

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 14, 1903.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.
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Semi-Weekly Telegraph
ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 14, 1903.

THE PASSING OF FOSTER.
The Hon. George Edgar Foster, the rejected of St. John, is now the rejected of North Ontario. That "long crooked constituency" the constituency at whose configuration he wondered, notwithstanding he and his Tory colleagues gerrymandered it into the present shape, rejected him yesterday as a politician not at all to its liking.

The defeat of Mr. Foster means more than the mere throwing back of a blood-brother into private life; it means the political extinction of the man who has been beaten out of his boots in St. John, and more than that, the rout of the man who was put forward in North Ontario as the apostle of high protection and the loose discipline of Mr. Borden, upon whom the manufacturers had been elected, would have depended chiefly as their advocate.

Two canvasses were made in Mr. Foster's interest in North Ontario which led all others—first, that he would do anything the manufacturers wanted, no matter what that might be; the other, that he was a Demagogue in debate and that the country needed him in parliament as a critic of affairs.

St. John did not need him in parliament and so decided by more than 1,000 votes. North Ontario joins hands with St. John and finds the same verdict. Moreover, North Ontario finds that the mere sound of Mr. Foster's name is not at all inspiring.

North Ontario was Conservative by more than 500 when it elected the late Angus McLeod. It was given to Mr. Foster as a safe constituency. It is safe for the Grits.

The Liberals rallied to the standard of Mr. George D. Grant, of Orillia, who preached plain Liberal doctrine, and elected him in the "face" of the fact that the riding ordinarily was overwhelmingly Conservative and that the chief spell binder for Mr. Foster was no other than the redoubtable Tory chieftain, Mr. R. L. Borden.

By all odds the most important by-election fight of recent years was that in North Ontario, for there both a man for his worth and a policy for its worth were put on trial. The man was against the policy. He is dead. The policy was the Laurier policy, and it was, signally and significantly.

THE EAGLE SCREAMS ONCE MORE.
The man who writes the spread-eagle column in the Bangor News has been annexing Canada. When one crosses the border of this country and enters the great American republic he can hear the eagle scream with great vigor at Bangor if he go by rail, at Eastport if he go by boat. It is a fact that the further one goes from the Canadian border, the deeper he penetrates the country to the south of us, the nearer he approaches the heart of the republic, the less rasping is the cry of the bird of freedom. It is a healthful sign, notwithstanding, this cry of the national bird, the outpouring of the national spirit, and we do not object to it so long as it does not cross our desire, and our determination, to work out our own destiny independent of Uncle Sam.

Needless Canada will soon learn that her best interests lie in annexation, and that without annexation or a reciprocity treaty—which we can never grant—hopes of becoming anything beyond a subservient province to Great Britain are very slim. The only salvation of Canada lies in annexation to the United States, and the sooner this is accomplished the better it will be for Canada.

Here in Maine, we are not urgent for the annexation of Canada, because her best citizens are coming to us every year, and are staying here to become helpers in building up our good state. No doubt they are sadly missed at home, but until the whole of England's possessions in North America are annexed the only happy Canadian is he who has come to the "States" and made his home among "God's people."

This, no doubt, is regarded in Bangor as fairly good Fourth-of-July talk, but to us on this side of the line it is proof that the man who wrote it has not watched the events of the last few years, or does not know what they mean. He does not mention the fact that his countrymen by thousands are flocking into the Northwest, nor is he aware, apparently, that prosperous Canada is building up a great commerce in which the United States is not considered. And, what is more important, he ignores the strong and growing spirit of Canadianism which animates this great land from ocean to ocean.

The Bangor man has two weaknesses common to the Maine Yankee—he is at once ignorant and "sassy."

OMINOUS WORDS.
The passionate aspiration of the new negro is for social equality. This means in the terms that the south in plain terms intends shall not be. The increased frequency of the crime for which lynching has come to be the almost inevitable penalty is a manifestation of this aspiration. The right of the negro to live in its most terrible form as the penalty for this crime is a manifestation of the determination on the part of the southern whites that this aspiration shall never be realized. This is the reason that an act which to the president and many others who are friendly with the south appeared a simple enough aroused so much excitement there.

So writes Thomas Nelson Page in Collier's Weekly, in the course of an article on "The New Aspect of the Negro Question." He says the course of President Roosevelt in appointing negroes to office in the south, and particularly the appointment of a colored collector for the port of Charleston, "was taken as indicating a policy which conceivably might plunge the south again into horrors which she recalls with loathing." "These dangers cannot be expressed in cold print. But they lie at every man's door and when they stir they thrill every heart. To one who does not feel them, they are not to be explained by reasoning; but they are felt, and they are felt to be more imminent now than for a good while past. The south does not fear social equality. It knows that it cannot be. But it fears the consequences of anything looking like the most remote recognition of it. It feels, as no one else can, the consequences of every agitation of this kind. 'Social Equality' and the 'Sword and Torch'—terms which none would have ventured to use five years ago—are beginning to be openly advocated by candidates for office at 'Afro-American meetings.'

