POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH

Is an 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 DUNNING, Business Manager; JAMES HANNAY, Editor.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper:—Each insertion $1.00 per inch.

Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc., 10 cents for each insertion of 6 lines or less.

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25 cents for each insertion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Owing to the considerable number of complaints as to the miscarriage of letters alleged to contain money remitted to this office, we have to request our subscribers and agents when sending money for THE TELEGRAPH to do so by post office order or registered letter, in which case the remittance will be at our risk.

In remitting by checks or post office orders our 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 names of no 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, *until all arrearages are paid.* There is no legal discontinuance of a newspaper subscription until all that is owed for it is paid.

It is a well settled principal of law that a man must pay for what he has. Hence, whoever 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 communication as an evidence of good faith.

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., SEPTMEBER 2, 1899.

THE INTERCOLONIAL EXPENDITURE.

The Sun of Friday contained an editorial headed "Intercolonial Bookkeeping," which it admits to have been inspired by something it has seen in the Moncton Times. The Sun says that the Moncton Times is very well informed on Intercolonial finances and that it "heartlessly exposes the bogus character of Mr. Blair's surplus." The Sun is happy in believing or pretending to believe that Mr. Blair has not been able to make the road pay its running expenses, although he has declared a surplus of $60,000 for the past year:—

The $60,000 of alleged profit has no existence, and is figured out by not charging the railway with the full cost of management. For instance, Mr. Blair tears down an old station and builds a new one. No part of the cost is charged to maintenance of the road, whereas at the most only the excess of the cost of the new structure over the old ought to be charged to construction. The Intercolonial bridges have been strengthened and every dollar of the money spent in replacing the old bridges by new ones has been charged to capital. The Times shows that previous to 1896 about double the mileage of new and heavy rails was laid yearly as Mr. Blair has provided since. As the replacement of rails is charged to working expenses the minister saves a large sum in this way. It is shown that if Mr. Blair had charged against the year's business the actual current outlay he would have had a deficit instead of a surplus. He has chosen to add a surplus of $60,000 and to add hundreds of thousands to the alleged original cost of the railway. But the people pay it all the same.

The above statements in the extract from the Sun which we quote are interesting, but they do not happen to be true. It is not true for instance that Mr. Blair has obtained a surplus by not charging the Intercolonial with the full cost of management. If Mr. Blair had been trying to obtain a surplus in that way we would have seen some evidence of it in a reduced expenditure, for the maintenance of way and works, as compared with years when the late government was in power. But, instead of this item of expenditure being reduced, it was increased. For the past fiscal year Mr. Blair expended on the Intercolonial for maintenance of way and works $849,322 as against $774,556 for the fiscal year which ended the 30th June, 1896, the last year that the late government was in power. If Mr. Blair had arranged his expenditure for maintenance of way and works on the same scale as his predecessor, Mr. Haggart, the Intercolonial surplus for the past year instead of being only $62,000 would have been $137,000 So much for the charge of the Moncton Times which the Sun indorses. Mr. Blair has not only made the Intercolonial yield a surplus but he has maintained it in a higher state of efficiency than it was in before, and he has expendend more money in the maintenance of way and works than was expended by his predecessor.

As to the capital expenditure of the Intercolonial for the past fiscal year neither the Sun nor the Times can give it, for the complete figures have not yet been made up. The statements of the Times and Sun with regard to that are therefore merely guesses, and they are of course wildly in error. That the capital expenditure has been considerable is of course certain, for Mr. Blair has provided the road with an immense quantity of rolling stock of which it was greatly in need, and thereby placed in a position to do a large through business both in freight and passenger. However, large expenditures are being made to provide the Intercolonial with terminal facilities, and no small part of these expenditures are being made in this city for the construction of deep water wharves and an elevator. If the capital expenditure is large the people of this province, and especially the people of St. John, are seeing some of the results of this outlay. But large capital expenditures on the Intercolonial have not been unusual in time past, under the late government. The capital expenditure on the Intercolonial during the eighteen years the Conservatives were in power amounted to $18,000,000, or an average of $700,000 a year, and these figures do not include the sum paid for Eastern Extension, the Cape Breton railway, or the Oxford and New Glasgow railway. If these had been added the total would have been increased to $20,000,000.

