# POOR DOCUMENT

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1903.

## GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC ROAD MAY BE COMMENCED NEXT SEASON.

Increased Subsidy for Weekly Service Between St. John and Nova Scotia Shore Ports-Complaint Against the Irregular Sailings of Furness Line Boats-Votes for Bay Service and Other Routes Passed.

Ottawa, July 31-(Special)-A start will | that other steamship companies could com probably be made next season upon the

These were the words which a member of the cabinet used today. "If material can be secured, I imagine there is nothing to prevent the Grand Trunk Pacific from to prevent the Grand Trunk Facine from getting something done in the way of actual building on the prairie stretch next year. It is possible, too, the operation will begin in 1904 on the government highway from Moncton to Winnipeg, though on that portion of the line a longer time will be needed for surveys than on the

Prairie."

The parliamentary appropriation this session will probably not be more than \$250,000 or \$300,000 enough to get the surveys under way. The house will be sitting again in time to provide the funds needed for 1904.

Sir Richard Cartwright's estimates were up this afternoon in the house.

On the item of \$40,000 for a line of steamers between St. John, Halifax and London during the winter months and between St. John, Halifax and London direct and Halifax and London direct in winter, Mr. Wade (Annapolie) said that there were complaints from shippers that the company, the Furness-Withy, did not live up to their contract. If that were so then the subsidy should be cancelled. Sir Richard Cartwright's estimates were up this afternoon in the house.

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ter this and compel the boats to leave at the dates announced. There was a clause now by which this can be done and the penalty would be enforced.

Mr. Wade said that the company

tween the government and the company was stringent enough. The difficulty was between the shippers and the company and the best way was to increase the item so ment. Mr. Gourley did so.

#### THE TRADE DISPUTE THE CHIEF POLITICAL TOPIC IN LONDON.

Views of a Lancashire M. P .--The Operatives Against Any Tax Upon Food -- A Free Trade Manufacturer,

Telegraph and Montreal Herald). pete.
The item of \$12,500 for steam con topic in London. The trade dispute is in On the item of \$10,000 for a tween St. John, Halifax and Yarmout Sir Richard said that it was intended

make it a weekly service, the amount previously being \$7,000.

Mr. Cochrane asked why grants of this kind were not given in Ontario.

Sir Richard replied that they were inherited to the dominion since confederation in the partition provinces. tion in the maritime provinces.

Mr. Gourley said that there were only 900 miles of railway in Nova Scotia. These

Sir Richard said a good trade was looming

"And it should be undestood, this great industry is sustained. The word 'margin' is familiar to them. They have, little else. Some talk, some do not; and it is not Mr. Chamberlain's friends who show the most confidence just now. He seems to have given a promise not to speak till after the session, and his followers wait for him. Mr. Balfour also does all he can to keep his followers from lending color to the plea of the opposition press that the only subject on which the people speak is the only subject on which parliament will not talk.

They are familiar with the tariff questions, because they know at first hand what is the bearing of tariffs levied in all parts of the world upon their industry. They know, for they are careful students of the world upon their industry. They know, for they are familiar with the tariff questions, because they know at first hand what is the bearing of tariffs levied in all parts of the world upon their industry. They know, for they are familiar with the tariff questions, because they know at first hand what is the bearing of tariffs levied in all parts of the world upon their industry. They know, for they are familiar with the tariff questions, because they know at first hand what is the bearing of tariffs levied in all parts of the world upon their industry. They know, for they are familiar with the tariff questions, because they know at first hand what is the bearing of tariffs levied in all parts of the world upon their industry. They know, for they are familiar with the tariff questions, because they know at first hand what is the bearing of tariffs levied in all parts of the world upon their industry. They know, for they are familiar with the tariff questions, and what is the bearing of tariffs levied in all parts of the world upon their industry. They know, for they are careful students of the world upon their industry. They know, for they are careful students of the world upon their industry. people speak is the only subject on which parliament will not talk.

Working Classes Object to Food Tax.