He sets some hope in the situation, because he believes the president does not intend to fasten negro dominations on the south and does not intend to foster social equality in any form. He is surely safe enough in saying that of Mr. Roosevelt, but while the president's intentions may be all right, it is a serious matter if his acts have encouraged the social equality idea among the southern negroes, for in that direction trouble lies. The way to stamper the better class of white people to Tillman's banner, under which the "poor whites" are now ranged, is to talk social equality.

An agitation for social equality at this time must add to the numbers who already to assert, however mistakenly, that the colored people should have no part in politics, and no education and should simply be slaves in all but name. Probably President Roosevelt's idea is to give to the colored man his rights under the constitution. It is a question whether by his policy he has not aggravated conditions already troublesome enough and for which no cure has yet been suggested.

THE "THIRD DEGREE."
There is no doubt that Miss Hutchinson, the Canadian girl arrested in connection with the Burdick murder, at Buffalo, was the victim of gross stupidity and injustice on the part of the police. There was absolutely no excuse for her arrest, and while her proposal to sue for damages will probably be without result, it will be generally agreed that she has suffered greatly and without reason. It is now freely charged by some Canadian newspapers that she was subjected to the "third degree," as that term is understood in American police circles.

hands of American police have been beaten and tortured in order to make them confess, particularly in cases where policemen or politicians with a "pull" were personally interested in the case. The Buffalo police apparently went as far as they dared toward applying the "third degree" to Miss Hutchinson. A woman of bad character had mentioned her as likely to be the person who killed Burdick. The police, wholly at sea, decided that she might be guilty and that by bluffing and intimidation they might induce a confession. Five detectives visited her residence after she had retired. Three conducted her to a police station, while two manacled her arms, read her letters and searched her clothing. She was "looked up" with "feminine sympathy" as a fellow prisoner, and tried to gain her confidence. That proved useless. Then the girl was taken to a room which several detectives had filled with tobacco smoke and held there while they asked her all sorts of brutal questions and openly accused her of the murder. She was allowed to hear a telephone message—"Hold her; she killed him"—and similar tactics were resorted to for the purpose of making it appear that the police had proof of her guilt.

She was not to be intimidated. She simply said she was at home at the time of the murder, and could prove it. Her sister secured a writ of habeas corpus and she was released. The police then said she had not been under arrest at all, but was "detained on suspicion."

It frequently happens that the rights of individuals are ignored and that they are injured unavailingly in the course of a criminal investigation, but in this case there seems to have been no decent excuse for the course of the police. They had no evidence, and if there was suspicion, the young woman might have been watched until there was cause to arrest her, or until it was clear, as it soon must have been, that she was in no way connected with the murder. The Buffalo police have talked very freely about the Burdick case, their plans and their theories, but they have displayed a surprising lack of intelligence from the first. They might at least have worked quietly. A murder is seldom found by men who are accompanied by a brass band.

A SERIOUS DEFEAT.
The complete return from North Ontario do not materially affect Mr. Grant's majority. He wins by a margin which is extremely handsome under the circumstances. A Conservative majority of more than 150.

The election of Mr. Foster, upon which the Conservatives counted confidently, would have been hailed as an endorsement of the high protection policy. Work in the provinces, the opposition decided to put Mr. Foster forward in what most Conservatives regarded as a safe constituency, and one which the former finance minister probably thought he was sure to carry.

So the Liberal victory means that Mr. Foster and the policy he represented have been repudiated in a constituency of his own and his party's choosing. Mr. Grant who was supported by Hon. Mr. Patterson, Sir William Mulock and Hon. Mr. Fielding, made his campaign on the successful Liberal policy as opposed to the unsuccessful policy and bad performance of the Conservatives. The ministers who assisted him stood by the government's fiscal policy, refused to consider any extensive modifications of that policy and maintained that the present moderate tariff is good for the consumer and the manufacturer, and that the country's progress during the last few years is proof that the Liberal policy is a sound one. Mr. Borden, who shares Mr. Foster's defeat as he was the candidate's chief advocate, talked "adequate protection" without saying exactly what changes in the tariff he thought desirable. It was understood, however, that he believed the demand of the Manufacturers' Association for a general increase on high protection lines, should be acceded to. The people weighed the parties and the policies and the result admits of no doubt as to their opinion.

The illness of Mr. Foster during the closing days of the campaign is a matter for regret, yet few will believe that his disability had any important bearing upon the battle. The fight was won and against what he represented, and a few more speeches from the candidate himself would have made little difference.

