

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH
is published every Wednesday and Saturday at \$1.00 a year, in advance, by The Telegraph Publishing Company, of St. John, a company incorporated by act of the Legislature of New Brunswick.
C. J. MILLIGAN, Manager.

ADVERTISING RATES.
Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper. Each insertion \$1.00 per line.
Advertisements of Wines, For Sale, etc., 50 cents for insertion of six lines or less. Notice of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25 cents for each insertion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Owing to the considerable number of complaints as to the mismanagement of letters addressed to the Telegram Publishing Company, we have to request our subscribers and readers to send money for the Telegram to do so by post office order or registered letter, in which case the remittance will be at our risk.
In sending by check or post office order our patrons will please make them payable to the Telegram Publishing Company. All letters for the business office of this paper should be addressed to The Telegram Publishing Company, St. John; and all correspondence for the editorial department should be sent to the Editor of The Telegraph, St. John.

FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS.
Without exception, names of new subscribers will not be entered until the money is received.
Subscribers will be required to pay for papers sent them, whether they take them from the office or not, until all arrears are paid. There is no legal discontinuance of a newspaper subscription until all that is owed for it is paid.
It is a well-settled principle of law that a man must pay for what he has. Hence who ever takes a paper from the post office, whether directed to him or somebody else, must pay for it.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS.
Be brief.
Write plainly and take special pains with names.
Write on one side of your paper only.
Attach your name and address to your communication as an evidence of good faith. THIS PAPER HAS THE RIGHT OF REFUSAL IN THE MATTER OF PROVISIONS.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS.
The following agents are authorized to canvass and collect for The Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz.:
WM. SOMMERVILLE,
W. A. THURMOND.

Subscribers are asked to pay their subscriptions to the agents when they call.
Semi-Weekly Telegraph
ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 2, 1902.

EASTER.
Undoubtedly a great many people celebrate Easter who do not accord to it its Christian significance and are even unaware, as contended by the late Colonel "Bob" Ingersoll, that it was a festival of heathen origin, but on the principle that "he that is not against us is with us," the evidence of the increasingly great observance of Easter all over the world must be deemed testimony of the spread of Christianity.

Certainly if at any season in the year there is an appropriate time for the world to pause in its mad business rush for a holiday, or rather a holy day, of contemplation and reflection, this is the time. For if there is one grand thing that in civility and inhumanity interests every human being, it is the life, after death, the life for which Christ died and rose again to give us inspiration that we might live. Such a theme has inspired many a marching song for the weary wayfarer in this vale of tears, but none perhaps with more of a ring, though many less crude in depiction and yet less lovely in metaphor than this old verse:

"In the beauty of the lilies
Christ was born across the sea,
With a glory in his bosom
That transfigures you and me.
As He died to make men holy
Let us die to make men free,
As we go marching along."

True freedom, it has often been said, is a knowledge of the truth. It is the special object of a newspaper to print facts. Hence this humble pointer to the wisdom and intelligence of the world cumulatively agree upon more in this twentieth century than ever before.

RECIPROCITY.
It is certainly not probable that since the people of Canada ceased to be supplied in their efforts to persuade the United States as to the wisdom of reciprocal trade relations with this country and turned their eyes to the markets of Great Britain, the reciprocity movement has received double the energy across the border that previously characterized it. The developments look as if the United States are now beginning to appreciate the value of a good thing since it is no longer obtruded upon their attention and they seem to realize that it may be doubtful whether they can attain it as cheaply as was once their option. The situation is depicted by the New York Commercial-Advertiser as follows:

The attitude of the Dominion today on this question is quite different from that of a few years ago. Before the premiership of Sir Wilfrid Laurier Canadian delegations had been waiting upon Washington during more than twenty-five years. They were supplicants for trade favors. They tried in vain to show the superior advantages for the United States in a reciprocal commercial bargain. Sometimes they threatened, and in 1875 a high protective policy was established upon the principle that if there was to be no reciprocity in trade there would be reciprocity in tariffs. And the latter reciprocity was so disastrous for Canada that the Liberals came into power in 1896 on a popular vote to amend the system. Since then the attitude of the Canadian government has for the most part been rather independent in regard to reciprocity, and it would not be too much to say that the conditions of the problem have in some respects changed entirely.

