POOR DOCUMENT

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1904.

WANTED.

hicago Theatre Horror

It have ready in a few days the the terrible death and desolation in aois Theatre Fire at Chicago. All is will be fully and graphically! by a special staff of writers and A handsome volume fully illustrated v. Agents wanted everywhere. Best aranteed to those who act at once canvassing outfit and full particulars on receipt of 10 cents to pay the post-t quickly. Address R. A. H. Morrow, r., 59 Garden street, St. John, N. B.

KEEPER WANTED—Competent to the books of a joint stock company perience and salary. Charles Faw kville (N. B.) 2-2-61-d 2-5-21-w



er Wood Wanted.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Good farm in Penobsformerly owned and occupied by the larles Anderson, near the Superior two churches, post office, station, and cheese factory. Contains about half cleared, remainder lumber and d. Will cut about 65 tons good hay ouse, well furnished; good cellar, and soft water cistern, two good ar house and barns. Large barns condition and other outbuildings. A and farming implements also For further particulars apply to orton, Penobsquts, N. B.

SALE—About six miles from 1 old Loch Lomend Road, cono, acres, 25 under cultivation, with two harns, tool shed, large wagon r terms apply on the premises or Marsh Bridge, city. 2-10 21 n-w

LE—Billiard parlors, with other as in connection offering chances trade where proprietor can give nation; in good running order; paynent. The only reason for selling, coprietor cannot give it personal h. Address P. O. Box 227, St. John 2-5-tf-d 2-6-tf-w

s Best Granulated ugar for \$1.00. of 54c Chewing

of 40c Tea

obacco for 35c.

2 BARKERS, LIMITED

100 Princess Street.

Choice Teas In Bulk and Packages.

English Breskfast Tea, in 10 and 7 1b. boxes. Very fine for family

JAMES COLLINS, 108 and 210 Union Street, St. John, N. F

THY ARE

THE GRADUATES OF

Fredericton Business College.

Better trained than those of most other schools? BECAUSE, unlike most business college men, the principal had had nearly TEN years pracical office experience before going to business college work.

Send for free catalogue. Address W. J. OSBORNE,

Ligby Shipping Notes.

Fredericton, N. B.

y, Feb. 4—The American barque J. H.
t, which was ashore on the west side
comouth river, was feated yesterday
and docked uninjured. This morning
as towed to sea by tug Wanda, of Yar-

DEATHS.

LIER-At Springfield, Kings county, b. 2, 1904, James Kellier, aged 85 years, 7873—In this city, on the 7th inst., b. Owens, after a lingering illness, LEE-In Dorchester (Mass.) Feb. 5th. C. Parlee, aged 66 years and nine

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Stmr Lake, Manitoba, for Liverpool.

CANADIAN PORTS.

Liverpool, Feb 6—Ard, stmr Caledonian rom Poston for Manchester. Glasgow, Feb 5—Ard, stmr Siberian, from

FOREIGN PORTS. Boston, Peb 5—Ard, stmrs Cestrian; fror iverpool; Harlaw, from Halifax; schr rank Barnet, from Fernandina; Melros-rom Savannah; Prescott Palmer, from Bai

land; Fortuna, from Windsor for Finis delphia.
Vineyard Haven, Mass, Feb 5—Ard and sld schr Eliza A Scribner, from Wilmington (: C) for Portland.

Ard—Schrs John Twohy, from Baltimor for Portland; Alaska, from New York fo Bastport; Henry Withington, from Boston fo Bastport (latter lost #b).
Passed—Schr Maude Palmer, from Norfol for Portland (with foresail gone).
Sld from Nobka—Schr Geo E Walcott from Portland for coal port.
Boston, Feb 7—Ard, sumrs Sylvania, from Inverpool; Boston, from Yarmouth.
Sld—Stmr Sagamore, for Liverpool; bq Gregorio, for Buenos Ayres, and anchored a guarantine.

Sid—Stmr Sagamore, for Laverpool; of Gregorio, for Buenos Ayres, and anchored a guarantine.

Sid—Stmr Haiifax, for Halifax.