FOOD FOR A YEAR.
Meats..... 10 lbs.
Butter..... 40 lbs.
Eggs..... 100 lbs.
Bacon..... 25 lbs.
Vegetables..... 5 lbs.
This represents a fair ration for one man for one year.

But some people eat and eat and get no thinner. This means a defective digestion and unsuitable food. To the notice of such persons we present Scott's Emulsion, famous for its tissue building. Your physician can tell you how it does it.

Scott's Emulsion is a little to try if you like. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.



There are very few cleaning operations in which Sunlight Soap cannot be used to advantage. It makes the home bright and clean.

MR. ROCKEFELLER'S GIFT.
There has been much curiosity as to what Mr. John D. Rockefeller intended to do for Acadia. It now appears that he will give \$100,000 to the college, conditionally. For every dollar the college raises between now and January 1, 1908, he will give another dollar, up to \$100,000.

It is not well to look a gift horse in the mouth. Compared with his great gifts to the Chicago university the proposal in regard to the Waterville institution may look small. But there are many institutions, Baptist and non-Baptist, with which Mr. Rockefeller has dealt generously, and his offer to Acadia is, perhaps, as large as was to be expected. There is \$100,000 for the institution in it if his conditions are complied with, as we have no doubt they will be, and, in any case, he will pay, from time to time, sums equal to those raised by the college, which may be applied to its needs and which will greatly increase its usefulness.

There is a disposition in some quarters to look askance at Mr. Rockefeller's gifts because he is at the head of a monopoly, the methods of which have been sharply questioned. It is more to the point that he makes good use of the great wealth under his control, and that influential Baptists have been able to secure a portion of it, however limited, for the great work carried on at Acadia.

CANADA AND PULP.
Canada holds the whip hand for the control of paper-making in North America. She has the raw material and the water-powers and can "whistle" at the United States, which is rapidly exhausting her supply of the former. American capital must continue to help in the development of Canada's paper industry if the country is to keep a hand on the paper trade.—New York Commercial.

The Commercial makes the foregoing observations upon the announcement that the Harmsworths of London are thinking about making a big investment in this province. This, as the New York news paper points out, is merely one incident in a movement of much significance—the investment of English capital in the spruce lands and water powers of Canada, pointing to a time when these provinces "will control the export trade in white paper from the American continent." We have an almost inexhaustible supply of spruce forests, while in the United States reckless lumbering has reduced the supply so materially that the new growth is not sufficient to repair the breach. The Commercial points out that Canada might place an export duty on spruce logs, thus preventing American paper manufacturers from using them, and forcing American capital into the paper industry here. Already there is considerable United States capital invested in our spruce lands. The frankly expressed views of the Commercial in reference to the significance of the Harmsworth proposal go to show how important it is that our forests be treated intelligently that we may make the most of the riches at our command. Canada, as the Commercial put it, holds the whip hand in regard to the paper industry, and large investments of English and Canadian capital in New Brunswick and elsewhere seem certain.

In this connection it is of interest to note that Lord Strathcona, in a annual report to the trade and commerce department, says a feeling prevails in England that the manufacture of paper in the Dominion should be encouraged, and that Canadians have the matter in their own hands.

SUICIDE BY AUTOMOBILE.
Arthur R. Pennell's name had been connected with the Burdick tragedy in Buffalo. He and his wife were mentioned freely in the scandals which became public after Burdick was found murdered. It was said that Burdick carried a pistol because he feared Pennell. While the police were still searching vainly for the murderer Pennell and his wife went to ride in his automobile. The machine jumped into an excavation, he was killed instantly and his wife soon succumbed to her injuries. Now some of the American newspapers are attempting to prove that Pennell deliberately planned to kill both himself and his wife, that he steered the automobile into the pit and so committed suicide and murder.

The Burdick sensation has been productive of many evil revelations, but it is probable that the introduction of "suicide by automobile" theory is rather far-fetched. A madman might plan such a crime. A man guiding an automobile along the edge of a precipice might yield to an insane impulse. These things are possible. But they are extremely improbable. Pennell's hat was blown off as he was guiding his machine past a stone quarry. He attempted to seize the hat and the movement caused him to steer the car into the excavation. That is the more reasonable theory. It is not thought that Pennell murdered Burdick, but he may have had an idea who the assassin was and his death at this juncture appears

to leave the Buffalo police in a more hopeless muddle than ever.

NOTE AND COMMENT.
St. John shakes hands with North Ontario.

The Veronica mutineers and murderers are likely to hang, says a London cable.

The Sun says Mr. Foster can well afford to stay out of parliament. That's lucky, isn't it?

Kings, York, St. John, North Ontario. The Tories scarcely will try Hon. Mr. Foster in another constituency.

The groundhog seems to have been a trifle astray in his estimate. It looks like early green fields now.

That "long crooked constituency" as Mr. Foster called it, has no use for the Hon. George. It rejected Mr. Borden at the same time.

