POOR DOCUMENT

THE SEMI WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., ULY 18, 1900.

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST, JOHN. N. B., JULY 18, 1900.

A WARNING AND A BRIBE.

pledged to bring about free trade, that from the Provincial government as stock the extermination of the industrics of to assist in its construction. the country is the end aimed at. and | The railway from Fredericton to Edthe Mail and Empire of a recent date: Cartwright has only commenced. The native industry is merely tolerated now.

That is but a specimen of the appeals with the speeches of Sir Charles Tupper in 1897. It is, however, made at a time when it cannot by itself have the least influence upon reasonable and wide-awake men. Under the policy which the chief Tory organ says is a step in the work of extermination our industries have enjoyed unprecedented prosperity, and they would probably be disposed to hope for a continuation of the process. Only desperate politicians would try to work an influence of this extreme nature in the face of such a condition of commercial ac- friends, who are so anxious to obtain of tivity. But they mean, nevertheless, to fice that they are willing to resort to any work it, and in the article from which we ery and any system of policy which they have quoted an appeal is made to "every think will give them a few votes. We operative and captain of industry" to would venture to assert that there is no arise in defence of his own interests and Canadian money better expended by the the interests of the country. We need government than that which goes to the not say how ineffably silly is such talk subsidizing of useful railways. must appear to everybody who has his

This effort to alarm is, however, only half of the Tory game. The other half is pire makes the further statement:

there is bound to be a gain." tion of the preferential arrangements in perance people, and so on: If it could tain, and coupled with the proclamation alarming stories of free trade plans in contemplation by the government, and with promises of higher protection in the event of Tory success at the polls. More with promises of nigher protection in the cast for prohibition and 264,571 against are evidently past that, and their policy 4 building by Russia and none by Gerevent of Tory success at the policy "More cast for prohibition and 264,571 against are evidently past that,

Tories have not yet got rid of the notion | bec gave a majority of 94,032 against will never again submit to the Tory Can the government be justly blamed for tariff; nor do the manufacturers want it. not risking the experiment,

RAILWAY SUBSIDIES.

The atempt of Mr. George E. Foster part of the policy of the country for so and of those who did vote nearly a half many years. In wealthy countries which are thickly settled, and with abundant in respect of majorities in a matter like charging to capital what should have been capital, there is no need of granting subsidies to railways, because the traffic which | prudence, nor of practical statesmana new country like Canada which is but minion. sparcely settled, and where the railway is expected to build up the country and increase its population. Take the railways of New Brunswick for instance. There MR. T. W. RAINSFORD, Trav- is not one of them that could have been built as a commercial venture and with-Weekly Telegraph is now in Char- out railway subsidies. We have 1,-

400 miles of railways in New Brunswick, and every mile of that railway has been subsidized directly or indirectly. The railway from St. way from St. Andrews, which was intended to go to Quebec, was subsidized by the government handsomely; the railway from the Shediac road to the Nova Scotia boundary was subsidized at the rate of \$10,000 a mile, and was afterwards taken The spectacle of a great political party over and completed by the government seeking to alarm the manufacturers of of Canada. The railway from Moncton Canada into a hostile view of the Liberal north to the crossing of the Restigouche policy in respect of the tariff, will prob-ably be one of the chief features of the was built by the government of Canada, campaign now fairly begun. Recent The Albert Railway received a subsidy speeches by Conservative leaders, and the of \$10,000 a mile; the Western Extension inspired utterances of their press, all and the Fredericton branch also received point in that direction. Manufacturers a subsidy of \$10,000 a mile, and the first are being told that the Liberal party is named of these roads obtained \$300,000

that a further lease of power to !amier | munston was subsidized by a land grant will be followed by further steps in the of 10,000 acres to the mile; the St. Stephen process of destruction. That we may not branch railway received \$10,000 a mile be suspected of exaggerating the trend of from the provincial government and the the Tory campaign, we quote again from same remark applies to the whole of the road up to Woodstock. All the other "The war of extermination initiated by railways in the province have received subsidies either from the dominion or pro-Another lease of power to Laurier will be followed by another assault upon our irthe St. Martins and Upham, the Cape Tormentine Railway, the Kent Northern, being made from day to day to the manu- the railway to Buctouche and the Caraquet facturers of the dominion, and it chimes Railway, all these roads have been built by subsidies from the government, and not one of them could have been built with.

out them. Are we in view of these facts and knowing how valuable these roads have been to this country to say that the subsidizing of railways shall cease, and that no more encouragement shall be given to railway building in Canada? The idea is absurd and could only have been conceived by a set of desperate political adventurers, such as Mr. George E. Foster and his

THE PLEBISCITE MATTER.

