## POOR DOCUMENT

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B. MAY 27, 1899.

y and Saturday at \$1.00 a year, in by THE TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING of Saint John, a company incor-by set of the legislature of New K; THOMAS DUNNING, Business JAMES HANNAY, Editor.

1 3 Ju

ADVERTISING RATES,

ts of Wants, For Sale, etc.

IMPOSTANT NOTICE.

FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS. ritis paid.

well estiled principal of law that a
ust pay for what he has. Hence, whoakes a paper from the post office,
or directed to him or somebody else,

This paper has the largest

circulation in the Maritime Provinces.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 27. 1899.

THURSDAY'S FIRE,

The fire which occurred in the North End Thursday is the largest with which this city has been visited since the great disaster of 1877. Although small in comparison with the great fire it neversheless is a calamity of enormous profown, which has of late years grown to be one of the busiest centres in the city, and especially so in the summer months has been left a mass of smouldering rains. The active business houses in that section of the illes are left without the homes, which have cost years of labor and sel sacrifice to built up. The most regret table incident of the disaster, however, is that a woman lat her life, being occurred Thursday, we know that the

TALKING AGAINST TIME.

The policy of obstruction, apparently the only card the opposition now have to play, is one involving the waste of time and the obstruction of public business. This was very well illustrated last evening in the house of commor s when Mr. Powell was put up to talk against time and, we may add, against common sense. His theme was the purchase of the Drummond county rallway, a matter which was threshed out a year ago and which every sensible man admits was the best bargain with respect to a railway ever made by any Canadian government, Indeed, if there is one act of the minister of railways of which he has a right to be proud beyond all his other acts in connection with his department it is the good bargain he made in the purchase of this road. There has never been anything that at all ipproached it in merit, looking at the matter from the ernment have obtained a railway as one-third of the sum that the government of New Brunswick paid for the constructhat we are forced to the conclusion either that the St. John and Shediac railway was a gigantic steal or the Drummond line for \$12,000 a mile have dered in the Tower. almost done too well for the public or

Mr. Powell in his very long winded

testimony of those competent engineers | It may be that the burthen of the western Canada. | of western Canada. | of western Canada. | with the growth of our shipping trade va'ue of the railway. Perhaps it is a the days of the early English kings, or our manufacturing, especially in sucrements as depend on low ocean freights, waste of time to argue the question in the present house may be longer lived value of the railway. Perhaps it is a water of time to argue the question in view of the fact that Mr. Powell's speech was not for the purpose of hindering the matter by reasoning but to preventing the government from going on with the public business. Still it is as well that it should be understood by the general public that the alleged arguments which Mr. Powell used are ments which Mr. Powell used are to their previous and the present house may be longer lived the present say and the present of course. Cheap cost and cheap iron will give us divantages over all the inland cities of Canada, which our people will not fail to increase as a matter of course. Cheap cost and cheap iron will give us divantages over all the inland cities of Canada, which our people will not fail to increase as a matter of course. Cheap cost and cheap iron will give us divantages over all the inland cities of Canada, which our people will not fail to increase as a matter of course. Cheap cost and cheap iron will give us divantages over all the inland cities of Canada, which our people will not fail to increase as a matter of course. Cheap cost and cheap iron will give us divantages over all the inland cities of Canada, which our people will not fail to increase as a matter of course. wholly wrong as to their premises and false as to their conclusions. Of course Europe can equal Queen Victoria in the theory that because a government lingth of reign, but two of them are wants a piece of property owned by a older than she. These are Adolphus the theory that because a government private corporation or individual such Grand Dake of Luxemburg, who was as a railway or a wharf, the corporation born in 1817, and the King o: Denmark, or individual ought to give it up for nothing, will not held water for a moment, The public perfectly understand this fact, and arbitrators who are called upon to decide such questions are never niggardly in their award of damages to the person deprived of his property. ever, was comparatively short in com-There is no doubt whatever that if the value of the Drummond County Railway only occupied the throne of Prussia for had been decided by arbitration the twenty-eight years, and was seventeen owners would have been awarded at years Emperor of Germany. least \$20,000 a mile and no person would have said that the award was excessive. Victoria, her life and character, at the the committee which investigated the her reign that but lit le remains to be to be intended to discourage that pro-Indeed there was evidence given before affairs of the railway last session that added now. She has been the most for- jec'. It cites the purchase of the Drumwent to show that such a line world tunate of rulers, for her reign has cost \$16,000 a mile, so that a very small been a period of constant progress sum for prospective benefits would have and her empire has vastly brought up the award to the sum already augmented in area and population since stated. It is quite characteristic, how- she ascended the throne. It has been ever, of the present dull-witted opposi- her happiness to live at a time when tion in the house of commons that they the whole aspect of the world was underwould take their stand upon ground that going a process of change through the is wholly untenable and risk the future influence of the numerous institutions of their party for the sake of spiting the that have been developed during the government by delaying the passage of present century. Compare 1 with their measures through parliament. The the Victorian era, all other pepeople of Canada are not so ignorant as riods of British history seem barto be deceived by such tactics. ren of achievements, especially in regard They cannot be brought to believe that a to those matters which touch the comrailway up to the standard of the Inter- fort and well being of mankind. And colonial which cost or ly \$12,000 a mile the queen herself has been a noble exwas a bad bargain for the country or ample of a constitutional ruler, and has Ontario members might have some that the government was wrong in pur- so endeared herself to her subjects by chasing it at such a price. As to the her virtues that they would look upon