THE PLEBISCITE VOTE AND DR. BLACK.

THE TELEGRAPH recently expressed its pleasure at the manly and sensible speech made by the Rev. Dr. Black at the Maritime Baptist Convention, in regard to the prohibition question. We represented Dr. Black as stating that he did not think an affirmative vote of 22½ per cent. of the electorate has a sufficient mandate for the government to enact a prohibitory liquor law. We said that these were brave words and that they were true words. The Sun next day came out with a statement that Dr. Black would "ask to be saved from some of his new admirers," whatever that may mean. We took that to mean that Dr. Black would state that he had been misreported, as regards the interpretation put on them by THE TELEGRAPH, but we find that in his own paper, the Messenger and Visitor, Dr. Black is reported as having expressed himself as follows:—

The editor of the Messenger and Visitor said that since in the course of the discussion a pretty sharp criticism had been pronounced upon the paper and its editor because of the course pursued in connection with the subject under consideration, he felt it necessary to say a few words in his own defence. He had stood for prohibition, and during the plebiscite campaign he had sought to use the influence of the paper to make the affirmative vote as large as possible. But when the results came to be summed up and it appeared that the affirmative vote represented about 22½ per cent., and the negative vote about 21½ per cent. of the total electoral vote of Canada, then, considering what this indicated as to the forces upon which government could rely for support, and the forces which it must antagonize, in administering a general prohibitory law, he had come to the firm conclusion that under conditions indicated, the enactment of a general prohibitory law for Canada would mean not triumph but disaster for the temperance cause. He had not therefore been able to coincide in the views of many brethren most highly esteemed by him and join with them in a demand upon the government for immediate prohibitory legislation. He had endeavored to consider the question in the light of facts and upon broad principles, and he could not consciously advocate views contrary to those which he had reached.

The above is precisely what the TELEGRAPH represented Dr. Black as having said, and we commanded him for speaking as he did, not because we thought he was speaking in favor of the government but for the reason that it required no small amount of courage to utter such words in a convention so strongly in favor of prohibition as the Baptist convention undoubtedly is. Dr. Black, in an editorial in the last issue of the Messenger and Visitor, seems anxious to free himself from the charge of having made a speech in defence of the course of the dominion government in reference to the plebiscite, and he adds:—

What the editor said in connection with the discussion of the Temperance report on Monday afternoon—as reference to the report of proceedings which appears elsewhere in our columns shows—was in reply to a direct and pointed criticism upon the paper, and simply aimed to present the reasons why the paper had not joined in the demand for immediate prohibition on the mandate of the plebiscite vote. And while it is true that the paper has not seen its way clear to unite with those who were condemning the government because it declined to consider the result of the plebiscite a sufficient mandate for the bringing in of a general prohibitory law, it is not true that the paper has found no fault with the government on account of the course which it has pursued, as reference to our columns, at the time when the subject was prominently under discussion, will clearly show.

With reference to the above, we fail to understand what ground there is for finding fault with the dominion government for its action in the matter. The dominion government gave the people of Canada an opportunity of saying whether they wanted prohibition or not. Twenty-two and a half per cent of the electors said they wanted prohibition, twenty-one and a half per cent said they did not want it; the remaining fifty-six per cent said nothing. If Dr. Black is right in his opinion that a vote by 22½ per cent of the electors is not a sufficient mandate for the enactment of a prohibitory law, why should the government be blamed for not enacting such a law?

COLONIAL TROOPS FOR THE TRANSVAAL.

