

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH

Seven 8-page paper and is published every Wednesday and Saturday at \$1.00 a year in advance by THE TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING COMPANY of Saint John, a company incorporated by act of the Legislature of New Brunswick. THOMAS BURNING, Business Manager. JAMES BARNETT, Editor.

ADVERTISING RATES.
Ordinary commercial advertisements (noting the run of the paper)—Each insertion \$1.00 per line. Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc., 50 cents for each insertion of 10 lines or less. Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25 cents for each insertion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Owing to the considerable number of communications to the undersigned of letters alleged to contain money remitted to this office, we have to request our subscribers and agents to send money for this Telegraph to the post office order or registered letter, in which case the remittance will be at our risk.

In remitting by checks or post office orders, all patrons will please make them payable to THE TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING COMPANY. All letters for the business office of this paper should be addressed to THE TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING COMPANY, St. John; and all correspondence for the editorial department should be sent to the Editor of THE TELEGRAPH, St. John.

FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS.
Without exception none of our new subscribers will be entered until the money is received. Subscribers will be required to pay for papers sent them, whether they take them from the office or not, and all arrears are paid. There is no legal discontinuance of a paper until it is paid for.

It is a well established principle of law that a man must pay for what he has. Hence, who ever takes a paper from the post office, whether directed to him or somebody else, must pay for it.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS.
Be brief. Write plainly and take special pains with names. Write on one side of your paper only. Attach your name and address to your correspondence. Write nothing for which you are not prepared to be held personally responsible.

This paper has the largest circulation in the Maritime Provinces.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 24. 1893.

REPRESENTATION BY POPULATION

The pretences of the Conservatives that the government's redistribution bill is a violation of the principle of representation by population seems very absurd in view of the fact that the late Conservative government never paid the slightest attention to representation by population unless it could be used for the purpose of gerrymandering the constituencies and "living the Grits," to use their favorite expression. Take the case of Acadia province which from the first has had but one member for each county with the exception of the city and county of St. John. The county of Westmorland has five times as many inhabitants as the county of Beauséjour and four times as many as Albert, yet each is represented by one member in the House of Commons. York has six times as many inhabitants as Sanbury, yet from 1867 until 1893 each had those who have lived many years in that county have been so much in the hands of their environment that they have come to accept as true the German claim that at Waterloo Wellington and his whole army ran away, and were only saved from annihilation by the arrival of Blücher.

Macaulay's History of Germany, a work that is now being quite extensively distributed in this province, gives what its translators very aptly term an "absurdly perverted relation" of the battle of Waterloo and the operations that led up to it. The statements made in it are so far from the truth that it seems reasonable to believe they were purposely falsified. Menzel, after blaming Wellington for not concentrating his army earlier, states that "Napoleon owing to Wellington's negligence, gained time to throw himself between him and Blücher and to prevent their junction; for he knew the spirit of his opponents. He consequently opposed merely a small division of his army under Ney to the English, and turned with the whole of his main body against the Prussians. The veteran Blücher perceived his intentions and in consequence urgently demanded aid from the Duke of Wellington, who promised to send him a reinforcement of 20,000 men by 4 o'clock on the 18th. But this aid never arrived; Wellington, although Ney was too weak to obstruct the movement, making no attempt to perform his promise. Wellington retired with superior forces before Wellington at Quatre Bras, and allowed the gallant and unfortunate Duke of Brunswick to fall a little earlier. Blücher meanwhile yielded to the overwhelming force brought against him by Napoleon at Ligny, also on the 16th June. Vainly did the Prussians rush to the attack beneath the murderous fire of the French; vainly did Blücher in person head the assault and for five hours continue the combat hand to hand in the village of Ligny. Numbers prevailed and Wellington sent no relief."

With what indignation against Wellington and the British must a simple minded Prussian read this story. But if he will read the memoirs of his own countryman, Baron Muffling, the representative of the Prussian army at Wellington's headquarters, he will discover that it is an elaborately concocted

lotte, the parishes of Greenwich and Westfield had been severed from Kings and attached to Charlott. Would it not be regarded as an eminently proper and indeed necessary theory that the Liberals should undo this wrong as soon as they came into power. Would not the people of the two disaffected parishes feel a sense of wrong and outrage at being taken away from the municipality to which they properly belonged and attached to another with which they had no interests in common. This is the whole case in a few words, for the treatment of the Ontario counties was precisely similar to the illustration we have given with respect to Kings and Charlott. The government in the redistribution bill is simply returning to the old order of things and restoring the mangled fragments of constituencies to the counties to which they belong.

