

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

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ST. JOHN, N. B. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1903.

NO. 25.

BRITISH ZOLLVEREIN
ADVOCATED BY SIR
RICHARD CARTWRIGHT

Minister of Commerce at Toronto Makes a Slashing Speech—
Said the United States Would Soon Ask for Reciprocity if Britain and Her Colonies Got Together—
Liberal and Conservative Rule Contrasted.

Toronto, Dec. 10.—(Special)—Sir Richard Cartwright delivered an address before a large audience here tonight under the auspices of the Toronto Reform Association. The first of the series promised by the association and it is expected Sir Richard will follow shortly. Sir Wm. Melick presided.

Sir Richard spoke for more than two hours and he introduced the political novelty of tonight's views of statistics and diagrams to emphasize and illustrate his points. For an hour and a half he spoke of domestic affairs and Canadian expansion, comparing seven years of Liberal rule—1896 to 1903—with eighteen years of Conservative rule—1878 to 1896. The increased expenditures of government he amply justified by a series of results. The national debt he showed was now much less burden by reason of the growth of population. He defended the government's railway policy, which would bind together eastern and western Canada and build up another Ontario in the West but vacant territory, as large as Europe, between Winnipeg and Quebec.

Then for a half hour Sir Richard spoke on imperial questions, strongly advocating an Anglo-American alliance to be brought about by a British zollverein whereby a tax would be levied upon American food products and products of the American farm.

A Tribute to Tarte.
Sir Richard opened by recalling that at the time of his last visit here Conservative speakers and papers were declaiming against Tarte as a disloyal man. He said he had nothing to say for or against the man, but he had seen the man in the hands of the Conservative party in Ottawa and he had seen how they would have done with him if they had not been so busy with their own party.

In 1896, Sir Richard said, the Laurier government had found Canada in a condition of stagnation and almost of depopulation and if they had done the reverse of what they had done they would have put her on the very top of her progress and prosperity. They had reduced the burden of taxation; had absolutely doubled the

gross revenue and very nearly tripled the revenue of the country. They had raised Canada's reputation abroad from degradation to honor. The Liberal government had had great good fortune but they had used that fortune wisely.

The following are a few of Sir Richard's comparative statistics: Exports in 1896, \$7,000,000; in 1903, \$12,000,000; in 1896, \$225,840,000. Farm products exported forty years ago, \$19,000,000; in 1896, \$50,000,000; in 1903, \$114,000,000. Manufactures exported in 1896, \$2,000,000; in 1903, \$9,824,000.

Franchise and Census Returns.
Sir Richard said it had been shown that enormous frauds had been perpetrated in the preparation of the census of 1891. In twenty lower Canadian constituencies frauds to the extent of 40,000 people had taken place and probably it was as bad in other provinces.

Regarding the increase in the government's expenditure he stated fifty percent of it had been nominal, taken out of one pocket and put into another. The increase in population had necessitated an increased cost of material and labor the remaining twenty-five per cent. The increased expenditures for railways, post, telegraph, Yukon, customs and immigration had been far more than returned in increased receipts.

British Zollverein.
Dealing with imperial questions now to the fore in Chamberlain's policy, Sir Richard said he had nothing to say for or against it, but he had seen the man in the hands of the Conservative party in Ottawa and he had seen how they would have done with him if they had not been so busy with their own party.

CABINET DISCUSS
G. T. P. DEPOSIT.

It is Thought That the Matter Will Be Finally Settled This Week.

AFTER U. S. WHALERS.

Superintendent Constantine Establishes New Mounted Police Post at Fort McPherson, But He Says It Will Take an Armed Revenue Cutter to Enforce the Laws.

Ottawa, Dec. 10.—(Special)—Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick minister of justice, left tonight for Montreal accompanied by Mr. H. B. Beach, a son of Sir Michael H. Beach, who is now visiting Canada, and who was a great at government house.

The justice department was advised of the death of Stephen Appley, of Carleton county, New Brunswick, who was mentioned for the vacant judgeship there. It was a meeting of the cabinet for Friday, when the question of the Grand Trunk Pacific depot was up for consideration. An already stated the matter will be finally settled tomorrow or next day.

The government has received from Superintendent Constantine of the Northwest Mounted Police, reports he made of his journey to Mackenzie river, where he established a post for the preservation of law and order and collection of customs duties from American whalers or local traders who bring supplies. The journey from Athabasca to Fort MacPherson, a distance of 1,854 miles, was accomplished partly by snow and partly by steamer.

The party left Athabasca June 1 and arrived at Fort MacPherson July 14. Mr. Constantine does not consider Fort MacPherson a suitable place for a post, as the whalers have left Henschel Island and gone to Bellie Island, 300 miles east. Constantine says that the only way that the revenue laws can be enforced in the late winter is by an armed revenue cutter with a strong crew.

George Mason, one of Ottawa's prominent lumbermen, died here last night in his sixtieth year. He was a member of the well-known firm of Wm. Mason & Sons. He resided in Ottawa for forty years and was a son of the late Wm. Mason, one of the pioneer lumbermen of the Ottawa valley.

The Ottawa lumbermen were the largest purchasers at the government timber limit sale in Toronto. Their purchases amounted to one million dollars. Thomas Mackie, M. P., was the largest purchaser, \$227,000 in all. The most of the timber land sold was in the vicinity of the Temiskaming Railway.

Albert County Man Lost With Alaska Steamer
Captain Marshall Walters, Formerly of Hillsboro, Commanded the Ill-fated Discovery.

Moncton, N. B., Dec. 10.—Captain Marshall Walters, formerly of Hillsboro, Albert county, is supposed to have lost his life in the wreck of the steamer Discovery, on the Alaska coast. The Discovery left Yokohama October 29th, with about thirty passengers and crew. They never heard from her after. Some wreckage has since washed ashore and is supposed to be from the missing steamer.

Capt. Walters left Hillsboro about fifteen years ago and resided with his wife and family at Port Townsend, Washington. He was the captain of the Discovery.

The Thin End of the Wedge in Cuba.
Americans Take Possession of Guantanamo as a Naval Base.

Guantanamo, Cuba, Dec. 10.—Four hundred United States marines and three hundred blue jackets were landed here today and formally occupied this place as a United States naval station and installed the station. The Cuban and American flags were saluted with 21 guns.

GERMANY MAY TEST
MONROE DOCTRINE.

Kaiser's Colonization Plans May Cause Clash With Americans.

STRATEGIC POINT.

Hawaiian Islands Must Be Fortified Says General MacArthur, as They Would Be Open to German Attack—Turon Exodus to South America Increasing.

Honolulu, Dec. 10.—Major-General MacArthur, U. S. A., during the military conference, says that in all probability war will take place between the United States and Germany in the near future, which makes the Hawaiian National Guard of national importance. The pan-Germanic doctrine is growing among German-Americans, few of whom volunteered in the war with Spain. He believes that German interests are growing to such an extent in South America that the strain upon the Monroe doctrine will eventually result in a conflict.

