

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1904.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.
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Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 27, 1904.

HE WILL SAVE US.

The people of St. John are to be enlightened. It appears that despite the schools, churches, newspapers, book stores, and other agencies for the dissemination of useful knowledge, the people have not yet learned that they live in Canada, and that this is a great country.

But they are no longer to be permitted to be given over to their idols. They are to receive instruction. The editor of the *Moncton Transcript* is the prophet of the new political evangel. A revelation came to him on the sixteenth day of February last past, when another man of prophetic name was selected to represent this constituency at Ottawa. It was revealed to him that the newspapers news of St. John had not told the people the truth. Instead of dealing with broad national issues, it had been intensely local, and had thus misled and deceived the people. It did not tell the people that the permanent and true advantage of the city lay in the building of the G. T. P., but concentrated the discussion on local issues. He seized a map of Canada, gazed upon it for a brief space, and saw that there must be a new transcontinental railway, and then burst into prophetic utterance.

"While St. John through its vote, concentrating its attention upon the narrow local focus of observation presented by its press, has set up a petty obstruction to the prosperity of the dominion, yet the development of Canada will proceed despite its obstruction, and the volume of traffic and the force of developing influence will sweep it away as if it were a mere straw blocking the advance of a mighty stream."

Yet he would not call down judgment upon this unhappy people. Nay—he would even labor for their conversion. Laying all other tasks aside, he has set himself to the work. He has discovered the weakness of the Liberal party in St. John, and he will lead them out of the desert. St. John is too great a city to be given over to localism, when the greater issues of national life demand the G. T. P.

Therefore he reasons with the Liberals—their life-work is to build the transcontinental railway, and to tell them they must have as an organ of public opinion which is in harmony with the national interest, and the exploiting of corporations for private advantage, but with the greater issues of national life, the recognition and enforcement of which during the past few years have placed the dominion in a forward rank among the progressive countries of the world.

Let us give thanks! Whether it is the intention of the editor of the *Transcript* to remove to St. John, or whether he will direct the political regeneration of this people from his Moncton office, is immaterial. It is a great boon to have somebody to tell us what we ought to think, or what is even better, to do our thinking for us. The Liberal party especially will be grateful for the outstretched arm of moving power from the winter port of the G. T. P.

But the deliverer from Moncton confides his allocation with a mysterious reference, which we may hope will be made more clear in his next formal announcement. He says: "But in starting a morning newspaper, it is not necessary that the Liberal party should purchase a particular newspaper, nor at the pistol point pay a particular price for it."

Now who has pulled a gun on Bro. Hawke?

DOUBT AND ANXIETY.

A London cable states that England and France have agreed to co-operate in dealing with the Balkan situation, and that the French ambassador to England has gone to Paris to arrange for joint action with the government. It is to be hoped that this is true. If these two nations decide to bring pressure to bear upon the Sultan and upon the war party in Bulgaria war may be averted, for Austria will be of course co-operate, and the influence of Russia will be exerted to as great an extent as the war in the east will permit. But there is certainly a gloomy feeling in Europe. One London correspondent called on Sunday to a New York paper as follows:

"Never during the writer's long experience as an observer of European affairs has there existed such a widespread feeling of unrest and nervous apprehension as prevails at the present moment. The gloomiest forebodings seem to dominate the political and financial worlds alike. This is perhaps a more pessimistic de-

lusion than the situation warrants, for if cordial relations exist between England and France the possibility of a general European conflict is greatly reduced. Even if Turkey and Bulgaria should go to war, the conflict might be confined to their territory.

The Sultan is said to be mobilizing his forces on the Bulgarian frontier, and it is also stated that he is now determined to defeat the scheme of reform in the Macedonian provinces, which was promulgated last fall. Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria has again appealed to the powers. The Macedonians are reported to be ready for another rising as soon as the spring opens. The great powers, therefore, cannot take action a day too soon if they hope to prevent a war between Turkey and Bulgaria.

Doubtless the gloomy forebodings to which the London correspondent refers are in part due to uncertainty as to the attitude of China in the war between Japan and Russia. There is certain to be a good deal of sympathy in China for the Japanese, and as the war progresses this sympathy might take a practical form.