New York, Feb 7—Ard, stmrs Anchoria from Glasgow: La Lorraine, from Hawrence of the Control id—Stmrs Canada, ior Therbook, Turbis-Schields.—Stmrs North Star, from New Rt; Kildona, from Shields; Cape Breton m Sydney; bue Lovisa, from New Yerl-tow of tug O L Halenback. Id Sunday—Stmrs Turcoman, for Briste I Liverpool; Kentigern, for Limerick. Theyard Haven, Mass, Feb 6—Sid, sch ggje May, from Bay of Islands (Nfid) fo

ggie May, Holb Peb 7—Passed, stmr Man-ineyard Haven, Feb 7—Passed, stmr Man-tan, from New York for Portland. oston, Feb 8—Ard stmrs Georgian, from adon: Glenwood, from Clentuegos; schi an N Pickering, from Jacksouville; Sag-res, from Baltimore; Henry W Cramp m Norfolk; Annie Sargeant, from Booth more, from Bactine Sargeant, from Booth beat.

Sld—Schrs Harry Messer, for Fernandina Nathaniel T Palmer, coal port; Charles / Campbell, do.
Auchored in Roads—Barque Gregoria (Ital) for Buenos Ayres.

Boothbay Harbor, Me. Feb S—Ard tw. Brothbay Harbor, Me. Feb S—Ard tw. Brothbay Harbor, Me. Feb S—Ard schrs Alaskr from New York for Eastport; Ella and Jen nie, from Boston for Grand Manan.

Machias, Me, Feb S—Sid brig Harry Smith from Calais for Canary islands: sehr Core Leaf, from St John for New York.

New York, Feb S—Ard schip Heinrich, from Barbados; sehrs Georgie L Drake, Satilla Martha S Bennet, from Fernandina; Anni Bliss, from Barren Island for Belfast (Me William Nelley, from Brunswick; William Thomas Moore, frem Virginia; Edward Stevut, from Norfolk; May and Anna Boswich from Newberne (N.C.) Sarah D J Rawson from Georgetown; Henry F Kreger, fron Brunswick; Sld—Barque Emila, for Brunswick; schrs.

guin, from Stonington (Me); M E Lynch, from Rockland.
Portland, Me, Feb 8-Ard stmr Manhattan, from New York; schr Eliza A Scribner, from Wilmington (N C.)
CM-Schr Alice M Colburn, coal port.
Sid-Stmr North Star, for New York; schr Cora F Cressey, for coal port.
Salem. Feb 8-Sid schr Bonnie Doon, for Windsor (N S.)
Salem, Mass, Feb 8-Ard schr Romeo, from Boston for St John.
Yokohama, Feb 8-Stmr Athenia left here for Vancouver Saturday p m, 6th.
Vineyard Haven, Mass, Feb 8-Ard and sailed, schr Mary Hall, from Brunswick for Boston.

Boston.

Ard—Schr Charles Davenport, from Newport News for Boston; A P Emerson, sound port for St John (N S.)

Passed—Schrs Oakley C Curtis, Newport News for Boston; Elizabeth Palmer, do for do; Gen E S Greely, Norfolk, bound east; Mount Hope, Baltimore, for do.

Concordia, 1,617, at Glasgow, Jan 24. Evangeline, 1,417, at Halifax, Jan 29. Florence, 1,699, London via Halifax, Jan 24. Lake Champiain, 4,665, Liverpool, Feb 2. Lakonia, 3,046, Glasgow, Jan 23. Laurentian, 2,838, Moville via Halifax, Jan 29. Manchester Commerce, 3,444, Manchester, Jan 29.

Peb 5.
Donteagle, from Avonmouth, Feb 5.
Donteagle, from Avonmouth, Jan 27.
Donteagle, from Avonmouth, Jan 27.
Dontrose, 5.249, at Antwerp, Jan 28.
Dunt Temple, 7,687, at London, Jan 24.
Drissian, 3.385, at Halifax, Jan 25.
Drissian, 2,729, Glasgow, Jan 16.
Drissian, 2,721, at Cape Town, Dec 7.

ays an old Chinese proverb, meaning that hina does not make soldiers of intelligent nen. That simple phrase is not merely n anti-militarist profession of faith, but lso the expression of a profound loathing or the trade of arms. That loathing has seen a marked characteristic of Chinese hought ever since Confucius. A people es-entially agricultural, industrial and scholrly, the Chinese have so great a horror f war, so great a dislike for the use of orce that they have even converted the onquering dynasty which rules them to he same opinions. Every year the Manchu mperor, as formerly the sovereigns of hinese origin, must put his hand to the lough and follow the furrow across the eld, thus putting in solemn practice saiah's beautiful dream, of the sword irried into a ploughshare and the spear to a pruning hook. All Chinese literation is the state of the same santiment. Chinese are breathes the same sentiment; Chinese ooks treat of history, religion and poetry; ven Chinese romances glorify the author, ie artist and the husbandman at the exense of the brutal soldier.