The Commercial-Advertiser proceeds to show that Canada has first claim upon the Republican party if reciprocity is to be their policy in fact as well as in name, and it likewise cites the fact that by the all but unanimous vote of the New England chambers of commerce those states, irrespective of party, want reciprocity more than the Dominion does. As Canada

stands third on the list of national purchasers from the states, it is impossible to belittle the increased trade which a removal of the existing barriers would produce and this fact is now being recognized in conjunction with the fact that the time has come in the development of New England manufacturing when the cheap Canadian raw material in coal, iron, pulp wood, nickel and other natural products are indispensable if their manufacturing is to go on and prosper.

The New York paper referred to endeavors to argue that a denial of reciprocity to Canada would press us into an imperial trade system less advantageous to us than freer trade with the United States—an argument which in the opinion of some imperialists is already behind the age in view of reciprocity having been so long delayed, and Canada still having become prosperous without it, that the United States have already let pass their opportunity. Be this as it may, the evidence seems now apparent that the United States have awakened in the matter and instead of Canada making offers to the republic, it is not at all unlikely that it will seek the boon from us. On this point the New York Journal of Commerce says:

The question of reciprocity with Canada is becoming an exceedingly live one. Commercial sentiment in New England is absolutely united as to its necessity, and local business interests all along the border from Portland, Maine, to Portland, Oregon, have emphatically declared in its favor. Men of all shades of opinion in New England are agreed that it is vital to the industrial future of their section of the country to obtain the cheap raw materials which the Dominion has to offer—lumber, ore and coal. The plan of action proposed by the Boston Chamber of Commerce is, therefore, thoroughly approved. That is, that the United States government shall take the initiative in arranging a treaty of reciprocal trade with the Canadian government on the basis of according to Canada concessions in duties equivalent to those which she may grant to the United States. The impression prevails that this programme finds favor in Washington, though to what extent its opposition in the senate to the ratification of any reciprocal treaty has been overcome must be largely a matter of inference.

A HAPPY PROSPECT.

It is a sign full of happy significance that the only grumble which comes from the fruitful western heritage of the Canadian people is of the inability to move the abundant crops to the seaboard. It is hard to realize that even now the difficulty of that sparsely settled land of promise is to get out to the hungry mouths of the old land the plentiful harvests. Four hundred thousand people, all told, produced 100,000,000 bushels of wheat last year. What will the harvest be of twice or three or ten times that number of hardy settlers? The statements vary as to the influx of population, but it is said that from 70,000 to 200,000 additional settlers will be in the western country before the next harvest is gleaned. If the annual influx reach the number of 100,000 settlers, it will take very few years to make the west the granary of Canada and the Empire. Serious, therefore, as the transportation problem undoubtedly is, it is a problem pregnant of hope for its people, a prospect and fruitful country. It is serious because it is not a question of the future but of the present. Between Sept. 1st and Dec. 23rd last, the C. P. R. delivered 14,281,401 bushels of wheat at the elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur, and although an enormous amount of grain has been moved in the past three months, yet it was stated recently at the Parliamentary enquiry that the barns and every possible cover has been utilized for the storage of the wheat which still remains in the west. Every year's harvest will, it is expected, be larger than the preceding, for while one season will be more fruitful than another, so great and constant is the influx of settlers as to turn even a lean year into a comparatively fat one. Last fall was, it is true, a particularly heavy harvest year and at the same time the fall rains so delayed the threshing that only 43 days were left for the railway in which to move the grain before the closing of navigation. What the west imperatively needs and must surely have if its growth is to remain unimpeded, is a great grain route. Whether the present canal system can be made adequate for the enormous business or whether some additional system such as the Georgian Bay Canal is needed, remains for our legislators at Ottawa to decide. Upon the wisdom of their decision in this great transportation problem depends the further question whether Canadian grain will find its way to the seaboard by Canadian routes and assist in the development of such Canadian ports as St. John. However it is a happy prospect that the productive possibilities of the west presents to the Canadian people. May they with wisdom solve the problems necessary for the fullest enjoyment as a people of the great western harvest fields!

