

POOR DOCUMENT

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 11, 1901.

St. John, N. B., Sept. 10, 1901.

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.

ADVERTISING RATES.
Ordinary commercial advertisements making the run of the paper: Each insertion \$1.00 per inch.
Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc., 50 cents for insertion of six lines or less.
Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25 cents for each insertion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Owing to the considerable number of complaints as to the misdirection of letters alleged to contain money remitted to this office we have requested our subscribers and agents who send money for the Telegraph to do so by post office order or registered letter, in which case the remittance will be at our risk.

In remitting by checks or post office orders our persons will please make them payable to the Telegraph Publishing Company.

All letters for the business office of this paper should be addressed to the Telegraph 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 discount 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 whoever takes a paper from the post office, whether directed to him or somebody else, must pay for it.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE.
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 LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.
C. J. McLELLAN, Manager.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS.
The following agents are authorized to receive and collect for the Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz.:
W. A. FERRIS.
Subscribers are asked to pay their subscriptions to the agents when they call.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph
ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 11, 1901.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
As a great number of our subscribers are interested in the Census Guessing Competition, for which prizes were offered to the persons coming nearest to the correct enumeration of the population of the Dominion of Canada, as given out by the Minister of Agriculture from the results of the recent census, we wish to advise the readers of THE TELEGRAPH that no announcement had yet been made by the Minister of Agriculture.

As soon as the Hon. Mr. Fisher has made the official statement showing the results of the Census, the coupons will be sorted out by the Press Publishing Association of Detroit, and the announcement made of the prize winners in the SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH for several issues, so that all may know who the successful competitors were.

This will save our readers and ourselves any trouble of correspondence in regard to the competition.

THE TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING CO.
OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 16.
To Press Publishing Association,
DETROIT.
Official figures are Five Million, Three Hundred and Thirty-eight Thousand, Eight Hundred and Eighty-three, but they are not final.
A. BLUE,
Director of Census.

As soon as final figures can be obtained, the awards will be made.
PRESS PUB. ASS'N.

A PUBLIC WRONG.
The shooting of President McKinley is one of the crimes which are inconceivable to sane people, whose judgment is not clouded by the blind passion of class prejudice and hatred against organized government.

The death of the president could serve no purpose or redress no wrong, real or fancied. The act of violence was therefore instigated either by a morbid desire for notoriety or by the brooding of a monomaniac whose better self had been absorbed in the hatred against society and governmental control.

If the latter be the case it is but another evidence of the unreasoning attitude of a man who blindly feels the pressure of conditions over which the perpetrator has no more control than the life of value to the people. The people of Canada and of the rest of the civilized world will join in fervent prayers for the restoration of health and strength of the man who has certainly been an ornament to the high office in which he had been placed by the will of the people. President McKinley has been a public man whose record is worthy of the highest ideals of the new

world statesmanship. During the term the United States has passed through trying times, and has been brought face to face with new conditions. The president's calm and patient bearing in the face of many difficulties leading up to and during the Spanish-American war raised him to a higher place in the estimation of the outside world than at his accession to office would have seemed possible. He has evoked the admiration which strength of purpose and courage in the execution of his plans must ever compel, even from those whose sympathies may not be enlisted by the policy involved.

The attempted murder of the president is more than a crime against the nation over which he presides, it is an outrage against organized government. If real or fancied wrongs are to lead men to revenge on the national rulers, as has been much in evidence of late, it must result disastrously to the popular peace and safety. Public men and crowned heads will soon be deterred by anarchists from the attempt to understand the popular needs by personal observation. The crime is particularly heinous as being without motive or with a motive so impersonal as to bring suffering upon an innocent individual and productive of a public wrong greater than that which it seeks to avenge.

THE OPPORTUNIST AND HIS OPPORTUNITIES.
Whenever our opposition friends have used up all the bad names they can call an opponent they blast his reputation with the concentrated scorn involved in the term "opportunist." Or at least they think they do, and we must take the will for the deed. All of the Liberal politicians in either federal or provincial politics have at one time or other been so blasted. Alexander Mackenzie, George Brown, Edward Blake, Oliver Mowat, Wilfrid Laurier, W. S. Fielding and Andrew G. Blair have been so denounced in turn. The word opportunist in fact has been used as a bogey man to frighten the naughty Liberals from administration and respect for their men of action. The word opportunist means one who seizes his opportunities, and the evil suggestion that he does so regardless of consistency or principle is rather a rider which has been evolved from the jealousy and envy of his antagonist who is rendered bitter with every fresh success of the man who understands that.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men which taken at the flood Leads on to fortune."

