

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B. MARCH 1, 1893.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH is a 6-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 DUNSTON, Business Manager; JAMES HANNA, Editor.

ADVERTISING RATES. Ordinary commercial advertisements during the run of the paper: Each inch of space for one week, 10 cents; for two weeks, 18 cents; for three weeks, 25 cents; for four weeks, 32 cents; for five weeks, 38 cents; for six weeks, 45 cents; for seven weeks, 50 cents; for eight weeks, 55 cents; for nine weeks, 60 cents; for ten weeks, 65 cents; for eleven weeks, 70 cents; for twelve weeks, 75 cents; for thirteen weeks, 80 cents; for fourteen weeks, 85 cents; for fifteen weeks, 90 cents; for sixteen weeks, 95 cents; for seventeen weeks, 100 cents; for eighteen weeks, 105 cents; for nineteen weeks, 110 cents; for twenty weeks, 115 cents; for twenty-one weeks, 120 cents; for twenty-two weeks, 125 cents; for twenty-three weeks, 130 cents; for twenty-four weeks, 135 cents; for twenty-five weeks, 140 cents; for twenty-six weeks, 145 cents; for twenty-seven weeks, 150 cents; for twenty-eight weeks, 155 cents; for twenty-nine weeks, 160 cents; for thirty weeks, 165 cents; for thirty-one weeks, 170 cents; for thirty-two weeks, 175 cents; for thirty-three weeks, 180 cents; for thirty-four weeks, 185 cents; for thirty-five weeks, 190 cents; for thirty-six weeks, 195 cents; for thirty-seven weeks, 200 cents; for thirty-eight weeks, 205 cents; for thirty-nine weeks, 210 cents; for forty weeks, 215 cents; for forty-one weeks, 220 cents; for forty-two weeks, 225 cents; for forty-three weeks, 230 cents; for forty-four weeks, 235 cents; for forty-five weeks, 240 cents; for forty-six weeks, 245 cents; for forty-seven weeks, 250 cents; for forty-eight weeks, 255 cents; for forty-nine weeks, 260 cents; for fifty weeks, 265 cents; for fifty-one weeks, 270 cents; for fifty-two weeks, 275 cents; for fifty-three weeks, 280 cents; for fifty-four weeks, 285 cents; for fifty-five weeks, 290 cents; for fifty-six weeks, 295 cents; for fifty-seven weeks, 300 cents; for fifty-eight weeks, 305 cents; for fifty-nine weeks, 310 cents; for sixty weeks, 315 cents; for sixty-one weeks, 320 cents; for sixty-two weeks, 325 cents; for sixty-three weeks, 330 cents; for sixty-four weeks, 335 cents; for sixty-five weeks, 340 cents; for sixty-six weeks, 345 cents; for sixty-seven weeks, 350 cents; for sixty-eight weeks, 355 cents; for sixty-nine weeks, 360 cents; for seventy weeks, 365 cents; for seventy-one weeks, 370 cents; for seventy-two weeks, 375 cents; for seventy-three weeks, 380 cents; for seventy-four weeks, 385 cents; for seventy-five weeks, 390 cents; for seventy-six weeks, 395 cents; for seventy-seven weeks, 400 cents; for seventy-eight weeks, 405 cents; for seventy-nine weeks, 410 cents; for eighty weeks, 415 cents; for eighty-one weeks, 420 cents; for eighty-two weeks, 425 cents; for eighty-three weeks, 430 cents; for eighty-four weeks, 435 cents; for eighty-five weeks, 440 cents; for eighty-six weeks, 445 cents; for eighty-seven weeks, 450 cents; for eighty-eight weeks, 455 cents; for eighty-nine weeks, 460 cents; for ninety weeks, 465 cents; for ninety-one weeks, 470 cents; for ninety-two weeks, 475 cents; for ninety-three weeks, 480 cents; for ninety-four weeks, 485 cents; for ninety-five weeks, 490 cents; for ninety-six weeks, 495 cents; for ninety-seven weeks, 500 cents; for ninety-eight weeks, 505 cents; for ninety-nine weeks, 510 cents; for one hundred weeks, 515 cents.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. Owing to the considerable number of complaints as to the misdirection of letters alleged to contain money remitted to this office, we are sending money for the Telegrams to us by post office order or registered letter, in which case the remittance will be at our risk.

Without exception names of no new subscribers will be inserted in the money is remitted by checks or post office orders sent 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, N. B. All correspondence for the editorial department should be sent to the Editor of THE TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN.