One of the first members I met was Mr. Toulmin, M. P., for Bury, the first man elected as a protest against the grain tax of last year. Mr. Toulmin's experience serves to indicate how strong is the opposition of the working classes to a tax on food. He was a newspaper man in Bury, which seat had been captured by Sir Henry James for the Liberal-Unionists after the Liberal split in 1886. When Sir Henry became Lord James of Hereford, Mr. Toulmin, who is still a young man, took hold of the organization. In 1900 he sition of the working classes to a tax on food. He was a newspaper man in Bury, which seat had been captured by Sir Henry James for the Liberal-Unionists after the Liberal split in 1886. When Sir Henry became Lord James of Hereford, Mr. Toulmin, who is still a young man, took hold of the organization. In 1900 he was a candidate and was defeated by about 800. When the by-election was ordered, with a month of the imposition of the tax on grain last year, a Liberal convention was called. Mr. Toulmin had naturally an abiding sense of the difficulty of carrying the seat, but naturally he had to attend the convention. He found its mind already made up, both as to his candidature and as to the issue which should

The company apparently was not living passed.

Dassed.

On the Ontario canals Mr. Gourley gave as to the uncertain dates of sailing. Farmers would send their fruit to the port to be shipped at the date announced for sailing. The steamer would not leave for three days late. In this way fruit would be injured and the market lost.

Mr. Gourley said that the minister should see to this.

Sir Richard said that the minister should see to this.

Sir Richard said that he would look after this and compel the boats to leave at the dates announced. There was a clause for wharves and harbors in Nova Scotia. He would not support any more expenditures for the bread tax from first to last, and after a short campaign he won by 400. And this, as we all know, was the first of a long series of reverses which led the opporators are, nearly the dates announced. There was a clause (Laughter).

sending him to London, Mr. Toulmin explains that in Lancashire the working population is made up of 525,000 textile operatives, 130,000 who work in factories where textiles are made up into clothing; 180,000 in factories making metals and machinery, much of which is used in the cotton and allied trades; 100,000 in the quarries and coal mines which depend upon the cotton trade for a continuous debad."

In such circumstances it is easy to believe Mr. Toulmin when he adds that he is absolutely convinced of the righteousness of the cause he has undertaken to support, and of which, because his was the first of a series of signal victories, he has come to be regarded as an especial champion. mand; 150,000 on the rankways, whose chief business in Lancashire is in moving many times over the materials of the cotton industry; 90,000 in commercial pursuits closely identified with the cotton trade; 125,000 in the building trade; 50,000 on the docks, and 59,000 on the land. Of the 1,500,000 thus accounted for, perhaps 400,

From another Lancashire constituency comes Mr. Theodore Taylor, who is, however, a Yorkshireman, and the head of

riews as a manufacturer, are highly in again. In the succeeding period a great many English firms moved to Germany, and some to France. Mr. Taylor's own many, and were offered what appeared to be great inducements. The market was not wholly lost, for, while the Germans

"The Germans," Mr. Taylor says, "dis covered this before we did, and it was only one of the ways in which the application of a generally highly trained intelligence worked to their advantage. We make these mantle cloths at our own mills, and these mantle cloths at our own mills, and I very well remember the feelings of irritation we English makers experienced when we found that London buyers of cloths, London mantle makers, would not look at our samples until they had first seen what the Germans had to offer. Our own firm, unlike some others, set to work to change the conditions. We acted from the first on the belief that the intelligence mpare to change the condition the intelligence nearly the first on the belief that the intelligence to be looked after. We went in, amo

> Just Like a Halifax Lady. [Rev. Mr. Ancient declares that when they

When off the links, no one, methinks, ls quite so good as Brady; But it makes him so hot when he "foozi his shot,"
That he—swears like a Halifax lady.

In private life his character is not the lea And if, perchance, he "sclaffs the ball,"
It's all off with poor Brady.
At the top of his voice—(Doesn't Old Nic
rejoice)—
He will curse like a Halifax lady.

While if in a hazard he gets himself caught Alas and alack for Brady,
He lets it go in a lava flow
And swears like a Halifax lady,
—Montreal Herald.

The Canoe Undershore.

through.

-Joseph Russell Taylor, in the June Scrib ner's.

here is no death! although we grieve who beautiful, familiar forms,
That we have learned to love are torn from with sable garb and sombre tread,

that they are dead. beyond the mists that bind us here, Into the new and larger life of that seren They have but dropped their robe of clay to

, put their shining raiment on;

They have not wandered far away; they ar not lost nor gone.

And ever near us, though unseen, their dear immortal spirits tread—

For all the boundless universe is Life; there

#### RACING AT CALAIS.

M. Johnson Won All Three Races With His Horses, in Fast Time.

St. Stephen, July 31—(Special)—After vaiting two days on account of rain, the valance of the programme of races at Calais Park was brought on this afternoon, a fair crowd, good track and good trotting being the order of the day. The same judges officiated as on the previous day, judges officiated as on the previous day, excepting Hon. John Heald, of Portland (Me.), instead of Sheriff Sterling.

