

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH
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This paper has the largest circulation in the Maritime Provinces.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph.
ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 18, 1899.

ST. JOHN AND THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

The Sun thinks there is going to be a provincial election, and it is beginning to prepare the public mind for it by vindictive abuse of any one who presumes to say a word on behalf of the provincial government. These homilies are particularly addressed to the people of the city of St. John who, nine years ago, withdrew their confidence from the government because of the appointment of Solicitor General Ritchie to the office of police magistrate of St. John.

In 1889 St. John had a representative in the government at the head of a department; indeed, she had two prior to Mr. Ritchie's appointment, for Hon. David McNeilan, the provincial secretary, was also a representative of St. John. For the seven years, from 1883 to 1890, St. John had always two representatives in the government; but from 1890 to 1898, she had none holding a department because this city returned opposition members. We have never been able to see what particular advantage St. John gained by this course of action, indeed we should think that the absence of any representative of this city in the government would be rather a disadvantage.

It is true that Mr. Blair's government never in any way resented the opposition of St. John, but on the contrary treated this city and county precisely in the same just and liberal fashion that it had followed while St. John returned six government supporters. As a proof of this we may mention the fact that the provincial government is paying \$2,000 a year in aid of the elevator and the deep water terminus at Sand Point. Since 1892 St. John has had a representative in the government in the person of Hon. Mr. Dunn, and we believe it is the universal opinion that the interests of the city and county have been well looked after by him. His work speaks for itself.

In the meantime St. John city has been represented by four opponents of the government, and the government has still managed to live. It has not only managed to live, but it has even gained in strength, and stands in a better position than it occupied before the famous landslide of 1890. We only mention this for the purpose of showing that while St. John is undoubtedly the most important constituency in the province it is not always able to have its own way in everything. It is, perhaps, a great privilege for a city to have such a man as Dr. Alfred Augustus Stockton as a representative, to say nothing of that eminent young member, Dr. Silas Alward. These two gentlemen may be described as the New Brunswick Democrats and the New Brunswick Liberals, with a touch of Edmund Burke added. Yet we may be purchasing the services of these two eminent orators at too high a price, and it is just possible that they may be wasting their talents on subjects that are not worthy of them. When for instance Dr. Stockton with eagle like flight soars on his strong pinions into the blue empyrean, in his sublime flights of oratory we feel that we have been grossly deceived and our expectations aroused in vain when he brings back with him nothing more substantial than an overcharge of two dollars and fifteen cents for coach hire. So also when Dr. Silas Alward denounces the "Tory party" as a band of robbers, and afterwards calmly marches into the robbers' camp and asks to be

accepted as a recruit and to be permitted to join their marauding expeditions, we feel that there is "something rotten in the state of Denmark," and that our reformers need a little reforming themselves. After all the people of St. John are a somewhat practical body of electors, and it is probable that they have come to the conclusion that the force of being represented by Messrs. Alward and Stockton must come to an end. They know all their speeches are empty, and there is now more serious business on hand than there was before, so that, however reluctantly, we must part company with them. St. John should be represented by business men devoted to its interests, and not by speakers whose words have no meaning and who have nothing to offer as but empty air.

THE FISHERY AWARD.
The following suggestive editorial paragraph appears in the Chatham World:

A very important point, we learn from an interview with the provincial secretary, was raised at the recent conference at Ottawa on the fisheries question. It was that under the Privy Council decision, the provinces, not the dominion, are the owners of fishery and other rights to the three-mile limit, and, should this claim be established, the dominion will have to pay the \$5,000,000 fishery award to the maritime provinces. The provinces, while granting to the dominion the power to regulate the fisheries and other maritime matters, did not surrender their proprietary interests in the waters belonging to them. This contention sounds reasonable. It may form the basis of another appeal to the privy council.

The fishery award was based on the fact that the fisheries owned by the Washington treaty to the fishermen of the United States were of greater value than the fisheries on the coast of the United States that were opened by the same treaty to our fishermen. The \$5,000,000 of the fishery award therefore represented not the value of the use of our fisheries for the term of the treaty but the difference between the value of our fisheries and those of the United States. A part of the award went to the colony of Newfoundland, the balance, amounting to \$4,400,822, was paid into the treasury of Canada in the financial year 1878-79.