We published a despatch the other day to the effect that the government of Queensland is making preliminary arrangements to despatch a contingent to South Africa. There is no doubt that the example thus set by Queensland will be followed by the other Australian colonies. The population of Queensland is not greater than that of Nova Scotia, and New South Wales, Victoria, New Zealand and South Australia would never permit themselves to be surpassed by Queensland in devotion to the interests of the empire. All these colonies will surely be heard from if there should be a war in the Transvaal. Such united action on the part of the loyal colonies is rendered the more necessary by the conduct of Mr. Schreiner, the premier of Cape Colony, who has been giving facilities to the government of the Transvaal for the importation of arms through Cape Colony. It is certainly very remarkable that while the government of Portugal has stopped the transit of arms to the Boers by way of Delagoa Bay the government of a British colony should be giving the Boers facilities to go to war with the mother country. Mr. Schreiner is also reported as having stated that the Cape Colony would maintain neutrality in the event of war. It is hardly likely that he stated anything so foolish, but if he did the proper place for him, when the war begins, is a military prison, so that his Africander plots against the supremacy of Great Britain in South Africa may be foiled. The premier of Cape Colony is evidently not a safe man to have at large should there be a struggle for the control of South Africa.

The shameful conduct of the government of Cape Colony in this crisis has rendered it necessary for the colonies that are true to Great Britain to show their hands. We believe that Canada can be relied to do her part in such an emergency and to show the world where she stands in the crisis that is now on. We have no doubt that the subject of a Canadian contingent for the Transvaal has already engaged the attention of the minister of militia, and that he has some plan in view in case the necessity for action should arise. Such a contingent would necessarily be formed of volunteers, for there is no obligation on the part of our militia forces to go on a distant foreign expedition. But there is no doubt that a volunteer battalion of one thousand men could easily be raised, and that it could be recruited from men now in the militia of Canada and who therefore have been trained to the use of arms and properly drilled. It would certainly be a most impressive sight, and one well calculated to open the eyes of foreign nations in regard to the power and unity of the empire, if every self-governing colony sent a contingent to the Transvaal.

GOLDWIN SMITH'S VIEWS.

There was once a man in San Francisco who made a large fortune by buying and selling stock at opportune times, and when he was asked to state the method by which he had attained such great success he said that he took his points from Mulligan, a large dealer in stocks. When Mulligan advised him to sell a certain stock he bought it, and when Mulligan advised him to buy he sold. By following this plan he always came out on the right side of the market. Professor Goldwin Smith is the Mulligan of Canadian public life. It is a pretty safe rule for any Canadian who wishes to be right to take the opposite view from that held by Mr. Smith. The latter may occasionally be on the right side on some questions, but never in regard to any question in which British interests are concerned. Mr. Smith is a survival of a political party that has wholly disappeared in Great Britain, the unpatriotic radical. The radical of the present day is as patriotic as the most ultra Conservative, and he would have nothing to do with such men as Mr. Smith who did their best in times past to break up the British empire. Mr. Smith's views in regard to the Transvaal question are of no importance whatever except that they illustrate the fact that he is still anti-British. We fear, however, that his latest utterance discloses another unpleasant fact—that Mr. Smith is losing his memory. He states for instance that Great Britain engaged in the Crimean war for the purpose of guarding the approach to India, a statement that is wholly without warrant. Great Britain, of course, objected to Russia going to Constantinople, but at that time the Suez canal was not built and no one in England believed it ever would be built, so that there was no approach to India in that direction to guard.

THE INTERCOLONIAL AND THE SUN.

The Sun continues, in spite of facts and figures, to maintain that the Intercolonial surplus of last year was bogus and that a number of items were charged to capital that ought to have been charged to revenue. It says that among the items so charged "was the cost of station buildings put up to replace old ones and of bridges constructed to replace old ones." The Sun does not state where it got this information, and as the accounts have not yet been published, it is to be presumed that the Sun is drawing upon its imagination for its facts. We presume that there is no one in the accountant's branch of the Intercolonial who would furnish the Sun with secret information for the purpose of injuring the government, and if there was such a person it might be discovered that the country could dispense with his services. The Sun should give its readers some more facts and figures to enable them to judge as to the correctness of its statements.