The European occupation after the Boxer The European occupation after the Boxer prising changed all that. The Chinese are tenacious memories; they have not orgotten the pillaging of the Summer Palce in 1860. They have since seen Piuli invaded, the imperial family put to ght, the northern provinces with Pekin and Tien-Tsin so thoroughly ravaged that a English correspondent said they had een "gone over with a fine-toothed mb." The Chinese then understood the supportative superiority of heavy guns rgumentative superiority of heavy guns and light rifles over poetry and philosophy. hey have not forgotten the lesson, and a ation of 450,000,000 to 650,000,000 men ne most numerous and the most essential peace-loving in all the world—then re-lved to do violence to its traditions, its ntiments and its inherited way of thinking, and to forget its horror of war, order to make itself a military power. l order to make itself a minitary power. Ien of the highest rank who formerly ited and loathed the profession of arms, ecided to enter special schools, and there learn the means to defend their country

minst European invaders.

Here comes the first question. Given the ati-militarist education of China, sanc-oned by the teachings of Confucius and eveloped through so many centuries, is it ossible that the Chinese can make good ossible that the Chinese can make good ldiers or can organize a well-trained and ell-officered army? The answer to this uestion is not really difficult. A people riginally possessed of military qualities an always recover them under the stress f necessity. Now the past of China in its respect predicates her future. Long recovery in the enoch of the Antonines. ges ago, in the epoch of the Antonines, hina was mistress of Asia as far as the hina was mistress of Asia as far as the aspian, on whose banks her armies narwhy escaped collision with the legions of tome. But the peril of invasion compelled hina to concentrate all her troops for a truggle against another enemy. The lioung-Nou, later known as the Huns, ere ravaging the northwest of the em-Wars centuries long were necessary r the final repulse of these terrible in-aders. We know what was the result, n Europe. Beaten off by the Chinese, he Huns hurled themselves towards the est, overthrew Goths, and, leaving that onquered race to destroy the Roman emire, put all Germany in flight, and did ot stop until they reached Champagne, there, in utter weariness, they submitted to the check which was given them in he plain of Danube. The Chinese had reulsed the conquerers of the conquerers of ome. Since then, at peace among them ractice of arms, preering father the rts of peace, and when the present Man-hu dynasty supplanted the native emper-rs it could only conform to Chinese ideas, and in its turn become peaceful. The

of the Boxer trouble; and he added this: and in spite of the Anglo-Japanese alli"If the army of Yuan-Shi-Kai had been at the allies would have met a terrific disaster." Yuan-Shi-Kai had organized in the save Asia from being subject to proceed and to save Asia from being subject to proceed and to save Asia from being subject to proceed and to save Asia from being subject to proceed and to save Asia from being subject to proceed and to save Asia from being subject to proceed and to save Asia from being subject to proceed and to save Asia from being subject to proceed and to save Asia from being subject to proceed and to save Asia from being subject to proceed and the same that th his vice-royalty of Shan Tung an army corps of about 40,000 men, well armed, well of the future Chinese army. The soldier of this army corps, kneeling with rifles i their hands, made a wall all along the route of the imperial cortege when the empress dowager re-entered Pekin; and when, after the death of Li Hung Chang the post of Piohili was given (in Novem-

ber, 1901) to Yuan Shi Kai, everyone fa-miliar with the forces at work in the far indication of what was coming. The new viceroy must make it his mission to accomplish the great and pressing task of the moment, namely, the reorganization, or rather the organization, of the imperial

