. John should receive any such treatment as the present management has given them. It is useless to say that things were worse once upon a time. The city must have a decent service, and the Legislature will be asked for a measure of redress. What the company is unwilling to do in common fairness it should be forced to do by the body which created the franchise it holds. The railway has some powerful friends, but they cannot settle upon the city forever a wretched service by a corporation that ignores the rights of the people whose streets it uses.

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"HIS MAJESTY"

Come, History—thou who tellst of war of mighty men and puissant things. Here is a glowing chapter for thy Thy Book of Kings.

Write; that in future ages far Men shall be stirred as men today Are stirred by his exploit—the Crar Who ran away.

The Lord's anointed round the earth A universal roar is borne A thunderous roar of mocking mirth And bitter scorn.

Lo, patient, suffering, drudging strife; The peasant toiled and munched his bread And lived his squalid, hopeless life Down in the dust.

Spurned, robbed, oppressed; with heart that bled With soul that bore a hundred scars "It is God's will," the peasant said—"God's and the Crar's."

The Crar's Hope lit with sudden glow His spirit's darkness. "Surely he Can help us in our pain, and so Will hear our plea!"

And thus chance gave a glorious part For Russia's autocrat to play; To be a Man, And—craven heart—He ran away!

Poor scullion soul by nature planned For services mean, obscure, unknown; Grim destiny with cruel hand Gave him a throne.

But—falling crown and tottering throne!— Fair Freedom's torch now flames afar, And Freedom's bugle blast has blown. Alas, poor Crar!

A. E. LIGHTFOOT.

WHEN YOU CARE FOR A GIRL

Get! Get! it's funny the things that you do, An' you ain't it funny the life seems so. When you care for a girl!

An' then you don't care to be stayin' 'out late, An' the home-gone always is sober an' straight, An' your mind's always thinkin' o' Wednesday night's date.

My! how you hated to carry ashaw! Now you'd lig bundles all day till you fall; You even say "Mussie," when days is baw!

When you care for a girl! Never before had you owned a clothes brush; No longer could you do the married man's "Tush!" An' you find out how easy it is to talk mush, When you care for a girl!

Now every coo-bird "tushes" you o' her, An' you find out how easy it is to talk mush, When you care for a girl!

Flowers were things that you'd never prefer; Yes, things as they ain't like things as they are. When you care for a girl!

John Edward Hazard, in March Smart See

A NEW PRESS.

(From the New York Editor and Publisher.) A new three-deck Goss press has been ordered for the St. John (N.B.) Telegraph and Times. The press will be ready by April 15, and then the papers will be enlarged to accommodate increased advertising patronage.

Martha—"I bet you were mad when Tom tried to kiss you." Mary—"I bet you were mad when Tom tried to kiss you."

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 18, 1905.

MEN'S EXTRA PANTS.

If there is any one line more than another that's helped to popularize this store it's our Men's Pants; their wearing quality, style, fit and make, as well as the LOW PRICE at which we sell them, are well known and appreciated by thousands.

MEN'S PANTS For tough work fine wear, \$1.00 to 3.50

Suit and Overcoat Sale still on.

J. N. HARVEY, Men's and Boys' Clothier, 199 and 201 Union Street



White Lead Brandram's Genuine, Brandram's No. 1, London Pure, London No. 1, Superfine and Thorne's Pure. The best value in White Lead on the market.

W. H. THORNE & CO., LTD. 42 and 46 Prince Wm. St., St. John, N. B.

Do you want XXX Fruit

Government experts say the only fruit worth sipping is from Sprayer orchards. Get the foreign buyers into your district by using our perfect fruit, our best prices. Use the Spramator.

Agents Wanted. 66-70 KING STREET, LONDON, CANADA. 109-109 FRUIT STREET, BUFFALO, N. Y.

RUPTURE CAN BE CURED

at home WITHOUT PAIN. Danger—Time From Work by the WONDERFUL RUPTURE CURE. Dr. W. B. Rice, 21 East Toronto, Ont. To all sufferers with a hernia, a rupture, or a protrusion of the abdominal wall, send for a FREE TRIAL of my RUPTURE CURE. Do not wait, write today.

TOOK NO PART IN LAST ELECTION

(Continued from page 1) came Mr. Blair's resignation accepted by a telegram to the premier. When the bill was before the house he objected to the very wide powers given the commissioners who were in no wise civil servants. Mr. Blair resigned in many different ways. He sent his telegram to the premier, a resignation to his excellency and one to himself personally. Council was obliged to accept it. He knew of no man who could compel Mr. Blair to go back again. Hon. Mr. Poirier understood that the commission was independent of the government. The resignation was accepted some fifteen days after it was sent by the council. We would not have accepted the resignation under the circumstances.

No Expense Money for Donville's Committee. Hon. Mr. Donville moved for the appointment of a select committee of five to inquire into the production of only dross alumina and aluminum in Canada. Mr. Scott consented to the committee on the condition that it should not be accompanied by any expense. As the material was already in commercial use he could not see why the government should be called upon to call public attention to it. The debate was adjourned.

The first payment of bounty on steel rails has been made. A check for \$20,000 was sent by the trade and commerce department to the Consolidated Lake Superior Company. The claim was for 20,000 tons of rails, which have been turned out. It was never the intention of the government to have given a bounty as well as a duty upon steel rails. The auditor-general, however, on the advice of Mr. Aylesworth, K. C., allowed the claim of the rail manufacturers under the act providing a bounty on structural steel.

It is probable the minister of agriculture will introduce a general act for the incorporation of agricultural organizations. At the present time such an organization can only become a dominion corporate body by a special act of parliament. Manufacturing and other companies can obtain incorporation under the joint stock companies act.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE

A Cure of Marvellous Merit That Gives Instant Effect Found at Last

No malady is more stealthily or more than Bright's Disease. Every year it claims its victims than famine and war combined. In the beginning it is manifested by puffiness under the eyes, yellowing of the skin and pain in the back. The urine becomes granular, contains sediment, causes great irritation and pain.

Renewed life is sent into the kidneys, and Bright's Disease passes away forever. Permanent cure in Every Case. "I was stricken with Bright's Disease two years ago," writes Mrs. G. E. Matthewson, Middleton. "I grew worse. Sugar was almost eleven per cent and the doctors gave me up."

"After using Dr. Hamilton's Pills one week I began to mend. Dr. Hamilton's Pills have made a well woman of me, and I know others who have been cured also by this medicine. Why suffer any longer? Dr. Hamilton's Pills will restore you to robust good health. No medicine in the world so efficient for diabetes, Bright's Disease and affection of the kidneys, liver and bladder. Price 25c. per box, or five boxes for \$1. at all dealers, or by mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A. and Kingston, Ont.