Hawaii being a strategic point, no nation, he says, will make any attempt upon the shore line of the Pacific states until the capture of the Hawaiian Islands has been effected. This view of Major-General MacArthur's has just been made public through the report of Colonel Jones to Governor Carter.

Colonel Jones' report quotes General MacArthur as saying that the Pan-Germanic doctrine, which is being spread throughout the world, is being fostered and propagated by the imperial government in every possible way. It is strong and getting stronger wherever German people are living. Therefore it was that he had entered into his final report.

The theatre of operations is changing gradually into the Pacific. The Germans are multiplying very rapidly and emigrating in large numbers, the tide of emigration being directed by the German government. The known policy of the emperor is to acquire colonies which will provide markets for such over-production, and which will be a source of raw materials for his factories.

Throughout all South American countries the Germans are advancing their commercial power and prestige. The conclusion seems inevitable that the interests of Germany in South America, where there are large colonies numbering hundreds of thousands, preclude any testing and straining of the Monroe doctrine, and in the event of a war between the United States and the German empire, the United States in the near future, in which even one can not foresee the attitude of England and the other European powers. Therefore it was the duty of the federal government to make itself as strong as possible, so as to be able to care for itself in any emergency. No nation or number of nations will be in a position to make an attack on the Pacific coast without first capturing the islands.

General MacArthur says the report does not correctly represent his views in any particular, and utterly misrepresents them in some. Otherwise he has nothing to say.

Colonel Jones is surprised at the publication, and says that General MacArthur's report is a fair and accurate statement of his views, and that he was intended to emphasize the need of strengthening the isolated islands. Don't Believe MacArthur Said It.

San Francisco, Dec. 10.—Major-General MacArthur, who is quoted in a cable dispatch from Honolulu as predicting that he would not return to this city. At army headquarters it is stated today that he is not expected back from Honolulu until about Christmas, though he may come on the Sherman, due in a few days. Referring to the statement attributed to General MacArthur, which it appears was transmitted to Governor Carter by Colonel Jones, of the Hawaiian militia, a high military officer said today: "I cannot believe that General MacArthur made the prediction attributed to him. It is quite possible that in conferring with the fortification board, which recently met in Honolulu, he may have incidentally referred to the possibility of the United States acquiring the Hawaiian Islands, which, as everybody knows, are very important strategically. By way of illustration, he may have mentioned Germany as a growing sea and commercial power, but he is too experienced an officer and diplomat to make a rash statement with such a serious result."

Other officers expressed similar views, and all are confident that General MacArthur would make a prompt and entirely satisfactory explanation.

NOVA SCOTIA COMPANIES
WANT JOIN STEEL POOL

Montreal, Dec. 10.—(Special)—The Dominion Iron and Steel Company and Nova Scotia Steel Company have refused to enter the United States Steel Company's bill pool.

ALEXANDRA HAS
NARROW ESCAPE.

Fire Breaks Out in Her Bedroom While She Was Sleeping.

AROUSAL NONE TOO SOON.

Queen's Secretary, Who Occupied Adjoining Room, Gave the Alarm—Her Majesty Fled in Dressing Gown, and Floor of the Room Collapsed as She Left.

London, Dec. 10.—A fire occurred today at Sandringham and Queen Alexandra and her secretary, Miss Knolly, had narrow escapes. It broke out at 5 o'clock this morning in Miss Knolly's bedroom, in the chimney flue, which is built on top of the main building for some days, and spread to the bedroom of the queen, who was asleep at the time. She was awakened by Miss Knolly, who was called in alarm. But the flames obtained a good hold of both rooms and considerable damage was done before the fire was extinguished.

The outbreak caused a great deal of excitement at Sandringham, where a number of guests are staying at present. Both the queen and her secretary, who were in only in dressing gowns, escaped from the burning rooms not a moment too soon as the floor of the queen's apartment collapsed almost immediately, carrying with it her majesty's bed.

Only a few hundred pounds of damage was done by the fire, which was confined to the two bedrooms. It is now stated that the trouble originated in an imperfectly insulated electric light wire.

Miss Knolly is shooting at Suffolk, was immediately notified of the occurrence, and later in the day a special messenger was sent to his majesty with a reassuring message from the queen.

DEATH SUMMONS
CAME QUICKLY TO
WOODSTOCK LAWYER

Stephen B. Appley Succumbed Thursday to Heart Failure—A Useful Career.

Woodstock, N. B., Dec. 10.—(Special)—Early this morning word spread around town that Stephen B. Appley had suddenly expired. The news was so unexpected that it was not believed for some time, but when confirmation was obtained, the shock to the community was doubly severe.

The deceased was apparently in his usual state of health, and even this morning had been down-town as far as the post office. Upon returning to his home he lay on his sofa for a few minutes, and then reclining was spoken to by his son. Shortly afterwards he was again addressed, and upon no answer being given, it was thought he had entered into his final rest.

The cause of death was probably heart trouble brought about in a degree by the strain of a few minutes, and there was sometimes subject.

Stephen Burpee Appley was born at Florenceville (N. B.) Oct. 21, 1853, being the son of Charles and Letitia Burpee Appley. After a thorough course in the common schools, he entered the law office of Lewis P. Fisher, and later Barrett, E. Estey, of Florenceville, and a family of one son and four daughters. His only son, Charles, is the editor and proprietor of the Dispatch. The daughters are Mrs. Watson, of Watson Settlement, and the Misses Kate, Helen and Ruth, who live at home. The funeral services will be held at his late residence on Saturday morning at 10.30, after which the body will be taken to Florenceville, where interment will be made.

ONE KILLED AND FIFTEEN
INJURED IN TRAIN WRECK.

Stouffville, O., Dec. 10.—Frank A. Laskie, chief stock raiser of Indianapolis, was killed and fifteen persons were injured in a railway wreck at New Cumberland Junction tonight. The train wrecked was the east-bound Pan-Handle Flyer, No. 14. The wreck was caused by an open car on the switch. The flyer plunged across a connecting track to the west bound truck and crashed into a freight engine.

NOTABLE AMERICANS
WANT RECIPROCITY
WITH CANADA.

Boston Merchants Told Why a Fair Treaty Would Benefit Both Countries—Governor Cummins of Iowa Said That Annexation is More Remote Than Ever, and That Free Trade is Impracticable—Chamberlain's Scheme Discussed Also.

Boston, Dec. 10.—Although the annual dinner of the Merchants' Association at the Hotel Somerset tonight was marked by the absence of Governor Albert B. Cummins, of Iowa, who was to be the chief speaker of the occasion, but who was called home on account of illness in his family, the banquet was still one of the most notable in the history of the association. The distinguished guests of the evening included United States Senators John W. Daniel, of Lynchburg (Va.), and Joseph V. Quarles, of Wisconsin, together with Congressman Samuel W. McCall, of Massachusetts; President Charles S. Mellett, of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad; Mayor Patrick A. Collins of Boston, and others.

The post-prandial exercises were opened by President Amory A. Lawrence, of the association, who presided. Although Governor Cummins was not present, his address was read by Hon. Charles S. Hamlin. The keynote of Governor Cummins' address was "Reciprocity With Canada," and the reading was followed by applause.

