POOR DOCUMENT

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B. OCTOBER 22, 1902.

no ulterior object in view

MITCHELL

disorder had been most prejudicial to t

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The commission may succeed

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 22, 1902

LAURIER.

The chieftain is at home again. No other public man in Canada ever received such a welcome as that accorded to Sir Wilfrid Laurier when he reached Quebec last Friday evening. Nor was the demostration by any means entirely political. Canada, irrespective of politics, we comed the First Canadian, and the ovation was unparalleled in our history.

Sir Wilfrid comes home to find his prestige immensely increased, for all eyes were upon him while he was in England and on the continent, and there was no Canadian who had not reason to b proud of him, though a narrow few withheld their praise because their poli ics outweighed their patriotism.

He comes to find Canada on the crest of the greatest wave of gereral prosperity in its history-prosperity to which it is freely admitted that he has contributed as did never Canadian before him. What wonder then that the ancient capital last evening presented a spectacle of enthusiasm never before equalled there, or anywhere in the Dominion?

"Irrespective of race, creed or party politics." says The Telegraph's Quebec correspondent in his sprightly account of the homecoming, ' the people turned out as one man to greet the honored gu st, and prove their appreciation of the lustre he has shed upon the name of Canada by his commanding talents, his oplendid public services, and the admirable manner in which he represent d us in Eugland."

It is idle for the Conservative newspapers to assert that the Lib eral party has suffered in the premier's absence. There is too much evidence to the contrary. But if it had suffered and lacked anything to assure continued and more striking success, Sir Wilfrid Laurier is the man to supply it

It is pleasing to be able to aunonnce that the premier's health is good ; that here is no foundation for reports to the contrary, and inat he is ready for work.

ST. JOHN'S INCOME TAX.

me tax as a source of civic reve nue is based rather on its practic fected, it is the part nent. The idea of eivic as underlying it is that the contribution of each dictated by public spirit. So far there should be measured by his ability to pay, rather than on any proper principle only evidence of a demand of protec that 'each should' contribute according to the measure of service which tion from the persons whose private inhe and his property may reasonably expect to receive in re terests would be benefitted. And in their from - the But the chief objection to an income tax is case the demand has arisen from the sugnot so much its being founded upon an entirely erroneous theoretical principle, as restion offered to them that it was it is the unfairness which inevitably results from its being carried in practical good time to move in that direction. execution. The erroneous principle prevents monied men from coming to our beau Every class of people in Canada has tiful city and making it their home. The unfair carrying out of the income assess ments burdens unduly the wage earners who are so important a factor in the oreation of the city's wealth. Let us see the results of the income tax as illustrated been prosperous in the past six years beyond all precedent. There is no sign of in the city's assessment figures for the current year, 1902. For simplicity sake we that waning of prosperity which was foreold by the learned gentlemen who figure five the number taxed on poll only and the numbers assessed on the different in ome values, and the amount raised there from: ur the good times, on the prineple of cycles of depression following egularly in the track of the cycles of

the visit of the Russian Grand Duke to A COMMON SENSE POLICY. Constantinople had any political signifiance, still the world it too familiar with nly a friendly visit and that the

se who are selfishly interested west we can in this Tay

Americans back in their ow tated by considerations of what i our own expense. If we believed that the paid the duty on his ware tariff on all lines of imported from the United States. we have any desire to harm

far as this principle is controlled by a still broader sentiment of imperialism. But The Telegraph believes that the con umer pays the duty, and therefore greater duties should be levied than are ary to provide the revenues for the various public ser-

A national tariff policy should be did tated not by a narrow spirit of anti-Ama policy best suited for the needs of the Canadian people. While no tariff framed tols will ever be perfect. we feel that the -F.elding tariff has proven itself better adapted for the needs of Canada than anything which had previously been attempted in the way of tariff mak-

things as they are.

RUSSIA'S GAME IS DEEPER.