THE MACHINATIONS OF HABIBULLAH.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that there is good ground for believing that the Ameer of Afghanistan has of late shown a decided leaning toward Russia. When the present Ameer, Habibullah, succeeded to the sovereignty a few months ago, fears were expressed that he might become the friend of the Czar to the disadvantage of England and now it would seem that such fears were not it would seem that such fears were not groundless. It is said that the Russian government has recently received very important telegrams from Turkestan which the Ameer's plenipotentiary sent to the governor-general, and that although the latter's precise mission is not known, im-

mediate instructions were issued to two Caucasian regiments to proceed to Central Asia. In view of these rumors and the importance, long recognized by England, of maintaining Afghanistan as a friendly buffer state between Russia and India, it is no wonder that the position of affairs is attracting attention.

But the rumors from St. Petersburg are not the only disquieting stories about the land of the Ameer. Advices from India report a growing intimacy between Habibullah and the famous Hadda Mullah, to whom the former some time ago presented, for circulation among his disciples, a set of the publications of his father, Abdur Rahman Khan, the late Ameer. In consequence of this the Mullah has been preaching the duty of loyalty to the Ameer as King of Islam. The Ameer's display of cordiality, it is thought, may not be unconnected with suspicions, openly voiced at Kabul, that Mahmud Ismail, the son of Abdur Rahman's old opponent, Isahak Khan, and sharing his exile at Tashkent, has designs on Afghan Turkestan and Balkh. It is alleged that while the Russian hosts of these refugees have refused to render any assistance in such an enterprise, they will not place direct obstacles in the way. Mahmud Ismail, it is said, has asked Gen. Ghulam Haider Vardak, an old adherent of Shere Ali's, now in refuge at Bokhara, to cooperate, and a similar invitation has been sent to malcontents in Afghanistan and elsewhere.

This perhaps may be the meaning of the rumors from St. Petersburg. The trustworthiness of the story is reported vouched for by a party of hajis returned to Kabul from Mecca and Medina by way of Turkestan, a route prohibited by the late Ameer, but permitted by his successor. Mahmud Ismail is said to have been some time ago collecting a force and only waiting until the passes into Afghanistan became free of snow in order to try his fortunes. If Habibullah shares the belief of many Kabulis that invasion will be attempted, his cordiality towards Hadda Mullah may be explained by a desire to ensure the support of Moslem teachers and their followers in preparing for eventualities. The late Ameer learned however by long experience that the friendship of these fanatics often cost more than it was worth and he was always careful to keep the whole tribe of Mullahs well under control, a matter the importance of which does not seem to have been inspired in his son. Future developments are therefore awaited with interest.

CANNOT WALK ON THREE LEGS.

The question whether a dog can be legally said to walk when he goes upon three legs has just been made the subject of an elaborate decision in an English court. It appears that a certain valuable pointer named Hardwood was purchased by a gentleman named Jacob, residing at Lahore, India, and upon being sent to him from England on the steamer Clan Chisholm, the dog was insured at Lloyd's for £150. The policy specified the dog's route of travel as by rail from Bombay to Lahore and contained a clause stating that the insurance was against all risks, but that "walking at Lahore, Punjab, should be deemed a safe arrival." Shipment in good condition on October 27 was admitted, but upon arrival at Lahore on November 24, a dog was suffering from periwickets of the right hind leg, and it was claimed that by reason of such injury he was unable to walk and was justly depreciated in value, so that £225 damages were claimed.