Reciprocity With Canada.
Charles F. Hamlin was then called upon to read the address of Governor Cummins. In his paper, the governor laid down two propositions: that he believed profoundly in a system of protective duties on imports as distinguished from a system of duties for revenue only, and that he believed the system of protective duties should be changed either directly by revision or indirectly through reciprocal trade arrangements for light or trivial reasons. If agreed, however, at length in behalf of reciprocity with Canada. The text of his address was:

"It goes without saying that we ought to, if we can, secure treaties that will hurt nobody, but to allow an interest that puts a million dollars of goods annually into our markets to stem in the way of a series of interests putting ten millions of dollars of goods into a foreign market, so turning the doctrine of protection from a beneficent policy which bestows its largeness upon the country as a unit, into an instrument of aversion and selfishness. It must not be understood that I am for any trade arrangement that would strike down any industry whose existence is necessary to make us independent of other nations, and so far as our natural resources can make us independent. Here again the principle which I invoke evades the situation—the good of the people.

"The reciprocity which I advocate is the reciprocity for which I believe Blaine expended his mature wisdom and which he illuminated with the best thought of his ripe years. It is the reciprocity which McKinley saw as he uttered his last word to the American people. It is the only reciprocity which will aid our producers in their struggle for the trade of the world, and if we are not ready to stand for it, and fight for it, we ought to resign to word and the thought to the oblivion of our grown heresies.

"It has often been said that our manufacturers sell their product abroad cheaper than they sell it at home, and some prejudice has arisen upon this phase of the problem. I do not intend to inquire whether the charge be true or false, for to me it is a matter of utter indifference whether they sell at higher or lower prices in foreign markets than they sell in their home markets, provided always that our tariff laws do not permit them to sell at home for more than a fair American price, without meeting with the competition of other lands. Our tariff schedule should be so adjusted that our producers can pay American compensation for the work of production, reward the capital invested with a fair American profit, and then the American buyer or consumer will never pay more than he ought to pay; for the foreign competitor can enter whenever the price rises above this point. In my opinion some of the schedules of the law of 1897 are too high, and during the period of overvaluing demand which we have witnessed in the last three or four years, our home producers have been able to exact more than a fair price for what they have sold. I recognize the difficulties of preparing tariff schedules so that they will answer with accuracy the abstract test, and we may not look for absolute perfection, yet the disparity is so great in some things that I have believed and still believe that, without regard to reciprocal treaties, there should and must be a revision of these schedules. With a law thus fairly complying with the theoretical standard, I care not at what price our exporters sell in other countries. If we pay but a fair price and the exporter finds it for his advantage to sell abroad at less than a fair price, we are not injured, for our men have been at work to produce the exports. If he sells at more than a fair price, we are not hurt for still our labor has been employed. I deprecate the habit of shivering into which we are in danger of falling. Why should the business interests of the United States be taught to tremble whenever it is proposed to modify trade regulations along the lines of greater home production? The logic of industrial depression and unneeded commercial conditions has been carried up and down the country, first by tinorous souls who never took a step forward in their lives, followed by a corps of men who have all they want and more than they deserve, and whenever it is suggested that we can perpetuate the prosperity we have and increase it, with our expanding capacity, the chorus is abashed, do not waste the sleeping power of the people, for they have not sense enough to say what is true and do what is right.

I refuse to believe that our industrial and commercial structure rests upon a foundation so insecure. I refuse to believe that there is so utterly a want of confidence in the wisdom of congress that a proposition to amend our schedules or negotiate a trade treaty would terrify our producers, but if we must either stand still or have a spasm, I still say: Move on.

"As I recall it, the negotiations of the McKinley treaty did not paralyze business or arrest enterprise. As I remember the meetings of the joint high commission did not disturb the serenity of the public mind, and I do not think that the treaty with Cuba about to be consummated, has any serious effect upon the stability of industrial affairs. May we not hope, therefore, that we can go quietly on doing the best we can to get better terms in foreign markets and avert threatened calamities without a quiver of apprehension or a shadow of distress?

"Let me test the sincerity of those who profess fear that a movement toward reciprocity would destroy, debarter and frighten the business men of the country. I take Canada as an illustration: Suppose we could tonight add Canada, from coast to coast and from her southern limit to the north pole, to the territory of the United States, so that when some courageous American explorer plants the banner of the republic upon the axis of the world, and its beautiful folds fill with the air of the north, it will proclaim the general sovereignty of the United States. How many are there here or elsewhere who would not hail the mighty event as the proudest victory achieved since the old flag was run up over the ramparts of Yorktown? How many are there here or elsewhere who would look upon the accession of the sovereignty of the United States to our country or a blow inflicted upon our prosperity? I go further and eliminate national pride. How many would fall on their faces and thank God that the stars and stripes would close beside the stars and stripes were flying over this vast domain? What are would be won from the banner would be without work or reward less compensation? And yet were it so done, there would be free trade from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic Ocean, for I am not dreaming of annexation, nor am I advocating free trade with Canada, for the former is a more remote than so far as our natural resources can make us independent. Here again the principle which I invoke evades the situation—the good of the people.

"The reciprocity which I advocate is the reciprocity for which I believe Blaine expended his mature wisdom and which he illuminated with the best thought of his ripe years. It is the reciprocity which McKinley saw as he uttered his last word to the American people. It is the only reciprocity which will aid our producers in their struggle for the trade of the world, and if we are not ready to stand for it, and fight for it, we ought to resign to word and the thought to the oblivion of our grown heresies.

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STILL LOOKING FOR
CAPT. KIDD'S TREASURE

Perley Putnam, Who Has Spent Years and a Fortune in the Vain Effort, Now at Death's Door, But Search Will Go On—Bad Coasting Accident at Truro.

Truro, N. S., Dec. 10.—(Special)—While coasting on Fox Den hill today Sidney Lord, Roy Mattie and Jessie McCully manhandled wire fence. Jessie McCully cut and scalded, Aston's leg is open to the bone and required 12 stitches to close the wound. Aston had his leg broken a few days ago.

Putnam, of Onslow, leader in the search for Capt. Kidd's treasure at Oak Island, is lying at death's door from a stomach with little prospect of the new year. Putnam has spent as at Oak Island during the last eight years, but for the last few years he has been unable to work for lack of funds, operations have been suspended. When taken ill a few days ago he was attended by Dr. W. H. Miles, who with him for the work to go notwithstanding his illness.

LUCY, 1807, of N. B. m. g. HICKEY, necessity, daniel, Hicks, W. H. Miles, Truro.

TANK EXPLODES;
THREE BADLY BURNED.

York, Dec. 10.—Three persons were severely burned and a score more paralytically disabled in a fire which started in the explosion of an oil tank in the HEART shop of Wm. Staats, in Brookline, at 11 o'clock this morning. Thirty workmen were at work in the shop when the explosion occurred, which shook the building, caused a rush to a rear room, William Staats, struck a light, a gas BRID, instantly the flame-laden air caught fire, a second later an explosion followed. Staats, Harry Smith, aged twenty-one, and Fred Anderson, aged fifteen, seriously burned before they could get away out of the burning room. A boy was heavy.