As the Sun censures the government for charging the cost of building new stations to capital, we presume that it is prepared to show that it was not the practice of the late Conservative government to do this. Let us see how it was with respect to a case within the knowledge of every resident of St. John. When the railway from St. John to Shediac, which now forms a part of the Intercolonial, was built, a station building was erected which was in use for almost twenty-five years. Then it was replaced by the present fine depot and the cost of this building, which was erected by the late government, was charged to capital. No one thought of censuring the government because the cost of it was not defrayed out of the revenue account, yet the Sun which would have ridiculed such a proposition, now claims that the new bridges and new station buildings erected by the present government should be paid out of revenue. The accounts of the fiscal year 1895-96, the last year the Conservatives were in power, showed that they did not observe the rule laid down by the Sun with regard to the capital expenditure. The boiler house at Moncton wanted a new coating of cement and that was charged to capital. A number of old bricks had to be cleaned at $1 per thousand, and that was also charged to capital. The car "Victoria" was repaired at a cost of $1,290 and this was charged to capital. A number of freight cars were supplied with new brakes, and this also was charged to capital. The capital expenditure of the Intercolonial for that year was $260,000 and $232,000 of that sum was spent at Halifax and Dartmouth; not one cent at St. John. The Sun evidently thinks it is making a point when it says:—

It is also affected by mileage. THE TELEGRAPH has overlooked the rather important fact that the Intercolonial extension to Montreal was not part of the road in 1896. It may well be true that if Mr. Blair gathered in all the receipts for this 170 miles, and paid nothing for maintenance, he would have increased his surplus. As it is, Mr. Blair has devoted to maintenance $74,766 more than was so expended in 1896. But the expenditure for maintenance of way in 1896 was $674 per mile. This would be $110,580 for the 170 miles since added. According to THE TELEGRAPH's admission Mr. Blair has spent only $74,766 extra, or $35,814 less than he should have expended on the basis of 1896. In this item alone more than one-half the bogus surplus of $60,000 is swept away.

One would suppose that after all the Sun has written about the Drummond County Railway it would know better than to claim that it is 170 miles in length. As a matter of fact, it is only 122 miles in length, including the St. Flavie branch, and, as the road is brand new and was in process of completion during a part of the past fiscal year, it is to be presumed that no repairs on it were required or made. Its new and partially unfinished condition would of course reduce its earnings while it necessitated smaller repairs. As for the 38 miles between St. Rosalie and Montreal on which the Intercolonial uses the track of the Grand Trunk the government only pays a part of the maintainance of the line so that the Sun's calculations based on the increased mileage is all wrong.

THE VACANT SENATORSHIP.

It is very kind of such Tory organs as the Sun to engage in the arduous work of selecting a senator to fill the place of the late Mr. Temple. When the circumstances of Senator Temple's appointment are considered it evinces no small amount of self denial on the part of the Conservative papers to undertake to do for the present government what the late government had so much difficulty in doing. The Sun wants Mr. Charles Burpee made a senator, or for a second choice, Mr. A. H. Gillmor. It is most liberal in its praise of these two excellent members of the Liberal party, although there was a time when it could hardly find words to express its dislike and hatred of them. No doubt either Mr. Burpee or Mr. Gillmor would make an excellent member of the senate, but there is no evidence that either of them desires a seat in that house. Mr. Burpee is eighty-two years old and probably would not care to spend nearly half his time in Ottawa in attendance as a member of the senate. Mr. Gillmor has important duties in connexion with the Paris exhibition which would prevent him from thinking of the senate at the present time. How would it suit the Sun to find Mr. Gillmor a member of the next house of commons as a representative of the county of Charlotte?

Cook's Cotton Root Compound

Is successfully used monthly by over 10,000 Ladies. Safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other, as all Mixtures, pills and imitations are dangerous. Price, No. 1, $1 per box; No. 2, 10 degrees stronger, $3 per box. No. 1 or 2, mailed on receipt of price and two 3-cent stamps. The Cook Company, Windsor, Ont. Nos. 1 and 2 sold and recommended by all responsible Druggists in Canada.

Sold in St. John by respectable druggists and in W. C. Wilson's, St. John West.