The defence argued that the dog walked, although unable to use one leg, and payment of the claim was therefore resisted. The construction of the clause in the policy it was said was almost universal in cases of animal insurance and the underwriters claimed that walking meant, with reference to landing, "getting ashore as distinguished from being lung ashore." The dog in question, they said, was capable of moving himself along on his feet, and therefore walked. Plaintiffs claimed that walking meant ordinary efficient walking.

After taking ample time to consider the evidence the learned court decided in favor of the dog. It was held that the dog might be able to walk technically if his eyes were knocked out, but he could not be considered in that event able to walk within the meaning of the policy. If the form of policy did not cover the purpose for which it was designed, that was the defendant's fault. In the opinion of the court the clause meant that the dog must be capable of locomotion in the usual way, voluntarily, upon four legs. In the present case he was wholly unable to use one leg, therefore could not walk, and judgment must be entered for the plaintiff.

NOT A QUESTION OF EXPEDIENCY.

The recent tariff debate in the House of Commons has given an opportunity for the presentation of all shades of public opinion regarding the proper policy of this country in trade matters. The inviolable doctrine of protection for the few at the expense of the many is hard to combat for the simple reason that the voice of the few is loudly raised at such times, while the voice of the many does not so easily find expression. It was the pleasant surprise to find that valiant knight, Sir Richard Cartwright, maintaining the principles of a tariff for revenue purposes in a manner which lacked nothing of his old time forcefulness. It was a complete answer to the argument that if the Laurier administration failed to accede to the

wishes of the people the same fate would befall it as overtook the Mackenzie government in 1878. The question of tariff is not in this sense one of political expediency, but of political principle. In saying this, we do not wish to be understood as saying that a government or a party should rule by carrying out its hobbies rather than by fulfilling the popular desires. The tariff is not a fetish to be worshipped and maintained to the detriment of the country's good. Trade is a practical matter whether it be the trade of a nation or of an individual, and the laws governing it should be settled for the best interests of all, so far as these can be ascertained.

What we do maintain, however, is that the voice of the monopolists should not be mistaken for the will of the people. The consumers of Canada are not found in the lobby of the House of Commons, the manufacturer has a monopoly of the lobby. A government does well, therefore, in making itself sure that the demands of the protectionists are for the good of the people. The protectionist is brainy and his principle is the protection of his own interests regardless of everybody else. He is not, therefore, a safe counsellor.

We hear much of the desire of the people for higher tariff, but we always hear it from some one who has some industry he wishes to protect at the popular expense. Here in the lower provinces we do not find any change in the desire of the people to buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest. The general feeling seems to be that the tariff is reasonable from all standpoints. It affords a reasonable barrier against the destruction of such of our infant industries as are natural and can without too much sacrifice be made profitable; it is not high enough to deliver the consumer to the mercy of the Canadian manufacturer. Some industries are in the interest of the people, some are not, and a wise discrimination is needed to judge between them.

The national sentiment should not be perverted to the national harm by following the suggestion made by people interested that we should raise our tariff barriers as an offset to the American protective tariff. The Laurier Administration has acted wisely and without the sacrifice of any political principle in the enforcement of the Fielding Tariff. It will do well to hasten slowly in the future in any modifications of it.

THE CITY RECORDERSHIP.

The bill introduced in the local legislature by Mr. George Robertson, M. P. P., to vest the appointment of the recorder of the city of St. John in the common council of the city whenever the present incumbent shall cease to occupy the office, is a measure that has long been talked of, but it seems doubtful whether, in view of all the circumstances, it is the very best solution of the problem that can be devised. The question of whether the appointing power should be vested in the city or provincial authorities seems to have been the only point at issue by those who have so far discussed the matter, and if that were the fact the bill introduced by Mr. Robertson might have a very great deal in its favor. The office is one of, for and by the city and it is difficult to see why the people who employ and pay the man should not have the selection of him.