Ends General Lwing's Sentence.
Tenn., Dec. 10.—General Lwing died today in the state penitentiary since August 11, 1899, he is serving a life sentence. His attorney David M. Poston, in New Lieut. Colonel.

Dec. 10.—(Special)—The Militia bill contains the appointment of Col. Poston and D. C. F. at colonel.

TO STOP RUINOUS
COMPETITION OF SHIPS.

Representative Meeting at Paris Discusses Ways to Better Present Conditions.

Paris, Dec. 10.—In order to save the industry from ruin, a conference of owners of vessels propelled by sails began a discussion here today of the measures which should be adopted to remedy the situation. Participating were representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany and other nations.

Two important proposals were under discussion, one being a limitation of the number of sailing ships, and the other uniform rates, based on the Liverpool conference of Nov. 4.

The conference was the result of the general decline in freights, especially between Europe and the Pacific coast of the United States, which has fallen of one half. It is hoped that the results of the conference will be to abolish competition.

REIGN OF TERROR
IN STATE OF IDAHO.

Settlers Have Been Driven from Their Homes by Lumber Thieves.

Butte, Mont., Dec. 10.—Investigations by government officers show that a reign of terror exists on Forks of the Coeur D'Alene river in Idaho. The settlers have been driven from their homes and settlements, while millions of feet of fine pine have been taken from government lands and sold to the mills. A special agent of the general land office was sent there and has secured affidavits from persons who have settled on the lands and warrants for the arrests of the alleged timber thieves have been issued.

MR. BORDEN WON'T
DESERT HALIFAX.

Conservative Leader Declines a Nomination in South Ontario.

Toronto, Dec. 10.—Some months ago R. L. Borden visited South Ontario and made such an impression upon the Conservatives of that constituency that the county convention of the party unanimously requested him to become their candidate for the dominion parliament. Mr. Borden contemptuously acknowledged the compliment, and asked time to consult his Halifax friends, who naturally had first claim on his services. The Conservative leader has now declined the South Ontario nomination in a letter to the secretary of the Conservative Association, pointing out that his friends in Halifax expect him to become a candidate for the constituency to which he owes his first appearance in parliament.

ALBERT COUNTY MAN
LOST WITH ALASKA STEAMER

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THE THIN END OF
THE WEDGE IN CUBA.

Americans Take Possession of Guantanamo as a Naval Base.

Guantanamo, Cuba, Dec. 10.—Four hundred United States marines and three hundred blue jackets were landed here today and formally occupied this place as a United States naval station and installed the station. The Cuban and American flags were saluted with 21 guns.

NEW OFFICIAL FOR
DOMINION COAL CO.

General Manager of Montreal Street Railway Resigns to Be Vice-president of Sydney Concern.

Montreal, Dec. 10.—(Special)—F. L. Wanklyn, general manager of the Montreal street railway, has resigned to become vice-president of the Dominion Coal Company.

WANT FOSTER TO
RUN IN MONTREAL.

Montreal, Dec. 10.—(Special)—Hon. George E. Foster will be offered the Conservative nomination in St. Antoine division.

OUR COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

FREDERICTON.

Fredericton, N. B., Dec. 9.—(Special)—The funeral of the late Mrs. Richard A. Estey, which took place this afternoon from her late residence on Carleton street, was well attended by the citizens at large. The impressive services at the house were read by the Rev. J. A. Rogers, assisted by the Rev. J. J. Teasdale.

Rev. J. J. Teasdale in the presence of the nearest relatives of both parties. The bride was handsomely attired in a suit of brown broadcloth and had to match. After the ceremony the happy couple took the train for St. John, where a reception will be given at the home of the bride.

Estey's farm by an advertisement appearing in several English papers. She instructed her solicitor to investigate the same and on the report of his correspondent on the side of the water, they decided to come to Canada, arriving in St. John last week by the Allan liner Ionian. Mr. Blake has had several years' experience farming in Kent and has recently disposed of his estate there. The sale included not only the real estate, but also all the stock, crops, machinery and other personal property except house furniture, which Mr. Blake has brought with him. Possession will be taken at once. The farm, which comprises over 600 acres, is one of the largest and best equipped on the St. John river. The price has not been made public, but it is understood to be the full market value of the farm.

Thorne's Corner, N. B., Dec. 7.—The residence of Mrs. H. H. Thorne, who is a quiet widow, was the scene of a quiet wedding on the early morning of the 7th ult., when Miss M. Kirkpatrick, daughter of Mr. W. A. Thorne, was united in marriage to Walter S. Kirkpatrick, of this place. Only immediate friends of the bride and groom were present at the ceremony, which was performed by Rev. J. A. Rogers. The bride looked charming and after a wedding breakfast the happy couple left for their home with best wishes from their many friends.

Chatham, Dec. 8.—At the annual meeting of branch 202, C. M. B. A., the following officers were elected for the year: Rev. Henry T. Joyner, president; Edward Barry, 1st vice-president; Charles Ramsbottom, 2nd vice-president; James F. Maher, recording secretary; Fred Maher, assistant secretary; John Bourdette, financial secretary; Charles Cassidy, jr., treasurer; Thomas Fitzpatrick, marshal; Joseph Edward, grand; Rev. J. A. Rogers, grand; William Walsh, William Lacey, Edgar Cassidy, and R. A. Murdoch, delegates; James F. Connor was elected trustee to the grand convention, and Charles Cassidy, jr., alternate.

Pennfield, Dec. 7.—King Edward L. O. L. N. Pennfield, held its annual meeting on the evening of December 5. The lodge was well attended. The officers elected were: B. A. Hawkins, W. M.; J. Jacobs, deputy W. M.; Fred Gillispie, P. E.; J. P. A. Tatten, lecturer; E. J. Justice, director of ceremonies. The lodge has had a most successful year both financially and socially. The lodge has a banner for the Dominion Republic Company, of Toronto. It was listed at \$110 in Toronto, and is one of the finest in the province. On July 12, in St. Stephen, it has been ahead of anything in the procession. The lodge was visited by the old veteran, John H. Say, who is one of the oldest Order members in the province. He has been a member of the order for fifty-seven years. The members are always pleased to see him in the lodge room as they most always hear him speak with interest.

Woodstock, Dec. 8.—County Court was opened this morning by Wm. M. Connel, the clerk, there being no judge to preside. After the closing of the jury the clerk adjourned the court until the 19th day of January next, at 11 a. m. Archdeacon Neales, who had a serious hemorrhage on Saturday, was resting comfortably and doing quite as well as can be expected. His doctor insists on perfect quiet, and will show no visitors to see his patient at present.

Salisbury, Dec. 10.—W. W. Duncan, of the yardmaster's office, Moncton, spent Tuesday in Salisbury. Miss Clara Barnes, of Boston, is visiting here, the guest of her brother, H. C. Barnes. Sylvester Trider, of Moncton, spent Sunday with friends in Hillboro. Two lively runaways were witnessed here Tuesday, when A. W. Lockhart's horse, also a home owned by Lovell Lewis, became frightened of the team. Mr. Lockhart was thrown out but no serious damage was done. Mrs. Asyler Chapman left last week to spend the winter with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Chapman, at Manihuet.



