



C.P.R. WON'T GIVE CATTLE TO I.C.R.

CANCELS ALL ITS WESTERN ORDERS.

Declines to Turn Over Animals at Jerome Junction for Transport to St. John by I. C. R. Although Grand Trunk Will Forward Them That Way.

Montreal, Dec. 2.—(Special)—G. M. Booth, freight traffic manager of the C. P. R., announcing the determination of the company not to receive cattle for transport by their system, said he could not see any reason why they should not be allowed to carry cattle over their own line to St. John.

Mr. Booth stated that the company were unable to take advantage of the arrangement made by James Hardwell, the assistant general freight agent of the I. C. R., that if the C. P. R. and G. T. R. turned over their loaded cars to the I. C. R. that system had the motive power and other requirements to give rapid transit to St. John or Halifax.

True, Mr. Booth had handed over to the I. C. R. yesterday 30 cars at St. Jerome Junction, for movement to St. John but they were cattle that had been waiting in the company's yards for shipment.

As soon as their yards were empty, he said, they would receive no more. They "really had not the cars to send round the country 700 or 800 miles."

Freight Traffic Manager Lord, of the G. T. R., says he is opposing the stock shipment for delivery to the I. C. R. at Montreal for St. John or Halifax.

Hides and Hoofs Now Prohibited. Ottawa, Dec. 2.—(Special)—An order in council was passed today extending the provisions of the embargo against United States cattle, to hides and hoofs. The importation of hides and hoofs from the United States is now prohibited as well as cattle. This has been done as there is likely to be a considerable number of animals which cannot be exported.

Washington, Dec. 2.—Acting Secretary of Agriculture Moore issued the following public notice today: "The board of agriculture of Great Britain in consequence of the outbreak of foot and mouth disease in New England, has issued an order prohibiting the landing in the United Kingdom of live animals from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut."

Ottawa, Dec. 2.—(Special)—There was a meeting of the cabinet this afternoon when an order-in-council was passed, carrying out in detail and enforcing all that the minister of agriculture had done in regard to the cattle embargo. The prohibition against the importation of live animals from the New England States, the prohibition against bonding through Maine, and the refusal to allow vessels clearing from Boston or Portland to take on cattle at Halifax and St. John have all been embodied in the order, and a proclamation will be issued forthwith to this effect.

This afternoon, Hon. Sydney Fisher, minister of agriculture, received a cable from Lord Strathcona stating that the British government would not approve of bonding Canadian cattle through Maine by the Canadian Pacific, neither would they allow any vessels clearing from a New England port to take on cattle at a Canadian port until 21 days after the date of its clearance from New England.

Colonel Tucker, M. P., St. John, arrived this afternoon and interviewed the minister in regard to the bonding by the C. P. R. to St. John. He pointed out there was no possible danger in permitting this to bonding, it must remain in force. Colonel Tucker pointed out very fully and forcibly the importance to the cattle trade as well as to the port of St. John, that bonding should be permitted by the C. P. R. With care sealed and trains running at good speed no harm could follow. It is possible that a reply may be received from the imperial government tomorrow.

The Situation in England. Montreal, Dec. 2.—(Special)—The Star's

SIR WILFRID NOW ENJOYS WALKING 16 MILES A DAY.

CURRENT OPINION.

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CAPTAIN ARRESTED FOR WRECKING SHIP.

YARMOUTH SWEEP BY MR. B. B. LAW.

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Dr. J. H. Ryan, of Sussex, operated in the afternoon, assisted by Doctor Brumfield of Berwick, who administered the chloroform.

Two of the skull bones were fractured and several bones of the face. Although the fragments were imbedded deeply at the base of the skull and far back between the eyes, requiring apparently a deal of strength as well as skill to dislodge them, yet they were all successfully brought into position and the patient improved after the operation.

It is hoped that pneumonia and inflammation may not add complications and work against his chance for recovery.

Mr. Perley, the Conservative candidate, was determined to carry the constituency and used every means at his disposal to do so.

This riding was overrun with parties from all over the country, and it is estimated that Mr. Perley, who is extremely wealthy, spent some \$40,000 or \$50,000 in his determination to get into parliament.

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Grand Trunk Manager Interviews Ministers.

Ottawa, Dec. 3.—(Special)—C. M. Hays, general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway had an interview with Sir Richard Cartwright and Hon. Chas. Fitzpatrick, minister of justice this afternoon. After the interview Mr. Hays was asked: "What about the cattle embargo; how does it affect the G. T. R.?"

"We cannot understand why Portland should be closed to the cattle trade and New York left alone," said Mr. Hays. "Cattle are being shipped from the Niagara frontier to the New England coast prevented from taking them to Portland where there are proper quarantine arrangements. There is no cattle disease in Maine and we have no objection to carrying cattle in sealed cars to Portland."