Yuan-Shi-Kai is in perieet agreement, as regards this urgent necessity, with the court and the principal high dignitaries, notably with Chang-Shi-Tung, viceroy of Ou-Chang, and with Prince Ching. He was equally in agreement with Yung-Su, the great secretary, who has lately died. There is at present no central Chinese army, for the Manchu troops, called standard bearers, do not merit that name. Until the present time the viceroys and governors have had each their own troops, om which fact one will of course see that hese diverse corps, without uniformity

and without unity, could not make up an organization properly so called. To make an end of such ridiculous diversity, to bring an end of such redictions diversity, to bring together the military direction into a single central hand, to create an army which, wholly different from the local establishments, might be employed at any point of the empire—such is the purpose of the reformers, of whom the present viceroy of Pichili is the most determined. Several measures have already been taken to this effect—the purchase of arms and cannon in Japan, an imperial decree

taken to this effect—the purchase of arms and cannon in Japan, an imperial decree given and cannon in Japan, an imperial decree given at the suggestion of Yuan-Shi-Kai and having for its object the military reorganization of Chinese Turkestan, another decree given at the suggestion of Yuan-Shi-Kai and having for its object the military reorganization of the with the awakening of a national at the suggestion of Yuan-Shi-Kai and having for its object the military reorganization of Mongolia with a central government for that province at Ourga. These two decrees are intended to insure the defence of the provinces which are most exposed to a Russian attack from the north. Then there are proposed arsenals at Tien-Tsin, at Pao-Ting-Fu, at Ou-Chang and in Shantung at Ti-Chu on the Great Canal. This last will receive the present installations of the arsenal at Chi-Fou, which is too exposed, and for a similar reason the arsenal of King-Niang will be moved into the interior. Two military academies will be established at Tien-Tsin and at Ou-Chang, and a school of the same sort at Cheng-Tu.

This is not all. We may rest assured that Yuan-Shi-Kai will undertake, in his the most active a scale as possible. This necessity of charces tive a scale as possible. This is not all the reorganization of the restrict of a trong union of the yellow race, to gether with the awakening of a national sentiment in China, is entiment in China, and the ferre at the reorganization of the Chineses Turkestan, another decree given at the reorganization of the military reorganization of the most active a scale as possible. This is entiment in China, is entimen

new viceroyalty, a work like that which he so successfully accomplished in his old one. That is, he will begin to organize in Pichili in which province Pekin is located, an army of the same efficiency as that of Shantung, but different in numbers since on the one hand he has here bers, since on the one hand he has here to deal with a provincial population very much stronger, and on the other hand it is necessary to protect the capital of the imperial government against any at-

Moreover, it is highly probale that the general plan of reorganization for the army throughout the country will go into execution with all promptitude. We think of China as immovable, because she is slow to reach a decision; we think her worm in the country here will be a supported by the country will go into execution with all promptions and the country will go into execution with all promptions and the country will go into execution with all promptions as a supported by the country will go into execution with all promptions and the country will go into execution with all promptions are supported by the country will go into execution with all promptions and the country will go into execution with all promptions are supported by the country will go into execution with a supported by the country will go into execution with a supported by the country will go into execution with a supported by the country will go into execution with a supported by the country will be a supported by the country will be a supported by the country will go into execution with a supported by the country will be a supported by the country will to reach a decision; we think her worn with age because her civilization is ancient. In reality China is a new country; she has proved by the rapid growth of her commerce and by her successful competition abroad that she has both energy and initiative, and we need not be surprised if the few Europeans who really know the Middle Kingdom predict that the Chinese in their reforms, and especially in their military reform, will move quicker than the Japanese.

than the Japanese.

Besides, the Japanese are giving activ Besides, the Japanese are giving active assistance in this military reorganization of China. Of course during the Boxer troubles they were the allies of the Powers, but that was only by accident, the result of special circumstances. It must not be forgotten that Japanese. It must not maxim "Asia for the Asiatics"—a new Monroe Doctrine by which the yellow race intends to block the advance of the white race toward the east, a formula proclaimed by the Japanese, but which in reality ed by the Japanese, but which in reality had been long graven upon the heart of every Chinaman; and we need not be sur prised at the entente which is growing daily closer and closer between these two Far Eastern nations. Japan has always Far Eastern nations. Japan has always respected China, even when fighting against her. China on her side has understood that Japan had a perfect right to borrow the military usages of Europe in order to defend herself against conquest by the Europeans. Hence the incessant efforts of the Japanese to make China accept the necessity of an Oriental combination and to awaken throughout China the sentiment of community of race between the Asiatic peoples who are equally menaced by Europe must find favorable soil, and we shall soon see young Chinamen flocking to Japan to study there in the Japanese military schools. At the same time, hundreds of Japanese instructors have been dreds of Japanese instructors have been appointed to train Chinese soldiers and thus to replace the European officers of