QUEEN VICTORIA.

Wednesday her most gracious majesty Queen Victoria completed her eightieth city have disappeared, and many year. This is the greatest age that has been attained by any English sovereign, with the exception of her grandfather, George III., who was insane and incapacitated from attending to his duties as a monarch for many years prior to burned to death. Rembering that the his death. The Queen is therefore the citizens of St. John have had experience oldest actual sovereign that the nation of the hardships of a calamity such as has ever had, and, as her health is still good there is no reason to doubt that she fullest aid and assistance will readily be will live for several years. She will given those who find themselves left have reached the age of George III. on January 18th, 1901, and all her embj cts hope that she may reach that age and far exceed it. None of the English kings before the Norman conquest attained a great age. The one who lived longest was Edward the Confessor, but his death took place when he was sixty-two. Next to him comes Athelstan, son of Alfred the Great, himself only attained the age of fiftytwo, a'though he reigned for thirty years. King Canute died at the age of forty. The times were not favorable to long life, either for monarchs or their subjects in England, and in Scotland the chances of a king attaining a great age were still less favorable. Very few of the kings of that country died in their beds, and none of those who erjoyed that distinction were very old when they passed away.

From the Norman conquest until the present time there have been thirty six English kings and queens, and they have not been generally long lived. Of the point of view of the public, for the gov- Norman kings Henry I, lived the longest, and he died worn out at the age of good in every respect as the Intercolonial sixty-seven. Of the Plantagenets, for \$12,000 a mile, which is less than Henry II. died at the age of fifty-six, John at fifty, Henry III, at sixty-five, Edward I. at sixty-eight, Edward III. at tion of the railway from St. John to She- sixty-five. We omit those who died by diac. Whatever differences there may be the chances of war or by violence. All between the cost of railway building these kings were regarded as old when forty years ago and at present there is they died, although they would not be this case would be \$24,000 a mile, so died at the age of forty-seven, while his son, Henry V., passed away at thirtytwc. Henry VI., who appears such a venerable and helpless figure in history, present government in purchasing the was but fifty when he died or was mur-