Chronic Constipation,

(CATARRH of the LIVER)

PERMANENTLY

Cured by

DR. SPROULE.

Have you ever thought that your chronic constipation caused all your other wretched feelings? Perhaps your hands and feet are cold. Or, you feel dull and heavy during the day. You can hardly keep awake after a hearty meal. Your skin is either a muddy yellow, or covered with unsightly pimples. Perhaps you feel blue, without energy, and generally miserable; or your food doesn't taste good. Yet, perhaps, you feel sometimes hungry, at other times no appetite at all. This is because the waste matter, which should be promptly thrown out, is kept in: it poisons and disorganizes the whole system. Chronic constipation is particularly bad at this time of year. The body should now be getting rid of the accumulated poisons and refuse of the winter. If it does not succeed it means a low state of health all summer. It cannot succeed unless the bowels are open and regular.

Chronic Constipation comes from a liver which is diseased, and so cannot produce the necessary Bile. The Bile is Nature's Purgative. Artificial purgatives can never cure. The more you use them the more you have to. They usually do much harm. Notice how weak they make you feel. You can't keep on draining your system like that without suffering for it. To help Nature you must strengthen.

The only way to cure Chronic Constipation permanently is to cure the Liver. In America the most common liver trouble is Catarrh. Dr. Sproule was the first to discover this. As a result he has cured where all others had failed. Under his treatment the liver is thoroughly cleansed and toned up. The wretched feelings disappear, the "blues" depart, the eyes brighten, the complexion grows clear and healthy. The cure is gentle and painless BUT IT IS PERMANENT.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH OF THE LIVER.

This condition results from the liver being affected by catarrh extending from the stomach into the tubes of the liver.

1—Are you constipated?
2—Is your complexion bad?
3—Are you sleepy in the daytime?
4—Are you irritable?
5—Are you nervous?
9—Do you get dizzy?
7—Have you no energy?
8—Do you have cold feet?
9—Do you feel miserable?
10—Do you get tired easily?
11—Do you have hot flashes?
12—Is eyesight blurred?
13—Have you a pain in the back?
14—Is your flesh soft and flabby?
15—Are your spirits low at times?
16—Is there bloating after eating?
17—Have you a gurgling in bowels?
18—Is there throbbing in stomach?
19—Is there a general feeling of lassitude?
20—Do these feelings affect your memory?
21—Are you short of breath upon exercise?
22—Is the circulation of the blood sluggish?

If you have some of the above symptoms you have Catarrh of the Liver. Mark them and send them to Dr. Sproule, B. A., (English Catarrh Specialist), No. 7 Doane street, Boston. He will advise you free.

General Dashwood, who is not unknown in St. John, has been giving the Montreal Witness an interview on the Transvaal question. He prefaced his interview with the remark that Mr. Gladstone had done more harm to his country than any other man of his generation. Mr. Gladstone abolished the purchase of commissions in the army and thereby earned the undying hatred of all the old line officers of that time The nature of General Dashwood's views on the Transvaal question, may be inferred from the following quotation from the interview:—

"They have refused the commission of enquiry which the government suggested. Then I say, smash 'em. A pious lot of hypocrites! A slimy lot of ruffians. A canting, psalm-singing crew, who, for all their piety, are half-savages, who have mercilessly treated the blacks, and who, are now, according to the testimony of Sir Alfred Milner (a most impartial man), keeping British subjects in a state of helotage."

The Sun stated Wednesday in an editorial that THE TELEGRAPH praised the editor of the Messenger and Visitor for defending the government in regard to the plebiscite vote. This statement lacks the essential element of truth, in which respect it resembles a great many statements that appear in that paper. THE TELEGRAPH did not represent Dr Black as having defended the government and consequently did not praise him for so doing. All that THE TELEGRAPH said on the subject was embraced in the following paragraph:—

We congratulate Dr. Black, the editor of the Messenger and Visitor, on his plain speaking. He was not afraid to state in the maritime Baptist convention that he did not think that a vote of 22½ per cent. of the electorate in favor of prohibition was a sufficient mandate for the government to enact a prohibitory law. These are bold words and, what is better, they are true words.