"Your company will hand the cattle over to the Intercolonial," said the minister. "Have you made any protest to the government in regard to the embargo?"

"We had our protest against being prevented to carry cattle to Portland to the imperial authorities and I also talked the matter over with the ministers today. I hope the British government will see their way to rectify the matter as far as the bonding privileges are concerned."

Britain Declines Mr. Fisher's Request. Hon. Sydney Fisher received a cable tonight from Lord Strathcona in reply to his cable of the 21st inst. regarding a relaxation of the bonding arrangements and the taking of cattle at Canadian ports by steamers clearing from the afterway and Boston. The high commissioner says that the British authorities will not agree to the request, so that the prohibition remains.

say Portland Can Have the Shipments. (From Telegraph's Special Correspondent.) Boston, Dec. 3.—C. P. Jameson, general manager of the Dominion Line, at this port, received a cable from England this afternoon which said that England will allow cattle loaded at Portland (Me.) to be landed in Great Britain, if they can be got to the ships at Portland without passing through the New England States, in which the foot and mouth disease exists. This can be done, Mr. Jameson says, by saving the cattle sent from the west to Boston, and then shipping them to Portland and from there to Portland via the Maine Central.

Mr. Jameson read the cable at a conference the steamship men had at the Canada Hotel here over the C. P. R. to Mattawamuncie and from there to Portland via the Maine Central.

Dr. Daniel E. Salmon, chief of the United States bureau of animal industry, and Doctor Salmon, a surgeon that, up to today, Maine had not been visited by the United States government.

The British government will not allow vessels from Boston to load cattle at any port west of the New England States, from here, but Mr. Jameson says the Dominion line will send other vessels to Portland if the British government can be satisfied that the cattle will not pass through the affected district.

Cables have been sent to representatives of different lines in England, and Boston steamship men have been consulted and arrangements will be made with the British government tomorrow or Friday.

C. P. R. States Its Position. (Furnished by the C. P. R.) Montreal, Dec. 3.—Notwithstanding the cables from England today hoping are entertained in railway circles that the British government may be induced to remove the cattle embargo from the State of Maine and to allow vessels from Portland and Boston after fumigation to touch at Halifax and St. John.

Such opinion was expressed by a Canadian official, who stated that until such times as the embargo was raised his road was practically out of the business.

Discussing the situation today D. McNeill, second vice-president and general manager, said: "It is difficult to understand the regulations issued from Ottawa. The Pacific officials have quarantined and this prohibited the transit of cattle, sheep and swine out of the and through the states of Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Vermont. Maine does not touch any other states, who states, we can, therefore, today send cattle from here to New York but not by our route to St. John.

"The only reason they give us," he said, "is that they cannot afford to loan us cars which the Intercolonial is willing to return promptly and to pay the customary rate for the use thereof."

"We are in a position to handle all the cattle trade offered us without difficulty. We have plenty of motive power, and if the Canadian Pacific does not wish to

MISS CARR DECORATES SOUTH AFRICAN GRAVES.

Impressive Memorial Service for Canadians Who Lost Their Lives in the War.

In a letter received from one of the Quebec teachers in South Africa there was mention of a memorial service for those who fell in the war, and the dedication of the graves in Pretoria cemetery on All Saints Day, Saturday, Nov. 1.

Miss Carr, of St. John (N. B.), was chosen to decorate the graves of the Canadians who are buried in Pretoria cemetery, viz. Moore, who died on Nov. 9, two years ago, and Scott and Wood of the Canadian Mounted Rifles.

The service consisted with the bands playing Dead March in Saul, while all stood uncovered.

The order of service was as follows: Anthem; by special choir, "I heard a voice from Heaven"; opening passages of burial service; Lord's prayer; Hymn, As God our help in ages past; scripture reading, Psalm xc.; prayer; Hymn, Peace Perfect Peace; brief address, Rev. Mr. Gray; hymn, Jerusalem, the golden; benediction; Rev. Mr. Watson, senior chaplain Church of England; Dead March in Saul by the band; Rev. Mr. Gray, Rev. Mr. La Pla and Rev. Mr. Pray.

London on Roosevelt.

London, Dec. 3.—In the general English opinion, the president's message is best summed up in a journal's dictum that President Roosevelt believes it "better to be a live dog than a dead lion." The man who "set out with great ado to kill the Hydra-headed monster of tariff," has turned the Englishman to have turned himself into a mild company law reformer.

How, Englishmen ask, can a reformer of the trusts expect to be taken seriously when he speaks his guns beforehand by proclaiming himself a high protectionist? So long as he remains that, remarks the Westminster Gazette, the trusts will continue to look with equanimity on his other projects of reform.