Of the Tudor sovereigns Elizabeth atnot well enough for the owners of the tained the age of seventy, but her grandfather, Henry VII., died at fifty-three, and her father, Henry VIII., at fifty-six. and labored speech had to admit that in Her sister Mary only reached the age of respect to the policy of carrying the forty-two. Of the Stewarts James I. died Intercolonial to Montreal there was at fifty-nine, Charles II. at fifty-five, no disagreement between the govern- James II. at sixty-sight, Mary at thirtyment and the opposition. It seesms to two, and Annie at fifty-nine. James II. us that when he made this admission was dethroned thirteen years before his he left nothing more to be said on the death, and it may be that being relieved opposition side, for all the authorities of the cares of sovereignty lengthened competent to pronounce an opinion that his life. The sovereigns of the present have been consulted with regard to this reigning house show a longer average of railway are agreed that the price at life than any of their predecessors. which it was bought was very George I. lived to be sixty-seven low. What Mr. Powell does not George II. lived to be seventy-seven, know about railway building would George III. attained the age of eighty

THE SERIL-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH ity on this subject, and to contradict the while William IV. died at seventy-two. ent areas of territory, and giving us the command of the larger part of the trade

None of the present sovereigns of who was born in 1818. The longest lived of European sovereigns in recent times was the Emperor William I, of Germany who died in 1888 when he lacked only a few days of compliting his ninety-first year. His reign, howparison with the length of his life, for he

So much was said in regard to Queen time she completed the sixtieth year of quality and character of the road it her death as a great cal mity and a loss speaks for itself. Trains are running that could not be made good.

over it every day at the rate of 50 miles THE OUTLOOK IN ST. JOHN. an hour, and there is not in all Canada a The change of isology that has come over the people of St. John during the past few years is certainly very remarkable. Four years ago, with a Conservative government in power, St. John was almost without hope, for every expectation we had entertained in regard to our future had been disappointed. Before confederation we had been led to be lieve that St. John would become the Liverpool of British North America, but so far was that from being the case that we had lost a part of the trade we once or joyed by the development of a railway system which did not have its terminus at this port. The Intercolonial, on which our hopes had rested, had been built by a route which gave us the smallest posa route which gave us the smallest possible chance of deriving any benefit from it, while the Short Line had been equally without satisfactory results, as respects our trade. All these things had profoundly affected the spirits of our people, and the government of that day instead of making an effort to assist us, sneered at our hopes and utterly refused either to give us terminal facilities in connection sible chance of deriving any benefit who died at the age of fifty-five. Alfred give us terminal facilities in connection with the Intercel mial, or to assist in the construction of an elevator in connecti with the Short Line. Their attitude tcwards us was well illustrated by their compelling the corporation of St. John to pay the \$40,000 for the Carleton Branch which they knew was to be given to the C. P. B. as an inducement for them to assist in the development of the trade of this port.

Now the people of St. John, with a gov ernment in power which is determined to do its utmost for the ports of Canada are full of hope for the future. The keynote of the new order of things was the speech made by Sir Wil'rid Laurier here at the opening of the Exhibition in 1897 when he said that he would never be content until the export trade of Canada was done through the ports of Canada, Since then St. John has become the terminus of the mail steamship line to England in winter, and it has seen its winter import trade on the wast side increase to a value of \$7,200,1000, with a prospect of a much greater
growth next seasor. It is not too much
to say that within a reasonably brief
period this trade will reach a
value of \$20,000,000, and no man
can venture to place a limit
on its magnitude. As the country
from which this trade is drawn can venture to place a limit on its magnitude. As the country from which this trade is drawn is one of boundless resources and possibilities, we may expect it to increase by leaps and bounds until St. John becomes the great port of Canada in as true asense as New York is the great port of the United States. But this is not all. The Liberal government of Sir Wilfid Laurier has undertaken to make the Intercolonial Railway really useful to the ports of the maritime provinces and for that purpose has extended it to Montreal, where it can receive freight which has reached that place too late for shipment by way of the St Lawrence or which has been held over for reasons connected with the market price in England. This year St. John will possess splendid terminal facilities in connection with the Intercolonial—two magnificents berths for the largest type. magnificents berths for the largest type of ocean steamships and an elevator of for an increased export trade will be greatly improved and St. John will be fill a very large volume, and yet he one, George IV., in spite of the bad life the terminus of two great lises of rail-undertakes to set himself as an author- he led, reached the sge of sixty-eight way, drawing their freight from differ-