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to Moncton, while in 1892 there were 1498, an increase of 308, which is equal to about 20 per cent. The Transcript will be glad to learn that in two wards, Kings and Wellington, and of our St. John wards, Wellington and Prince, we can show an equal increase. These two wards poll about the same number of votes as the city of Moncton.

In 1892 Moncton polled, as already stated, 1190 votes, while Wellington and Prince, at the same election, polled 1269. On Saturday last Moncton polled 1498 votes, while Wellington and Prince rolled up 1550. While Moncton and Westmorland are going ahead, we are not standing still in the city and county of St. John.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Moncton Transcript, is not always at its best when engaged in arguing out any matter which concerns the county of Westmorland and the city of Moncton. As the following editorial paragraphs from its issue of Saturday will show:—

"The Globe and Telegraph both dispute the Transcript's claim that Westmorland is the banner constituency, and says that St. John city and county are really one and were divided. So were Westmorland and Albert divided, and were really one. It was existing constituencies, however, this journal was speaking about and not former ones. It is a little hard on St. John pride; but for Moncton's enormous increase from 1881 to 1890, even the enterprise of St. John would not have saved the province from the absolute disgrace of actually going backwards."

To break this journal's claim for Westmorland as the banner electoral district in the province, our esteemed contemporary, the St. John papers, take in the county outside, which is in local elections a distinct constituency. If it were summer, it is presumed these journals would have included Digby as a suburban district of St. John to balance matters.

We fall to see what similarity there is between the separation of Albert from Westmorland and the division of the city and county of St. John into two electoral districts. Nearly half a century ago Albert became a separate county, and severed all connexion with Westmorland, just as Restigouche, Gloucester and Kent had been previously cut out of the original county of Northumberland, and Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska, and Carleton Place, were separated from the county of York. But no such separation took place between the city and county of St. John and the city is still a part of the county, and the most important part of it. The evident intention of the Transcript in the paragraphs which we quoted from it on Saturday was to induce its readers to believe that Westmorland was a greater county than St. John, and that Moncton was a very great city and a place of wonderful growth. We showed that the entire city of Moncton did not poll as many votes as two St. John wards, Prince and Wellington, and that judging from the elections of 1892 and 1893 St. John was growing quite as fast as Moncton.

We stated these facts in as polite terms as we could think of, and without the slightest desire to belittle Moncton, for which we have a very great admiration, or to have for its Liberal editor, Mr. Hawke. It is therefore with some surprise that we find the Transcript seeking to darken the question by references to "St. John's pride" and the alleged desire of the newspapers of this city to include Digby as "a suburban district of St. John."

We are greatly impressed with the wit of these observations which they seem to be somewhat irrefutable. Fortunately when the position of St. John as "the banner county" is challenged we can meet the Transcript's arguments by facts which it cannot refute. Although for provincial elections the city and county of St. John have been separated, for dominion elections the old constituency of St. John still exists as a constituency between Westmorland and St. John has been challenged. Let us see how the two constituencies compared in the dominion general election of 1890. The official returns show that in the city and county of St. John at that election there were 14,376 voters on the lists of which 9,152 were polled, while in the county of Westmorland at the same election there were 9,994 voters on the lists of which 6,839 were polled. Thus it appears that in 1890 there were 4,382 more voters on the lists in the city and county of St. John, the constituency which Lt. Col. Tucker represents, than there were on the lists of the Transcript's "banner constituency" of Westmorland, and that in 1890 there were 3,323 more votes polled in the city and county of St. John than in Westmorland. These facts should be sufficient to determine with accuracy the standing of the two counties in question.

THE GROWTH OF ST. JOHN. We are indebted to the Moncton Transcript for the idea of measuring the growth of a constituency or community by the number of votes polled at general elections. The Transcript applied this test to the city of Moncton and the county of Westmorland, while we propose to apply it to the city and county of St. John, by wards, parishes and sections. It is, of course, not an absolutely correct test, for there may be more activity at one election than at another, but such a comparison ought to be of value between the figures of 1892 and 1890, when the issues were practically the same and many of the same men were running in both elections. Assuming each voter to have cast his vote for four candidates, as he had a right to do, the total vote polled in each

ward in the city of St. John in 1892 and in 1890 was as follows:—

Table with 3 columns: Ward, 1890, 1892. Kings: 1890 456, 1892 597; Queens: 1890 438, 1892 597; Wellington: 1890 416, 1892 597; Prince: 1890 416, 1892 597; St. John: 1890 416, 1892 597; Lorne: 1890 416, 1892 597; Lansdown: 1890 416, 1892 597; Victoria: 1890 416, 1892 597; Stanley: 1890 416, 1892 597.