the Chinese army. One may well ask whether in thus or ganizing the forces of the Middle King-dom the Japanese have not an intention finally to absorb China. Certainly this finally to absorb China. Certainly this idea has attracted not a few ambitious dreamers, but the statesmen of Japan know their neighbors too well to believe such a future possible. They, know that by virtue of her immense population, her moral unity, and her patriotism (which until now has not taken the western form, but which is therefore, only the more absolute). China forms a compact homogen. solute), China forms a compact, homogeneous mass with inexhaustible powers of a people constituting more than one-third of the human race. To utilize the resour ces of China, to make friends with China to defend by Chinese help the common interests of the two countries against Europe—such is the programme of the far-seeing Japanese. Numerous occurrences have project that China acquiesces and that China will continue to acquiesce this line of conduct. To cite only or this line of conduct. To cite only one case: After his soj urn in Lodon and Paris Prince Tsal-Chen, son of Prince Ching and cousin of the emperor, made a journey in Japan before his return to Pekin. There, on the occasion of a solemn Chino-Japanese demonstration, he spoke of the necessity which forces the tracecution to again their destines as

And as a matter of fact, European su-premacy, formerly universal and undis-puted, has no longer its absolute character. At the end of the nineteenth century it met with two serious reverses. On the one hand, in the east of Africa, Menelik inflicted a decisive defeat upon a great European power and struck a heavy blo at white supremacy; on the other hand in the east of Asia, Japan, after her vic tory, rid herself of the last vestige of Euro pean influence upon her affairs. On these two continents the whites have ceased to

Japan has every reason to accentuate and precipitate this retreat of European influence. Japan is strong, and thanks to her strength has a voice in the decision of Far Eastern questions. But Japan is well aware that s'e is more tole a'ed than accented in the concent of the reverse. aware that s'e is more tole ated than accepted in the concert of the powers. She knows that her laborers are proscribed in the English colonies just as the Chinese are in the United States; she knows that the whites have built a Chinese wall against the yellow race. This economic Chinese wall she earnestly desires to batter down, and she knows perfectly well that she cannot obtain from Europe and America the equitable treatment to which she aspires. Menaced in her development, she understands that when her big brother on the continent of Asia shall have er on the continent of Asia shall have grown strong, the two countries can to gether demand what they want. No doubt this big brother may become dangerously strong for the island empire. Yet China is united to Japan by racial ties, and it is united to Japan by racial ties, and it was from China that Japan borrowed her ancient civilization. Says an Oriental proverb, "Bind me hand and foot, but throw me where my friends can help me."

So, though Japan may soon find herself face to face with a Chinese army infinitely superior to her own, she will do all in her power to help build up the forces of one brother nation as quickly and on as effective a scale as possible. This necessity for a strong union of the yellow race, to gether with the awakening of a national sentiment in China, is the most active factor in the re-organization of the Chin

Other markets are quiet in the productine. Eggs are a little lower at 22 to 3 cents a dozen for the fresh laid variety Squash is also a little lower at 2½ to cents a bound.

Case orions have also taken a rise. Canadian to 34.50 and Valencia \$3.50.

The following are the corrected wholesale quotations to date:

FISH.

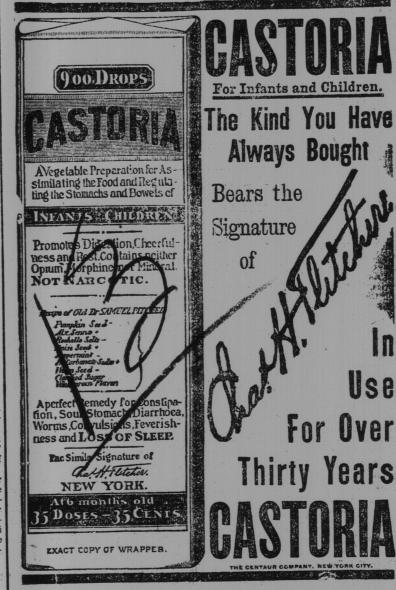
FRUITS, ETC.