Peruna is recommended by fifty members of Congress, by Governors, Consuls, Generals, Majors, Captains, Admirals, Eminent Physicians, Clergymen, many Hospitals and public institutions, and thousands upon thousands of those in the humbler walks of life.

Truro, N. S., Dec. 9.—(Special)—The death of a young man at his residence this morning of Edgar M. Fulton, barrister, one of the brightest and most clever of the younger citizens. Two years ago he went to St. Agathe Sanitarium, and took a course of treatment for nearly a year. After his return he bore bravely, but weakened gradually. Guy Johnson, son of Danlop Johnson, Lower Truro, who has been absent from his home for four years, returned this morning from the law school and took a further course at Cornell University. He was admitted attorney-at-law Oct. 23, 1883. He was secretary of the Liberal Association of Colechester, and president of the Truro Board of Trade, a prominent Mason and Knight of Pythias. He is a son of the late William Fulton, and his mother survives him. He was married twice, his first wife being Miss Mollie Garvie, daughter of the late Rev. A. Rae Garvie, Windsor. His second wife, who survives, was Miss Jessie Stratford, Halifax.

THE T. MILBURN CO., Limited, TORONTO, ONT.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1903.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH. Published every Wednesday and Saturday at 11 o'clock in the morning by The Telegraph Publishing Company of St. John, a company incorporated by act of the Legislature of New Brunswick.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE. All communications should be sent by post or by messenger, and addressed to the Editor of The Telegraph, St. John, N. B.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS. The following agents are authorized to canvass and collect for The Semi-Weekly Telegraph:

Wm. Somerville, W. A. Ferris.

Subscribers are asked to pay their subscriptions to the agents when they call.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 12, 1903.

Special Notice. Positively the latest date on which we can keep our books open is DEC. 31st, and as the time is short we would be greatly obliged if all those who have not yet remitted the amount due for their subscription would REMIT AT ONCE and have their names printed on our annual statement as FULLY PAID UP.

THINK OF THIS. If you do not think of this, you will not get the best of the year. The Montreal Weekly Herald.

Free For One Year. This is without doubt the greatest offer ever given by a Provincial newspaper and over 1,000 persons have already taken advantage of it.

THE NEW IDEA. They may not see it, but the Minister of Militia has gone over seas to buy some Maxim and other rapid fire guns. Mayhap he has. In any event it is likely he has gone abroad to fortify the idea of Lord Dunsford that this Dominion should be more capable of self defense.

A MODERN UTOPIA. Mr. Rockefeller gives a million to a university and the next day raps several millions more from the people who buy Standard Oil.

OUR HEROES. The Telegraph presents to its readers in this issue a picture of the statue which the admiration, loyalty and energy of the ladies of the North End W. C. T. U. have made possible to be erected in St. John.

AS TO RECIPROCITY. Governor Cummins of Iowa told his Boston hearers that the application of Canada to the United States was farther off than ever, and that free trade between the two countries was wholly impracticable.

THE NOMINATIONS. The Liberal party in this constituency is in a regular state of mind. Its workers, really, have not been consulted. The fear in this constituency is, as a matter of fact, that the man who is in the running shall not be the choice of the convention.

THE APPLE MARKET. During the season which is now drawing to a close, several Nova Scotia shippers of apples have been fined for what the fruit inspector charged, and apparently was able to prove, was fraudulent marking of fruit.

MR CHARLTON'S ERROR. In an address in Boston on the subject of the relations between the United States and Canada, Mr. John Charlton is reported to have said that "Canada will choose between British preferential trade and reciprocity."

THE LATE S. B. APPELEY. The news of the death of Mr. Stephen B. Appeley, of Woodstock, just at the time when his name was prominently mentioned in connection with a county court judgeship, is a rude shock to his friends and to the community generally.

FAVORS GALWAY. Mr. Robert Reford thinks that a line of steamers from Galway to Halifax would meet the requirements with regard to a fast mail and passenger service.

NOTE AND COMMENT. The Springfield strike has been settled in favor of the Christmas turkey.

THE CHATHAM ADVANCE. The information that X-rays are dangerous arouses but a languid interest. Still, if Hon. Dr. Pugsley should enter the federal cabinet, and an X-ray could be turned on the secret recesses of the minds of the Globe editors, there might be instructive and interesting visions.

HOPEFUL OUTLOOK. These citizens who have a habit of comparing present conditions with those of the past are able to extract much pleasure from a comparison of the conditions of today with those of six or seven years ago.

P. E. Island List Complete. A convention of the Liberal-Conservative of Prince county (P. E. I.) was held Tuesday afternoon in Market hall.

is nothing to be said; but if the home market is of any value to them, and if they want to hold it against Ontario, it is evident that they must take note of the fact that Ontario is a competitor, and that Ontario knows how to pack fruit for the market.

The truth is that the Canadian people are not very much interested in reciprocity, and have no desire under any circumstances to cut loose from the rest of the empire. They are interested in preferential trade, and want to see the various portions of the empire more closely knit together.

There is much of pride in the recollection of the part our soldiers played in those fighting days in South Africa, and it is pleasing to see that the memory of those times is to be perpetuated in St. John. It is, perhaps, not necessary to recall the steps which have led to the erection of this monument.

There are no doubt in the councils of the party here only one factor of importance to be considered and that is: "What candidate is most likely to command the support of the united party when it comes down to an absolute nomination?"

There are several ways of preparing a party convention. One is to seek to pledge in advance the men whose vote will nominate. Another is to point out the good of the party and that which the party may accomplish by the nomination of certain candidates.

The painful intelligence comes from New Orleans that the steamer Arkadia arrived there without Woy Gil on board, and it is not known now whether he intends to land in New Orleans or New York.

A London cable states that the November statement of the Board of Trade shows an increase of \$18,027,500 in imports and a decrease of \$8,032,000 in exports.

The team drivers will back up the board of works in their action towards lessening the "salt on the streets" nuisance. As it was expressed at yesterday's meeting there should be more discretion in the use of salt by the street railway people.

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At any rate effective candidates should be selected, and men who have to do with the selection of candidates should keep that in mind, no matter what their party.

Lecturing in Paris recently, M. R. de Vogue summarized the reasons which have impelled the French government to appoint a committee to inquire into the condition of the French merchant navy.

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of a great imperial trade federation. The United States can decide that the latter shall be the case by maintaining its present tariff policy.

Mr. Charlton, who has long been an advocate of closer trade relations between this country and the United States, makes a curious mistake. He appears to think that the people of Canada are debating with themselves whether their interests are with those of the United States or those of the empire, and that they might reject preferential trade within the empire if they could get reciprocity with the United States.

The truth is that the Canadian people are not very much interested in reciprocity, and have no desire under any circumstances to cut loose from the rest of the empire. They are interested in preferential trade, and want to see the various portions of the empire more closely knit together.

