

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

Published every Wednesday and Saturday...  
S. J. McLEAGAN, Manager.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper...  
Notice of Births, Marriages and Deaths is sent for each insertion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

All remittances should be sent by post...  
The following agents are authorized to receive and collect for the Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz.:

AUTHORIZED AGENTS.

Wm. Somerville,  
W. A. Ferris.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 10, 1903.

HE GIVES TWICE WHO GIVES QUICKLY.

Aid is required by the people of Musquash. These were thirty folk, but, in the main, people of small resources. Through no fault of their own they are helpless today among the ruins of their homes.

Look at the facts. Not only did the fire sweep away the homes of these people but in a great measure it robbed them of the present chance to earn a living. That spells dependence, however numerated and unnumbered.

What would you do under such circumstances? A subscription list newly opened at the mayor's office here showed contributions aggregating less than \$100 last evening. Such a call appears to fall away upon a limited number of men. This is not only unfair but it is unworthy of the spirit of St. John.

He gives twice who gives quickly. The way to relieve the situation at Musquash and the neighboring settlements is to relieve it.

The Common Council of St. John might well hold a special meeting, appoint a committee to examine the situation which could be done in brief consultation with a few leading men from the section affected—receive that committee's report and then vote what appeared to be a fair sum under the circumstances, a sum which would be immediately available and there would be doleful effective.

The Telegraph is convinced that public opinion in St. John—scourged by fire as it has been—would quickly approve this action by the aldermen.

It is one thing to gaze idly at a bank of smoke on the horizon. It is quite another to be rootless and without employment through no fault of your own because fire from the forest has devoured the home you built, and reduced your employable like you, to helplessness for some evil weeks at least.

Suppose you speak to your alderman about it. He gives twice who gives quickly. And, truth to tell, he does not miss the gift half as much as the man who de-lays. Moreover, in St. John's case aid to Musquash is not a gift; it is a debt.

OBEBE THE LAW.

It is of importance at this time that the law regarding forest fires, and the punishment of persons who violate it, should be brought emphatically to the attention of every one in this province. For this purpose The Telegraph quotes some pertinent sections from the act "to prevent the destruction of woods, forests and other property by fire."

1. It shall be unlawful for any person to kindle, or cause any fire in, or near, any forest or woodlands between the first day of May and the first day of December in any year, except for the purpose of clearing land, cooking, obtaining necessary warmth or for some necessary industrial purpose; and in case of starting fires for any of the above purposes the obligations and precautions imposed in the following section shall be observed.

2. Every person who shall, between the first day of May and the first day of December make, or start, a fire in the forest or at a distance of less than eighty rods therefrom, or upon any island, shall: First—Select a locality in which there is the smallest quantity of vegetable matter, deadwood, branches, brushwood, dry leaves or resinous trees.

Second—Clear the place in which he is about to light the fire by removing all vegetable matter, dead-trees, branches, etc., from the soil within a radius of five feet from the fire.

Third—Exercise and observe every reasonable care and precaution to prevent such fire from spreading and carefully extinguish the same before quitting the place.

4. Any person who shall throw, or drop, any burning match, ashes of a pipe, lighted cigar, or any other burning substance, or who shall discharge any firearm within any forest or woodlot, or other place

where there is vegetable matter, shall be subject to the penalties imposed by this act, if he negligently omits wholly to extinguish before leaving the spot the fire of such match, etc.

Persons lighting or starting fires shall forfeit damages to the crown or to the owner of the property damaged, in addition to the penalty imposed by the act, and the owner of any lands on which a fire is started shall be considered the offending party and held liable unless he shall prove his innocence.

13. Any person violating the sections of this act shall be liable to a penalty of not less than twenty dollars and not more than \$200 for each and every offence. It is to be remembered also, that the deliberate setting of fires for the purpose of destroying the property of another, is incendiarian and involves heavy punishment under the Criminal Code. It is the duty of fire wards not only to exercise precaution against the spreading of forest fires but to report to the proper authorities any facts which they can ascertain tending to establish the crime of incendiarianism.

At a time when vast damage to timber limits, mills, and dwellings, throughout New Brunswick has been caused by carelessness, and when precious human lives have been sacrificed, it is well that the law relating to this subject should be placed clearly before the public.