But it is not worth consideration whether the subject should be looked at in a still broader light and the people of the city given a more liberal voice in the choice of the man to fill the office? Why not, in fact, make the position an elective one, instead of an appointive one? The arguments that apply to the appointment instead of election of a judge do not pertain to the recordership, for in this country the incumbent does not hold office in the judicial capacity that would render his election at all a matter of possible prejudice in his decisions. And on the other hand if the office were elective for a term of years there would be the opportunity for a change if the people desired it. The fact that the emoluments of the office are sufficient to attract the best talent would prevent its being reduced to a position of discredit or dishonor, and it might be to the advantage of the city to have the making of a record in the office a matter of value to the incumbent. In those respects it differs from the appointment of a police magistrate and likewise from the appointment of chief of police, which latter could not desirably be made an elective position, although many of the same arguments that favor the city's appointment of its recorder apply equally to the chief of police.

When any change is being made in the general matter by the legislature, however, it is respectfully submitted that a general improvement might as well be effected and with this end in view the idea of making the recordership an elective position is suggested.

A VERY PIE-IOUS CITY.

If you want to live on pie, go to Brockton, Mass. It is the pie centre of North America and yields to none in its ability as to manufacture, quality and consumption. Its population is not as great as that of St. John, but its pie consumption is more than three thousand per day, or exceeding a million a year. If laid in a straight line, edge to edge, the year's production would make a pie bicycle path from Boston to Chicago. Three pie factories alone turn out an average of a thousand pies a day, but the individual manufacturers augment the record. One

boarding house landlady baked 5,005 pies for the delectation of her boarders last year and another proprietress has 2,840 pies to her credit. The latter makes the additional claim that in the ten years she has kept the boarding house not one of her boarders has had a day's sickness from indigestion. Such a proud record seems to be one worth striving after. Her boarders will no doubt erect an appropriate memorial to her piety on her decease. Can any St. John landlady claim an equal distinction?

THE ENGLISH LIBERALS.

The split in the English Liberal party owing to Lord Rosebery's variance with Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is attracting increasing attention and it is felt that if Lord Rosebery maintains his attitude until the next election he will have a very large following through the country in his endeavor to reorganize the party. The difference between the leaders is that Lord Rosebery contends it is impossible to satisfy the Irish demands and would give the first place to the maintenance of the British supremacy, while Sir Henry puts the satisfaction of the Irish demands before anything else and if in office with a majority behind him would introduce a third home rule bill.

So far as Lord Rosebery's following in the House of Commons is concerned, it would probably not exceed on a division more than thirty members, although including such eminent men as Asquith, Grey, Fowler and Haldane. While in the house at present he is in a very hopeless minority, therefore, it is certain that a very large sentiment in the country favors him, and if the constituencies can be persuaded that the Rosebery programme is better than the Campbell-Bannerman one, he would by many, would look brighter than it has in sixteen years past. A new Liberal League has already been formed under Lord Rosebery's presidency, with Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Asquith as vice-presidents. This party will totally disavow allegiance to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. But there is much speculation as to whether at the next election the other sections of the party, including the Gladstonian wing under Sir Wm. Harcourt and John Morley, will not run candidates of their own so as to make the result an overwhelming triumph for the Conservatives. That, however, if it straightened out the Liberal party in the Rosebery line, would even be deemed a step in advance, as it would encourage the Liberals to solidify their party upon practical lines for the future. So far as the Boers are concerned, Lord Rosebery is quite in accord with the policy of the present government, to prosecute the war until the vanquished admit they have had enough, then treat them with generosity. It is not, therefore, so much difference

of policy that confronts the English people in selecting which party to ally themselves with—excluding the Campbell-Bannerman Irish platform—as it is a difference of leaders. The tendency of the Conservatives to support Mr. Chamberlain as successor to Lord Salisbury has already been remarked in these columns and the matter seems to be formulating itself before the people as between Chamberlain and Rosebery. A Liberal party headed by Rosebery, on a platform of sane imperialism and progressive legislation at home, would make a powerful appeal to many present supporters of Lord Salisbury, and a considerable defection of this nature might make Lord Rosebery the dominant factor in English politics. Whether Mr. Chamberlain, when the time comes, may be able to revitalize his party into strength enough for a triumph is the question. Developments in the situation are being closely watched.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The salt crop in Italy is said to be very abundant this year and the surplus in Sardinia alone will be 25,000 tons above the demand for local consumption.