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Christmas Gifts For Men and Boys. That will be serviceable, sensible, and comfortable, and give long comfort and pleasure will be found in abundance at this store. We mention a few. Call and see the many others.

Men's Overcoats \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$10, \$12 and \$15. Boys' Overcoats \$3.85 to \$10.00. Men's Suits - \$4.00 to \$15.00. Men's Reefers - \$4.00 to \$4.50. Boys' Suits - .75 to \$7.50. Boys' Reefers - \$2.25 to \$4.75. Underwear, Gloves, Ties, Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Etc.

J. N. HARVEY, Tailoring and Clothing, 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.

Chicago Strike Held Labor. The Chicago strike meant to the company a loss of nearly \$20,000 a day; the receipts of an average day, November 9, had been \$19,533. It meant to the public the loss of as many daily rides as were represented by nearly 400,000 fares and 500,000 transfers.

How did it all affect the great public?—the people whose needs and whose needs brought these lines into existence, the people whose franchises permitted these street cars the use of the streets in return for sufficient and regular service?

There were only 3,000 employees affected by the strike. There were 750,000 people whom it robbed of their privileges and of their rights. In Chicago there are at least 16,000 women who earn their own living. These had to get from their homes and back as best they could. It became a common sight to see a black coal wagon filled with women; the large packing houses sent wagon loads of their women employees part of their way home.

The output of the metalliferous mines and works of Ontario for the first nine months of 1903, as reported to the Bureau of Mines, was as follows: Gold, 7,933 ozs., worth \$130,210; silver, 19,549 ozs., worth \$10,124; iron ore, 322,400 tons, \$376,103; pig iron, 59,783 tons, worth \$1,051,940; nickel, 5,333 tons, worth \$2-115,537; copper, 3,911 tons, worth \$330-333; zinc ore, 850 tons, worth \$7,500. Total value, \$4,009,187.

The official report of Lake commerce through the canals at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan and Ontario, just issued for the month of November, shows a marked falling off in traffic as compared with the corresponding month last year. The total freight movement decreased 1,325,284 tons, or about forty per cent, while the total registered tonnage decreased 1,448,403, or forty per cent. Grain, wheat and iron ore are responsible for the shrinkage.

The reception held by the ladies of the Protestant Orphan Asylum Tuesday night, in giving opportunity to all who wished to inspect the building, and the work done, will doubtless have good effect in helping the finances of the institution, which is desirous to have good effect in helping the finances of the institution, which is desirous to have good effect in helping the finances of the institution.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1903.

WHO CONTROLS THE UNITED STATES, THE GREAT TRUSTS OR THE PEOPLE?

An Interesting Article Showing That Rockefeller, Morgan, and a Few Others Control More Money Than the Combined Debts of Britain, Uncle Sam and France, and These Great Interests Are Against the Re-nomination of President Roosevelt.

The opposition of the great financial powers to the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt is every day becoming more definite and pronounced. Two expressions of it have been made within a week that have given speculation about it a new impulse. One was the publication from Washington that the Standard Oil Company had refused to answer the question asked by the Bureau of Corporations of the Department of Commerce and Labor. It will be recalled that its act creating the department empowered the secretary to seek information about corporations doing an interstate business. It gave him power to summon witnesses and to compel testimony under oath.

It is known that most corporations have cheerfully answered the bureau's inquiries, for the managers of most corporations have fallen in with the prevailing belief in publicity as a preventive of corporate abuse. The president has since again declared his belief in publicity; and the general approval of publicity gave the strongest impulse to the creation of the new department. The Steel Corporation went to the farthest limit in giving facts about itself—its reports make a pamphlet as large as an ordinary book. In a word, its policy of publicity has met with almost universal approval until the Standard Oil Company refused to answer the Bureau of Corporations' inquiry. It is understood that the refusal was made in order to test the constitutionality of the act; or, failing to go so far, to test at least the earnestness of the administration in enforcing the law.

Whatever the Standard Oil Company's purpose, a direct clash is likely to come between it and the administration. The administration's policy is set at defiance. And this action is in keeping with the Standard Oil Company's life-long habit. It has always cultivated secrecy. Its stock, although it is at an enormously high premium, has never been listed on the stock exchange. It can to this day be bought only privately or on the curb, and its "sub" quotations are the only quotations of it ever published. No elaborate report to its stockholders, like the Steel Corporation's, has ever been published. Its business is done as secretly as the administration of the Sultan is carried on.

It must be said, therefore, that the refusal of the company to answer the questions of the Bureau of Corporations is not a new policy. It is in keeping with the life-long method of the company. It would not be fair to conclude that the refusal has been made for the specific purpose of embarrassing the administration. What has happened is that the administration, in pursuing its policy in dealing with corporations, has run squarely against the wishes of the strongest body of "money" in the country or in the world.

Whatever the purpose on either side, therefore, the result is a direct clash of the policy of the administration and of the policy of the Standard Oil interests. The political possibilities and speculation about it is heard in both political and financial circles.

And speculation is the more active because of the publication in the World's Work simultaneously with this announcement from Washington, of an article by one of the editors of the Wall Street Journal, in which the financial power of the Standard Oil interests is for the first time estimated. Mr. Pratt, the author of the article, is as well informed as any writer about financial affairs; and he set himself the task of making the estimate, "Who Controls the United States?"

He starts with the group of men who constitute the board of the Steel Corporation. Since the inauguration of the Standard Oil interests have now acquired the control of the Steel Corporation, Mr. Pratt's figures become even more significant. This group of twenty-four men "stand for" one-twelfth of the estimated wealth of the United States. They represent in many cases control of other corporations. Among them are companies that control about one-half our railroad mileage, our whole anthracite supply, Pullman's empire, the telephone, the principal telegraph system, the express companies; they are on the boards of the great insurance companies; they control chains of the colossal hotels and trust companies, cable companies and publishing houses. They control corporations whose aggregate capitalization (whatever their real value may be) equals the combined public debts of the U. S. and Great Britain and France.

These are general and sweeping statements, but they indicate the colossal concentration of financial and industrial power, much of which concentration has been made since the last presidential election.

In fact, at the last two presidential elections there was practically no division of great financial interests. All the important business interests of the country instinctively opposed Mr. Bryan, and there was no chance for a sharp division of the great interests from the little interests of every kind. As a rule the great corporations stood with McKinley, but so also did the smaller financial interests of the country. The division that is now taking place, therefore, takes place now for the first time. This colossal concentration of power may be said to have come into being during the past eight years.

And there is another new fact in the present situation. Traditionally the larger business interests of the country have been on the Republican rather than the Democratic side. Doubtless they will continue to be. But the interesting phenomenon now presented is the opposition of these interests to the nomination of the most popular Republican candidate for the presidency, with the possible inference that if he should be nominated and a sound Democrat should secure the Democratic nomination, the influence of these interests might conceivably be thrown on the Democratic side.