Now if the fisheries on account of which this award was paid were not the property of the dominion but the property of the provinces it is difficult to resist the conclusion that the money should be returned to these provinces. Allowance, however, would have to be made for the expenditures incurred by the dominion in connection with the fisheries, so that on the whole it is not likely that New Brunswick's share of the award would be a large one. It is very much to be desired that the rights and duties of the dominion and the provinces, with regard to the fisheries, were more clearly shown than they are at present.

ST. JOHN AND THE FISH LINE.
The Halifax Herald thus concludes an editorial in its issue on Friday:

When the present government came into power, it found a contract ready for adoption, providing for a twenty-knot steamer service between Canada and Great Britain, but instead of adopting it and making further progress from the point where the previous government had left the matter, the new government cancelled the whole arrangement, went backwards, and has since exhibited its progressive business character by advertising for something like a thirteen knot service! In the face of such facts and facts as these, and in view of the present position, it is not surprising that any right-thinking Canadian in another country, where the matter was discussed, could not help blushing for the ridiculous position in which this government had placed this country.

The people of St. John will please take notice of the last line contained which the present government refused to adopt was the one made by Sir Charles Tupper, aided by Mr. George E. Foster, from all participation in which the port of St. John was carefully excluded. Mr. Foster made a specific promise that in the tenders for the fast line St. John would receive equal treatment with Halifax, but when the call for tenders was issued no mention whatever was made of St. John. This deception was the more shameful because Mr. Foster had stated on the platform of the Mechanics' Institute "Go on and make terminal facilities suitable for large steamships and St. John's claims will be duly recognized." Mr. Foster never made any attempt to carry out this promise; indeed he showed an utter indifference to the interests of this port, if not an active hostility; yet he has the assurance now to claim the support of St. John for his schemes to control the politics of New Brunswick. Dr. A. A. Stockton and Dr. Silas Alward propose to run the next provincial election on dominion lines. If they do, they will have to shoulder the responsibility for Foster and Tupper, and they will find that they have assumed rather a heavy contract.

THE PHILIPPINE SITUATION.
It might easily have been predicted that the driving of Spain out of the Philippine Islands would not end the difficulties of the United States in that quarter of the world. The Philippine army, which was engaged some time ago in the work of aiding the Americans to drive out the Spaniards, is now

standing in a menacing position and declaring that the Philippine Islands should not be the subject of bargain and sale, but ought to be independent.

Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, is playing the same game with the Americans that he did with the Spaniards, and so far with a considerable degree of success. Two or three years ago the Spaniards paid him a large sum to abandon his attitude of rebellion and retire to Hong Kong, and he was actually reading in the latter place for some time, and apparently intended to take no more part in the uprisings against Spanish authority. But a short time before the beginning of the war between Spain and the United States he returned to the Philippines and started a new rebellion. Some idea of the character of the Philippine leader can be had from the transaction, which shows that he is thoroughly dishonest and unreliable. There seems to be a disposition on the part of the United States authorities to make terms with this rebel, but it would be a great mistake to do so. The only thing that an Oriental appreciates is force; he looks upon weak measures and compassion as dictated by fear. Aguinaldo and his followers should be put down with a heavy hand, even if it should cost some money to do so. Such a course, however, costly at first, will prove to be the cheapest in the end.