THE EASTERN SITUATION.

In the absence of serious fighting the correspondents continue to send out very contradictory reports from the far east. There appears to be a great difference of opinion as to the actual number of soldiers Russia has in Manchuria, one writer asserting that there are only about 125,000 while other statements vary from that number up to 300,000. Whatever the force may be it cannot be largely increased for some time to come. The Japanese maintain absolute secrecy as to the nature of their next move, but there seems good reason to believe that the first heavy fighting will be near the Yalu River, where two large forces are reported to be approaching each other. Rumors that the Japanese may postpone further vigorous action for a month or two are hardly to be credited. Russia desires to gain time, and that is just what Japan is determined if possible to prevent. If Russia is as ill-prepared as some of the dispatches indicate, the policy of the Japanese would be to strike a series of swift, successive blows, demoralizing the enemy's forces, and destroying their lines of communication, and crippling their resources. The daily expense of the war is enormous, and unless the weather conditions are actually prohibitive it will be found that the Japanese are not wasting any time in developing their plan of campaign. They now control the sea, and every Russian vessel captured or put out of action reduces the danger in that quarter, and enables the Japanese fleet to assist in the transport of troops and supplies on a larger scale.

But there will be enough of fighting presently. On the land the struggle will be on more even terms, and it will be the determination of each to strike if possible a crushing blow at the very outset. If, therefore, the news at present is in a measure tame, while the armies are feeling for each other along the Yalu or at some other point of contact, there will be no lack of war's horrors when the day of battle comes.

CONCERNING THE WAR.

Russia is endeavoring to prejudice the case of Japan by asserting that the latter committed a breach of international law by attacking Russian ships at Port Arthur and Chemulpo before war was declared. The effort can serve no good purpose at present, but the claim will no doubt figure in the final settlement, at the end of the war. It is reported that France agrees with Russia on this point, but the other great powers will hardly do so. No doubt Russia would have been highly pleased if Japan had taken no action until the former country was ready with overwhelming force to sweep everything before her. But Russia has never distinguished herself by benevolent consideration for the feeling of any nation, when she was ready to seize and hold another slice of territory. In the present instance the Japanese decided not to wait until the enemy was ready to wipe their country off the map, and the general verdict will be that they were justified by the conditions and by the course pursued by Russia.

Russia also appears to have protested to the powers against the attitude of Japan towards the government of Korea, which she is reported to have claimed is a violation of Korean neutrality. It must be rather humiliating for a nation like Russia to be compelled to indulge in protests against the action of a power relatively so small as Japan, and to realize that at present she is powerless to do more than protest.

An interesting item from St. Petersburg, which may be accepted as true, confirms a statement made by this paper at the outbreak of the war—that the big battleships at Port Arthur could not be repaired in the docks at that place. The dispatch of yesterday stated that the *Retvizan* and *Cesarevitch* can only be patched up for coastguard duty, until it is possible to take them to the dock at Vladivostok. The story cabled yesterday that the Chinese of Manchuria are in revolt against Russia is probably not true, although those people will undoubtedly be very restive, and might be prompted by a Japanese victory on land to give aid to the armies of the latter country. They can have very little sympathy with Russia.

A cable from London yesterday confirmed a former statement that the governments of Great Britain and France are in close touch with each other, and that there is good reason to hope for a settlement of differences with respect to Egypt, Morocco and Newfoundland. If so it may

reasonably be assumed that they will also act in harmony with respect to the Balkan situation. An official confirmation of such unity of action would do much to allay public fear of a general war, since France has been regarded as the natural ally of Russia in any serious complications in the far east.

The British government is evidently alive to the seriousness of the whole situation, and, in addition to quiet preparation for possible contingencies, has brought down a naval programme carrying a total of over \$50,000,000 in estimates for further improvement of the navy.