It has come about therefore—or it is fast coming about—that Mr. Roosevelt will divide the Republican party—he is dividing Republican sentiment at least—into three two camps—the great corporate interests that favor publicity about corporations. The gradual advance of both sides toward this desirable position has been

without a great fund. If we have the people with us, what more do we need? But the struggle—if there be a sharply drawn struggle—will be first not in the election but in the nominating convention. The Great Interests can control nobody knows how many managing politicians and senators, who, in turn, control the delegations from their states. This sort of a contest is not one that is made "in the open." It is a matter of wire-pulling and of swapping favors.

Nobody yet positively knows that the great aggregations of corporate power mean to try to prevent Mr. Roosevelt's nomination; but these recent facts make the probability that they will seem greater every day. And it would be a bold prophet who should say that they could succeed if they were to try. They would at once have to reckon it a squarely drawn battle of the Trusts against the People; and even if they should prevent Mr. Roosevelt's nomination, they would give aid and comfort to the Democrats, if the Democratic nominee should be a man who could command the confidence of the business world. There are some unknown factors in such a possible contest that anybody can foresee. Suppose, for instance, that we are definitely entering a period of business depression, whose political game will be helped by depression. The Great Interests now say that the cause of such depression is the tariff. If the Democrats, if the Democrats will say that depression was caused by the Great Interests themselves in promoting speculation, they will be brought suit against the Northern Securities Company. By them it will be brought suit against the Democrats, if the Democrats will say that depression was caused by the Great Interests themselves in promoting speculation, they will be brought suit against the Northern Securities Company. By them it will be brought suit against the Democrats, if the Democrats will say that depression was caused by the Great Interests themselves in promoting speculation, they will be brought suit against the Northern Securities Company.

It is now on the statute book. About it is organized the new cabinet department of commerce and labor. He has machinery in his hands for inquiring into the capitalization and the conduct of corporations, such as no national public officer ever had before; and he has power to publish the results of his inquiries to the Bureau of Corporations. Such has been Mr. Roosevelt's journey to the position that he occupies. It is a position that is extraordinary in many ways. There is a sense in which the great corporations are within his power, so long as he is president. An unscrupulous executive, with such power and authority could raise a riot in almost every director's room in the land. So far as the public has expressed itself, the people show no fear of an impostor; but by banks, insurance companies, trust companies, industrial companies, transportation companies, and the practical monopoly of mines they do control the surplus and the investments of the people. We have not yet had time to think out this means. The economic effect can be made known only by future events. Just what power this control gives, over the property of the people, it is difficult to know.

But, if to economic control be added political control—in a larger sense than has hitherto—then the small citizen and the suddenly—even before we know it or mean to come against the problem whether our political affairs also are under the control of the trusts, as the practical monopoly of mines they do control the surplus and the investments of the people. We have not yet had time to think out this means. The economic effect can be made known only by future events. Just what power this control gives, over the property of the people, it is difficult to know.

Now the Standard Oil interests, as Seno Pratt has estimated in his article on "Who Owns the United States?" has gone on during these recent years extending their control and power till they have the following great groups of properties—unknown number of smaller ones and leaving out the great steel corporation, which it is now universally believed that they have acquired.

Table with 2 columns: Property Name and Value. Includes Standard Oil Company, American Lumber, American Lumbered Oil, etc.

It is, then, this gigantic concentration that President Roosevelt's policy has "run up against."

Now is this all. It is generally understood and believed in financial circles here that the great groups of Morgan interests also share—or will share if the contest be sharply drawn—the feeling of the Standard Oil interests. The point of belief is that they will all stand together against a policy of enforced publicity—that is, against Mr. Roosevelt's nomination.

Now the Morgan interests, though less, are supremely great. Mr. Pratt summarizes them as follows: Insurance companies, assets, \$1,063,000,000; Banks and trust companies, \$1,000,000,000; Deposits, \$800,000,000; Railroad capitalization, par value, \$2,447,171,300; International Mercantile Marine, par value, \$195,000,000; General Electric, par value, \$45,000,000; International Harvester, par value, \$120,000,000; Other industrials, par value, \$240,000,000.

The Steel Corporation, which is not put down in either of these lists, must be added to the anti-Roosevelt influence (according to the prevalent belief); and its capitalization is \$1,228,000,000. This is so far the most silent great struggle—if it do come to the point of pitched conflict—that ever took place in political history. But—if it come—a word from either side would fling into these quiet times the noisiest battle that has been fought for many a year. But in any event no noise is going to be made on the side of the great corporations. They will simply withhold contributions to the campaign funds and let it be known beforehand that they will withhold them. This may be enough to frighten the political managers. Without a large fund they would not know how to conduct a campaign or to prepare for an election. The president's friends might conceivably take up the issue just at this point, and say, "Let us have a campaign

IN MEMORY OF OUR BRAVE MEN.

The Figure Which Will Adorn Riverview Park in Honor of New Brunswick Soldiers in South Africa.

Herewith is a picture of the figure which will crown the pedestal in Riverview Memorial Park, Douglas Avenue—a plot of land which, with the monument, will commemorate the work of New Brunswick volunteers in the late South African campaign.



The figure is being made in England, and it is expected the ceremony of unveiling will take place next summer.

MORE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR U. N. D. GYMNASIUM HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

Only \$1,000 Now Needed to Ensure Success of the Project.

Personal Appeal to Be Made to Graduates Who Have Not Subscribed—Debating Team Chosen for Contest With Mount Allison—General U. N. B. News.

Fredericton, Dec. 8.—The decision of the university senate to limit the cost of the new gymnasium to \$5,000 has had the effect of bringing that project much nearer a reality. Only \$1,000 is now needed to insure its success, and students had faculty have set to work with vigor, feeling that friends and graduates will cheerfully come to the aid of the college in its difficulty.

At a recent meeting of the debating society a committee of students was appointed to confer with one from the senate and faculty in regard to the best methods of raising the remaining sum. It was decided to send an appeal in the form of a personal letter to all graduates who have not yet subscribed.

In the meantime a few more subscriptions have been received by the bureau, in addition to those already announced. They include:

- Miss Grace Turnbull, St. John, \$50; Mrs. W. W. Turnbull, St. John, \$25; Hon. Wm. Pugsley, \$25; Prof. W. F. Ganong, \$25; Rupert W. Turnbull, \$10.

The Christmas examinations will begin on Friday, December 11, and continue until the following Saturday. No more lectures this term will be given after today. Messrs. Richards and Pugsley, of the senior class, and McCarthy, '05, have been selected as the debaters for the U. N. D. in the intercollegiate debate, with Mount Allison at Sackville early in the spring. Though this is the beginning of a new series of debates yet as each college scored a victory in their two former contests, a great deal of interest is manifested as to the outcome of the third trial.

It has been decided to enter a college team in the Fredericton Hockey League and W. G. Pugsley, '04, was elected captain. Plenty of good material is showing up this year and the team should give the Central boys some good contests.

The third and final game of basketball between the Y. M. C. A. and sophomore teams resulted in a victory for the latter with a score of 2 to 4. Owing to the approach of examinations the first team will be unable to meet the Acadia quintette at St. John on December 22, but it is hoped that a game will be arranged next term.