The report of a Russian-Turkish alliance

By means of the Macedonian League of

Bulgaria it is always possible to keep Ma-

cedonia and other portions of Turkey in a

enuine thorn to prod the flesh of the

already anxious Sick Man. In the same

ual turmoil and therefore provide a

lishing a modus vivendi. It is scarcely likely to do more, though all may hop for an adjustment which will obviate ther serious difficulty. But the commission, no matter what i loes, cannot, and will not, alter the prin ciple of government which guara safety and fair play to every man

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Mitchell had much to

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willing to work whether he man or no And Mitchell would have ward convincing the people at large of hi sincerity and wisdom had he made the ing. Before any radical changes are ef preservation of the public peace-ol

lience to the laws of the land-a featur

St. John, N. B., October 22, 1902. Men's Fall Suits.

> Comparisons prove we give you more or better for your money than any other store gives you.

Don't we scour the markets for the best goods and the smartest patterns? Isn't every piece of Cloth that goes into Oak Hall Clothing carefully tested for wear-worth-and color? Don't we keep our eyes upon the makers and see that every stitch measures up to our standard? Don't we give better value for the money than any other clothing store? Don't we sell more clothing than any other store in town? Men know what they want-and they come here for it.

See t h Suits at \$10.00 See the \$8.00 Suits at See the \$15.00 Suits at

Single or Double-Breasted Coat, any cloth; any color There, now; aren't you coming to see em?

Boys' Real Good Clothing.

Good cloth-good wear. Pshaw! Others say the same and advertise suits at similar prices. So they do. But go back of their words and ourscompare cloth, make-up, style. Whose are slighted at every point? Of course -and we shall never do that-it doesn't pay. The largest clothing business in won proyes it.

Two Piece Suits (in Norfolk Jacket, Pleated.) Three Piece Suits,

278	Polls	only		1. Al		· 1. 1	1,900	Income			29.45
and the second second	a second second	and the second second			\$303.80	50	2,000				1,550.00
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A DAY STATE OF STREET,	1,800	**			474.30		Total			\$	58,910.8
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A careful perusal of these figures demonstrate two things quite clearly: • (1) That the income tax does not reach, to anything like the correct extent the incomes of the money makers, the men of large income.

(2) That it bears unfairly and even harsh'y on the wage earners who ar earning less than sufficient to maintain themselves and their families.

Do we quite realize that a civic tax on men earning less than \$300 a year the Balkan States and by demanding the many cases equivalent to taking the bread from their children's mouths? Yet it i payment of the war indemnity fixed by not a matter of dispute that such incomes are no more than sufficient to provide the Berlin Treaty of 1878. the barest necessities of life for a household, and most of the tax payers of St The Sultan, who has worries enough at John are married men with families to maintain.

If the income tax is to be retained in our system of civic assessment, it hooves us for the honor of our city and for our own common humanity to insist that the poll tax and the tax on incomes of \$100 and \$200 be abolished, and no ground in Turkey. demand of any kind made upon that class of our citizens who bear the hardest burden of manual labor with such inadequate monetary return as to make it impossibl for them to contribute directly to the city's treasury. The slight loss of reven can be readily made up by the discovery of larger incomes of more prosperous cit zens. But as a matter of fact the whole principle of civic taxation could be amended with advantage to provide for the abolition of the unfair tax on per sonal inco

MR. TARTE.

'Although no authoritative announcement as to any decision regarding Mr. Tarte was made after yesterday's meeting of the cabinet at Ottawa, the general opinio in the capital is that his resignation is practically certain.

Mr. Tarte's own utterances recently and those generally credited to him-a for instance a remarkable article in his newly acquired Debats-tend strongly to confirm the belief which the Telegraph's Ottawa correspondent says is the co one there-that Mr. Tarte's office will be vacant before many days.

. Our correspondent adds that there is no very keen interest in the matter at Ottawa, where those "in the know" are not disposed to regard the minister of public works as the gigantic figure which he has gradually become in the eyes of all the Tory and some Liberal editors throughout Canada.