In other respects the message strikes the Englishman as a picture of a good man struggling with confusion. Difference of constitution make the seeming impotence of the president in his Cuban policy almost inexplicable here, while the president's reference to capital and labor are accepted as an absolutely true as to be devoid of meaning.

The St. James' Gazette says: "A Tall va's decision, making the trades' unions fully responsible in the eyes of the law for its vigorous enforcement is needed more in Pennsylvania than it ever was in Glamorganshire or the West Riding, but it does not look much like being realized."

WHAT EVELINA DIDN'T HAVE.

Little Evelina, pretty Evelina! What did Evelina carry in her shopping bag? She had lately been abroad, had Evelina, shopping, so she said, until she just could barely drag.

Well, she had a powder rag, I much regret to say, Two old transfer tickets and programme of the play, Ten assorted buttons and a little button book, One receipt that told her how a rabbit she could cook, One well dog-eared letter, a small mirror and a key, Lace-embroidered handkerchief almost too much to see, Several large hairpins and a few more paper slips, Little of Iphigene for Evelina's lips, Card case and a nail file and a gumless postage stamp, Two more sticks together, which was owing to the damp, Little ball room pencil, badly sharpened, Tablets flavored water-glass—she always would favorite with her—then a little golden chain, Intended to be mended, and a broken chate-laine.

There also was a "currier"—chamois-like—Some other things there were, but what, I really quite forget. And the space remaining, which was not so very ample, Was stuffed out to the limit with most every sort of sample.

That bag it quite resembled an expanded metal, and wasn't that a pretty mess of stuff for Evelina? I see, Evelina, as she came from the arena of valiant bargain hunters looking limp as any rag, You never would have thought her broke, but still she begged a quarter, for she hadn't got the car fare in her little shopping bag.

—Chicago News.

Over Sixty Years in Use Baird & Peters S. Illing Agents, St. John

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DISSATISFACTION HERE OVER C. P. R. ATTITUDE.

Effective Preparations of the I. C. R.—Record Run Shows How Government Road Will Handle the Business—No Action by Mayor.

There was much dissatisfaction in the city Wednesday because of the news that the Canadian Pacific railway had cancelled all its western cattle orders and refused to turn cattle over to the Intercolonial at Jerome Junction for shipment to St. John. The feeling is that this is an unfair discrimination against this port. Much speculation was indulged in as to what course the city government would pursue toward relieving the situation. It was felt that the C. P. R. had received in the

(Continued on page 6, first column.)

Washington, Dec. 2.—Instinct in the session of the senate today is heightened by the fact that the president's message to congress would be read also that former secretary of war Gen. Wood, would be sworn in to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator MacMillan. One hour and fifteen minutes were consumed in reading the president's message.

The resignation of the E. W. H. Milburn, the blind chaplain office annate, was received with genuine regret. No action was taken.

Washington, Dec. 2.—Those who are in session an hour and forty minutes today reading the president's message.

Representative Hull, chairman of the house committee on military affairs, introduced a bill creating a general staff corps of the United States army.

The eloquent opening of the message and

such portions of the document as are of general interest in Canada follow: To the Senate and House of Representatives—

We still continue in a period of unbounded prosperity. This prosperity is not the creature of law, but undoubtedly the laws under which we work have been instrumental in creating the conditions which made it possible, and by unwise legislation it would be easy enough to destroy it. There will undoubtedly be periods of depression. The laws will readjust the tide will advance. This nation is separated on a continent flanked by two great oceans. It is composed of men the descendants of pioneers, or, in a sense, pioneers themselves; of men winnowed out from among the nations of the old world by the energy, boldness, and love of adventure found in their own eager hearts. Such a nation, so placed, will surely meet success from fortune.

As a people we have played a large part (Continued on page 6, third column.)

SPEAKERS FOR THE FARMERS' AND DAIRYMEN'S MEETINGS ANNOUNCED.

Ottawa, Dec. 2.—(Special)—The speakers for the annual meeting of the Farmers & Dairymen's Association of New Brunswick, to be held at Woodstock (N. B.), Jan. 26 to 28, and at Sussex, Jan. 29 and 30 are: C. A. Zavitz, experimentalist, Guelph (Ont.); Harold Jones, Mattitauk (Ont.); F. W. Hodson, live stock commissioner, Ottawa; W. A. McKinnon, chief of fruit division, Ottawa; G. H. Clark, chief of seed division, Ottawa; Frank G. Hare, poultry division, Ottawa; Mr. Griedale, agriculturalist, Ottawa; Prof. W. T. MacOon, horticulturalist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

The speakers for the annual meeting of the Farmers' Association of Nova Scotia, to be held at Windsor (N. S.), February 2 and 3, will be the same.