And every man who goes to the forest in these days should carry with him a full realization of the grave consequences which may follow any carelessness on his part in regard to fire.

THE WISE COURSE.

Kings County, through its delegates in Hampton on Saturday, took what was not mistakenly the wise course under the circumstances and what, moreover, is the course looking to a Liberal victory in the counties of Kings and Albert, should they be united.

Kings County has gone on record as determined to submit the question of a candidate to the representatives of both counties; it has waived its superior size; it has killed, completely, any suspicion that its intention was to seize the field in advance and put the smaller county to the task of unseating a man already practically in the nomination saddle.

It would have been easy to nominate a man at Hampton on Saturday. In the first place, the parishes were represented fully, and there were present men who might be named and who could well claim the right to carry the Liberal banner in Kings.

What is of prime importance, however, is that both the prospective candidates referred to, and the sons of the county who were in a position to advise from the outside, agreed that in this case the wise thing to do was to refer the question of a candidate to a joint convention of Kings and Albert, always providing they be joined, as is expected, for purposes of representation.

By the passing of the resolution adopted, Kings County, on Saturday, laid the foundation of victory for the united constituency. It is the judgment of Hon. A. S. White, as reference to our report of the convention will show, that Kings County is naturally Liberal by a majority of 2000, and his conviction is that it is 400 rather than 200. Albert County, says Mr. White, is safely Liberal by at least 100. The deduction is plain enough.

There is now before the Liberals of Kings and Albert but one question—the necessity to elect a Liberal in the expected event of the political union of the two counties. They know that success means the selection by the two counties of the man in whose support the electors of both counties will get out and work, early and late.

Kings County, by its wise action on Saturday, has imposed a certain moral duty upon the electors of Albert. It is now made clear that Kings stands fair and free in the matter of a nomination, and that all rumors that the Kings County field and so make it difficult to overlook him hereafter, are unfounded.

These facts being considered, a very satisfactory condition remains. If the counties are united and it thus becomes necessary for a united convention to name a man to carry Albert and Kings, the man who is named will know that he has the people of both counties at his back. That means victory.

It may, perhaps, be said here, that the feeling in Conservative circles is favorable to dropping Mr. Fowler and nominating Doctor Weldon. It is the feeling that, from a Conservative standpoint, Doctor Weldon would be a stronger man in the united constituency than Mr. Fowler. The Fowler contingent will, of course, fight his proposal, but it is very likely that Doctor Weldon will be the man the Liberals will have to fight.

The Kings county convention was expected to make a mistake by its enemies. It not only made no mistake, but it positively laid the foundations for a victory when the question shall be tried out. And it very wisely left the question of a candidate open.

Behind the resolution adopted—the policy affirmed—were Hon. William Pagsley, Hon. H. R. Emmerson, Hon. A. S. White, Mr. G. G. Scovil, M. P. P.; Senator Domville and the delegates of Kings.

As the situation is now, Kings and Albert Counties and the Liberal party stand to win easily by united action.

THE GAMEY CASE.

If the St. John Sun were printed in Toronto its editor would be in contempt of court. There would be no ques-

tion about it. Its own statements would be evidence sufficient to condemn.

The Sun's idea is that the man from Manitoulin is as white as they paint them. The judges say the evidence brought to the bar by this man—Gamey—is disproved by the bulk of the testimony heard—in other words, that he is a perjurer.

The court reviews the evidence. It finds evidence of corrupt intention on Gamey's part from the first. He meant to play both parties and profit by both. Gamey—by the finding—was a political go-between who hoped to "work" both parties to his own profit and who failed to do so. Failing to do so, Mr. R. R. Gamey, of Manitoulin, hit upon the scheme of professing to have been bribed by the Ross government to desert the Whitney party.

The man was evidently led away by Sullivan and hoped to be Minister of Mines. He found that he could not rise to the altitude and exercise the expected patronage, and it therefore became necessary for him to "square himself" with the people who controlled his future. His idea was that the easiest way out of it was to say that he was bribed by Hon. Mr. Stratton. He made certain preparations looking to prove his charges against Hon. Mr. Stratton. The judges must be regarded as men absolutely capable of weighing testimony and regarding the laws of evidence. These judges say that the evidence not only does not convict Hon. Mr. Stratton, but that it disproves the charge of Gamey.