In other words the man of action is the opportunist, for he it is who is content to realize his ideals by natural and successive courses of events, rather than dream his life away in idle speculation after the suddenly unattainable. No one ever accuses the purely speculative critic of being an opportunist, for such an one never seizes an opportunity when it presents itself or indeed knows of its presence until the time for action has passed.

Since 1896 we have been constantly assailed by the opposition press that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the members of his cabinet were mere opportunists, and yet Canada has never taken such strides in every line of commercial and national progress as she has done in the past five years. The adoption of a revenue tariff may be a proof of opportunism, if that term means the inauguration of a practical policy suited to the best needs of national prosperity. The introduction of a British trade preference or the imperial penny postage may be proof positive of defects in political morality, if the highest ideal of statesmanship be the doing nothing policy under which Canada stagnated for so many years. If gerrymandering constituencies to retain power be the type of the highest political ideals in Canada then the Laurier administration has not been worthy of our national aims and aspirations. But if progress and the cementing of the national ties be preferable to the holding of office, then has the government succeeded in its plans and can afford to accept the stigma of being men of action.

We four patriots and opportunists are kindred terms in the mouths of the opposition, and they forget that the people look beyond the name of the thing for which it stands. According to the Conservative standard Canadians will learn to be proud of being called opportunists.

NEEDLESS PARTIALITY.
One cannot help noticing the cheerful way in which our Tory friends take it for granted that all preceding censuses were correct and only this one has been defective. This may be accounted for in large measure by the fact that they had charge of the machinery in 1871, 1881 and 1891, and that it was only on this occasion the incompetent and designing Grits have been entrusted with the work. We wish to remark, however, that the census was just as carefully taken in 1901 as at any preceding decennial period, and the results are just as accurate as they were in other years.

It was never charged against any preceding enumeration that the results were too low. On the contrary, there was ample room for the suspicion that the de jure system had been given very free play both in 1881 and 1891, and that this led to a rather exaggerated result. It is now alleged that in all the provinces except Quebec there has been a skipping of the population, so that the results are below what they should be. In this connection it is worth while remembering that if the showing was inflated in 1881 and then again in 1891 an accurate enumeration in 1901 would, by comparison, appear to be too low. While our Tory

friends are so ready to find fault with the present census they ought to realize that the blame may rest wholly upon themselves, if cause for blame exists.

Opponents of the government have been altogether too ready to condemn the census returns just announced. In fact, long before the figures were given out they had studiously laid the groundwork for a broadside attack, and this very disposition to be hostile led them into making rash and unwarranted statements. For example, without waiting to examine the facts the Conservative press jumped to the conclusion that the Quebec returns had been padded. This contention was, however, disposed of when it was shown that as compared with the results in 1871, 1881 and 1891 our French-Canadian fellow citizens had rather fallen below their normal rate of increase. This discovery came as a shock to the Tory fault-finders, and they have been obliged to recede from the position primarily taken.

Then they fell back on the charge that in Ontario there had been a serious skipping of the population, basing their complaint on the alleged disparity between the municipal and Dominion enumerations respectively. Here again they have been hasty. The Toronto Globe has taken up the matter analytically, and with this gratifying result. While in 17 towns and villages there is a discrepancy amounting to 3,054 persons, in 22 other cities the census figures exceed the municipal enumeration by 8,776 persons. Out of seven cities four fell below the assessors' figures and three went beyond them. This would seem to effectively dispose of the allegation that the census enumeration was in all instances lower than made by municipal officers.

Some of the American papers are making comparisons which are rather encouraging from the Canadian standpoint. The Chicago Record, for example, finds there are seven states on that side of the line in which slower progress has been made than in Canada. The figures are:

State	1890	1900
Maine	681,086	694,406
New Hampshire	376,430	411,588
Vermont	352,422	383,441
Delaware	188,403	184,743
Virginia	1,655,980	1,854,184
Nebraska	1,062,636	1,066,390
Kansas	1,428,108	1,470,495
Total	5,985,275	6,025,400
Increase in ten years		340,124

It will be seen that these results fall far below those achieved during the past ten years in Canada, and while the consolation which such a comparison affords may be of a very poor character, still it cannot be overlooked. We have done just as well in the east as have our neighbors similarly situated, and as for the west our advancement has been relatively as rapid as that which our American friends made at any time in their history. In fact, the man who grows pessimistic over our position as a nation is so without cause.