The body of Dr. John A. MacCabe was

OUR COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

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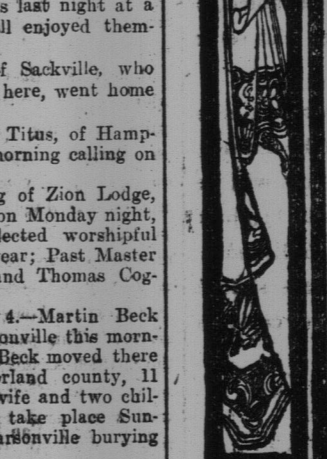
HIMROD'S CURE FOR ASTHMA. The True Reason why eminent physicians throughout the world endorse...

SUSSEX. Sussex, Dec. 2.—Guisford H. White and his brother George went to the woods this afternoon to shoot rabbits.

HOPEWELL. Hopewell, Nov. 30.—W. S. Starratt, chairman of the board of health for Albert county, has issued instructions to the schools of the county...

AMHERST. Amherst, Dec. 2.—The Hewson Woolen Mills are erecting on their site at the rear of their mill, a terrace 135 feet long...

DO IT NOW. TAKE. SURE CURE FOR SICK STOMACH. Such maladies as Indigestion, Sick Stomach, Colic, Cholera, and other ailments...



A PROMINENT MEMBER OF I. O. O. F. Threatened With Bright's Disease -- Pe-ru-na Restored Him to Health.

PERNA. Perna is a medicine known of writers from 1823 University Ave., St. Paul, Minn. It has been successfully vaccinated with it in three years...

UPPER LOCH LOMOND. Upper Loch Lomond, St. John county, Dec. 2.—The roads in the vicinity have of late been greatly improved, and many congratulations have been tendered to the members of the local legislature...

AMHERST. Amherst, Dec. 2.—The Hewson Woolen Mills are erecting on their site at the rear of their mill, a terrace 135 feet long...

DIGBY. Digby, Dec. 2.—The Digby Cornet Band and Digby orchestra gave a concert in the Old Fellows' hall last night.

ALL DISEASES WEAKNESS OF MEN. PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE. No. 4 BULLFINCH ST. (opposite the corner of the old building).

ST. ANDREWS. St. Andrews, N. B., Dec. 3.—(Special)—William Jeffrey, who was committed for trial by Justice Dow, of Lawrence, on suspicion of having started the fire which destroyed the Victoria Hotel...

ST. JOHN. St. John, N. B., Dec. 3.—(Special)—James McLean, an old and experienced miner, who has been superintendent of the Lizzie Gold & Copper Mining Company...

MONCTON. Moncton, Dec. 2.—(Special)—A young man giving the name of O'Donnell, from St. John, reported to the police that he had been robbed of \$80 on Telegraph street last night.

RIVERSIDE. Riverside, Albert county, Dec. 3.—Rev. Mr. Davies, of Salisbury, and Rev. Mr. Davidson, the pastor, was in Fredericton.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B. DECEMBER 6, 1902.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 6, 1902.

Publishers' Letter to Subscribers.

DEAR SIRS:—

We recently notified all subscribers asking them to remit the amount of their arrears before November 10, at which date we expected to close our books.

The response to this notice has been so very general that we have arranged to keep our books open until the 10th of December, so that all who remit before that date will have their name appear on our annual statement as paid up subscribers.

We heartily appreciate the kindness of all our friends in their prompt response, which betokens the interest taken by our subscribers in the welfare of the paper.

THE TELEGRAPH is the people's paper, and there is no more effective way of contributing to its success than by keeping the subscriptions paid up in advance. The management is thus enabled to take advantage of every opportunity to improve the paper and so in turn benefit the readers.

We take this opportunity of thanking all our subscribers who have remitted their subscriptions, and assuring those still in arrears, whom we know will remit in the near future, that their favors will be thankfully received. We hope that THE TELEGRAPH still brighter in the coming year, and so keep it the best SEMI-WEEKLY published in the Maritime Provinces; to this end we ask that all our friends should interest their neighbors in the paper, as the bigger our circulation patronage the better paper are we enabled to produce.

With best wishes, we remain,

Yours truly,

THE TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING CO.

C. J. MILLIGAN, Manager.

James C. Henderson is now canvassing in Charlotte Co. Wm. Somerville, Queens Co. These gentlemen are authorized to receive payment for subscriptions for either Daily or Weekly Telegraph.

ST. JOHN AND CATTLE SHIPMENTS.

Recent despatches show that for the present at least St. John must not expect any cattle over the C. P. R. through Maine. The I. C. R. must carry them, and it is prepared to do so.

St. John, therefore, will be very much interested in the arrangement made in Montreal last night that the C. P. R. will accept no more cattle from the west, and decline to take advantage of the offer made by the I. C. R. to transport from Jerome Junction to St. John the animals which the C. P. R. cannot bring to this port through Maine.

