

Spring Clothing for Men.

Not the cheap, to-be-avoided kinds, but strictly reliable, up-to-date, finely made clothing direct from the foremost makers of the land—garments which we willingly recommend and guarantee, every one of which will give you the best satisfaction. This is the kind of clothing we sell, and because we sell it at very low prices our business has grown immensely. An inspection will satisfy you that we can save you money on every item bought here; that the goods are up-to-date, and if your purchases are not satisfactory you will always find us ready to refund your money without any argument.

At \$5 and \$6, MEN'S SACK SUITS, of stylish cut and popular fabrics in tweeds of fancy checks and plaids and serges in blues and blacks.

At \$8, MEN'S WORTHY SUITS, newest patterns and effects in mixed tweeds, also plain blue and black worsteds and serges, the proper cut in coats, splendidly tailored, perfect fitting, thoroughly guaranteed. Suits such as elsewhere would cost you all of \$10.00, marked here for \$8.00.

At \$10, MEN'S STYLISH SPRING SUITS, 4 button sack style and cutaway. Fabrics, linings, fit and finish the equal of anything obtainable elsewhere at \$12.00.

At \$12, MEN'S VERY SWELL SPRING SUITS in the favorite sack styles, and with every touch and turn of custom made suits. Fancy tweeds, all-wool serges and worsteds. Hundreds to choose from, and every size. The price, \$12.00.

Write for our Spring Style and Sample Book of Men's and Boys' Clothing.

GREATER OAK HALL,

King Street, Scovil Bros. & Co., ST. JOHN, N. B.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH is an eight-page paper published every Wednesday and Saturday at 11.00 a year in advance, by the Telegraph Publishing Company of St. John, a company incorporated by act of the legislature of New Brunswick; Thomas Dunsmuir, Business Manager; James Hannay, Editor.

ADVERTISING RATES. Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper—Each insertion \$1.00 per inch.

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 to request our subscribers and agents to send money by the post office order or registered letter, in which case the remittance will be at our risk.

FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS. Without exception names of no new subscribers will be inserted until the money is received.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS. 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.

MR. T. W. RAINSFORD, Travelling Agent for the Daily and Weekly Telegraph is now in Northumberland County. Subscribers are asked to pay their subscription to him when he calls.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 12, 1900.

A BOLD AND FIRM STAND.

In revising the freight rates on coal oil the government has given a most striking and unprejudiced proof of its independent attitude toward the two large railway corporations in Canada, as well as its determination to check the aggressions in this country of the Standard Oil Company.

The people of Canada will see in this act a signal proof of the fearless disposition of the government to protect popular interests. It is under no obligation to any of the powerful corporations referred to, and does not propose to permit them to bring money from the people of Canada by any form of improper combination which they may devise.

The Standard Oil octopus is getting six cents a gallon extra for oil out of the Canadian people, thanks to the intervention of Mr. Fielding. Big trusts can secure anything they want at Ottawa, and the Standard Oil has only to ask and pay in order to receive.

A MERITED REBUKE.

The following criticism of Sir Charles Tupper's speech at Quebec, taken from Toronto Saturday Night, will be regarded by impartial minds as a well merited rebuke to that erratic statesman: "After tearing loyalty to letters and wrapping himself up in the British flag, hurrying himself into space as a loyalist meteor, and claiming to have been the father of Confederation, and the grandfather of our military system, and the mother-in-law of everything that could be put into a loyalty procession, Sir Charles Tupper is suddenly missed from the front of the outfit, which was so recently beating toms-toms, waving flags, pounding drums, lighting bonfires, blowing bugles, and screaming for more soldiers and more money and more war and more blood, and God save us from such another sight."

is discovered in the adjoining province playing to a different audience and making speeches which are remarkable not only for their untimely and disloyal spirit, but for the inaccuracies for which he, as an Imperial Federationist and British Empire Leaguer, must be held strictly responsible. So many years he served in the cause which he now denounces without sparing either language or truth, that he must be held as either an actor who is more anxious to exhibit his versatility than his virtue, or else as a politician who is absolutely unscrupulous either as to fact or theory, and, like the burlesquer who is described in the cartoon, anxious to produce any sort of a play suited to any sort of an audience. This, of course, is a role which Sir Charles has a right as a citizen of a free country to play, but Canadians who, occasionally, are willing to be entertained by harlequins, fakirs and curtain-climbers in the theatres, are not quite dense or reckless enough to choose their political leaders from amongst the performers of a political phylaxus.

A DISCREDITABLE DOUBLE GAME.

A very curious double game is just now being played by the Conservatives. In Ontario, the Mail and Empire is busy from day to day in denouncing the Liberals for their alleged hostility to British interests. It has declared more than a score of times that the government is opposing a national preference in trade between Canada and England because that policy is "too British." Of course the government is not opposing such a policy, but is decidedly favorable to it. It would not, however, accord with the Ontario end of the game to make such an admission; so the assertion is made with great persistence that the government, at the instigation of Mr. Tarte, is hostile to imperial plans—that it hates Sir Charles Tupper because he is such an ardent imperialist, and so on. To all this is joined the further charge that the Liberals are merely waiting until the elections are out of the way that they may then throw away the preference now given to England and adopt commercial union with the United States.