GERMAN HOSTILITY TO GREAT BRITAIN.

The hostility of Germany to Great Britain has, in recent times, been an important factor in the political situation in Europe, and had a considerable effect on the foreign policy of our mother land, which at one time found herself almost isolated in Europe. German dislike of England has been carefully cultivated, its most recent promoter being Prince Bismarck, whose hatred of popular government deepened his animosity to a nation in which a parliament was omnipotent. The prosperity and greatness of Great Britain were a standing reproach to the arbitrary system of which he was the exponent, and his subelid journal found that it was always safe and pleasing to the Russian and treacherous chancellor to abuse England.

This hostility, however, did not originate with Bismarck, but must be traced to an earlier date, the time of the formation of the Holy Alliance, in 1815. This compact, which was made between the Emperors of Russia and Austria and the King of Prussia, was for the maintenance of despotism and the repression of popular liberty, and hostility to British institutions was, therefore, its cardinal principle. The German people were carefully trained to hate the British by school histories in which the attitude of Great Britain towards their country was wholly misrepresented, and the (so called) popular histories of Germany were of the same class. This work was done so well that at the present day there are no people in Europe whom the Germans so much dislike as the British, and this dislike has been carried to a pitch of extravagance that is almost incredible. The modern German is so steeped in prejudice that he refuses even to give the British or the Duke of Wellington the slightest credit for the battle of Waterloo, but claims all the glory for his countrymen. Every Canadian who has resided in Germany can attest to this fact, and perhaps some of those who have lived many years in that country have been so much in the hands of their environment that they have come to accept as true the German claim that at Waterloo Wellington and his whole army ran away, and were only saved from annihilation by the arrival of Blücher.

Macaulay's History of Germany, a work that is now being quite extensively distributed in this province, gives what its translators very aptly term an "absurdly perverted relation" of the battle of Waterloo and the operations that led up to it. The statements made in it are so far from the truth that it seems reasonable to believe they were purposely falsified. Menzel, after blaming Wellington for not concentrating his army earlier, states that "Napoleon owing to Wellington's negligence, gained time to throw himself between him and Blücher and to prevent their junction; for he knew the spirit of his opponents. He consequently opposed merely a small division of his army under Ney to the English, and turned with the whole of his main body against the Prussians. The veteran Blücher perceived his intentions and in consequence urgently demanded aid from the Duke of Wellington, who promised to send him a reinforcement of 20,000 men by 4 o'clock on the 18th. But this aid never arrived; Wellington, although Ney was too weak to obstruct the movement, making no attempt to perform his promise. Wellington retired with superior forces before Wellington at Quatre Bras, and allowed the gallant and unfortunate Duke of Brunswick to fall a little earlier. Blücher meanwhile yielded to the overwhelming force brought against him by Napoleon at Ligny, also on the 16th June. Vainly did the Prussians rush to the attack beneath the murderous fire of the French; vainly did Blücher in person head the assault and for five hours continue the combat hand to hand in the village of Ligny. Numbers prevailed and Wellington sent no relief."

With what indignation against Wellington and the British must a simple minded Prussian read this story. But if he will read the memoirs of his own countryman, Baron Muffling, the representative of the Prussian army at Wellington's headquarters, he will discover that it is an elaborately concocted

piece of falsehood. Wellington promised Blücher to come to his assistance provided he was not attacked himself; but as he was attacked he did not come. Blücher was not overwhelmed by numbers for he had 12,000 more men than the army which Napoleon sent against him. It was not merely a small division of his army which Napoleon placed under Ney to oppose the English at Quatre Bras, but a force of 45,000 men. Wellington did not retire before Ney at Quatre Bras, but held his ground until twelve hours after the Prussians had retreated from Ligny, Blücher, with incredible carelessness, having sent only one messenger to inform Wellington of his retreat, and that messenger having been shot, Wellington knew nothing of Blücher's retreat from Ligny until the morning of the 17th June, when he found himself pressed by Napoleon's entire army.

The same elaborate system of misrepresentation is employed by Menzel in describing the battle of Waterloo. He tells his readers that "about mid day Napoleon gave orders for the attack and forlornly charging the British left wing drove it from the village of Hougomont." Hougomont was on the British right, not the left; it was not a village but a chateau and it was never taken at any time during the day. Equally absurd and untruthful is the statement in the same book about the British left being thrown into confusion, and the whole of the French cavalry, 12,000 strong, making a furious charge upon the British centre, bearing all before them and taking a number of guns. After this it is easy for Menzel to tell his readers that the road to Brussels was thronged with fugitive English troops and that Wellington was scarcely able to keep his weakened lines together.