The non-resident voters are not included in the above. It will be observed that there was an increase in 1892 over the vote of 1890 in every ward in the city, the increase in two or three cases being small, but in most of the wards quite large. Lorne the banner ward in respect to increase had polled 40 per cent. more votes on the 18th inst. than in 1892, while Stanley shows the smallest increase of any. It is a singular fact that the increase in these two great wards, Wellington and Prince, was precisely the same. All the North End wards except Stanley showed a rapid rate of growth. The following statement shows the increase in the vote in each section of the city:—

Table with 3 columns: Section, 1890, 1892. South End: 1890 4,294, 1892 4,692; West Side: 1890 711, 1892 728; North End: 1890 4,067, 1892 4,167.

These figures show that the North End is growing very rapidly, and that the South End is also maintaining a very respectable rate of increase. In round numbers, if judged by this test, the city has added about one-fifth to its population in less than seven years. This is very gratifying, and ought to reassure our people in regard to the future of St. John.

The figures for the county are also encouraging, especially those of the western parishes. A comparison of the county vote, exclusive of non-residents, in 1892 and 1890 shows the following result:—

Table with 3 columns: Parish, 1890, 1892. St. Martin: 1890 483, 1892 600; Restigouche: 1890 483, 1892 600; Gloucester: 1890 483, 1892 600; Kent: 1890 483, 1892 600; Carleton: 1890 483, 1892 600; Victoria: 1890 483, 1892 600; Madawaska: 1890 483, 1892 600; Carleton Place: 1890 483, 1892 600.

Taking the city and county together there were 13,922 more votes polled in 1892 than there were in 1890, which would represent an increase of about 10,000 in the population. The inference created by these figures is supported by a comparison of the votes polled at the dominion elections of 1891 and 1890 for the city and county of St. John. In 1891 there were 8,570 votes polled in the city and county, while in 1890 there were 9,152, an increase of 573 in a little more than five years. The increase since 1896 has of course been more rapid than it was prior to that year. The people of St. John now have faith in the future, and that counts for much.

The growth of Liberalism in St. John since 1892 has been quite as remarkable as the growth of the city itself. This growth has not been confined to any ward or section, but has been general, the only exception being one of the Carleton wards. The following table shows the Liberal and Conservative vote by wards in the city of St. John at the general elections of 1892 and 1890:—

Table with 4 columns: Ward, 1892, 1890. Kings: 1892 303, 1890 195; Queens: 1892 282, 1890 272; Wellington: 1892 282, 1890 272; Prince: 1892 282, 1890 272; St. John: 1892 282, 1890 272; Lorne: 1892 282, 1890 272; Lansdown: 1892 282, 1890 272; Victoria: 1892 282, 1890 272; Stanley: 1892 282, 1890 272.

We believe our results will agree with those of particular attention. It will be observed that in less than seven years, while the Conservative vote has only increased by 59, the Liberal vote has been augmented by 1,128. Figures like the above speak for themselves.

MR. BLAKE. The Montreal Star publishes what purports to be a cable from London in regard to the intention of Mr. Edward Blake to retire from the British House of Commons and return to Canada. This alleged cable bears all the marks of having been written in the Star office in the City of Montreal, and the evident intention of it is to create trouble between the friends of Mr. Blake and those of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. We are told in this alleged cable that the Canadian colony in London is interested in what Mr. Blake will do on reaching Canada. He has no public statement respecting Canadian affairs, or his probable action with regard to them, but friends of his say that "old Liberals" in Canada will be glad to see him back. He has no burning desire to re-enter Canadian public life, but they say he might consider it his duty to do so if his old supporters in Canada insist on it in the public interests.

The alleged cable then goes on to tell how these in London who conversant with Canadian politics say that many "old Liberals" consider that the party is being destroyed by the master spirits of the cabinet, Messrs. Tarte and Blair, who are not Liberals, but something else, and it is said "that these people have been writing to Mr. Blake, urging him to return." He has also received appeals from the younger men in the party, who are longing for higher ideals

than those now prevalent, and desire to see the party become once again in a party of principle. Irish Catholics, identified with the Liberal party, too, it is stated, have asked Mr. Blake to come to them, and do justice to a man, alleging that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is not given their proper recognition simply because Mr. Tarte is hostile to them, while Mr. Sifton, regarded by the P. P. A. element as its particular representative in the cabinet, is equally unfriendly."