most important industry in S. John at no distant date, and our advantages in respect to climate in the matter of cotton spinning must eventually make them selves felt in a practical fashios, so that it will be impossible for the western mills to compete with ours. We need any nothing of the develor mant of the trade and population of St. John as a result of the growth of the outlying country and the increased production of butter, cheese, pork and of agricultural products generally for export, but there cannot be a doubt that this will have a most favorall seff ct on our future. St. John has evidently entered on a new era of growth and prosperity, and hereafter we expect to age no check in its rate of progress. progress.

THE CANADA BASTERN.

The Quebec Chronicle contains an editorial on the purchase of the Canada Eastern by the government which seems mord County road as a bad precedent which ought not to be followed and which ought to make the purchase of the Canada Eastern undesirable. It states also that the Ontario members of parliament have agreed to oppose the purchase of this road. We do not know what authority there is for this list statement nor do we know what means the Ontario members have of judging whether its purchase is desirable or not. We shoul I suppose that any decision in regard to this matter at which they had arrived wotli not be based on any particular knowledge they had in regard to the railway in question or of the country through which it passes. A good many d fficulty in pointing out the Canada Eastern on the map if suddenly called upon to do so. The motives of the Quebec Chronicle are easy enough to under-stand, but there seems to be no good reason why the Octario members of where, but long enough ago to give him parliament or any other members outthis matter. The Chronicle is not well

we shall expect the Ontario members and all others to judge of this matter on seeks to acquire as many branches as possible, and if that is a good policy for a railway owned by a private company it out to be equally good for a line owned by a government. In other words the government ought not to be censured and accused of all manner of crimes simply for doing what a private company would find it necessary to do to make their railway profitable.

Deaths and Burials

Mrr. Soider, mother of Mr. P. W. Brantford, aged 72 years. She had lived many years at Brantford. Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Snider were with her when she

passed away.

The remains of the late Mr. Chris-The remains of the late Mr. Christopher Steiper, of Moore street, were buried in Fernhill Tuesday afternoon. A large number of friends attended the funeral. Rev. R. P. McKim conducted the servicer. The choir of St. Luke's church sang a number of hymns. The pall-bearers were Meeser. William McConnell, R. McConnell, William Jordan, Samuel Lordan A Dancen and J. Hanne Samuel Jordan, A. Duncan and J. Heans. The funeral of the late Mr. Daniel

Seeds contains all the best known varieties, including Fire Fly. Countess of Aberdeen, Crown Jewell, Ectarts, and many others, is cents per packet. Send us your name and address and we will send you two dozen to sell for us, when all are sold return the money to us and we will send you this elegant. Watch and Chain FREE. We also give Violins, Accordians, National Manufg Co DEPT. 25 TORONTO.

Boston, 9 Ashburton Place. BOSTON UNIVERSITY Law School. Full form opens Wednesday, Oct. 4, For

SAMUEL C. BENNETT, Des

THE COOL GAMBLER.

HOW HE BETS, WINS AND LOSES AT MONTE CARLO.