The Grand Trunk is doing just what the C. P. R. declines to do—that is, it is turning over its cattle to the I. C. R. for transport here. This is a matter which St. John should look into without delay. The statement of Mr. Bosworth, freight traffic manager of the C. P. R., that his company "really has not the cars" to send round the country 700 or 800 "cars" is far from satisfactory. It does not follow that because the Canadian Pacific cannot bring cattle through Maine, St. John should be discriminated against, as it will be if the C. P. R. persists in the attitude disclosed by last night's despatches.

In the meantime the head offices of the cattle-carrying steamship lines should be supplied with news facts proving St. John's present right to a greater share of the cattle shipments.

Boston agents have shown that they would rather send ships to Halifax than to St. John. The reason is that freight is plentiful here, and once the steamers load at St. John the business would be likely to remain here to the permanent loss of Boston. We have taken much more grain from Boston than we have from Portland, for instance, and Boston is alive to the fact we may do the same thing with cattle, so it is chary of advising that steamers be sent here to load.

Our Boston correspondent was told by Boston steamship agents that the insurance rates on steamers coming to St. John is higher than the rate to Halifax, a statement which St. John insurance men said yesterday is untrue, the rate to Portland, St. John and Halifax being the same. It may be that these agents, acting in Boston's interest, are using other information to the detriment of this port. It is important that the owners of the steamers should know the facts. Some of these facts are that the general freight which the steamers take in addition to the cattle is to be found here, that there is plenty of accommodation for cattle coming here over the I. C. R., and that the loading of cattle here is peculiarly easy and fast because of the great rise and fall of the tide.

The cattle men themselves can have no objection to St. John, and the steamship owners would have none if our advantages were clearly and aggressively presented to them. This should be a record year for the winter port.

The London report of fear that all cattle shipped from Canada may be forbidden entry at British ports because of the American cattle shipments from this port seems absurd. If there is now any chance of such an extreme course being adopted it doubtless will disappear once

the Imperial authorities are shown how unnecessary and unwise any such prohibition would be. There has been no trace of the disease outside the New England States. There is none in Maine; and of course cattle from the west should not be regarded with suspicion.

Colonel Tucker, M. P., reached Ottawa only in time to find that an order in council had been passed endorsing the prohibition against bonding cattle through Maine and refusing to permit vessels clearing from Boston or Portland to load cattle here. Lord Strathcona had cabled to Hon. Sydney Fisher that the British government would not approve of the C. P. R. bringing cattle through Maine, or of ships coming to Canadian ports until 21 days after clearance from any New England port.

Colonel Tucker, however, so strongly impressed upon the minister of agriculture the importance of the cattle trade to St. John and the fact that animals were in no danger of infection on the C. P. R. route that Hon. Mr. Fisher has again cabled to Lord Strathcona urging a further attempt to have the Imperial authorities consent to permit the entry of animals carried across a portion of Maine—where there is no disease—in sealed cars at high speed. A reply through the High Commissioner is expected today, but it is clear there is much fear that it will prove unfavorable.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE.

Only recently Theodore Roosevelt's public utterances have been compared with those of the German Emperor, and one does not read far into the president's annual message before realizing that in many things the two apostles of the strenuous life do resemble each other. The aggressive Wilhelm might have used the tone adopted by the strenuous president who says without remarkable relevancy: "This nation is seated on a continent flanked by two great oceans. It is composed of the descendants of pioneers or, in a sense, pioneers themselves; of men winnowed out from among the nations of the Old World by the energy, boldness, and love of adventure found in their own eager hearts. Such a nation, so placed, will surely wrest success from fortune. . . . Ours is not the creed of the weakling and the coward," etc.

Both men lean somewhat to Napoleonic phrases, and of course the Emperor has less need of excuse for it. Both use vigorous language, and are visibly moved by the mere thought of possible war. The president's exordium, somewhat bombastic as it is, will not strike the average American as so, though he might criticize the same words in the mouth of the War Lord.

Of Venezuela, the diplomatic storm centre just now, the president says nothing specific, but he says generally that at the moment there is not the slightest sign of trouble between the United States and any other nation over any question, and adds that no independent nation in this hemisphere has anything to fear from the United States, and need fear oppression from no other country—if it honestly discharges its obligations to foreigners. This may be interpreted as public notice to Venezuela that the Monroe Doctrine is not to be asserted to prevent Britain or Germany or both from taking measures to protect their interests in Castro's domain. There are indications that, within a few weeks, Venezuela has been notified privately that if she were depending upon American support in defying