Mr. Hugh Graham must be losing his grip as a newspaper man if he suppose that the above concoction will deceive any person. Not only are the statements in it not true, but they are absurd. The Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, the collector general, is generally looked upon as a very good representative of the Irish Catholics, and he is a living proof that neither Sir Wilfrid Laurier nor Mr. Tarte is hostile to them. The Liberals of Canada would be well pleased to see Mr. Blake again in public life, and they know very well that if he could be induced to enter parliament everything that has been done by the present ministry would receive his warm endorsement and support. Mr. Blake, for reasons which seemed good to himself and which no one could deny to be valid, retired from the leadership of the Liberal party a number of years ago, and he would be the last man in the world to attempt to undermine the influence and authority of its present leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

THE CONSERVATIVES AND THE WASHINGTON TREATY. When the negotiations were begun for a treaty between Great Britain and the United States for the settlement of certain questions which had arisen between the latter country and Canada Sir Charles Tupper, with a great show of magnanimity said that he would not embarrass the government of Canada by any criticisms touching the negotiations and authority of its present leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

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LOCAL NEWS

AID FOR DIGBY—Mayor Sears has received an appeal for aid from Digby. It is signed by the mayor of the town. A subscription list will probably be opened here for the recent fire sufferers.

DANGEROUSLY ILL—William W. Short, formerly of this city, and brother of Charles K. Short, the Garden street druggist, is lying in a precarious state of health in Richmond, Kent county. Mr. Short's friends in this city will be pained to learn that his recovery is impossible.

DIED IN ENGLAND—Word has been received here of the death of Mrs. Margaret Simons, relict of Charles Simons, formerly of this city. She was 71 years old and although a resident of London for many years is remembered here by many of our older people. She was an aunt of Miss Symonds of Peter street.

THE INTERNATIONAL ELEVATOR—Plans were put on view yesterday morning at the office of the station master, for the 500,000 bushel I. C. R. elevator, the new freight sheds on the wharf to be constructed by the Elevator, and the connection between the wharf and the elevator to be built of the best possible material. The elevator and power-house are to be erected to the northward of the train shed, on the site of the Harris saw shed. Construction will run across Mill street. The elevator is to be completed by October 1.

AN ELECTION INCIDENT—A few days before the election a couple of St. John gentlemen doing the rural districts in the interest of the county opposition were traveling towards St. Martin's as the sun was getting past the noon hour, and a comfortable farm house appearing the politicians drove into the yard and asked "if there was any thing to eat in the house." Being told that there was plenty, and good at that, they decided to refresh themselves and team, the latter being sent to the barn in charge of a boy. They ordered dinner in the house and particularly required roast. After a bounteous feast they remembered they had business further on and left without even thanking the kind housewife or her son for their entertainment.

ANOTHER PROMER FALLS—The Vancouver World says: "At Okanagan Falls on Feb. 1 at 2 p. m., Roderick McLean passed peacefully away. He was sick but a short time and seemed to realize from the beginning of his sickness that he would die. The immediate cause was pneumonia. Roderick McLean was born in Nova Scotia in August, 1827. He went to the West Indies, where he stayed in Cariboo for 12 years, had his ups and downs, like all of us, and at the end of 12 years set sail for the world. He was a gentleman, a man of letters, and a man of God. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and he was a man of God's noblest—a honest man."

T. AND G. LIFE ASSURANCE—The thirteenth annual report of the Temperance and General Life Assurance Company shows that this company is making very solid progress. The mortality experience among the total subscribers has been uniformly low, and the company's assets are well secured. The report is a most interesting one, and shows that the company is well managed and well equipped.

THE DEATH OF DR. P. M. GUY, M. P. For Lewis creates another vacancy in the Canadian House of Commons. Dr. Guy, who was the Liberal whip for the province of Quebec has represented Lewis since 1885, having been elected at by-election to replace ex-speaker Blanchet, who had been appointed collector of customs at Quebec.

The people of New Brunswick will continue to build their own bridges of steel and Dr. Stockton's friends in Montreal will have to wait.

Dibbles and Sumner, the two great authorities on the price of hardware, have both gone to pot.

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