It appears from the despatches that Russian forces are south of the Yalu river, and that the Japanese are massing troops near Ping Yang, a strategic point, which is between Seoul and the Yalu. The people of Ping Yang have reason to remember the war between China and Japan. An exchange says: "The Chinese marched into the city with all the display and confidence of ignorance, and while they were waiting their time for an easy conquest, the Japanese took possession of every means of exit and approach, and when their numbers had increased to the point where victory was insured, they fell upon the Chinese, 50,000 of them, and mowed them down in all directions. The city was strewn with corpses, and the streets were silent, for the inhabitants had fled to the hills."

NO SECTIONAL CRITICISM.

The Ottawa correspondent of the *Montreal Witness*, in a letter which we republished yesterday, made these remarks:—"A good many of the ministerial following have thought all along that the country would do better to build the new transcontinental highway itself and avoid the expense of the construction of a railway, the route of which has not been surveyed, and concerning which there is no satisfactory information. On this point the following item from the Ottawa Free Press, the organ of the government at the capital, may be quoted:—"It is said that engineers who have been employed in an examination of the proposed route of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway find that the route as originally proposed south of Lake Nipigon has been found unsatisfactory. There is little land fit for agriculture and small mining prospects. The grades would not be of the nature laid down by the Charlton standard. Going three hundred miles north of the proposed route, and leaving Lake Nipigon to the south, there is said to be a route offering a 0.4 grade for nearly the entire distance through fine farming land and with few breaks."

Sir Sandford Fleming, in a speech in Toronto on Wednesday evening, was strongly in favor of a new transcontinental line, declaring it should be built far north, nearer to Hudson Bay than to Lake Superior. There is a great difference of opinion with regard to routes, which is simply due to the fact that no proper surveys have been made.

It is not yet certain that the Grand Trunk shareholders will agree to the modifications in the proposed contract, or that in the present condition of the money market the scheme can be successfully financed. It would, we believe, be in the best interests of the country if the whole affair fell through, and the government addressed itself to more urgent problems of transportation.

If Sir Wilfrid Laurier desires to associate his name with a great measure of policy for national development, he ought not to take action until he is certain that it is such a measure as will realize the hopes and aspirations of the people, and not be open to such a withering criticism as the Hon. A. G. Blair pronounced upon the Grand Trunk Pacific.

THE WHEAT MARKET.

The sharp advance in what is partly due to the war and to rumors of other wars, and partly to manipulation in Chicago. The world's wheat crop is large, and under ordinary circumstances the present great boom would not be justified. Of course the Canadian market reflects the condition in the United States. With wheat advancing sharply in price, the farmers who have grain to sell will make a large profit, but the consumer of flour will not regard the situation so cheerfully.

The wheat crop of both Canada and the United States was smaller last year than in 1902, but there were no war clouds on the horizon there would soon be a reaction from the present high prices. As the case stands, however, the future of the market is uncertain. Chicago is working the war scare for all it is worth. Of the situation in Montreal, where there was heavy buying last week, an exporter said on Saturday to the *Gazette*, of that city:—"The position of the cash wheat market here was never more congested; not from manipulation, but from actual ac-

tivity. The 15,000 No. 1 northern Manitoba taken here yesterday for *Lisbon* cost \$1.104 spot, or equal to \$1.03 f.o.b. shipment next month, and this was taken because there was absolutely no No. 2 red in this market not owned by the local miller, and only 3,000 No. 2 hard Kansas. A sale of 30,000 freighted Manitoba wheat was made today for opening of navigation for export at about seventy-five cents c.i.f. Buffalo, and it will be used for milling on the other side, due to scarcity there."

OUR OWN VISCOUNT.

That distinguished personage, Frederic Gregory Fongth, Viscount de Fongth, who once honored St. John with his presence for a season, and who claimed to be the rightful owner by feudal right, or something like that, of a large part of the maritime provinces, has published a Political History of Canada. A review of the work in the *Boston Journal* says that it has been printed in St. John's (Quebec), and is in paper covers and contains some typographical errors. The viscount is living in Boston, but does not seem to have found a publisher in that city. The *Journal* praises the Political History, and says that "perhaps no one is better qualified to write on the subject treated than the titled author of this work." The treatment, it adds, "is scholarly and exhaustive." If the viscount's history is of the same class of literature as some of his contributions concerning Canada to *Boston papers* during the past year, it must be a remarkable production. The kingdom he was to have established in Canada must be about due, although the person who is to wear the crown has not yet revealed his identity. Possibly it is the viscount himself, and he has got the Political History of the new era. The R. K. Y. Club should get Frederic to examine the role of Champlain at the June celebration. He doubtless treasures still the sword of one of his famous ancestors, and it would be delightful to have a real viscount on the historical craft that is to re-enact the scene of three hundred years ago.