Dates, per pkge
Dates, new
Beef tongue, per lb
Peanuts, roasted
New figs
Bag figs, per lb
Malaga London layers
Malaga clusters
Malaga, black, baskets
Malaga, connoiseur, clus,
Jamaica Oranges, per bbl Lemons, Messina, per dox. 3.00
Cocoanuts, per sack. 3.75
Cocoanuts, per dox. 0.00
Evaporated apricots. 0.12
Evaporated peaches, new 0.10
Apples, evaporated. 0.06½
New apples. 2.75
Valencia, onions, per case 0.00 PROVISIONS.

CANNED GOODS.

hu dynasty supplanted the native empers it could only conform to Chinese ideas, and in its turn become peaceful. The rutal cannon of Europe was necessary to ree these pacific populations to reconcrate themselves to warlike enterprises. The awakening has come. China after wenty centuries has begun the reorganization of her army. "There will never be nother military promenade in China," aid a Japanese officer recently, speaking

THE PERSON OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PERSON OF



apple, grated, 2.50; Singapore pine apple, 1.75; Lombard plums, 1.50; green gages, 1.65; blueberries, 1.10; raspberries, 1.06 to 1.75; strawberries, 1.06 to 1.75.

Vegetables—New corn. per doz.. 95 to \$1.00; peas, 90c. to \$1.00; new tomatoes, \$1.20; pumpkins, \$1.10; squash, 1.20; string beans, 90c; baked beans, 1.00. FLOUR, ETC.

 Oatmeal
 4.85

 Medium Patents
 4.56

 Canadian, High Grades
 4.78

 Canadian High Grade
 4.70

 Beans (Canadian) h p
 2.00

 Geans, prime
 1.80

 Split peas
 5.20

 Pot barley
 4.30

OILS.

BRADSTREET'S SUMS New York, Feb, 5-Bradstreets state of trad

New York, Feb, 5—Bradstreets state of trad tomorrow will sav:—
Weather conditions unfavorably affect tradiand transportation throughout most of the west, while wildly nuctuating markets to cotton, coffee and the cereais make the speculative situation of those staples a matter oconcern. The feeling grows that a late opening of spring trade and conservative buying are to be looked for in many lines. Money is still easy because deposits are very generally large and increasing, but Panama canal requirements and any expan.

goods jobbers is still quiet, but shows signs of waking up.

The bulls were in complete command in otton early in the week, and despite large seeingts prices rose steadily until. Tuesday, them the reported withdrawal of a leading ull from the market caused a selling movement which reinforced by war rumors and eavy liquidation, caused a tremendous rection in prices. Fluctuations in prices assed anything ever seen here, a net drop athree cents per pound being shown by Friday orenoon on active nearby months from the lighest, which was reached Feb. 1, when uly delivery reached 17,55 and spot. cotton 7.25. Spot cotton has been relatively strong-rand up to Friday showed a small gain on he week, which was, however, lost later. Spots are still (Friday) seven cents aligher han the low point in the present season, eached in October, and 7½c. above a year

eached in October, and 7½c. above a year go.

The iron trade shows a little change. Reorts of large buying of pig iron are denied.
Cotton futures have doubled in prices in
ive months, but broke badly this week, losag one cent per pound in two days on Febuary delivery from the highest price reached
on Monday.
Wheat, including flour, exports for the week
nding Feb. 4, aggregate 2,604,226 bushels,
gainst 3,965,916 bushels this week last year.
Business failures for the week ending Feb.
number 216, against 208 on the like week in
303.

oh?"
"Dat's a foolish question. Dey kin go rhahebber dey wants wifout payin' no house ent nor cah fare, an' nobedy can't shet 'em.
ut. Sometimes I reckon dat ghos'es is de aly folks dat re'ly enjoys life."—Washing-

"How intense are the fires of love!" ejaculated the poet. "Yes," answered the ather of six marriageable daughters, "but bey do not take a lot of coal."