POLITICAL PROBLEMS.
One of the oddities of Canadian life is seen in the general satisfaction that follows and precedes the deadly party strife at election times. Last November the Canadian people were divided into party camps, and the smaller half of the population was earnestly proclaiming the commercial ruin and national degradation which had resulted from four years of political supremacy of the party elected to power by the other half. That supremacy was maintained by the popular verdict at the polls, and many well meaning people were satisfied that Canada's degradation was complete, her cup of bitterness filled to overflowing. Only a short nine months have elapsed, and the people have been contentedly settling down to the conviction that the majority was correct in its decision. The election excitement has given place to a general satisfaction with the conduct of national affairs as manifested by an increasing prosperity shared in by all classes and conditions of people. Yet, if there was another election tomorrow the imaginary sorrows of the nation would be depicted in words of burning oratory. And the funny thing is that the opposition orators would be in deadly earnest, impelled to speech by a patriotic sense to relieve the nation from fancied wrongs. This is, no doubt, the natural result of "a government of the people, for the people, by the people," but the humor of it all can be enjoyed to the full at a period of national calm, when party strife is lulled into forgetfulness by the want of catch cries and campaign literature. Many Conservatives can to-day admit that the ship of state is sailing along in the right direction with a fair wind and untroubled sea, who, nine months ago, were satisfied that another hour of Pilot Laurier's guidance would land her on the rocks of national ruin.

Party government is indeed a strange thing if a beneficent one. One party is bound to be displeased with the action of the other, and the party leaders are reviled by the opposition in the ratio of their value to the other side. No man has ever been big enough to win the respect of both sides at once until he was dead and buried. Honest Alexander Mackenzie is the name by which Canadians of every party stripe today acknowledge the clean headed administration of the Liberal chief of an earlier day, and in order to appear consistent in this praise of the dead statesman, the average Conservative pretends to the belief that there are two schools of Liberalism, the "old" and the "new." The "old" Liberals still living are, according to this story, all in revolt against the iniquity of the "new" Liberals, who hap-

pen to be those supporting the present administration. In a word, the "good" Liberals are either dumb or blind in the peaceful valley and sunny hillside cemetery lots or are in active revolt against the government. Yet Laurier, Cartwright, Scott and Mills were members of Mackenzie's administration, and to carry this theory out it is necessary to suppose that their associates in the present cabinet must have perverted these four "old" Liberals from the straight and narrow way which all good Liberals travel. Another feature must be borne in mind to enjoy the full humor of our funny political life. In 1878, Mr. Mackenzie was denounced as a man of many political sins. Scandal after scandal was invented in which he posed as the central figure and as fast as Mr. Mackenzie probed these airy nothings with the lance of his honest and convincing uprightness, others arose from the imagination of his traducers to take the place of those exploded.

It would rob our politics of their spice if the Canadian people of all political parties could divest themselves of the idea that all politicians are robbers, but it would invest our party strife with a mantle of charity which would cover all its sins. The strange theory that our greatest men and fortunately for Canada our rulers have been their greatest men, hold not their honor and reputation as dearly as we in humbler stations do, finds altogether too ready an acceptance. Their wives and children wince, no doubt, as ours would, at the slightly veiled insinuations of moral culpability which are bandied so freely in the heat of party strife. Politicians are men to whom their good name means as much as does our reputation to anyone of ourselves.

The wonder is that men will consent to devote themselves to public duties when the pathway is beset with thorns of public suspicion and contumely as it is in Canada. It is certainly not for what they make, for there is probably not a man prominent in public life today on either side of politics who would not be better off financially if he had never seen politics. Someday we will be big enough as a people to be beyond the petty accusations and mean insinuations with which we all seek to drive the brainiest men from public life, and be content to discuss measures on their merits. Let us hope the day is even now dawning.

AN EMPTY BOAST.
It is not necessary to wholly condemn the so-called national policy inaugurated by our Tory friends in 1879 in order to take exception to some of the sweeping claims which have been made, and are being made, in its behalf. We can never stultify our judgment by admitting that protection is anything else than a huge economic blunder; and yet we can easily understand how it came to be such an attractive policy during the extremely hard times which accompanied the regime of Hon. Alexander Mackenzie. The one thing which gave even a shadow of defence for the high tariff adopted in 1879 was the contingency of the United States and the selfish course pursued by that country toward Canada.