CANADA AHEAD.

An American exchange refers to the yearly growing importance of the traffic of the great lakes, and regrets that Canada appears to be displaying more commercial shrewdness in that respect than the United States. It says:

At Lorain (O.), last week the keel was laid of a carrier 560 feet long. She will have a beam of 56 feet and a hold of 23 feet, a draft of 19 feet, and a capacity of about 12,000 tons, and will carry over 300,000 bushels of wheat.

A vessel carrying 30,000 bushels from Chicago to Buffalo was formerly classed as a monster, and the diminutive harbors of that day would hardly hold her. But soon we shall see vessels on the great lakes carrying 15,000 tons of freight and transporting 500,000 bushels of wheat. It will take ten acres of land to supply a single cargo of such a vessel.

It becomes a very interesting question which section will attract so large a cargo of the staff of life. Will it be New England or New York, or will the Canadians walk with the prize?

The contest for securing this lake commerce and carrying it across the ocean will be very interesting. Up to date the Canadians seem to have the most alert, and the prospect is that the mighty ship whose keel has just been laid will run in connection with the smaller Canadian fleet to Montreal or Quebec.

A PLUM FOR QUEBEC.

After the first of next July, Hon. Mr. Emerson will no longer be the minister of railways and canals. He will simply be minister of railways. By an order-in-council passed last Saturday, the control of the canals passed from the railway department to that of the marine. Instead, therefore, of New Brunswick having any hope of a second portfolio, the one now held by a New Brunswick member has been greatly reduced in importance. The gain is to the province of Quebec, which also profits largely at the expense of the public works department, which is administered by an Ontario member.

From the public works to the marine passes the control of the ship channel between Montreal and Quebec, the harbors of Montreal, Three Rivers and Quebec and the shipyards at Sorel. This will give Hon. Mr. Prefontaine entire control of the waterways from the upper lakes to the sea, and will place in his hands an enormous patronage. Quebec is fortunate.

A SERIAL STORY.

The *Semi-Weekly Telegraph* will shortly begin the publication of a serial story by an English author. The story has never hitherto been published, and this paper has secured exclusive rights for the maritime provinces. It is a stirring romance of English life. A short instalment will appear every day, and all readers who enjoy a clever work of fiction will have an additional reason to look forward for each day's issue of *The Telegraph*. The story will also appear in the *Daily Telegraph*.

FOR MR. BLAIR'S BENEFIT.

Having knowledge of the fact that Hon. Mr. Blair would be in the city last evening, the *Globe* prepared a choice morsel. It published an article to the effect that "any reasonably good candidate could have been elected" by the Liberals in 1900. It said:

In 1900 Mr. Blair came on the scene. He did not bring it "over to the Liberal side." Through the steady, persistent, hard work of staid St. John Liberals, without any assistance from outside, the constituency was in splendid condition.

Any reasonably good candidate could have been elected, and there was little difficulty in rolling up a large majority for the Minister of Railways, whose opponent was far from being popular, although an able man.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

F. D. Monk, M. P., is not ill, but he appears to be sick of Mr. Tarte.

The new Russian war minister is named Sakharoff. He ought to be good at log-rolling.

Another blizzard came this way last night. There's nothing small about this winter, except the supply in the coal bin.

The Brockville Times thinks this is the hardest winter that Senator Wark ever experienced.

Sir Charles Tupper leaves Winnipeg on Saturday for Montreal, and will sail for England early in March.

If bread is to be higher in price there will be a more careful adjustment of the household scales, to be sure that the loaf is full weight.

Sir William Mulock will leave Mexico in a few days, on his return journey, getting home shortly before parliament opens.