The first race called was the 2.23 class. Fanella and Drusil were the anly horses appearing, Fanella had her own way and distanced Drusil of Shighing this race. Time, 2.231.

had her own way and distanced Drusil, finishing this race. Time, 2.234. The first heat in the 2.27 class was called, with Dr. Wilkes, Erskine Reed. Nena Wilkes and Wager, resulting in Wager capturing first heat, Dr. Wilkes second, Nena third, Reed fourth. Time, 2.25.

First heat in free-for-all was without doubt one of the best heats ever trotted on this track, being a fight from start to

on this track, being a fight from start to finish between these four good ones, who finished as follows: Kingfisher, Campello, Parker S, Ituna. Time, 2.18\frac{3}{4}.

Second heat of 2.27 resulted in another Walkes, Reed's driver training in the rear until on the back stretch at the finish he forged past the third horse swinging into home stretch with the leaders, passing both and winning the heat, with Wager a length behind. Doctor a nose in the rear of Wager. Time, 2.233.

The second in the free-for-all resulted in the preserve heat. Kingfisher, had a

The second in the free-for-all resulted in another warm heat. Kingfisher had a slight lead at first half. Ituna was a nose in lead of Fisher, who at once took the lead again, which he retained until coming up the home stretch, when Ituna took the lead, finishing the heat about a length ahead, Campello beating Fisher a nose, Parker some distance in rear. Time, 2.191. After this heat James Hill gave an exhibition mile with his handsome five-year-old stallion. McDougall, sire Robt. McGregor, 2.171, brother of Cresceus, 2.021. McDougall's time in this heat was, by quar-

Dougall's time in this heat was, by quarters, 40, 1.16, 1.53, 2.26½, last quarter showing 33½ seconds.

Third heat of 2.23 class again proved exciting. Dr. Wilkes keeping in the lead until after entering the home stretch, when he was passed by Reed. Wager broke at the first eighth and was finally distinct their local affairs, is well fitted. The third heat in the free-for-all was an

other fine exhibition for the first three quarters, with Ituna ahead, which she quarters, with Ituna ahead, which she easily retained, Campello again a good second, Fisher third. Time, 2.18. Fourth heat in 2.27 class again resulted in a warm contest. Dr. Wilkes starting slightly in the lead, and finishing the half in the same receivers but Beed took the

time was very good, coming close to the track record of 2.174.

It will be seen that Mr. Johnson's horses

were winners of first money in the three races today, and he is to be congratulated on bringing such a fine field of horses to the races, which were such a success, although much marred as to attendance on account of the had weather. 2.23 class-Pacers, trotters' purse, \$300.

Free for all Pacers Trotters, Purse \$500. Tree for all ractes received in the received i

# RELIGIOUS SERVICES

The long interrupted religious services in the jail are to be renewed. On Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock Rev. Dr. Raymond will address the men, and a similar ser-vice will be held each Sunday hereafter. On Friday afternoons at 3 o'clock there will be a service for the female prisoners. These services will all be conducted by clergymen, and there will thus be a slight departure from former methods. The ministers of the various denominations

### KING'S ADDRESS TO IRISH PEOPLE.

His Majesty Expressed His Appreciation of the Warm Reception.

IRELAND'S FUTURE.

How a Brighter Era May Dawn Upon the Emerald Isle is Pointed Out in Admirable Language --King and Queen Arrived at Cowes Last Night.

Cowes, Isle of Wight, Aug. 2.-The royal yacht Victoria and Albert reached here this evening and King Edward immediate-

"To my Irish people: I desire on leaving Ireland to express to my Irish people ing Ireland to express to my Irish people how deeply I have been touched by the kindness and goodwill they have shown to the queen and myself. Our experience on previous visits had indeed prepared us for a traditional welcome of a warmhearted race, but our expectations have been exceeded. Wherever we have gone, in town or country, tokens of loyalty and affection, proffered by every section of the community, have made an enduring impression upon our hearts.

pression upon our hearts.

"For a country so attractive and a peope so gifted we cherish the warmest regard and it is, therefore, with supreme satisfaction that I have so often during our stay heard the hope expressed that a brighter era is dawning upon Ireland. I shall eagerly await the fulfilment of this hope. Its realization will, under Divine Providence, depend largely upon the steady development of self-reliance and co-operation, upon better and more practical education upon the growth of industrial and

Fourth heat in 2.2.

Fourth heat in 2.2.