Opponents of the government labituto hold out to manufacturers the promise ally allude to the plebiscite as "a face," of larger protection. The Mail and Em- and "a trick." We should like to know wherein it was either of these things. "There can be no loss to industry un- Was it not honestly and properly taken, der the Conservatives. On the contrary, Let there be something like common The meaning of this is apparent. The sense applied to this question, and when gain which the Conservatives have in that is done we shall hear no more of mind could only spring from the abrogafavor of Great Britain, and a general be truthfully said that the plebiscite heightening of the scale of duties on failed in ascertaining the sentiment of manufactured goods. In what other vay the people in relation to prohibition— or a month from the date of the proclamacould a gain, from the Conservative stand. which was the sole object of the measpoint, be assured? If lower taxation has ure—we could understand that there cated. As by such raids the British people been injurious, then higher taxation is would be a just ground for complaint; are to be put to expense they should have the only rational remedy. So that, manubut no such charge has been been made, the privilege of recuperating themselves facturers are to be approached with and cannot be made. The plebiscite was by selling the property of the men by

government ought to have done upon the penalty is to subject them to repris d contented by piling taxes upon them. ernment in bringing forward a prohibilicy as introduced in 1879, and it would the country have felt that the vote have. Time and experi- fully operated. Upon this latter view t weaned the opponents of the government acted. They did so conexation. If that is the issue, there can prohibition and to fail. That much will be but one result. The people of Canada be conceded by every fair-minded man.

The statement that the governmen had a seceret understanding with someto what would be done after the plebiscite was taken is utterly without founda tion. That statement has been made translated the expressed wish of the people into a legal enactment. The case may be expected to follow the building ship, and we fancy the course of the gov

CONCERNING SERMONS.

To many people the sermon is still the most interesting feature of public worship and the one which attracts them to cognized and properly praised, and it puts the hearer in a better frame of mind to go to church again and hear another sermon from the same source. Viewed in this light good preaching must be regarded vincial government out and out, the railship. Indeed unless a clergyman is a fairly good preacher his usefulness in the pulpit is sadly impaired, no matter how pious he may be, how exemplary in his life or how dilligent in his visitations good preacher in all the churches, but the number of men who are pre-eminent in that line must necessarily be small. A great preacher is as rare as a great poet, and perhaps all the great preachers that have ever existed in modern times might be reckoned on the fingers of two hands. Yet there are hundreds and indeed thousands of a lower grade of ability, who, although they do not attain the very highest summits of eloquence or of thought in Word of God and most effective in the treatment of a text in the way of moving

> It appears to us that as the years advance the value of really good preaching instead of diminishing is steadily increasing. The training and education of the men of these times makes them more inthe clergyman when he appears before his hearers is conscious of the fact that many his equals in point of intellect, and that some of them may be his superiors in learning and in knowledge. All these facts tend to make him put forth his best efforts and to spend sleepless nights with great thoughts worthy to be embodied in

THE BOER RAIDS.

The recent Boer raid shows that the burghers of the Transvaal are still active few men is not in itself a matter of great ways possible where there is a mobile Boer force which may be secretly gathered and hurled against any weak point in the British line. Yet such an attack ought to be resented by a counter attack, and the men engaged in it ought to be taught a lesson. The men who made this last attack were well aware that it could result in no advantage to the Boer cause. It was simpstructing the British advance and delaying for a few days the final catastrophe.

Speaking of this matter and viewing it in this light, the British authorities ought Transvaal to the territories of Great Brifound on their farms within three weeks

is to cause as much trouble as posible. As that is their policy they should be made It becomes a fair question as to what the to pay for it. The proper way to exact

THAT INTERCOLONIAL SURPLUS.

ereens Sir Charles Tupper's impruden boast that only Conservatives pos thing about political economy. It also disposes of the prophecy that the purchase of the Drummond County would only add to the annual deficits, which is perhaps the chief cause of soreness. We all remember the dark picture of loss and waste which Mr. Powell drew when the acquirement of the Drummond County was under consideration by parliament and very naturally he above all others feels chargined by the splendid showing of the past

which he displayed three years ago. There are two ways in which Conservative journals are dealing with this surplus of the road will be found sufficient to pay ernment is understood and approved, al- dollars and cannot be very easily analyzed the stockholders of the railway handsome- though possibly with regret, by the great by a layman. Upon that fact these Tory ly, but it is far different with railways in body of temperance people in the do- journals probably rely in trying to bluff who wish to know the precise truth, how ever, we would suggest the reading of Mr. Blair's speech and Mr. Powell's reply thereto. No man who does this in a fair spirit can possibly reach any other con