Certain Conservative newspapers print headlines stating that it is a Scotch verdict. It is not a Scotch verdict. It is the plainest statement in the world to the contrary. The judges find that the evidence disproves Gamey's accusations.

It is easy for the St. John Sun, at this distance, to reflect upon the integrity of the commissioners. If the Sun were printed in Toronto we should expect a commentary in an entirely different tone.

The judges look at the evidence as they would in case they had to acquit or convict. They know what legal evidence is. They acquit.

The Fredericton Gleaser raises a point which commands interest in this connection. It says of the Sun's contention that the Gamey charges should not have been referred to a Royal Commission:

When charges were brought against the government of New Brunswick some years ago in reference to a committee of the legislature the Sun declared that they ought to have been referred to a judicial commission. We may, therefore, presume that the Sun's statements in this respect are not the result of any special opinion on the subject of investigations but that it will always take the opposite side of the question of the government of New Brunswick. The Sun's way of trying cases by newspaper and review is the decision of the judges by partisan editors is not likely to become popular.

PARLIAMANTARY TACT.

Under the caption above, the Toronto Globe says editorially:

"Apart altogether from the merits of Mr. Blair's measure for the creation of a Railway Commission, it is exceedingly interesting to watch the skill, tact and success with which he steers his bill through the committee of the House of Commons. Such a task is a thorough-going test of Parliamentary aptitude. Ingenuity in framing the measure in the first place, brevity and lucidity in the explanation of its many provisions, catholicity in the reception of valuable suggestions, irrespective of the side of the House from which they emanate, proposal that distinguishes between a quibble that violates a principle and one that only modifies a detail, and an unflinching good nature which brings over to his support all the legal skill and practical experience the House contains—these and other qualifications must, on a fair view of the proceedings, be credited to the Minister of Railways. Fortunately all this makes not merely for the technical perfection of the measure, but for the acceptability of the system. The Railway Commission will apparently emerge into practical operation a few months hence, having stamped on it the seal of unanimous public approval, and this will greatly strengthen the hands of the commission in dealing with the gigantic corporations that come within its authority."

A CONSERVATIVE ATTACK.

Sir Wilfred Laurier replying to the member for Cardwell, in the House yesterday, said that so far as he was aware of the matter, the Hon. the Minister of Railways, Sir John Boyd, one of the Royal Commissioners in the Gamey case, had no relatives in the civil service. The inquiry will be generally interpreted as forming part of a well defined Conservative plan to question the integrity of Sir John Boyd, as far as it is deemed safe. Possibly, indeed, it is intended to invite the Chancellor to make a martyr of some Conservative critic and so take the edge off the finding in the Gamey case, which leaves the opponents of the Ross government without a leg to stand on.

The attack upon the Chancellor has been bitter. The Mail and Empire of Toronto began it on the morning after the report of the Royal Commission was submitted. While Sir John Boyd never has been a partisan in politics everyone knows he is a Liberal, just as they know that Chief Justice Falconbridge, the other judge acting in the Gamey case, has always been a decided Conservative. The Mail and Empire ignores the existence of Commissioner Falconbridge, seeks to hide the fact that he agreed with Sir John Boyd on every point, and tries to make it appear that Chancellor Boyd prepared the report, is solely responsible for the language used and was actuated by political motives. It holds him up to public notice as Hon. Mr. Stratton's advocate, accuses him of special pleading and says

that a hundred reports carefully prepared by him will not change public opinion—and more of the same.

The effect of this fierce and brutal attack cannot but react against the Ontario opposition. There was in the first place fair ground for debate as to whether the Gamey case should have been taken out of the theatre of the Ontario Legislature, Newspaper argument pro and con, before that question was decided by the highest court in Ontario—the Legislature—was proper. Once the matter was referred to a Royal Commission it is clearly improper to question the motives of the judges acting—both men whose sterling honesty is conceded by all fair-minded critics, and only partisan unfairness would, in attacking such impartial criticism, single out Chancellor Boyd because of the accident of his previously acknowledged political faith.