There is no doubt that by his unjustifiable course Mr. Tarte has given a mea ure of aid and comfort to the enemy, and, may justly be criticized and sharply sia gave the necessary guarantee regarddropped for that reason; but many have erred in supposing, or pretending to suppose, that his conduct, even if it be held to constitute a capital offence politically, is of sufficient weight to shake the Liberal fabric.

With Mr. Tarte, or without him-with him quiescent, or without him in erup -the party is still the party of progress, firmly entrenched in the good will guaranteeing Turkey's integrity, of which of the people of Canada, the party against which much clumsy and some artful the different European powers were sig-Tory misrepresentation has been unable to make appreciable advance.

Mr. Tarte, it is fair to assume, will either get out, or cease to defy a constitutional precedent. In either case the political enemies of the premier will profit little by him hereafter. He has been talked about great deal because it suited the purpose of all the opposition newspapers to fea tuge him as a very Goliath of discord. They must get them a new issue. The mediocrity of Mr. Borden cannot always be hidden by a hue and cry over Mus

THE SOUTH AFRICAN MARKET.

The Telegraph has already referred to the opportunity for a profitable Canadian trade with South Africa. We were glad to learn that the Allan steamer Ontarian. which sailed from Montreal dast week, had a full cargo of Canadian produce for the Cape. While it is quite true that South Africa has been passing through a period of inflation, so far as food con sumption is concerned, owing to the pres ence of a great army and the unsettled agricultural conditions, yet the normal demand of such produce as Canada supprosperity. The people are satisfied with plies is sufficient to give our producers a splendid market. The transportation dif-ficulty has been bridged over by the gov-

ernment's prompt action in providing a first class steamship service.

lines of the Unkiar Skelessi The value of provisions imported into reaty of 1833 is highly improbable. Rus South Africa in 1898, the year before the sive, does not proceed so war, was £3,367,258, or about one-seventh

in her European intrigues. The of the total imports. Of this amount the of the Russian diplomats is rather most important items in value were buthat of a waiting game entering the thin ter, cheese, flour, canned goods, frozen of the wedge at every opportunity. meats, bacon, hams, condensed milk and

lumber. In many, if not all, of these lines the producers of this country could find a profitable market. There is one problem in the transportation question to be solved before the continuity of the

service, regardless of government aid, can be considered settled. We refer to the way the Bear can annoy and worry the Sublime Porte by threatened uprisings in return cargo. But that is not a problem for the immediate present which need de ter the Canadian shipper from expending

the effort necessary to the taking of the full advantage which this market offers home, is willing to pacify the Russians with any moderate concession and there-fore little by little Russia is gaining for the government subsidy ensures present service. It is moreover probabl

NOTE AND COMMENT.

United Canada rejoices in the safe re

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hat in time a profitable trade may worked up by which the steamers could It is doubtful, however, if Turkey would renew the Unkiar Skelessi Treaty as by in return for our farm produce. lumbe and manufactured goods obtain return uch an act the Black Sea would practicargoes, in part at least, of South African cally become a Russian lake and the Ot-

turn of its beloved Premier.

toman Empire a dependency. In 1833 the position of Turkey was very different from that of today. It was not until 1840, when the Treaty of London was promulgated,

that Turkey was recognized as a European power. Turkey had not recovered in 1830 com the Greek war of independence, in which the latter nation was materially as

sisted by the Franco-British alliance. Menemet Ali, the Khedwe of Egypt, revolted against the Sultan's rule in 1831, and was defeating the Turkish troops in nearly every engagement, so that in 1833 the point.

position of Turkey was so precarious that the Porte was glad to make any concession which would guarantee the integrity of the Empire. By the Unkiar Skelessi Treaty Turkey

sumers who feared that months must promised to permit no foreign warships elapse before supply and demand would to enter the Black Sea, and in return Rusequalize the prices. ing territorial integrity. Peace was not The idea of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's retireestablished in Egypt until 1839, when ment from the premiership seems to be Britain and France interfered and compelled Abdul Medjid to come to terms promulgated most assiduously by the