The treasury board is now satisfied that the Horticultural Association deserves the grant for which it applied. The citizens will endorse that view.

The civic committee should lose no time in deciding what they will do about those new berths. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy will leave for Europe early next month.

Mr. Emmerson says he was linked at St. John (N. B.) through a robbery. The *Star* says also the same thing about the linking he got at Port Arthur—Montreal *Star*.

"In pronouncing the Russian names," says a contemporary, "the reader should remember that the letter j is always pronounced like y." But the Russians are jays, just the same.

The marine department should lose no time in getting the lights on the Larcher in position again. Steamers looking for a lightskip that is not in its proper place are in some danger of finding bottom.

The transfer of the canals to the Marine Department has caused some anxiety among the English-speaking employees in Montreal; but Mr. Prefontaine is now on top—Toronto *News*.

There appears to be an air of mystery about the railway that is to connect St. John and Hampton, and Hampton and Gagetown. Of course enlightenment will come, whether the railways do or not.

In a divinity essay written by an English schoolboy appeared the following passage: "So he said unto Moses, come fourth; but he came fifth and lost the job. Moral, Git up early."—New York *Tribune*.

The Halifax *Echo*, Liberal, says: "The St. John New Freeman gives twelve reasons for McKewen's defeat in St. John. It does not mention a surplus of Conservative voters but it is expected that had something to do with it."

According to a report submitted in the French Chamber of Deputies the suppression of instruction in France by the religious orders will be expensive, as this step will entail the erection of new schools costing \$2,800,000, and an annual expense for teachers of \$1,300,000.

Mr. Chamberlain in a letter to Premier Seddon, of New Zealand, just published, says: "Unless we move along similar lines to our great colonies we can make no progress nor have closer union within the empire, on which the future of the British race depends."

Ontario wheat has almost reached the dollar mark, and the farmers are thankful for the snow blockades that have prevented grain delivery since the first of the year. It is estimated, says *Bradstreet*, that fully one-half of the last season's wheat crop is still in the hands of the farmers so that they will benefit very handsomely by the recent rise from 80c. to nearly a dollar a bushel.

A Pittsburgh dispatch says that either a suspension of coal mining or a coal miners' strike April 1 is threatened. This will involve about 200,000 coal diggers. The coal miners have gone on record that they will not accept a reduction from ninety cents to eighty-two cents a ton. The operators claim that there is no profit in mining coal, as coal which for two years has sold at \$1.25 per ton at the mine, can now be had at ninety-five cents. Negotiations for a settlement of the dispute are in progress. The dispatch further says: "The losses to operators and miners if the combined districts shut down for one month will be enormous. Fully 175,000 men will participate and fully 200,000 men would take part."



Sunlight Soap will not injure your blankets or bed linen. It will make them soft, white and fleecy.

Cures While You Sleep
Vapo-Resolene
Established 1879
Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, Cough, Grip, Asthma, Diphtheria
CRESOLENE IS A BOON TO ASTHMATICS
Cresolene is a long established and standard remedy for all the above indicated. It cures because the air rendered strongly medicated is carried over the diseased surfaces of the bronchial tubes with every breath, giving prolonged and constant treatment. Those of a consumptive tendency, or suffering from chronic bronchitis, find immediate relief from coughs or inflamed conditions of the throat. It is a five booklet free.
LEEMING, MILES & CO., 1631 Notre Dame St., Montreal, Canadian Agents

Cresolene dissolved in the mouth are effective and safe for coughs and irritation of the throat.
Antiseptic Tablets
In a box. ALL DRUGGISTS 304
St. John, N. B., Feb. 27, 1904.

Buy Clothing Now

Special Cut Prices.

There never was a better opportunity to buy clothing of all descriptions at Bargain Prices than now at this store.

Prices cut 20 to 50 per cent.			
\$10.00 Overcoats	now \$8.00	\$1.25 Pants	now 98c
5.00 Suits	now 3.98	2.00 Pants	now \$1.49
12.00 Suits	now 9.98	2.75 Pants	now 1.98
Boys' 3-Piece Suits	\$1.98 up.	2-Piece Suits	98c up.