The Toronto Globe, while it has been the most outspoken opponent of Gamey since his charges were made, by no means overstates the case when it says of the decision and the judges:

It is perhaps a fact that the amplitude with which the evidence was put before the court is not to be envied. It is difficult for the average man, who has not much time to devote to such things, to gain a clear perspective of the case. The evidence, however, is of a high order. The judges' report admirably performs its duty. It is a well written and readable explanation of the mental and psychological conditions in which the judges were placed. We have, in addition to this, their judgment on the evidence. It may be briefly stated as affirming that Mr. Gamey's charges fall to the ground, and the Provincial Secretary is freed unreservedly from the accusations that were made so brazenly against him some ten weeks ago.

In the course of their judgment, as will be seen by reference to the report, the judges, in the measured language that befits the bench, leave the public no doubt as to their estimate of the conduct of Mr. Gamey. The glaring contradictions involved in his sworn statements and a probable explanation of the mental and psychological conditions in which he indulged in the course of his evidence are set forth in a manner that is both interesting and instructive. This passage in the report is well worthy of careful perusal for it supplies the only interpretation of the doings and turnings of this now notorious personage which agrees with all the known facts.

The judges covered much of the ground when they said that any court must have held that the evidence submitted not only failed to prove the charges, but actually disproved them. The friends of the Whitney party seek to confuse the issue. That there was revealed a case of "too-much-Sullivan" is clear. But the judges were hearing the charges of Mr. R. R. Gamey of Manitoulin. The Manitoba Free Press now says of that gentleman:

Equally sweeping is the condemnation, both implied and expressed, of Mr. Gamey, who stands before the public branded indelibly as a liar, a boaster and a conscienceless man. The most corrupt schemes and most despicable and contemptible figures in Canadian public life today. That he will speedily disappear from public life can be assumed; for it is incredible that he should attempt to brazen out the situation by retaining his membership in the House.

Obviously he may try to brazen it out, but it is an attempt which must be short-lived.

MISREPRESENTATION.

The Sun's statement of Saturday, that the Liberal party in Ontario is agitated by the Grand Trunk Pacific Bill, was inaccurate, was absolutely incorrect. It is true that various members present expressed their opinion as regards routes and terminals, but the fact is that all were absolutely in accord as to the general idea. Indeed, a very prominent Liberal, who was present at the meeting, expressed to The Telegraph his regret that the Sun's Ottawa correspondent should have so far misrepresented the feeling of the meeting in question.

What Hon. Mr. Emmerson says in this connection will be accepted as authoritative. Further, one might well quote here the lately expressed opinion of the Moncton Transcript that Mr. McKenna, the Sun's Ottawa correspondent, is utterly untruthful when it comes to matters political. It is strange that the Sun cares to print a line of political news which is absolutely false in tone and even in the matter of assertion. But evidently its belief is that some party purpose may be served and as a consequence it continues to put forth misleading reports from Ottawa.

Such a course is scarcely good newspaper work and scarcely good politics. But, it is the Sun's way.

HON. MR. SIFTON ON CHAMBERLAIN.

Monday's cable quotes a Pall Mall Gazette interview with Hon. Clifford Sifton in which the minister is quoted as saying in regard to Mr. Chamberlain's proposed policy of inter-colonial preferential tariffs, that Canada is not disposed to accord any further preference to Great Britain at present, except by way of goods coming from foreign countries. Apparently the Canadian minister means that where Britain can furnish a certain line of goods for our market, similar goods from the United States or Germany, for instance, might be made to face the disadvantage of a Canadian preference in favor of the British article.

He is quoted further as saying that Canada's policy is one of moderate protection for her own industries. Until he has approved the Pall Mall Gazette interview the language could be regarded, perhaps, as somewhat loose. He says the Conservatives urge the imposition of higher duties, holding that the Canadian tariff permits the entry of British goods at too low a figure—a statement which expresses aptly the position of Mr. Borden and the clique of manufacturers whose opinion he represents.

London, at the moment, is perhaps more interested in Premier Seddon of New Zealand than in Mr. Sifton. The Seddon claim to attention is his announcement that if Hon. Mr. Chamberlain's proposal is defeated, the Colonies will make reciprocal arrangements with foreign countries. If Premier Seddon speaks correctly for New Zealand in this respect he may, perhaps, be re-

CLOTHING.  
Men's and Young Men's.

Look here!  
Don't you give a rap how your clothes look and wear? Or how much they cost? Are you really careless about your clothes? Can you afford to waste money? Taking care of your pocket book and giving you good-looking, good-fitting, good-wearing clothes, has given this business its present large proportions.