No English account of the campaign of Waterloo attempts to deprive the Germans of the credit due to their efforts in the field, while hardly any German account of the campaign does any kind of justice to Wellington and the British army. We must conclude from this that the Germans are an ungenerous and mean-spirited people, and that the same weakness of character which manifests itself in this way, is also the cause of their tame submission to a despotic Kaiser who would like to destroy their parliamentary institutions. The Germans ought to remember that but for British subsidies which enabled them to keep their armies in the field, and British assistance in battle they never have been able to make any headway against Bonaparte.

THE OPPOSITION AS OBSTRUCTION.

The country does not appear to be aroused to a full appreciation of the tactics which the opposition are pursuing. From the very opening of the session the Conservatives seem to have been possessed by the notion that the best method from a party point of view, was to delay and obstruct the government in its measures and business. Proceeding on this assumption they have deliberately blocked public business at every stage. The address ought to have been disposed of in two days. There was nothing whatever in it to warrant a longer discussion. But they talked on for over five weeks. Of course they did not confine their talking within the limits of the address. They talked about everything under the sun, seeming to care only for their denunciations of the government should be strong enough and that there was a distinct campaign favor to the discussion in all its bearings.

The address being out of the way, the minister of railways was proposed to go ahead with the Drummond County bill. Instantly, however, there arose numerous demands for information and returns of all sorts, most of them being apparently measured by the time that would be taken up in their preparation. One hindrance after another was introduced. Sometimes it was a fresh request for papers and at other times, it was the absence of the leader of the opposition; so that the net result was a delay of two weeks before the measure could be introduced. These obstructive tactics were not even well concealed. They were glaringly obvious. The reasons urged for delay were not serious, and it was apparent that these tactics were being adopted with a shameful disregard for the importance of promptly getting along with public business. The fact of this fact will be realized when it is known that the house has now been in session for nine weeks and not a single government bill has yet received its first reading.

Another stage was reached in this process of obstruction Tuesday last. When the orders of the day were called, Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper arose and directed the attention of the house to the fact that the public accounts committee had not met. Ordinarily, a mere statement of this character, occupying two or three minutes, suffices; but the young knight was heavily charged with his subject. He began at half past three and when six o'clock was reached was still proceeding under a full head of steam. When the house resumed he continued his speech until 11 o'clock. Then Mr. Foster took up

the talking and did not cease until long after midnight. This bit of diversion slid up another government day and threw over the consideration of the Drummond county matter until Thursday, when the same obstructive tactics were continued.

It does not lie in the mouth of the Conservatives to urge the tardy argument. During the long period that the Liberals were in opposition they did not resort to tactics of a damaging character except on two occasions—in 1885 when the franchise bill was introduced, and in 1891 when the Manitoba school question was on. Who will say that they were not fully justified on both occasions? The franchise bill was a villainous measure as brought before the house, and in 1891 the Conservatives were holding a session and seeking to dispose of an exceedingly important matter on the eve of the expiry of their term of office, upon which the judgment of the people was imperatively necessary. These were exceptional and extraordinary circumstances. No such circumstances exist now. The government is proceeding with regular and proper business, and they are being hindered for a purpose. That purpose is to shorten the apparent obstruction with which the Conservatives intend to meet the redistribution bill. The longer the opposition can hold the house to the railway bill the shorter will come the blockade on the measure which they are really aiming at.

There is such a thing as public opinion in Canada, and the Conservatives cannot fly in the face of it without a serious jar to their political prospects. This redistribution bill is a measure which will commend itself to the judgment of every fair-minded man in the land, be he Conservative or Liberal. It does not propose to give the Liberals an unfair advantage in any constituency in the domain; on the contrary, it is merely calculated to rectify some of the more glaring departures from distinct and long-established county boundaries, whereby the "bliving of the grits" was so infamously accomplished in 1882 and 1892.

THE OLD MAN OF THE SEA.

Every reader of the Arabian Nights is familiar with the story of Sinbad the Sailor and The Old Man of the Sea. Sinbad was led to take an interest in The Old Man of the Sea out of pure sympathy. The latter represented himself to be a person in distress and fastened himself on Sinbad who from that hour had to carry him on his shoulders and could not get rid of him day or night. It is thus that Sir Charles has fastened himself on the Conservative party, and that unfortunate party cannot get rid of him, although its members well know that his leadership is ruining them. Sinbad was only able to escape from his old man of the sea by destroying him, but that heroic remedy is not open to the Conservative party, and it looks as if nothing short of his defeat as a member of the house of commons would enable the Conservatives to escape from his leadership. We sincerely sympathize with them in their present state of distress, but their predicament is so much due to their own fault that they are hardly deserving of commiseration. They knew what Sir Charles was before they adopted him, so that the evils they are suffering from they brought on themselves.