Den at Monaco-Tempting Fickle For-

Monte Carlo by night would be to miss the grand show of the place. There are not people enough in the town to make up the crowds that press through the big corridor and the atrium in the evening. They come in trains from all the neighboring places—from Cannes, Nice, San Remo, Mentone, sometimes from as far as Genoa. People ride down from Paris, 20 hours in the rapide, just for a little "shy" at the tables. All outside is as bright as day, though chilly. When I set out for the casino, I came

apon a young English couple standing near the big fountain, discussing something with great earnestness. They were good looking, well dressed, with something of an air of a bridal couple. What became of them at the mon did not notice, and inside I stood for a few minutes watching the roulette tables. Ten minutes later I went into the trente et quarante room and met them just inside the big arched doorway. They were on their way out. Her rosy cheeks were rosier than before, and her face was wreathed in smiles. He was fairly radiant and looked "very fit," as the Londoners say. In one hand he held a great bundle of French notes, all stretched out at full length, just as they came from the tables. It took no great shrewdness to see that for ten minutes they had been leading active, industrious lives and had reaped the reward of industry and virtue and were getting out of the place before they were tempt-

ed to try again and lose. One elderly gentleman was at the moment doing the leading business in that room and attracting the most attention by risking ten 1,000 franc notes (\$2,000) at every dealing of the cards. He was particularly interesting to me, because he was beyond doubt an American. He was a fine looking man, with gray hair, iron gray beard, well trimmed, a shrewd eye that watched every move the dealer made, and of course in the regulation black evening clothes. His face showed him to be a man who had made his money, not inherited it. I think that lumber was the foundation time to have the sawdust brushed out and well groomed. Not a word was said around the table, so there was no chance to hear what language he spoke. He was one of those men who would not look at all out of place leading a prayer meeting, but who might be de-pended upon for a ready revolver if he caught the dealer at any foul play.

The notes came out of one of his vest pockets, but not carelessly. There was none of the usual effort to look as if risking \$2,000 every three minutes was an everyday affair with him. He did everything with caution, always deliberating over what square he should lay his money upon, and sometimes changing it to some other square after he had laid it down. But whether he won or lost he showed no emotion whatever. He won oftener than he lost while I watched him, putting the winnings always into the same vest pocket. At one time the banker made a mistake in duplicating a pile of his notes that had won, but this did not bring a word from him. His eyes were open, and instead of picking up the pile he merely pushed it back toward the banker, which was a sufficient hint for a recount. When the mistake was corrected and the missing note supplied, he added the pile to the big lump in his pocket. Like almost every player around the

trente et quarante tables, he was there strictly for business. It was not a few dollars laid on for the novelty of the thing, but a deliberate speculation in the hope of winning. My experience of gambling houses is fortunately rather limited, but I have seen the big places of Saratoga and Long Branch and one or two in New York and some very large ones in Cuba and Mexico. Never have I seen such a businesslike air in any gambling room as there is here. You may not be wicked enough to know that generally a great deal of smoking and drinking and some eating go with fashionable gambling, but that is the case. The sideboard is almost as necessary as the tables, and George and Sam bo and Henry are kept busy carrying champagne and cocktails to the thirsty players. This is pure business with are not charged for, for does not a ma become the more reckless the more al cohol he absorbs?

But there is none of that here. The is no smoking in the rooms, and no drinks are served at the tables. As far as I have seen, there is no place in the casino building where drinks can be had, though possibly there may be some sozy corners that I have not discovered. It is as much a business house as a vholesale dry goods store, and the profits are larger for the firm. This gives it a very cold blooded atmosphere, for there is not a particle of interest in either of the games outside of the finan-cial risks involved. They are stupid games of doctored chance that a navvy can play as well as an arithmetician .-

Tom-I've lost a dozen pairs of gloves to that girl, and I haven't a sou to buy Dick—Tell her no one keeps the size small enough for her little hands. She'll

be just as pleased.—Pick Me Up. Toe Much For Any Man. There isn't any one so good that doesn't make him mad to go home t dinner and find some one sitting in his chair at the table.—Atchison Globe.

MOONLIGHT IN MUSIC

Itory of How Beethoven Created His Beethoven's famous composition, the

"Moonlight Sonata," is said to have been composed under the following circumstances: One evening, as Beethoven and a friend were hurrying through the streets of Bonn, they heard the familiar notes of the "Sonata In F." Something

in the musician's touch attracted th attention of Beethoven, and he stopped and listened. Suddenly the music stopped, and the despairing words of the musician came to them through the open window, "Oh, if I could but hear some really good musician play this wonderful piece!" and the words ended in a sob.