See the Suits at \$5.00  
See the Suits at \$8.00  
See the Suits at \$12.00  
See the Suits at \$15.00

Prices range from \$5.00 to \$25.00.  
Any cloth. Every pattern. Made in the usual Oak Hall way. You know what that means—every detail carefully looked after.

Boys' Suits.  
A vital truth that can't be too often told; Here's the best assortment of best Boys' Clothing ever displayed in any St. John store. Every mother should see our new Summer Clothing. We aren't asking you to buy; we're asking you to look. If we can't prove our case then, good-bye.

MAIL ORDERS.  
Do you know we fill orders by mail? And we do it as carefully for you as if you were here to do it yourself. Try us and see if what we say is not true. You can send the goods back if it isn't.

Write for our Sample Book and see some of the values we are showing. Mailed free.

GREATER OAK HALL,  
KING STREET, ST. JOHN.  
SCOVIL BROS. & CO.

Our store will be closed at 1 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday, during the months of July and August.

LOCAL PULP MEN ARE TO CONTEST  
ADDITIONAL DUTY PUT ON BY UNCLE SAM  
New Brunswick pulp manufacturers are protesting against an additional duty of 37 1/2 cents a ton recently placed by the United States government on pulp exported from Canada into the United States.

A meeting was held here Saturday afternoon and it was practically decided to employ counsel to fight the duty before a board of arbitration to meet shortly in New York.

Mr. P. Mooney, of the Miscope mill; Mr. Beveridge, of the Cushing mill; and Ernest R. Vickery, of the Dominion Pulp Company, Chairman, were at the meeting. Ontario does not permit export of any wood cut upon crown lands and Quebec makes 20 cents a cord higher stumpage on wood if it is sent out of the province unmanufactured. This is probably regarded as a movement against the United States and the 37 1/2 cents additional on pulp going from Canada into the United States has been placed on as a retaliatory measure.

New Brunswick, however, does not impose duty on pulp wood going out and the pulp manufacturers here feel that the 37 1/2 cents placed on their pulp by Uncle Sam is not a proper duty and they will contest payment.

All the pulp which the Miscope mill has sent to the United States since this duty has been imposed, has been forwarded under protest of the additional duty.

SENATOR DOMVILLE  
HAS RIBS DISLOCATED.  
Senator James Domville is suffering from two dislocated ribs. As before stated, the senator, while on his way home from Ottawa Friday, traveled by C. P. R. As the train was rounding a sharp curve, Senator Domville was thrown against a seat and injured.

Colonel Domville and Hon. D. C. Fraser occupied the drawing room on the train party. Chairman, were at the meeting. Ontario does not permit export of any wood cut upon crown lands and Quebec makes 20 cents a cord higher stumpage on wood if it is sent out of the province unmanufactured. This is probably regarded as a movement against the United States and the 37 1/2 cents additional on pulp going from Canada into the United States has been placed on as a retaliatory measure.

ELLIS BARTLETT, OF  
WEYMOUTH, FOUND DEAD.  
Digby, N. S., June 5 (Special)—Ellis Bartlett, of Weymouth, was found dead in his bed in his room at Captain Charles Sanders house at Sandy Cove at 6 o'clock last night. He was on a business trip to that village and was not feeling well, so remained in bed yesterday. He was last seen alive at 3 p. m.

An inquest was held before Coroner William Burns, when the jury found that death resulted from natural causes. The deceased was fifty-three years of age, and leaves a widow and seven children in Weymouth. The body was taken across the bay today via steamer Rockland. The deceased was well known throughout this part of the province, having been engaged in the piano and organ business for many years.

Replying to congratulations from the Governor, Sir George White says: "My military career has been built up on the courage and honor of the Goulet Highlanders, and the banner with the yellow stripe in it will ever be to me the most cherished uniform in the British Army."

THE MURCHIES OF  
CALAIS INCORPORATE.  
The James Murchie Sons Company, with the largest amount of capital stock ever paid in under the general Maine incorporation law, \$400,000, on Friday filed a certificate of incorporation at the office of the secretary of state in Augusta. The company is to deal in lumber with a capital stock of \$500,000, par value \$100. The promoters are Charles F. Murchie, New York city; William A. Murchie, James S. Murchie, John G. Murchie, Henry S. Murchie, Calais. John G. Murchie is president.

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