In operation the national policy utterly failed to achieve the results which its advocates predicted. For example, Sir Leonard Tilley, who was the author and developer of that measure, declared that his object was to produce a balance of trade in our favor. He argued that protection had built up the United States by making importation costly and the production of a surplus at home for export easy; and what it had done for our neighbors he held it would certainly do for us. Sir Leonard was mistaken. He was sincere; but his assumption was unsound. Instead of creating a balance in our favor, the excess of imports over exports ran up higher and higher, until at the end of eighteen years it reached the colossal figure of \$275,000,000. It has only been since 1896 that the account has stood considerably in our favor.

Nor have the other claims advanced in support of protection been sustained by experience. Quite recently the chief Tory organ at Toronto set out the contention in defence of the Conservative policy that it had built up great manufacturing centres, had extended trade, had found new markets and had in a general sense made the country what it is today. This boast, so glibly made, we regret to say becomes almost meaningless when measured by the plain standard of the official trade returns. Between 1868 and 1878 the aggregate trade of Canada increased by 81 per cent; whereas between 1878 and 1896 the increase was but 28 per cent. Seven per cent is not much to boast about. It was not what could be called rapid growth, and its significance wholly disappears in the face of the fact that since 1896 the increase in our foreign trade has amounted to 68 per cent.

What effect did the national policy have in the way of enlarging our markets? The figures are available to everybody, and they show that whereas our exports to Great Britain increased \$29,000,000 between 1878 and 1896, they have advanced by \$20,000,000 since that period; that whereas Canadian exports to the United States grew by \$19,000,000 during the 18 years ending 1896, they have grown by \$28,000,000 between 1896 and 1900. Precisely the same story is true with respect to our exports to France and Germany; and, going further, it would be impossible to find either a new market which was discovered for Canadian products during the national policy period or a market, outside of Great Britain and the United States, in which we did not practically lose trade.

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Here They Are!

Not to keep the men and youth of St. John and surrounding country in suspense any longer we announce today first complete showing of the Fall Suits and Overcoats.

They are nearer than ever to the best custom tailored garments and further away than ever from the higher prices ruling in other stores.

The Young Men's Suits and Overcoats were never so nobly as they are here today. We have planned to have a greater following of young men than ever by putting all the style possible into the fabric and making, while holding steadfastly to our fixed standard of selling clothing 25 per cent. under any other store in this city.

Ready for the Boys, Too.

We announced our readiness for the boys three weeks ago, and the selling has been enormous for so early in the season. We intend that every boy's suit or overcoat which we sell this fall will make us a permanent friend and customer.

The greatest care has been bestowed on the fabrics—the garments have been shaped so as to make manly little fellows look more manly—the sewing and finishing have been watched with the most jealous care, and we've made the prices so little compared with other stores that you'll quickly conclude that there's only one place to buy Boys' Clothing, and that's at Oak Hall.

Out-of-Town Customers.

Our Fall Style and Sample Book is yet in the hands of the printer, but we have been promised delivery of same in a few days. In the meantime send us your name and we will forward book when ready.

GREATER OAK HALL,

King Street, Cor. Germain.

SCOVIL BROS. & CO.,

St. John, N. B.

Wool taken in Exchange for Goods.

want threadbare, and we should be without any excuse for taking it up at this time if the recent speech of the premier at Toronto in relation to the progress of Canadian trade had not provoked an outburst of balderdash from the Conservative press in laudation of the national policy. It cannot be amiss to let the cold light of history fall upon the claims of our Tory friends, since it is in that way the truth is best shown. That light cannot leave any doubt in the unprejudiced mind as to the failure of the Conservative trade policy to accomplish what its projectors looked for, or what its defenders now rather impudently allege was accomplished by it.

THE DISREGARD OF LAW.
We trust it is in no spirit of national pharisaism that we refer to the disregard of law which is becoming altogether too common in the United States. Day by day the despatches tell of the lynching of colored men in the Southern States, of the indiscriminate slaughter of Chinese or Italians, Poles or Hungarians against whom the popular prejudice has been excited, and upon whom the popular wrath falls like the gentle dew from heaven covering the just and unjust in equal measure, only in a manner so terrible as to perhaps render the comparison out of place in such connection. The mob and the people seem so easily to become interchangeable terms with our neighbors in the republic, that the natural danger seems to be that pointed out so many years ago by the great French writer, de Toqueville, in his "Democracy in America," namely that the personal mob may ultimately assume that it is the sovereign people, and personal liberties be sacrificed to the blind passion of popular hysteria.