Tory alike know that the pulsations of a new and vigorous life are felt all over the old road, and that at every point there are ample proof of a strong hand in control. It is only in the upper provinces, where the Intercolonial had come to be regarded as a sink hole for public money, that it is thought important to prevent a among his congregation. We have many favorable impression being formed. It may be that many up there will be deceived so on, but the great mass of the people will come to know the truth sooner or later, and when they have done so it will not heighten their opinion of the men who are now seeking to posson public judgment. The accounts of the Intercolonial are an oven book, and before very long the re sults under the new management will be generally known. Any little effect which the pulpit, are useful in spreading the Tory misrepresentations may produce just now will be reactionary. Of that these unscrupulous journals may rest assured.

OUR WATER SUPPLY.

would be mere madness while the same penditure. result can be obtained by spending less than a twentieth part of that sum. The Telegraph can fairly claim to have contributed largely to the defeat of the Local out any compensating advantage.

in regard to our water supply.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

Most stores search the market, for Boys' Suits that can be sold at a low price and yet insure a rich profit. They get the nicest looking suits that can be offered customers at say \$2.00 or \$2.50, it may be quite handsome at first-but only at first. Here's a Clothiug Store. It is a satisfaction store. If you get a poor garment for your money your money is yours again. We MUST sell reliable Clothing and none other, and we believe our prices are lowest for this kind of Clothing in St. John.

Boys' Natty Vestee Suits.

The kind that gives the boy a manly look. We offer them in Serges, Cheviots and fancy mixtures, with a variety of pretty trimmings. Ages 3 to 9 years, \$2.50 to \$6.00. Boys' Blouse Suits

for ages 3 to 12 year. In an almost endless assortment of styles and fabrics. Nothing dressier than this when worn with a pretty flowing tie, \$1.25 to 5.20.

BOYS' TWO-PIECE SUITS-In Tweeds serges and Worsteds, not a larger or prettier assortment to be found anywhere ages 4 to 12 years, \$1.50

BOYS' SACK SUITS-For boys, ages 9 to 16 years Coats are single breasted. You select from at least 40 different patterns, including all the popular fabrics, \$3 to \$8.

Boys' Wash Suits, Boys' Wash Blouses, Boys' Tommy Atkins Suit, Boys' Khaki Suits

YOUR MONEY BACK IF DISSATISFIED

GREATER OAK HALI SCOVIL BROS. & CO.

King Street, Corner Germain. ST. JOHN, N. B.

Russia had 15 affoat and Germany had 8 past twelve months there must have affoat and 6 building. Of third-class bat- a large increase in the debt owing to the tleships, Great Britain had 11 affoat, war in the Transvaal. Just how much France 7, Russia 3 and Germany 8. In all this war will cost it is impossible to teil, Great Britain had of buttleships affeat and but there is no doubt that it will add very protected cruisers of various kinds.

been recommended by the superintend- tempts to emulate Great Britain on the ceived some direct benefit. ent of water suppply. To expend one sea, the more so as their debt is so large million dollars to go to Loch Lomond that they cannot afford any increased ex-

THE BRITISH NATIONAL DEBT.

been recently established, and that withmost stupendous burden in the shape of er taxation. In former days there have We think it will be found that the Little debt ever imposed on any people. The been surpluses, but they were offset by River supply is quite sufficient for all our national debt of Great Britain became a huge deficits, and all the time there was wants for many years to come. That supply can be increased by raising the dam was excessive and burdensone, and the higher than those which prevail today. three fect and by some other changes fact that it was the direct result of war This is indisputable. witch will be quite inexpensive. The did not in any sense relieve it of its evil purchase of two farms facing the reservoir effects. It was the consequence of the surplus this year, but all accounts have purchase of two farms facing the reservoir will enable the city to protect its supply contest which Great Britain waged for been paid and something like \$1,000,000 of water from pollution while extending twenty years against revolutionary France, has been applied to the reduction of the or water from pollution while extending the area of the reservoir by several acres. and against Napoleon, during which she public debt. Such a thing has never hap-But the greatest improvement of all will subsidized nearly every nation in Europe pened before in the history of the dominbe in the enlargement of some of the and yet won their gratitude so little that main distributing pipes which have now in recent years we had seen those very main distributing pipes which have now to supply a larger population than thry nations that were able to exist only by has been sufficient to meet all obligations, were originally intended to accommodate. her bounty, ready to tear her to pieces. has been summent to meet all obligations, her bounty, ready to tear her to pieces. When the changes now in view are comin that time the debt was only decreased by about £56,812,000, while the annual charge was reduced to a little more than £28,000,000. The Crimcan War added kept parliament in session for nearly six There was nothing in the world to have £32,918,000 to the national debt so that months, while the desperate opposition kept the members at Ottawa longer than Although Russia, France and Germany are making great efforts to increase the lath amount should at £837,144,000 have been beating the bush for something two months. There were no measures of are making great efforts to increase the and the annual charge at £28,898,000. In a part of their navies, the British navy still and the annual charge at £28,898,000. size of their navies, the British navy still Since that date there has been a rapid decontinues to be far superior to all others in the British national debt. it crease in the British national debt, it would prefer to discuss emergency rations, that half the time the senate had nothing and to any other two navies combined.