The Sun should not make itself ridiculous by publishing unreliable despatches from Toronto in regard to the meeting addressed by Sir Richard Cartwright in that city on Thursday evening. The Sun says the meeting was a "significent failure," while much more reliable authorities declare it to have been a success. A meeting that was attended by four thousand persons could hardly have been a failure, and we think it will compare favorably with Mr. Foster's last meeting in St. John where the attendance was about 400. Yet the Sun next morning declared the Foster meeting to be a great success.

Every one will regret the death of Senator Temple, who although he was in his eighty-first year seemed so vigorous and hale as to be likely to live ten years longer. The deceased senator was one of our best known public men and few people had more friends than he. He was in his time a man of much enterprise and several public works of much importance in this province owe their origin to him. Genial in his disposition and kindly in his nature he won the good will of all who had the pleasure of knowing him.

The Sun seems to think the present a proper time to ridicule Mr. George Robertson and his scheme for building a dry dock, although the people of this city, almost without exception are most anxious for the completion of this important work. The fact that it is intended to benefit St. John is enough to condemn it in the eyes of the Sun.

THE OLD HOME HAUNTS.

There's a sound that rings in my ears to day,
That echoes in vague refrain,
The ripple of water o'er smooth-washed clay
Where the wall eyed pike and the black bass play.
That makes me yearn, in a quiet way
For my old fly-rod again.

Back to the old home haunts again,
Back where the clear lake lies;
Back through the woods
Where the blackbird broods,
Back to my rod and flies

I'm longing to paddle the boat today
Through water-logged grass and reeds;
Where the musk-rat swims and the cat-tails sway;
Where the air is cool and the mist is gray;
Where the ripples dance in the same old way,
Under the tangled weeds.

Back on the old oak log again,
Back by the crystal brook;
Back to the bait
And the silent wait,
Back to my line and hook.

I wish I could wade by the water's edge,
Where the fallen leaves drift by;
Just to see, in the shadow of the ledge,
How dark forms glide, like a woodman's wedge,
Through driftwood piles and the coarse marsh sedge,
And to hear the bittern cry.

Back where the tadpoles shift and sink,
Back where the bull-frogs sob;
Back just to float
In the leaky boat,
Back to my dripping bob.

Oh, it's just like this on each misty day,
It's always the same old pain
That struggles and pulls in the same old way
To carry me off for a little stay
By the water's edge, in sticky clay,
To fish in the falling rain.

Back to my long black rubber boots,
Back to my old patched coat;
Back to my rod
And the breath of God—
Home—and my leaky boat.

—[F. Colburn Clarke in Scribner's.

OUR EXCHANGES.

A WOMAN'S PROBLEMS.

When breakfast things are cleared away
The same old problem's rising,
For she again sits down to think
Of something appetizing.
The dinner she must soon prepare,
Or give the cook directions,
And great is the relief she feels
When she has made selections.

When dinner things are cleared away
The problem that is upper
Is just the same, with one word changed—
"What can I get for supper."
She wants to give them something new,
And long is meditation
Till choice is made, and then begins
The work of preparation.

When supper things are cleared away
Again her mind is worried.
For then she thinks of breakfast time
When meals are often hurried.
She ponders o'er it long until
The question is decided,
Then bustles 'round till she makes sure
That everything's provided.

Three times each day, week in, week out,
This problem she is meeting.
And often she is sore perplexed
In making plans for eating.
For one likes this, and one likes that,
And what is appetizing
To some is by the others spurned
As food that they're despising.

That "woman's work is never done"
Has often been disputed,
But that she's worried is a fact,
And cannot be refuted.
The worry over what to eat
Is greatest of these questions,
And glad she'd be if some one else
Would make the meal suggestions.

[Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

ALL HEADACHES

from whatever cause cured in half an hour by HOFFMAN HEADACHE POWDERS. 10 cents and 25 cents at all druggists.