Hon. A. B. Morine, leader of the Newfoundland opposition, who is on his way to England, said before sailing that the Bond-Hay treaty is as good as dead.

Prince Edward Island declines to consider the proposal to unite the Maritime Provinces unless Charlottetown is to be the capital. That would seem to settle it.

In urging that the B. N. A. act never contemplated the reduction of New Brunswick's representation at Ottawa, the local government takes a position at once popular and sound.

Some of the opposition newspapers are disturbed by their own predictions as to Premier Tweed's cabinet. The premier does not appear to be greatly worried about the situation.

Mr. John Rford, manager of the Donalson line, says the statements attributed to him by the Toronto Globe, concerning the dangers of Bay of Fundy navigation, were incorrect.

"Adequate protection" must be explained again. It is doubly a "meaningless phrase" now. Hon. Mr. Fielding's characterization of Mr. Borden's policy will live.

If there is a Sherlock Holmes in the province he might well devote his attention to the professional cracksmen who are at work here. The burglars, by the way, seem unable to pick out a safe worth cracking.

A woman advertised in a Montreal newspaper for a servant willing to go to the Yukon. There were 100 applicants. The spirit of adventure appears to be strong among Canadian domestics, or Montreal is a poor field for them.

Canada doubtless wants to be wroded in the reaction way. The idea of carrying on a courtship by act of congress!—Bangor News.

Uncle Sam as a prover of experience should know that his suit has been rejected for all time.

Today decides whether the Hon. George Foster will decorate the political situation or remain at his present residence in the vicinity of the sea chest of shiftable emotions.—Montreal Herald, March 10.

The Hon. George is still hitched to the ice chest, politically.

The Conservative newspapers are now trying to explain "how it happened" in North Ontario. The story in brief is that the people would not have Mr. Foster and high protection. They believe, with Sir William Mulock, that Canada is not sick and does not need a doctor.

Referring to the prisoner who broke jail at Bathurst every few days to commit another burglary, the Newcastle Advertiser says: "And the Advocate has been informed that the jailer told this same prisoner that 'if he did not keep better hours he would lock him out for sure.'"

Miss Margaret Anglin, the talented St. John actress, is one of the few women on the stage today who does not seek to advertise herself in the newspapers. A surprised New York journal comments upon the fact that the extraordinary young woman even declined to confirm a report that Mr. Proham intends starring her next season.

Parliament meets today. The speech from the throne will refer, among other matters, to the Colonial Conference, the question of increased transportation facilities for the Northwest, the Alaska boundary matter, the readjustment of the representation of the provinces, the railway commission and the reorganization of the department of marine and fisheries.

One company may, for instance, tender for two 16-knot and two 18-knot vessels; another may offer to give an all-round 16-knot service or an 18-knot and 21-knot service, as the case may be, while others may tender for any service they wish within the limits. The duty of the government will be to determine which is the best tender, in proportion to the others.—Montreal Gazette.

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3 Beet—Early Blood Turnip.
4 Beet—Long Smooth Blood.
5 Cabbage—Early Summer.
6 Cabbage—Early Winningstadt.
7 Cabbage—Large Late Drumhead.
8 Cabbage—Red Dutch.
9 Carrot—Early Scarlet Horn.
10 Cauliflower—Early Paris.
11 Cauliflower—Early Snow.
12 Celery—White Solid.
13 Corn—Early White Cory.
14 Corn—Mammoth Sweet.
15 Cucumber—Green Pickling.
16 Cucumber—Table Variety.
17 Herbs—Sage.
18 Herbs—Summer Savory.
19 Herbs—Sweet Majoran.
20 Lettuce—Summer Cabbage.
21 Lettuce—Early Hassen.
22 Melon—Musk, Early Prolix.
23 Melon—Water, Early Sweet.
24 Melon—Citron—Peppering.
25 Onion—Large Red Velsfield.
26 Onion—Yellow Danvers.
27 Onion—Small Silverskin.
28 Parsley—Extra Curly.
29 Parsnip—Hollow Crown.
30 Peas—Belgian d'Al.

FLOWERS
42 Alyssum—Sweet.
43 Aster—Fine Mixed.
44 Balsam—Mixed.
45 Candytuft—White.
46 Mignonette—Large.
47 Nasturtium—Climbing.
48 Nasturtium—Fall Mixed.
49 Nasturtium—Dwarf Mixed.
50 Pansy—Very Fine Mixed.
51 Petunia—Fine Mixed.
52 Phlox—Five Mixed.
53 Pink—Beautiful Mixed.
54 Poppy—Shirley Variety.
55 Portulaca—Mixed Colors.
56 Stocks—German Mixed.
57 Sweet Peas—Choice Mixed.
58 Verbena—Shirley Variety.
59 Wild Flower Garden.
60 Zinnia—Double Mixed.

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