At the beginning of the present year, Great Britain had 17 first-class battleships

The debt stood at £627,562,000, and to any other two navies combined. The britain had nothing the debt stood at £627,562,000, and to any other two navies combined. The britain had nothing the debt stood at £627,562,000, and to any other two navies combined. The britain had nothing the debt stood at £627,562,000, and to any other two navies combined. The britain had nothing the debt stood at £627,562,000, and the beginning of the present year.

many. Of second-class bettle hips, Great Fpr some years past the reduction of the tion and good government. But their Britain had 30 affoat but none building, debt has been going on at the rate of struggle is in vain. The people of Canada while France had 20 affeat and 10 building, about £7,000,000 a year, but during the have their eyes open. building 66 against 41 for France, 27 for considerably to the national debt. How- chiefly remembered for two things—the Russia and 22 for Germany. The same ever, we may expect that when the war budget and the degradation of parliasuperiority is to be found in vessels of is ended, the process of reducing the debt ment. The budget will be remembered as

A recent French writer has been point- administered by Liberals or Conservatives. in Canada, showing enormous advances in ing out to his countrymen the futility of Here in Canada we have a funded debt, trade and a large balance of revenue over the efforts which France has been making but it differs very essentially from that expenditure. Prosperity, however, seems The Common Council did well to put to equal Great Britain in the size of its of the United Kingdom, because by far to be a thing which can only be relished its veto on the proposal which was favor- navy. He shows that the British navy must the greater part of it has been incurred by supporters of the government. The ed by some of the aldermen to go to Loch always be superior to the French because in necessary public works for the develop-opposition could not deny the facts as Lomond for a source of supply of water the facilities for building ships in Great ment of the country, the amount which presented nor belittle them; but the effor the city. As long as this idea had Britain are so much greater than in France has come from wars being very trifling. feet which the showing had upon them any standing in the council it was certain and while France is building one ship For that reason we can look with entire to interfere with those less costly, but Great Britain could in an emergency build equinimity on any increase in the public more practical plans for the proper utiliza- three. A con-ideration of this fact ought debt which is not excessive, knowing that tion of the present supply which have to induce the French to ccase their at- for every dollar expended, Canada has re-

A PROPER CONTRACT.

A surpluss of \$7,500,000 for the fiscal year just closed is a thing which may well give The British national debt in 1815, at the that many will only view it in its political

Not only has there been a very large balance alluded to. This fact has in it

THE CLOSING SESSION.

all other classes, armoured cruisers and may go on as before, that being the steady the best and most encouraging which has policy of the British government whether ever been presented by a finance minister maddened by the spectacle of Liberal access. The result has been a session characterized by coarse personalities and Lomond scheme, by letting the public know just what it meant in the way of Peace of Paris, amounted to £861,039,000 aspect, and fail to see how cloquently it ever, fail to appreciate the importance of cost. Moreover to have gone to Loch and the annual charge on account of the speaks of abounding prosperity and large preserving the dignity of our parliament. Lomond would have been the means of debt was £32,645,009. As the population growth. The fact which every one will it may be a source of satisfaction to them closing an important industry that has We cannot as a people just beginning to national life afford to turn our chief council into a bear garden for the mere sake of irritating the dominant party. We should try to approach nearer to the sentatives in parliament behave as gentleinto personal squabbles it is time for the so long will the degradation continue. When the changes now in view are complaints tain had almost forty years of peace, but pleted there will be no more complaints tain had almost forty years of peace, but the happy augury of better times, of still in the history of the dominion parliament. This has been the third longest session lower taxation and of rapid national It cannot be said, however, that the

It is just such a result as this which has to the amount of business transacted.