J. N. HARVEY Men's and Boys' Clothier,
199 and 201 Union Street.

Neverslip Calks
are steel-centered, self-sharpening calks which can be easily inserted or removed from the shoe on the horse's hoof and keep him "always ready" and safe from falls in slippery weather. They save your horses.
NEVERSLIP MANUFACTURING CO., New Brunswick, N. J.

Agents, **W. H. THORNE & CO., LIMITED,**
Market Square, St. John, N. B.

In such a move, as the miners in West Virginia and the central district of Pennsylvania and other states would be dragged into the fight. Illinois operators would lose \$2,000,000 in money and a tonnage of 2,300,000, while 42,000 men would be idle."

The United States has authority by treaty with China to send consuls to three Manchurian ports, Dally, Antung and Mukden. They might find those places a little warm just now, in fact Russia will not guarantee the safety of an American consul at Dally. It remains to be seen what the United States government will do about it. It is Roosevelt's move.

Reference to the value of the co-operation of the press was made at last night's meeting of the committee having to do with the Champlain tercentenary celebration. Beyond question the press can do a great deal in the work of arousing local enthusiasm in regard to the event of next June. The *Telegraph* will be glad to co-operate with the committee, and its columns are open to any announcements the committee may desire to make.

Speaking in the Ontario legislature this week on the value of the dairy industry and its possibilities, the Hon. John Dwyer gave a striking illustration by instancing the butter product of Hastings county. Here 12,000,000 pounds of butter are produced annually. If the farmers could better the quality, so as to raise the price only half a cent on the pound, the increase alone would represent \$65,000 per year. And if the farmers of the whole province could raise the price half a cent a pound, it would mean an additional return to them of \$7,000,000 a year.

With Gen. Uribe Uribe withdrawn from the public gaze for a season, and Jimenez and Vos Y. Gil hitting the high spots in a wild break for cover, it was thought the reading public would enjoy a few days of relief. But here the Russian warships Kniz Potemkin, Tavrishchik, the Ekaterina, the Trisviatella, the Georgi Pobiedonosetz, the Drenadzak Apostoloff, and the Rostislav, watching for a chance to dodge out of the Black Sea.

The afternoon papers yesterday printed a despatch to the effect that four Japanese battleships and two transports had been sunk at Port Arthur. The despatch came from St. Petersburg and was said to be official, but nobody believed it. Rightly or wrongly the public hereabouts accepts news from the Russian capital with a mental reservation. In this case the refusal to believe that such a disaster had befallen the Japs, without any destruction of the enemy's ships or force, was fully justified. Instead of battleships being sunk.

The Canadian Association of Fairs held a convention in Toronto last week. The purpose of the association is to elevate the standard of the exhibitions held each year throughout Ontario. The special attractions which are a feature of so many fairs were sharply criticised, and it was urged that the educational feature should receive more and more attention. "Higher ideals" was the watchword. It was especially urged that Children's Day should be made a prominent feature, and, above all, that

shows must be clean. The convention will no doubt be productive of good results. The experience of exhibition associations hereabouts is that special attractions must be provided, to ensure a large attendance, but this does not imply that educational methods should be overlooked.

WOMAN'S DANGERS.
THE LIVES OF ALL WOMEN BESSET BY SECRET TROUBLES.
A Simple and Certain Method by Which the Ills of Girlhood and Womanhood May be Overcome.
Every woman's health depends upon her blood—its richness and its regularity. Sometimes it is hard to believe that nearly all common diseases, springing from a new blood, no matter how different they may seem. It is hard, for instance, to realize that rheumatism and indigestion are both the cause of bad blood, and both could be cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. This is the blood is rich and red and regular, there is little trouble in the life of a woman. What is the cause of all this? Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are worth their weight in gold to every woman. They actually make new blood. Every dose sends a salutation through the veins pure, strong, rich, red blood that strikes at the root the secret of ill-health. The new blood restores vitality and brings back the normal organs to their normal state. In the way of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, the blood is rich and red and regular, there is little trouble in the life of a woman. 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