In a warm contest. Dr. Wilkes slightly in the lead, and finishing the half in the same position; but Reed took the lead at the three-quarters and finished a winner of the heat and race. Time, 2.24½.

Dr. Wilkes second money, Nena third and fourth.

London, Aug. 3—In replying to an address presented to their majesties at Queenstown Saturday the king said that the queen and himself "looked forward to renewing in future years the happy experience of the present visit." This perience of the present visit." the queen and himself "looked forward to test, especially between the two greys, Fisher and Parker. Ituna took the lead at the start and retained it to the finish, Campello second. Time, 2.20.

Parker S., with a record of 2.06, was considered invincible, but was forced to give way to the others.

Considering the high wind prevailing the time was very good, coming close to the ed on as a great success which will open ed on as a great success which will open up a new era of prosperity for Ireland and the address issued by the king at Cowe's yesterday is welcomed as a felicitious ending of a memorable journey. Even the Irish papers are enthusiastic, declaring if only the king will pay a yearly visit or send the Prince of Wales, if he cannot come himself, that Ireland's troubles will soon begin to disappear.

Before leaving Queenstown the king summoned Horace Plunkett, vice-president of the department of agriculture and technical instruction of Ireland, aboard the royal yacht and complimented him on his royal yacht and complimented him on his work in Ireland's behalf, conferred upon him the honor of knighthood and presented him with a knight commander

The king further commanded the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to announce that his majesty had received from Lord Iveagh (Edward Cecil Guinness), \$250,000 to be devoted to the Dublin hospitals, Catholic as well as Protestant, in memory of the bing's visit king's visit.

Cotton Mills Ordered Closed.

Exeter, N. H. Aug. 3-Orders were issued today closing the Exeter Manufacturing Companys cotton mills next Saturday and 400 hands will be thrown out of work.

George E. Kent, owner of the Pittsfield (N.H.), mills, stated today that he would close those mills Saturday. Five hundred hands will be affected.

Bathurst Young Man Dead from His Injuries. Bathurst, N. B., July 31—(Special)— Young Gosnell so seriously hurt last Tues-day in Sumner Company's mill, has since died of his injuries and was buried this

Fire at Hampton Village.

Hampton, N. B., Aug. 1—(Special)—Fire tonight destroyed two barns, the property of George Freeze, across the river from



# A CONVERTED JEW

Interesting Address by Rev. Samuel Frender in Germain Street Church

Rev. Samuel Frender, formerly a Rabbi the government shall be upon His shoulder; and His name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, The Mighty God, The Everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace." Everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace."

He stated that he was much pleased to meet an audience so free from prejudice the one he was addressing. All prejudice has vanished, and Jews and Christians are united in love for a common Lord and Master. But there is still a very large number—the greater number—which refuses to accept the teachings of the Bible. Why is it that after eighteen centuries the Jews still refuse to accept Christianity? There are roughly speaking about 11,000.000 scattered over the face of the earth, and of these more live in Russia than in any other country; New York city alone contains 300,000 Jews. There are two religious bodies among the Jews, the orthodox and the liberal or reformed, the former being the majority in Great orthodox and the liberal or reformed, the former being the majority in Great Britain, and the latter in the United States and Canada. The orthodox Jew clings tenaciously to the observance of the Mosaic laws laid down by the rabbis of old. while the reformed Jew disregards these laws, especially the one concerning the observance of Saturday. The former believe in the coming of a Messiah but the latter do not. These two divisions agree, however, in one thing, namely, in their refusal to accept the claims of Christianity that Christ is the Messiah. There are two reasons why the majority of Jews are at a great distance from There are two reasons why the majoray of Jews are at a great distance from Christ. The first of these is prejudice, which is scarcely to be blamed on the part of the Jew when we read of the manner in which Jews were treated during the middle ages and the massacres

easy to see why the Jew should be pre-judiced. The second reason stated was ignorance of the New Testament, even at ignorance of the New Testament, even at the present time among Jews. In Boston and New York are numbers of houses, where thre are no Bibles. The reverend gentlemen then spoke concerning his own conversion to Christianity. He was a graduate of a Rabbinical college and had occupied a pulpit for five years when he began to read the New Testament. The Sermon on the Mount interested him very much, and the sincerity of Paul presented itself very forcibly to him. In the words of Moody: "The New Testament is enfolded in the old, and the old unfolded in the new." Many ceremonies spoken of folded in the old, and the old unfolded in the new." Many ceremonies spoken of in the Bible are still performed by the Jews in the same manner as thousands of years ago. There are three reasons why we should love the Jew. In the first place he is our fellow man; secondly, because we love the Bible, which has been given to use by ingriged men who were Jews. life among the Jews.