THE FINANCES OF CANADA.
When the Conservative organs try to fool their readers into the belief that the present government is extravagant they seem to forget that the facts and figures—which show their charges to be absurd—are easily available. The measure of the burden which the people have to bear is the amount of taxes they have to pay in any one year, and not merely the expenditure. An increase of expenditure in the post office department, for instance, may be balanced by increased receipts and the same is true of the government railways. Taking the taxes paid by the people in the shape of customs and inland revenue, as the true test of the burden imposed on them by the government we find that as far back as 1882 the late government received \$29,269,688 from the people in the shape of taxes, while last fiscal year 1898-99, taxes paid by the people were only \$29,776,434. This is an increase of about \$500,000 in fifteen years, while the population of Canada has increased by at least one million persons in the same time. In 1889 the late government collected \$30,613,522 from the people of Canada in taxes, or upwards of \$1,000,000 more than the present government collected in taxes last year. In 1899-00 the late government collected in taxes no less than \$31,587,071, and in 1890-91 they collected in taxes \$30,314,151. These figures speak for themselves and they show that the cry raised against the present government has nothing to support it. In 1892-93 the taxes collected by the late government reached a total of \$39,321,367, which is almost as much as was collected last year. In 1894-95 the late government collected in taxes \$42,446,198, mainly because the national policy had so interfered with importation that the customs revenue was decreased. That year the deficit was \$4,153,876, which, added to the taxes collected, makes a total of \$38,292,312 to represent the burden imposed on the people of Canada by the late government that year. Last year the net increase of the debt of Canada was \$2,417,302. In the last three years that the Conservatives were in power the aggregate increase of the net debt was \$16,816,391 or at the rate of \$5,605,463 a year, which is a good deal more than double the increase under the present government. Of the capital expenditure which caused the increase of debt last year \$1,414,934 was for railway subsidies under acts passed by the late government and \$2,752,666 was to the deepening of the canals, a work for which both governments are equally responsible.

AN OFFICER AND A GENTLEMAN.
The recent war with Spain has developed a great deal of controversy between some of the leading officers both in the army and navy and their friends, but the most extraordinary development was that of Thursday last when Commander General Miles, the commander of

the army of the United States before the inquiry commission. We quote from the report of the New York Herald some of the nice things that General Egan said about General Miles, his superior officer:

"When General Miles charges that it (thinned fresh beef) was furnished as a pretext of experience, he lies in his throat, he lies in his heart, he lies in every hair of his head and every pore of his body, he lies wilfully, deliberately, intentionally and maliciously."

"If his statement is true that this was furnished under the pretence of an experiment, then I should be drummed out of the army and incarcerated in state prison. If his statement is false, as I assert it to be, then he should be drummed out of the service and incarcerated in prison with other libellers."

His statement is a scandalous libel reflecting upon the honor of every officer in the department who has contracted for or purchased this meat, and especially and particularly on the commissary general—myself."

"In denouncing General Miles as a liar when he makes this statement, I wish to make it as emphatic and as coarse as the statement itself. I wish to force the lie back into his throat, covered with the contents of a camp latrine."

"I wish to brand it as a falsehood out of whole cloth without a particle of truth to sustain it, and unless he can prove his statement to be true, he is denounced by every honest man, barred from the clubs, barred from the society of decent people, and so ostracized that the street hawk would not condescend to speak to him, for he has fouled his own nest, he has sapped the foundations of a brother officer's position of evidence or fact to sustain in any degree his scandalous, libellous, malicious falsehood."

The ostensible cause of all this denunciation is a statement made by General Miles that some of the beef furnished to the army during the late campaign was unfit for human food and had to be thrown away. He described this beef as "embalmed," it having been treated by some new process which made it tasteless in some cases and in others nauseating. It would seem as if there might be a better way of meeting such a charge than by the use of such language as that which we have quoted from General Egan. The testimony of the soldiers also who had to eat this beef would be a ready means of contradicting the statement of General Miles, if it is untrue. The public generally will be of the opinion that a man capable of deliberately using such language as that uttered by General Egan would be very likely to supply the soldiers of the army with tinned beef, and is certainly unfit to hold any position of responsibility. Apparently General Egan was encouraged to attack General Miles because he knows that President McKinley and Secretary Alger are hostile to the commander-in-chief of the army. The commission have refused to receive Egan's testimony unless his abuse of Gen. Miles is corroborated from it, and Egan will have to do this act of humiliation. He is likely also to be brought before a court martial for language unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and perhaps will be dismissed from the army. An attempt is being made to shield Egan from a court martial on the ground that the president had promised that no witness before the commission shall suffer because of any testimony he might give. General Egan's statement, however, was not evidence but personal abuse, and he should be no more protected from the consequences of it than if he had made an assault on General Miles with his fists.