ing the European powers, she might as well understand that such support would not be accorded in the present instance. The president meets the suggestion for a revision of the tariff for the sake of striking at the trusts with the reply that it is foolish. As to anti-trust legislation "I believe," he says, "that monopolies, unjust discriminations which prevent or cripple competition, fraudulent over capitalization, and other evils in trust organizations and practices which injuriously affect interstate trade can be prevented under the power of congress to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states through regulations and requirements operating directly upon such commerce, the instrumentalities thereof, and those engaged therein," and he earnestly recommends the passage of a law "reasonable but effective" so that "questions can be finally adjudicated, now raise doubts as to the necessity of constitutional amendment." If it is necessary to amend the constitution in order to reach the trust evils, he favors such amendment. Meantime he asks an appropriation for the better enforcement of the existing anti-trust law. Those who see mighty evils in the trusts will not find this language as violent as they had hoped.

Roosevelt strikes squarely at the people who say the United States does not require a big navy. Not to go on largely increasing the navy, he says, would "invite trouble and insure disaster." "Past experience has shown that fatuity in refusing to recognize or prepare for any crisis in advance is usually succeeded by a mad panic of hysterical fear once the crisis has actually arrived." This past experience was that of the Spanish-American war. Such Americans as were men of affairs realized during that war what must have happened had the nation suddenly found itself in conflict with a power of the first class. For them there is no turning backward now. The Monroe Doctrine is as strong as an American navy can make it so stronger.

THE PROPER PRINCIPLE.

That portion of the address of President W. M. Jarvis, of the Board of Trade dealing with the question of civic taxation will bear careful perusal. Mr. Jarvis has, at some pains, gathered interesting data concerning the valuations of property, comparative rates and proportion of taxation from the various forms of taxable property in a number of Canadian cities, which he uses as a basis upon which to build his argument regarding the proper assessment system for St. John. His plea for a fixed and definite basis of taxation will meet with ready acceptance by all students of the subject as the proper principle, however much variation of opinion there may be regarding the best means by which to apply it in practical operation.

The present difficulty in St. John lies in the uncertainty which surrounds the taxation of personal property and income, for it is generally accepted that it would be unfair to ask real estate to pay a heavier proportion of the entire assessment and it would be unwise to ask it to pay less. Mr. Jarvis agrees with The Telegraph that the proper distribution of the tax on personal property holders and receivers of income would be by levying the tax on a basis of the rental value of the premises occupied, whether for residential or business purposes, and by a system of license fees. In such a system the small rentals might be exempted on the same plan and for the same reason as it is suggested to exempt incomes up to \$300 under the present assessment act. Such a system would do away with the difficulty at present experienced in the taxation of incomes of Federal officials. These officials would pay a tax based on household rentals the same as any other citizen who enjoys the civic services.

The present assessment act is bad in practice because bad in principle, and it is useless to attempt to make it sound by some rearrangement in its practical operation. That has been The Telegraph's plea from the beginning of the discussion, and until that fact is recognized no amelioration can be expected.

The trouble with the committee who have this matter in charge is that they have not the courage to make any radical change in the principles of civic taxation at present prevailing in St. John. They are assessment tinkers rather than men searching for facts upon which to base a sound system of civic assessment. And as a result, any conclusions they reach will be in the way merely of amendments to the operation of a vicious and unhealthy principle of civic taxation rather than a radical change to sound principles. They are looking for what people will say rather than for the actual facts which alone are of value in arriving at a sensible conclusion. And this, apparently the people have generally recognized by their absence from the meetings of the committee.

TWO LIBERAL VICTORIES.

The Conservative press has been endeavoring to create the impression that the trend of public opinion in Canada is against the government. This contention is not borne out by the result of the two by-elections held Wednesday in Argenteuil and Yarmouth, where the government candidates were elected by good majorities, that in the latter constituency being a record-breaker.

In Argenteuil the Conservatives made a desperate effort to recover the old constituency which Sir John Abbott re-

gained for many years. The Tory party selected the strongest candidate obtainable in Mr. Perley, the millionaire lumberman, of Ottawa, a gentleman who is prominently identified with the lumbering industry of the county. He was in the field early in the contest, and is reported to have made a strong personal canvass of nearly every elector.

The party gave him all the assistance possible, and for the past three weeks Argenteuil has been flooded with Tory crones, such as Messrs. Mack, Bergeron and Broder. Notwithstanding the influential position of Mr. Perley and the energetic efforts of the Tory workers, the Liberal candidate, Mr. Christie, has been elected by a majority of about 300 votes.

Argenteuil has been the scene of some great political battles, but it is generally conceded that the election yesterday was the most hotly contested one that has ever been held in that county. It cannot be called a Liberal constituency in the ordinary sense of the word, as in the thirteen elections which have been held since Confederation, the Tories were successful upon seven occasions.