The Montreal Star has discovered that hamburger cheese curries smallpox. Luckily the St. John Board of Trade didn't know of this discovery last fall.

"Everything comes to him who waits," and Nap. Bergeron is waiting for another constituency. The people evidently know him too well in Beauharnois.

The United States are again agitating to make ex-presidents senators for life in order to retain the value of their "ripe experience, great abilities and strong sense of patriotism."

It is stated that Alaska can furnish homesteads of 320 acres each to 200,000 families, and that Alaska has abundant resources to support a population of at least three million people.

Badly cured salt fish is now declared to be a prolific cause of leprosy. What a terrible remorse must scorch the consciences of some of our Nova Scotia friends!

Manitoba will vote on the prohibition referendum on Wednesday. The prohibitionists do not seem very decided as to whether this will "endure" or not. Ontario will take a similar vote on Dec. 4 next.

Mr. Kemp, M. P. for Toronto East, says Canada should get ready to protect herself. Our experience down here is that Mr. Kemp is a protectionist who protects himself by shutting up rival industries—and then makes the public pay dearly for

the operation. The Osekeeg Stamping Factory is a patent example.

A new restaurant in New York is serving meals for a cent each. Now none so poor but may assent to eat.

The newspapers are full of rumors of strikes from labor. There is one sadder story that might be told of the men who are striking for work and cannot get it. Perhaps they, too, would strike work after they had it.

The story of heavy freshets is a pointer to the people of New Brunswick to protect the natural water supply by the conservation of the forests at the headwaters of our rivers. The plan for a forest park is timely.

The new silk hat in England is stated to be very high, with a narrow flat brim, and only becoming to men with thin faces and slim figures. Intending visitors to the coronation will take notice therefore and cultivate thin faces and slim figures.

Our Conservative friends wax funny nowadays over Canada's C. O. D. contingents to Imperial defence. Will some of these would be humorists kindly tell us what sort of contingents Canada provided in the palm days of Conservative rule. Don't all speak at once, boys.

Al higher court than Judge Denison's in Toronto must decide whether an apple barrel has a "face" at both ends. His recent decision holding that either end of the barrel is the face, and enforcing a fine in consequence of violation of the law thus interpreted, has been appealed from.

The Toronto manufacturers have devised a card advising employees to purchase only goods of Canadian manufacture. Would it not be much more delightful if they could devise a card like this: "Buy only the best goods and they will be found to be of Canadian manufacture."

And now Mr. Balfour and Gen. Buller are at it full tilt, spitting one another with ink as they incidentally discuss the mistakes and failures of the Boer war. We thought it was only tin soldiers and toy politicians who were guilty of this conduct. We wouldn't expect any worse of Sam Hughes, M. P., and Gen. Hutton.

That Kentucky girl who is fiddling in votes for her father's nomination to congress, by accompanying him on his stamping tour and rendering musical attractions is creating a demand for herself if not for her dad. She has already received numerous offers of marriage and her father's opponent has resorted to a phonograph accompaniment in order to counteract her attractions.

Ordering Goods by Mail!

Our mail order service is always at your disposal, making it convenient and pleasant for you to do your shopping at the store of your choice.

Don't imagine for a moment that it is at all bothersome to us to fill your orders.

You are our patrons, and as such are entitled to every consideration at our hands.

As we serve you when you come to the store so we endeavor to serve you when you write to us from your home.

Most out-of-town people know the value of our mail order service and hundreds make free use of it, to their profit and comfort.

Our Spring Style and Sample Book of Men's and Boys' Clothing is almost ready for mailing.

Don't fail to write for it.

GREATER OAK HALL,

King Street,
Cor. German.

SCOVIL RBOS. & CO