The terrible news of the attempted assassination of President McKinley is a case in point. The anarchist, like the Southern lyncher, decides that each man is a law unto himself, and refusing to leave to the established forms of justice the right to punish public and private wrongs, assumes the role of avenger. In his blind passion he makes responsible for his injuries the class instead of the individual, and determines to have a life for a life. Hatred of wrong and of the injustice which even under the best forms of government must ever be felt by individuals in our complicated system of living, blinds him to a clear discernment of the greater wrong which in his blind fury he commits by assuming the power of punishment.

We have ever held that the time test of the highest civilization is the willingness of the people to depend upon the forms of justice which they in their sovereign right have established for the

protection of life and property. There is a growing tendency in the neighboring republic for the individual to usurp the rights of justice, which inevitably means that justice deteriorates into revenge, and unfortunately too often revenge on innocent persons. We in Canada can find much to admire and emulate in our neighbors to the south, but for the peace of our people it is to be hoped that we these reckless and riotous outrages committed in the name of justice.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.
And still the unusual drought continues. Tolstoi's triumphant journey to Sebastopol must make the Czar envious. The Czar if freed from police protection receives bombs while Tolstoi gets bouquets.

The Nova Scotia general elections take place October 2. Premier Murray might have chosen November 7 as a pleasant anniversary upon which to repeat last year's Liberal triumph.

The Telegraph has been presented with a sample of white silk spun from spruce pulp wood. May we look forward to shipping our spruce in the form of silk manufactures in another decade?

President McKinley is the third president of the United States to be shot down by the assassin. We trust that his wounds may not prove fatal, as was unfortunately the case with Presidents Lincoln and Garfield.

Blood is thicker than water. The news of the shooting of President McKinley was heard with as much regret in Canada as though no 49th parallel of demarcation separated the national sympathies of the two peoples.

Bergeon, ex-M. P. for Beauharnois, still continues to hold political picnics. This is another instance of "the ruling passion strong in death." Bergeon must have his Hansard and annual political picnic even if he can no longer represent a constituency.

The Grits must be clever people according to their political opponents. They are accused of stealing Conservative policies wholesale and passing them off as their own. A party that can assimilate all the good features of its opponents should be worthy of a permanent lease of power.

Mr. T. McMullen, ex-M. P. for Colchester, N. S., refused to run in the Conservative interests, but was quite willing to take the seat if the compromise proposed by the Liberals of the county was accepted. Mr. T. McMullen, who has represented the constituency for four

years, has little sympathy with the would-be leaders of the Conservative party. Colchester may be counted upon to return two Liberals instead of one.

Mr. Clouston, general manager of the Bank of Montreal, who has just returned from Vancouver, says he "did not find a discontented man in the Northwest." The only grumblers in the east so far as we are aware are a few discontented Tory politicians out of a job by the people's mandate.

Mr. Whitney, the leader of the local opposition in Ontario, has a platform with quite as many planks as that framed for the local opposition in New Brunswick by the Moncton convention. We trust the Ontario platform will not be abandoned so rapidly and so completely as the Moncton convention platform has been by the local opposition in this province.

Although the Tories of Nova Scotia have erected a variegated platform yet they are still leaderless. It has not been decided whether Wilcox, Tanner or Statist shall lead. If they could only persuade Holmes, Cahan and McKay to accept nominations in some of the constituencies they could make a choice from five ex-leaders.

Mayor Proulx, of Montreal, extended the exclusive list of persons to be invited to the Duke of York's reception from 800 to 3,000. The civic committee have gone one sensible step further and there will be no restrictions. Any reputable citizen who desires may attend the reception. Here in St. John we started out with this sensible idea and so saved our city from appearing in a false and ridiculous position in the matter.

Poultry and Pet Stock Show.
The meeting of the New Brunswick Poultry, Kennel and Pet Stock Association Monday evening, was exceptionally well attended and much business was done. Rules and regulations for the association's coming show were drawn up. It was decided that a local class in all breeds would be provided, so that dogs owned in the maritime provinces will not be compelled to compete with possible crack-jacks from the United States or elsewhere. This gives the local fanciers an opportunity of finding out just where the best dogs in this country are. Local dogs will, however, have a chance of competing with the foreigners in the open classes, so that it will then be known how local dogs compare with those in other places.

Another feature of the show will be the junior puppy class, open to all pups up to six months. This class was provided to give the fanciers opportunity of exhibiting the youngsters, which are always so much admired by the ladies and children. The secretary, Thomas McCulloch, is prepared to furnish further information to interested persons. His office is 42 Carleton street. A nice premium list is now being arranged, showing classes and prizes, and will be ready for distribution about October 15th.