The Liberal majorities have never been very large, except in the case of the late Doctor Christie, in 1900, when he had a plurality of 329 votes. On this occasion, however, the Conservatives had a weak candidate in Mr. Simpson. The Tories, realizing that it was a close constituency, yesterday did everything in their power to defeat the government, believing that success would add great prestige to their cry that the people wanted a change.

Mr. Christie was ably supported throughout the campaign by Mr. W. A. Weir, M. P., and other prominent Liberals. The party workers are to be congratulated on their great victory in Argenteuil.

The election of Mr. Bowman B. Law, by 348 of a majority, is a crushing blow to the Conservatives of Nova Scotia, and particularly to Mr. R. L. Borden, M. P., leader of the opposition. Mr. Corning, the defeated candidate, had the assistance of Messrs. A. C. Bell, M. P.; Chas. E. Tanner, M. P.; J. J. Ritchie, K. C., and others, while Hon. W. S. Fielding and D. C. Fraser, M. P., and Doctor Russell, M. P., rendered Mr. Law valuable service in the contest.

The Liberal majority Wednesday, of 348, is the largest ever obtained by any candidate in Yarmouth since Confederation, and exhibits a great increase over that obtained by Mr. Faint in 1900, when the latter was elected by 221.

The return of Mr. Law by such a magnificent majority must be a source of great pleasure to Hon. W. S. Fielding, and is a vindication of his leadership in the sister province.

The Liberal victory Wednesday is an affirmative answer to the Tory cry that it is "time for a change." The people of Yarmouth and Argenteuil do not agree with our Tory friends.

THE REFERENDUM.

Incomplete returns received at the early hour Friday morning indicate that the Ontario temperance party failed to carry the Liquor Act by Thursday's vote. The latest figures obtainable are: for the act, 105,133; against it, 65,000. It is expected that the districts not yet reported will increase the temperance majority.

Yet the prohibitionists failed, for, unless they poll 213,000 votes, that is, a majority of the number cast at the last provincial election, the act is lost. The prohibition was made because it was felt that unless that many persons voted for the act there would not be public sentiment enough behind it to permit of its enforcement to the letter.

In spite of the earnest efforts made by the prohibitionists it seems that the apathy of the electorate generally has defeated their purpose. So many voters did not go to the polls at all that the election is a failure.

Encouraged by their majority, however,

the prohibition advocates will press for legislation at the coming session. It is likely that their opponents urged many voters to remain at home, since under the conditions not to vote at all was virtually to vote against prohibition. The result indicates that so much a feeling that the act would not prohibit. Vermont's course in abandoning a prohibition law after a long trial was cited against the temperance workers. Yet they made a great fight for a great principle whatever may be said of the act which the province has apparently refused to pass.

THE LATE W. K. REYNOLDS.

The province loses a gifted son by the death of William Kilby Reynolds. Few writers in Canada have attained the literary skill which marked many of Mr. Reynolds' articles, and fewer wrote so ably of so many subjects. And he served with distinction not here alone but in the offices of several of the leading American journals.

Were it possible now to collect and publish the best of his writings the volume would be one of great interest to New Brunswick readers. In addition to his charm of style Mr. Reynolds was an investigator of keen discernment and a writer of surprising resource. He knew St. John as few know it and his literary skill was yoke-fellow to a remarkable memory.

Readers of The Telegraph will recall many admirable articles which Mr. Reynolds at different times contributed to this newspaper. When he was a candidate here for the local legislature he was within a few votes of victory over the strongest of his opponents.

Among the many who regret the untimely death of Mr. Reynolds are all the newspaper men with whom his work brought him in contact, and whose admiration and affection alike he commanded.

GOOD NEWS.

There is good news indeed from Virginia. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, we are told, now takes an eight-mile tramp in the forenoon and enjoys the exercise enough to repeat it after dinner.

The man who looked tired and wan when he reached Hot Springs now has a healthy color and an elastic step. He tells his friends that he never felt better in his life, and they say he looks it, but they urge him to remain longer and so make it certain that he will keep the ground he has gained.

It is apparent that rest was the premier's great need after his never ceasing activity abroad. It is clear now that his physicians were right when they said he suffered from no organic weakness. It is to be hoped he will remain until after Christmas. There is no pressing public need which necessitates his presence at home. There is nothing to cause him to worry. Politically the country is singularly quiet.