The steel tester is now working satisfactorily, and Prof. Brydon-Jack recently stretched a bar of steel having a tensile strength of 50,000 pounds to the square inch. Other tests were made on wood and wrought iron.

Gideon O. L. Officers: The annual meeting of Gideon Lodge, L. O. L., was held in the Orange Hall, Gormin street, Thursday. There was a large attendance. The secretary's report showed the lodge in a flourishing condition, with a balance of \$175 on hand.

The election and installation of officers was conducted by W. B. Wallace, W. D. M.; County Master Hon. H. A. McKewen, Grand Scribe N. J. Morrison, and W. H. Sulis. The following were elected: F. Biddessome, W. M.; David McNally, treasurer; W. B. Day, financial secretary; W. J. Hasset, D. of C.; J. Hattersfield, lecturer; C. A. Stockton, M. Pugsley, H. A. Barker, W. H. Jones, and others.

After the installation addresses were delivered by W. B. Wallace, Hon. H. A. McKewen, N. J. Morrison, and others.

For twenty years the Vapo-Cresolene has been extensively used for all forms of throat and bronchial troubles. All Druggists.

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Announces the most remarkable proposition ever made by a Canadian publication to its readers: TWO DOLLAR-PAPERS FOR ONE DOLLAR

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A great dollar weekly, for ONE DOLLAR per year. This offer is exclusive, and can be made by no other paper, as we have purchased the exclusive rights for this district.

REMEMBER THIS FACT—Every subscriber paying one dollar in advance for our paper will receive The Montreal Weekly Herald for one year without extra cost. The expense to us is so great that we can make no deviation from this rule—the money must be paid in advance, and all arrears must be paid.

As a Newspaper. THE MONTREAL WEEKLY HERALD was established in 1838, and is the second oldest Canadian paper. In its old age it has renewed its youth, and stands in the forefront of Canada's great journals. As a newspaper, it is edited with special reference to the interests of its readers, who desire a comprehensive summary of the world's news of the week. Everything is viewed from the standpoint of the Canadian who wishes to keep abreast of the times, without having to wade through columns of irrelevant matter. Careful consideration marks The Herald's treatment of every line of news. Do not confuse it with other papers of somewhat similar names. The Herald is a compact paper, set a handsome sheet.

As a Home Paper. THE MONTREAL WEEKLY HERALD is pre-eminently a paper for The Home. In the first place, nothing is permitted in its columns that cannot be read with profit and instruction by every member of the household. In the second place, it is edited with special reference to matters that interest women. "Midge Marton's" weekly talks with her women readers constitute the most popular department of the kind in any Canadian paper. They are veritable "heart to heart" talks with the women of the Dominion, and are appreciated in thousands of homes. In this department are given Hints to Mothers; time-tested Cooking Recipes; the latest Fashions, Illustrated, and a hundred and one topics of feminine interest.

THIS COMBINATION is a great one. Your home paper gives you all the local news, the local markets and the local gossip. The Montreal Weekly Herald gives you the general news of the world, reports of the great markets, departments of interest to farmers, and, in particular, for the value and interest in The Home. One paper is the complement of the other. They dovetail into each other, and never overlap.

SUBSCRIPTIONS may begin at any time. If your subscription is at once sent in your dollar, and your subscription will be advanced a year. Address all communications to:—

The Telegraph Pub Co., St. John, N. B.

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Made by THE E. O. EDDY CO., and sold by all Grocers

Death of William Archibald Forbes at Grand Falls. William Archibald Forbes died at 8.20 o'clock on Monday morning, Nov. 2, at Grand Falls. He had been in poor health for some time. Although a great sufferer he bore his sufferings with great fortitude. Mr. Forbes at one time was one of the greatest lumber merchants on the St. John river. He was a man of wide experience in the lumber business in New Brunswick and the N. W. T. In the latter place he spent a number of years. Mr. Forbes was born in Quebec April 13, 1833, the third son of Donald Gordon Forbes and Marie Stuart, daughter of Colonel Stuart, and a relative of the late famous Archibald Forbes, the war correspondent. Mr. Forbes belonged to one of the oldest families in Canada. His grandfathers came over with Wolfe and fought at the siege of Quebec. His grandfather, the famous General John Forbes, belonged to the younger branch of the seventeenth Lord Forbes of Pulteney Castle, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. He leaves a wife and daughter, Mrs. G. Warnock, of Grand Falls; two daughters and a son, of Cambridge (Mass.), also four nieces—Mrs. Fairfax J. Cuthbert, of Toronto; Mrs. Lennox Forbes Stirling, Bermuda; Mrs. Randolph Ramsey, of Y. S. (Eng.); and Mrs. William J. Brisay, of California.

Our New Term Begins Monday, January 4

The year now closing has been our best. For this we thank our patrons, and will strive earnestly to deserve that 1904 will be better. We hold the right for exclusive right New Brunswick (Eng.); and Mrs. William J. Brisay, of California.

The Greatest Value Giving Sale of the Season!

An event which has forcible meaning for you. Our sales this season have been largely in advance of last Fall, but the demand has been almost entirely for our highest priced coats, consequently we are left with a large stock of Overcoats at prices ranging from \$15 to \$10. These we must sell at once as we do not intend to carry any over, and we feel sure you will appreciate buying at the HEIGHT OF THE SEASON, the most

Reliable High Grade Overcoats at 25 per cent. discount off regular prices.

It means an economical opportunity to select from a large stock of Overcoats made by the best makers in Canada—at such low prices that you will see at a glance it is for your benefit to invest. THIS MONEY-SAVING WILL BEGIN ON SATURDAY, DEC. 12, AND CLOSE WITH SATURDAY, DEC. 19.

Read carefully the following descriptions of a few of the offerings. From our previous highly successful sales the public know we keep faith with them—when we advertise bargains they are genuine bargains. Prices always marked in plain figures.

- \$10.00 Oxford mixed, stripe effect; long; flap pockets, outside breast pocket; broad shoulders and loose back; finely tailored; silk velvet collar; mohair linings. Regular price, \$10; now \$7.50.
\$12.00 Blue and Black Beaver Overcoats; medium-long; mohair linings; box back; broad shoulders; silk velvet collar; elegantly tailored; only a few, but in nearly every size—a very dressy overcoat. Sale price \$9.00.
\$15.00 Overcoats of medium and heavy Oxford mixed Friezes; medium long and long; box back; vertical and flap pockets; silk velvet collar; most durable, storm and wind, sisting overcoats. Regular price \$15.00, less 25 per cent. \$11.25.
\$10.00 A dressy Oxford mixed Frieze; broad shoulders; vertical pockets; mohair lining; outside breast pocket; a capital coat at \$10, but a bargain at \$7.50.
\$12.00 A good style, well made, thoroughly tailored, highly finished long Overcoat; broad shoulders, box back; Oxford mixed Cheviot; mohair linings. A young man's coat—very popular. Now \$9.00.

Best Place to Buy Good Clothes

A. GILMOUR, 68 King St. Men's Tailoring and Clothing.