With regard to the beef question, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, of the Rough Riders, now governor of New York state, has been heard from, and he fully corroborates what General Miles affirmed. Col. Roosevelt in a letter to the general says:

"The canned corned beef we found to be good. The so-called canned roast beef that was issued to us for travel ration was not good. It was in fact a train and which we occasionally got given at the front, was practically worthless. Unless very hungry, the men would not touch it, and even when suffering from lack of food they never used a fifth of it. At the best it was tasteless; at the worst it was nauseating. There was also a supply of beef (in the shape of quarters) which was not good, and we got it from Tampa. It was supposed to be fit for some process to withstand tropical heat. It was as bad as putrid and smelt, so that we had to dispose of it for fear of its creating disease. I think we threw it overboard. At any rate it was condemned. The beef we got in Santiago after about the 24th or 25th of July that is, after the siege had ended and when my brigade had been without fresh meat or vegetables for a month—was generally good. By that time, the cavalry division was in a sickly condition. The fact that the meat ration was so bad as generally to be inedible caused very great hardship to my men and reduced the supply of food below what was necessary to keep them in proper condition."

DISCRIMINATING AGAINST CANADA.
The following extraordinary paragraph appears in Fairplay, a London shipping, commercial and insurance journal of standing:

I hear of a movement at Lloyd's to exclude B. N. A. (British North America) from all policies absolutely, except at an extra premium. At present the B. N. A. warranty applies from the 1st October to the 1st April during which period vessels covered in the ordinary way are not allowed to trade to B. N. A. during the prohibited period except an extra rate of premium. It is proposed now to charge an extra premium for the summer season as well as for the winter one, which is the meaning of the proposed warranty to "exclude B. N. A. Absolutely." In view of this proposed new departure by the underwriters at Lloyd's, I under-

stand that some of the mutual clubs are sending round circulars to shipowners, soliciting them to enter their ships in the associations—and a great many of them will most likely do this on or before the 30th February next if the Lloyd's men should carry out their present intention, and exclude B. N. A. absolutely.

Most of our readers will not need to be told that Lloyd's is an insurance organization which has its headquarters at the Royal Exchange, London, and that it is regarded as the leading shipping authority in the United Kingdom. Many Englishmen would regard an opinion emanating from Lloyd's as quite as sacred as if it appeared in the Bible, and therefore the hostile action of this powerful body towards Canada and Canadian trade is no light matter. We are not told on what grounds this hostility to the dominion is based or whether it is the result of a wholly disinterested view of the situation. Certainly there has been no change in the condition of the ports of Canada or in the waters surrounding them that will warrant any discrimination against us. Our coasts are better buoyed and better lighted than they were and they are far safer than most of the coast of the United States, which is not discriminated against. There is not a shipmaster of experience who is familiar with our coast who will not admit that it is far easier to approach than any part of the coast of Great Britain or Ireland, and this statement applies to the Gulf of St. Lawrence as well as to the Bay of Fundy. The proposed action of Lloyd's is a grossly unfair and scandalous abuse of irresponsible power, and should be properly resented.

MR. COSTIGAN AND THE GOVERNMENT.
We publish elsewhere an interview with the Hon. John Costigan on the subject of provincial politics. Mr. Costigan declines to have his freedom of action taken away by any so-called convention of the Conservative party. That kind of thing may suit the Fowlers and the Chipmans but it will not do for an experienced statesman like Mr. Costigan who has behind him nearly forty years of public life. Mr. Costigan will support Mr. Emmerson's government because he believes it to be a good government, which is a logical and valid reason; while the marionettes who were elected to support it, and who are now opposing it, do so mainly because their master has pulled the wires. The attempt to range the Conservative party on the side of Dr. Stockton and the opposition is a device of Mr. Geo. E. Foster's, for the purpose of increasing his own importance as a Conservative leader, but it will not work, for the Conservative friends of the government will refuse to be whipped into line.

The Halifax Herald of yesterday contained an Ottawa despatch which proposed to give an interview with Lord Herschell in regard to the negotiations at Washington. This alleged interview contained the following paragraph:

"Discussing the premier's suggested reform of the senate Lord Herschell said that while professing a great admiration for British constitution, Mr. Laurier in his suggested reform of the senate would discard the British practice and purposes to adopt that of France and in a measure of the state."