The little news we had previously from Virginia was encouraging, but that of Virginia is especially good. When the premier, who is walking several miles a day now, comes north again he will, we hope, come as a giant refreshed. Meantime all Canada is glad he is enjoying the southern sunshine and thriving in it.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Canada's Part in Imperial Defence. To the Editor of The Telegraph: Sir: Since the proceedings of the conference of colonial premiers have been made public there has been a good deal of uncomplimentary comment in various quarters upon the shabbiness and stinginess of the Canadian government in refusing to contribute anything towards the support of the British navy. As usual in the case of these large questions there are reasons upon both sides and an unwillingness upon either to pay much attention to the arguments that may be advanced on the other. At first sight, it certainly does look rather mean for Canada to refuse her protection of the British Empire, and to be asked to contribute towards the support of the British navy. Indeed, some people go so far as to say that the chief "protection" which Canada has received from Great Britain has been the repeated sacrifices of valuable Canadian interests and territory as bribes to improve British relations with the United States. British "protection" availed Canada very little in 1814 and still less in 1842, in 1846, and in the years 1866-71.

This talk about our debt of gratitude to Great Britain for "protection" I think puts the case upon a wrong foundation and should be dropped as likely to do more harm than good. Still, I think as a loyal British subject that it would be a graceful and proper act for our government to make a moderate sized grant from year to year according to our means towards the expense of the British navy, not all upon the ground that we owe it to her for "protection" or for favors of any kind (e.g. she treats us as a foreign nation in her markets) but simply because we claim to be an integral part of the British empire and ought not to shirk paying fairly and equitably for our membership. I say "fairly and reason-

The Largest Medical Practice in Canada

For the past seven years Dr. Sproule has been working up a practice in New England, where he has now assumed such enormous proportions as to extend to every portion of the United States, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. How has Dr. Sproule attracted such a large number of patients? By two means first, his great natural ability, and second, by honest dealing. The doctor never undertakes to treat a patient without first, through an elaborate system of correspondence, satisfying himself that he can cure the case. Dr. Sproule never takes any man's money unless he can do him good, and then the cured patients are so enthusiastic about the doctor's matchless skill that as soon as they are well, they recommend their friends to try his treatment, and so his enormous practice is steadily increasing.



DEAR DOCTOR SPROULE.—I have used your medicines and they have cured my health completely. My head is not used to make like them a hard case. My nose and head were full as charging all the time. My lungs were cold, so were my kidneys and liver. I was yellow and unhealthy looking, puffed and swollen. I was always cold. I gained right through your medicine and now I don't see how I could any better. I am a different man. Your grateful patient, JAMES H. HEVENOR, Crow's Nest, B. C.

St. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 6, 1902.

Men's Overcoats!

We have some special snaps in Overcoats for cash buyers. We want your cash, and have marked the Overcoats down to a price that will save you from 25 to 50 per cent. by buying your Overcoat at this store. Call and see them. Men's Overcoats, - - \$4 to 15 Men's Ulsters, - - - \$3 to 6

J. N. HARVEY, Men's and Boys' 199 Union St. Clothier, Opera House Block St. John, N. B.

INTERESTING LABOR CASE.

It's About a Painter Who Was Expelled from Union Because He Served in Militia. Schenectady, N. Y., Dec. 4.—In a special term of the supreme court at Albany this afternoon, Justice Wesley O. Howard granted an injunction restraining Painters' Union No. 62, of this city, from in any way treating Wm. M. Potter as not a member of the union. The summons is made returnable in 30 days. Potter was expelled from the union because he is a member of the militia, and as such served as a private during the Hudson Valley trouble.

Potter claims damages to the amount of \$2 a day since his discharge by his employers, that being the result of his expulsion, and also to the amount of \$300 for other damages. The injunction orders that he be restored to membership pending trial by the courts.

Potter has been refused employment by every master painter in Schenectady on the ground that he was not a union man.

Items of Interest.

All the live stock on Elmwood Farm, Sussex, owned by the late Thomas Roach, will be sold at public auction on Tuesday, Dec. 9th, at 10 o'clock a.m. This is a splendid chance for bargains in registered Ayrshires. See advt.

The donations to the public library last month were: Caricature History of Canadian Politics, by Benough, from W. E. Earle, and two histories of the St. John fire of 1877, one by Dr. Geo. Stewart, the other by Col. R. H. Conwell, from Magnus Salibson.

The Baird Company's Wine of Tar, Honey and Wild Cherry. This is an ideal preparation for Coughs, Colds, Throat and Lung Troubles, Irritations and Asthmatic Coughs and for Public Speakers and Singers. It clears the throat. Large six ounce bottle 35 cts. At all Dealers and Wholesale Druggists. THE BAIRD COMPANY, Limited, Woodstock, N. B.

Steady old Dobbin and little Mary, it is quite evident, have been on a successful shopping expedition. Mary, my to-day be a silver-haired grandmother, and Christie's Biscuits mingle on her table to-day with quaint old china and silver just as they did fifty years ago when Mary and Dobbin went to the store to buy groceries. And the reputation of half a century is never lost sight of in the big Christie bakery—the same quality, greater skill and better product come out to-day than ever before. Over 600 varieties. At all grocers. CHRISTIE'S Biscuits