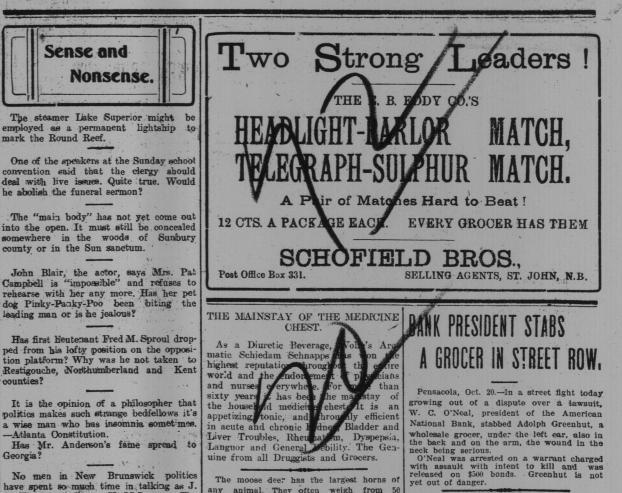
papers to whom the wish is father to the with the Khedive. The treaty of 1840, thought. Sir Wilfrid is guite well enough, we trust, to control the destinies of Canada for another decade.

ate as a

treaty has in any way altered it and it . . . It is not strange to learn from the ins not probable that the powers which signed it and the treaties of Paris and terview with Mitchell, the great strike Berlin would permit the renewal of the leader, that Pierpont Morgan has been Unkiar Skelessi Treaty of 1833, by which trying to settle the strike ever since he came from Europe. The capitalist is Turkey would become a Russian dependency and the Black Sea a Russian Lake. But straws indicate which way the wind of all the misunderstandings which inis blowing, and although it is denied that terfere with the friendship-

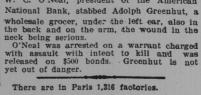
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GREATER OAK HALL, King Street, SCOVIL BROS. & CO.



No men in New Brunswick politics have spent so much time in talking as J. D. Hazen and George V. McInerney. The people, however, look for something more substantial than oratorical fireworks. Deeds are what they want. pounds to 60 pounds. SFM -WEEKLY TELEGRAPH'S PICTURE "FUZZLE

any animal. They often weigh from 50

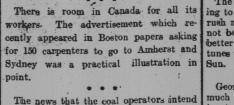


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HERE COMES THE 'SQUIRE." WHERE?



much of his time at the Richibucto meet-ing to telling the people what great things he had done for Kent county when he was its representative at Ottawa. The peo-ple knew. He did nothing, but talk and

There is still no running mate for Fred M. Anderson in the county. Is it not too much to ask the nominee to haul the op-position band wagon all over the county alone. Fred M. will be kicking over the traces if this state continues. He is an ll-used man.

"Life saving apparatus," answered Mr.

Mr. Oleott in a loud aside. "Challenged peremptorily," said the assistant district attorney, and Mr. Bour

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La tora company of any solding -

to reduce the price of coal to a normal the coal begins to move from the mine is reassuring to the con-

Georgia

Cor. Germain.

They were trying to get a jury in the Molineux case in New York on Thursday and were examining talesmen as to their fitness to serve. Nicholas H. Bour, a manu-facturer, was called:

"What do you manufacture?" asked Mr. Osborne.

Bour. "That's just what we need," exclaimed stepped down as the crowd roared at the thought of a life-saver on a murder jury.

Ine thousands of Läberals who, accord-ing to the Tory newspapers, were going to rush madly to Mr. Hazen's standard have not been conspicuous thus far. They know better than to commit their political for-tunes to the keeping of Mr. Hazen and the Sun. The thousands of Läberals who, accord-

George V. McInerney did not devote

to no effect.