It will be observed that Lord Herschell is made to censure the premier of Canada for holding certain opinions with regard to the senate and for putting forward a policy for the purpose of preventing it from taking entire charge of the country. Lord Herschell, of course, never made any such statement, indeed the sun which publishes the same despatch gives the words of censure as those of the correspondent and not of Lord Herschell. We are therefore forced to the conclusion that the Herald in attributing such language to Lord Herschell deliberately falsified the despatch which it received from Ottawa, and added words to it which Lord Herschell never used. This is a kind of "yellow" journalism which even the Sun will find it difficult to surpass. As for the objection itself that such a plan is anti-British, there is nothing in that. A great many things are quite British now that were denounced as anti-British a few years ago. The ballot was declared to be anti-British, even by so good a Liberal as the Rev. Sydney Smith, but it is now in operation throughout the British Islands, and no one now proposes to abolish it and return to the real old British fashion of coining men into voting with their landlords or employers against their own wishes and opinions.

The death of Mr. Dingley, one of the representatives from Maine in congress, will leave the International Commission short one of its members and cannot but delay the proceedings of that body. Mr. Dingley was an uncompromising protectionist and gave his name to the most drastic measure in restraint of foreign trade ever enacted by any legislative body. He was one of the last champions of a dying cause, for in less than ten years from now, possibly in five, the policy of protection will be repudiated by the United States.

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Intercolonial Railway.
ON and after MONDAY, the 3rd October, 1898, trains will run Daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN:
Express for Campbellton, Pictou, Pictou and Halifax..... 7.00
Express for Halifax, New Glasgow and Pictou..... 12.00
Express for Quebec and Montreal..... 16.30
Express for Sussex..... 16.40
Accommodation for Moncton, Truro, Halifax and Sydney..... 22.10

A sleeping car will be attached to the train leaving St. John at 10.30 o'clock for Quebec and Montreal.
A sleeping car will be attached to the train leaving St. John at 12.10 o'clock for Truro, Dining and sleeping cars on the Quebec and Montreal express.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN:
Express from Sussex..... 5.30
Express from Halifax, Quebec and Montreal..... 16.00
Express from Halifax, New Glasgow and Pictou..... 12.30
Accommodation from Pictou, Truro, Moncton..... 11.30
Accommodation from Moncton..... 22.45
All trains are run by Eastern Standard time.

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ALUMNAE SOCIETY.
Chancellor Harrison Reported on the University.

The January meeting of the Alumnae Society of the University of New Brunswick was held in the Equity court room Friday, Mr. J. Douglas Hazen, the president, occupying the chair. There were present B. V. B. Bridges, (sec) Dr. B. B. Bridges, Judge A. I. Trueman, Rev. Canon Hoyt, Chancellor Harrison, Eldon Mullin, A. W. MacKae, Dr. MacLaren, Inspector Carter, W. W. White, M. D., B. P. Raymond, J. W. McCready, L. A. Carrie, B. K. Armstrong and others.

The report of the committee which had charge of the alumnae dinner was read and the bills ordered paid. The report of the committee recommending the English-Latin competition for the gold medal was read and adopted.

It was announced that G. B. Parkin, C. M. G., had consented to deliver the alumnae oration at the next annual assembly. A committee was appointed to arrange for the holding of a conference in connection with the oration.

Chancellor Harrison reported on the state of the University in a manner satisfactory to all present, and a discussion as to the needs of the University and its relations to the school system of the province followed, in which most of those present participated.

The story of a Dervish victory on the Nile appears to have no foundation to support it. Probably it was started by some French residents of Cairo for the purpose of relieving their feelings of indignation at the Fashoda affair.

Aldridge is the slave of a fool, either himself or another.

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Weak and Run Down, With Heart and Kidneys in Sad Condition—Restored by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I was very much run down, having been sick for several months. I had been trying different remedies which did me no good. I would have severe spells of coughing that would leave me prostrate. I was told that my lungs were affected, and my heart and kidneys were in a bad condition. In fact, it seemed as though every organ was out of order. I felt that something must be done and my brother advised me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I procured a bottle and began taking it. Before it was half gone I felt that it was helping me. I continued its use and it has made me a new woman. I cannot praise it too highly." Mrs. SUMMERSVILLE, 27 Ossington Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.

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