Great Britain now imports about 400,000 tons of wood pulp annually, of which Norway supplies 240,000 tons. The contribution of Canada is only 25,000 tons a year. Yet Canada is beyond comparison the greatest forest country in the world, and there is no good reason why at least 300,000 tons of British annual supply of pulp should not go from the dominion. This, if realized, would add about \$12,000,000 to the value of our exports and would give employment to about 6,000 people all the year round in the pulp factories, to say nothing of those employed in cutting the pulp wood. As the demand for pulp in Great Britain must increase the possibilities of this trade for the future are immense, and it must become one of our leading industries and sources of commercial expansion.

The Spring Months are most likely to find your blood impure and lacking in the red corpuscles which enable it to carry nourishment to the nerves and other organs. Therefore you feel weak, tired and listless and are troubled with humors. Relief is given by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood.

Hood's Pills cure biliousness. Mailed for 25 cents by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. 3

Wants to Reform Simla.

London, May 22.—The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Simla, India, says: "An American missionary has recently created a good deal of amusement here by beseeching the officials to buy books and attempting to secure the aid of Lady Curzon, wife of the viceroy, in reforming Simla society."

Topics of the Day. Every one is surprised at the rapidity and efficacy with which Nervine cures neuralgia, rheumatism and other nervous affections. Nervine is a specific for all nerve pains and should be kept on hand by every family.

The value of the estate of Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild has been estimated at £1,498,128.

CHRONIC CONSTIPATION. Two Cures by Dr. Sproule.



Are you discouraged trying to cure your Chronic Constipation? There are many sluggish feelings, the unwillingness to work, the dizziness, the heavy brain, the dependency, will all depart. Write to him, His advice is free. Address Dr. Sproule, B. A. (former surgeon British Royal Navy Service), English, Cataract Specialist, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13 Duane street, Boston.

Is your case like either of these? Why do you keep on ailing when a cure is so easy? Under Dr. Sproule's treatment the Constipation will go for good. The dull, sluggish feelings, the unwillingness to work, the dizziness, the heavy brain, the dependency, will all depart. Write to him, His advice is free. Address Dr. Sproule, B. A. (former surgeon British Royal Navy Service), English, Cataract Specialist, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13 Duane street, Boston.

IMMIGRANTS PASS THROUGH.

Over Thirteen Hundred Galicians Going West—Purchased Suppers at the Depot.

The Galician immigrants who reached Halifax on the Phoenixian passed through the city in three special trains Monday. The first, which was composed of C. P. R. cars, arrived about 10:30, and was sent through after a chance of buying edibles had been given the passengers. The others were of I. C. R. cars, and therefore when they reached here the passengers and baggage had to be transferred to C. P. R. cars. For this purpose a staff of six I. C. R. men were on hand.

Mr. McGrath who conducts the depot restaurant, had, by arrangement with the government's agent, prepared a big stack of bread, meals and gellins of milk and had placed these in the train shed so that they were easy of access by the immigrants. A good many general stores where the train reached here but there were enough hungry and stirring to make business lively at the improvised food stand for a time. The Galicians did their own buying and though they could speak not a word of English, the language of signs served equally well. Joe Bernard of Halifax, accompanied them as interpreter, and told a reporter that he had received from the dominion government permanent appointment as interpreter for the government. He lays claim to familiarity with 14 languages.

There were over 1,300 immigrants in this lot, and the arrival of another party of 1,100 is expected next week.

COURT NEWS.

Supreme Court. A summons is returnable this morning before the chief justice in the Portland Rolling Mills matter, calling upon the Bank of New Brunswick, James Manchester and the executors of Gen. F. B. Baker to show cause why the sum of \$58,500, received by them, should not be paid back into court.

Mr. Kestelum, it appears, claims that though equally a legislator with the late George F. Baird, he left all the matters connected with the sale and paying over the money to Mr. Baird. In making the present application he repudiates the action of his late colleague to which he was a party in paying the proceeds of the sale over to Messrs. Baird, Manchester and the Bank of New Brunswick.

Probate Court.