They entered and found the player a young girl, poor and blind. Beethoven sat down at the old harpsichord and played as he had never played before. His listeners were spellbound. "Tell us," they begged, "who are you?" For answer he played the opening bars in they exclaimed in awe and admiration.

Suddenly the candle flickered and went out. Beethoven ceased playing and bowed his head upon his hand. His friend threw open the shutters. A flood of beautiful moonlight entered the room. Its transfiguring light touched upon the noble figure bowed before it. The profound silence was broken at last by the musician, who said: "Listen! I will improvise a sonata to the moonlight." Then was created this wonderful sonata, beginning in a sad, tender movement, the embodiment in sound of the gentle moonlight transfiguring and glorifying the dark earth.

Suddenly the music ceased, and with a brief farewell Beethoven hurried home to put upon paper this famous composition.—Philadelphia Saturday

A REALISTIC ACT.

An Amusing Story of Jefferson as

While he was playing Rip Van-Winkle at Chicago Jefferson once went to the theater very much exhausted by a long day's fishing on the lake. As the curtain rose on the third act it disclosed the white haired Rip still deep in his 20 years' nap. Five, 10, 20 minutes passed and he did not awaken. The audience began to get impatient and

the prompter uneasy.

The great actor doubtless knew what he was about, but this was carrying the sleeping the sleep of the just, or rather of the fisherman who had sat eight hours in the sun. Finally the gallery became uproarious, and one of the 'gods' wanted to know if there was going to be "19 years more of this

anooze business!"

At this point Jefferson began to snore. This decided the prompter, who opened a small trap beneath the stage and began to prod Rip from below. The fagged comedian fumbled in his pocket for an imaginary railway ticket and muttered drowsily,

through, 'ductor.' At this entirely new reading the audience was transfixed with amazement, when all at once Jefferson sat up with a loud shrick, evidently in agony. The exasperated prompter had " him with a pin. Consciousness of the situation came to him and the play went on after that with a rush.—Phili delphia Post.

A Binding Chinese Oath. We are accustomed to all manner of swearing-that is, of course, legal oath taking—in this country, but we do not recollect hearing of so queer a medium of attestation as a "guillotined black cockatoo." That is what the police of a country district in New South Wales had to provide the other day for a finicking Chinaman, who obstinately declined to swear on anything else. Headless fowls were brought, but in vain. Even a black swan, a luxury surely for a Chinese witness, was declined.

After many days a dead cockatoo of the required hue was discovered in a hut of one of the other "heathen," as they call the Celestials, who mulcted the officials 10 shillings for a fast decomposing bird. Then the solemn and peculiar oath was duly administered, when the difficult witness blandly declared that he knew nothing about the case and sat down smiling .- London Chron-

Revised Geography.

A correspondent reports an occurrence which took place at a night school. "Williams," asked the instructor which is the largest island in the world?"

"It's either Asia or Africa," replied the young man to whom the question "I am speaking of islands. Williams Those are continents.'

"I think not, sir," drawled Williams. "When the Suez canal was cut, it made islands of both of 'em, sir. Come to think of it, sir, the largest is Asia and Europe. It's all one piece of ground."-Youth's Companion

In an address delivered at Hartford the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale told the story of James Russell Lowell's first client as Lowell had told it to him. Lowell had hardly opened his law office when a stranger appeared. The young lawyer deferentially offered him a chair, took out his notebook, talked of the weather, and when he finally came to business found the stranger was bill collector.

"What will be the cost of the war?" asked Queen Augusta when French and Germans grew belligerent. Napoleon," replied Bismarck.

A fine ostrich is calculated to yield \$2,000 worth of feathers.