Some articles of Jewish ma which are spoken of in the Bible were shown to the audience, and P.v. Mr. Frender sang the 23rd Psalm in the same

What's a Heart.

Just a basket for the ills of life, Just a tender net to com And find it sweet.

What's a heart?

That winds us well; To show the time of day in Heaven,

No Cure.



No Pay.

Will Trust You.

by their votes and zeal they overbear and stifle public opinion. The observing citizen notices these things, and comes to view politics with contempt, or to mock at it as magnificent humbug and knavery.

An event which can remind people of this class that our public men have ideals in their public conduct, and a sense of duty to the public strong enough to impel them to lay down high office rather than palter with their conscience, should be of enormous benefit in removing false conceptions of public men and in elevating the general public attitude towards all political discussion. Mr. Blair for his resignation. They find in the wholesome and significant evidence of independence and moral courage. In Great Britain they value highly an act of self-renunciation taken in obedience to particular the self-renuncia

et in strongly against it.

NOT A MISTAKE.

The people of this country have been

triotic duty by a public man. It is the glory of their political history that men have not been wanting who from time to have not been wanting who from time to time in the tumult of great questions have shut the door of political preferment be-hind them that their minds might be free to say the thing they thought. Hugh Cairns in recent times rejected the highest prize of his profession rather than follow his leader in a course he deemed ill-ad-vised; and the other day Sir Edward Clarke gave up his seat in parliament, and faced gave up his seat in parliament, and faced the obloquy of his constituents because of his views on the Boer war. The nation

carrying out of high public objects, advancing the prosperity and lessening the social ills of the country, is commonly not thought of, or sneeringly scoffed at when spoken about. The impression exists that politics is a mere faction fight between the ins and outs, that an election in Canada does not serve to divide public opinion upon great questions, but that it affords opposing groups of politicians an opportunity to compete for public support by bribes of either a public or private nature. The result of an election is not accepted in many observing quarters as the triumph honors these men, and public life is made sweet because of them.

Mr. Blair has demonstrated that the best English constitutional practice is accepted here, and that rigorous and drastic as is the code of public honor there it can be observed here to the step if need be of paying the extremest penalty—the laying down of power. The example set by Mr. Blair will not soon be effaced. It is there to guide all public men when similar crises to guide all public men when similar crises arise in their lines. It is stored up for all time as an enduring precedent to rebuke all public men who shirk the prescriptions

of honor.

It is said that Mr. Blair should have burning topic of national concern, but as an indication that one party had more of corrupt resources at its command than had its opponents. This view of our political conditions is one that we do not share in. Our opinion is that a very large and controlling proportion of the people are not amenable to corrupt influences, and that all moving public questions are as powerful as they have ever been in the history of our race to excite and divide public judgment. That there are aspects of political conditions to be viewed with deep regret we are unwilling to deny.

It is said that Mr. Blair should have thought of his party; that his action has exposed the government to criticism. It is urged that he could have remained in the cabinet, and influenced the railway measure in some respects, and possibly have moulded it somewhat to his views. Mr. Blair never in the government to criticism. It is urged that he could have remained in the cabinet, and influenced the railway measure in some respects, and possibly have moulded it somewhat to his views. Mr. Blair should have remained in the cabinet, and influenced the railway measure in some respects, and possibly have moulded it somewhat to his views. Mr. Blair should have remained in the cabinet, and influenced the railway measure in some respects, and possibly have moulded it somewhat to his views. Mr. Blair should have remained in the cabinet, and influenced the railway measure in some respects, and possibly have moulded it somewhat to his views. Mr. Blair never in the double in the cabinet, and influenced the railway measure in some respects, and possibly have moulded it somewhat to his views. Mr. Blair about the could have remained in the cabinet, and influenced the railway measure in some respects, and possibly have moulded it somewhat to his views. Mr. Blair never in the past action has exposed the government to criticism. It

Conviction and sincerity in public life are also doubted because so many people are in receipt or in expectation of favors from their party. Of them it is generally thought they are unable or unwilling to fairly examine public questions, and that by their votes and zeal they overbear and

be said for it. The effect of it may be largely neutralized by the equal extent it is resonted to by both parties, and therefore the decision at the polls might generally be regarded as a tolerably accurate reflection of the popular will.

Certainly a party in power with almost unlimited corrupting means at its disposal a not invincible when multi-