The accounts in the estates of the late Thomas Hunter and J. Louis and William F. McCleary were passed Monday.

"Great Haste is Not Always Good Speed."

Many people trust to luck to pull them through, and are often disappointed. Do not often-dally in matters of health. With it you can accomplish miracles. Without it you are "no good."

Keep the liver, kidneys, bowels and blood healthy by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, the faultless blood purifier. Rheumatism—"I had acute rheumatism in my limbs and feet. I commenced treatment with Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills and in a short time was cured." FRANK HASKIN, Bradford, Ont.

Scrofula—"I was troubled with scrofula and impure blood. A cut on my arm would not heal. Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended and after I had taken three bottles I was well." DANIEL HARRISON, 625 Trevelly Street, Toronto, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints.

Hood's Pills cure liver ill, the non-purifying and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

gratitude at being cured he sent Dr. Sproule a testimonial to be published. You can get full particulars of it in "Weighty Words," a book I wish to be sent you free. On April 26 Mr. Sheldrake wrote again:

"My Dear Dr. Sproule:—I read my testimonial, and it is truly wonderful, word for word, as I sent it to you. I hope it will do good. And as I then said, I will write to any one about it. I will be glad to do it for the sake of what you did for me, and the kind and never-failing interest you took in my case from beginning to end. Very kindly, your patient, ALBERT SHELDRAKE."

Another among many, is the case of MRS. AUSTIN COLBECK, of Erasmus, Ont.; who had suffered from Catarrh of both the Stomach and Liver for years. She, too, had tried to get cured, but without relief. She could produce a movement of the bowels only by a strong cathartic or an enema. The bowels were so inflamed that the latter brought away bleeding pieces of mucous membrane.

Under Dr. Sproule's care both stomach and liver, and consequently bowels, were soon put in order. The quick yet gentle effect of his treatment was a revelation. She writes: "Your remedies were just what I needed for my bowels. They move slowly now, and very much pleased, and still I feel other parts here about your treatment."

THE MARINE HOSPITAL.

May Be Turned Into a Public School—Trustees Consider Plans for the Purpose.

A special meeting of the board of school trustees was held last Monday to receive plans and specifications from Architect H. H. Mott for the alterations which will be necessary to transform the Marine Hospital into a school building. The architect showed, in the main building, four large rooms which can be provided, while other two can be arranged in the cell. The plans show that the building can be made very suitable for school purposes. The estimated cost is \$1800. The chairman was appointed a committee to find out on what terms the government will dispose of the place to the school board.

Gen. A. Blair, janitor of Winter street school, resigned, and Mr. Taylor was appointed to the position at the same salary as the retiring janitor.

PATIENTS VINT.

ANNE M. SMITH.

The daisy, smiling at our feet In humble beauty, tiny, sweet, Would never have risen our sight to greet But for its steady patience.

Pushing upward day by day, Moving soil and stones away, Until it stands in full array Through its undaunted patience.

Then, let discouraged ones take heart, Be up and doing, and in mart Or home's seclusion, set your part In fearless, hopeful patience.

For the life's best things are entwined With difficulty, give thy mind To brave endeavor—on you will find They're won by steady patience.

Lower Kintore, Vic. Co.

The Grain Strike.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 22.—President Keefe addressed the striking scopers this afternoon and predicted a satisfactory adjustment of the difficulty would quickly be made.

TO CURE A GOLD IN ONE DAY. These Lustrous Bronze Caskets Table. All druggists return them if they fail to cure. 25c.

Schley Honored.

OMAHA, Neb., May 22.—Rear Admiral Schley was tendered a reception by the Commercial Club today, at which were present practically all the men who represent the great commercial and industrial interests of the city.

To Be Electrocutted.

New York, May 22.—Joseph Mullen, convicted last week of killing his common law wife, was today sentenced to death by electrocution during the week beginning July 10.

Any one who has ever had the responsibility of caring for an invalid realizes the fitness frequently necessary to get him to take the nourishment required. One is prejudiced against milk and declares he cannot and will not take it. For such an one an oyster tea is recommended, which may be made almost entirely of milk, the oyster furnishing the flavors and salts, which is about all it possesses anyway. For the patient who rebels against the sight of beef tea unless overcooked, which causes it to lose its red color, or unless strained which takes away the brown flakes, which are the best part of the broth, buy a red wine glass and give him his beef tea in that. Various condiments can be made with broth, especially chicken and beef, used with eggs instead of sugar. Salted and chilled these are oftentimes rendered very grateful to the patient who wants something but doesn't know just what.