To relieve these foregoing statements of the case from every element of possible doubt it is only necessary to take up the Mail and Empire of Saturday last. Under the heading: "Too British for Ottawa," that organ says:

"The Ottawa government and its majority voted in a solid body against Sir Charles Tupper's proposal for a mutual preference—a preference by Canada for Great Britain, and a preference by Great Britain for Canada. This is the first time that the 'new Liberalism' since it has been in office has come out squarely on the subject."

"No minister gave his reasons for his opposition to the British policy except Sir Richard, who hinted broadly at unrestricted reciprocity."

"Why should Mr. Laurier desire to explain the right to abandon the British discount now given in the tariff? The explanation is to be found in the Washington negotiations, that are still unfinished. The members of this government, who have so often said one thing when meaning another, are only retaining the British tariff discount today as a bluff. Once they get through an election successfully they can go on with their doling at Washington, they will withdraw the discount, and they can give us unrestricted reciprocity up to the hilt."

So much for the Ontario end of the play. In Quebec all this ally talk about hostility to England, and an inclination toward Washington, is abandoned. In that province the basis of attack is Sir Wilfrid Laurier's imperialism, his friendly attitude to England and his alleged determination to plunge the country into heavy expenditures in order to further his imperial aspirations. There the Conservatives are carrying on a desperate campaign against Sir Wilfrid along these lines. Mr. Chauvin, the Conservative M. P. for Terrebonne, has put the case in these words:

"What advantage have we had, in what way has French influence increased since we have had as prime minister a French Canadian named Laurier? On the contrary, do we not see clamors rising on every side? It is pretended that these cries of hatred come from Conservatives, but that is false. They come from the same individuals who, under the guidance of Wallace and McCarthy, made the Canadian Liberals in 1880 to 1885, the Conservatives guilty of wishing to restore their rights to the Catholics of Manitoba. I have decided to struggle in parliament against imperialism, against imperial federation, military or political, just as I am opposed to annexation. To the English or American imperialist cry 'I reply, 'Before all, let us be Canadians!'"

Hon. G. A. Noyes, who was a member of the late Tullien government in Quebec, and a leading writer in the Conservative press, asks:

"What is this imperialism which they are trying to fasten upon us and which I intend to oppose? It is the obligation to participate in the wars of the Empire, without consulting our parliament, without the election of the country pronouncing on this new policy; it is the effacement of our self government; that is the imperialism into which the Bordens, the Charbonnais and the Hattens are throwing us."

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The statement recently made by an American statesman that the people of the United States were determined to maintain the Monroe doctrine, but that they must be prepared to fight for it if attracting a considerable amount of attention in Europe. The Monroe doctrine has never been precisely defined, but in a general way it means that the United States will not permit any European nation to acquire new possessions in America. The fact that its limitations are somewhat indefinite makes it the more truculent in its operation for a boundary that is not strictly drawn may be extended far beyond what any principle would warrant. No doubt the application of the Monroe doctrine will be extended gradually as the United States increases in military and naval strength, for the doctrine itself is based on no particular except to that dislike of monarchies which is one of the cardinal principles of the American people. The Monroe doctrine might therefore be utilized not only to prevent any European nation acquiring territory in America, but to compel a European nation to give up its American territory which it had possessed for centuries.

With the exception of Great Britain, no European nation has large possessions in America. Spain has no longer any territory in that new world which was once all her own. France has the colony of Cayenne in South America, and a few small islands in the West Indies. The Dutch have a portion of Guiana in South America and one or two islands. Denmark has St. Thomas, and Sweden has half of an island. There are, however, several nations that would like to possess territory in America. The Germans have for some years been taking an interest in Brazil and large numbers of Germans have settled in that country. It is very unlikely that they would like to possess any portion of Brazil in the United States, under the terms of the Monroe doctrine, would be bound to regard it as an unfriendly act and a cause of war. If the government of Denmark sold St. Thomas to Germany the same result would follow. If we accept the interpretation of the Monroe doctrine which commonly prevails in the United States, strange to say, the government of the United States, while undertaking this to control the whole American continent, north and south, and the islands adjacent, does not hesitate to make conquests in Asia and to acquire the Philippine Islands. American public men do not seem to see clearly the inconsistency of their position in this regard, for if the Monroe doctrine is good law for America, it ought to debar the United States from acquiring territories in other parts of the world. Clearly in this case the United States are making might right, and therefore their Monroe doctrine is liable to be questioned at inequitable and unjust applications.

Germany is probably the first European power that will refuse to recognize the Monroe doctrine and there is little doubt that the recent increase in the navy of that nation, which was generally supposed to be aimed at Great Britain, is really aimed at the United States. Germany, land hungry, longs for territory in South America, and only force will suffice to prevent German aspirations in this regard being carried out.

THE BRITISH ADVANCE.

General Roberts having got his forces well in hand has been advancing rapidly during the past few days and compelling the Boers to retreat. Having now to operate on both flanks of the enemy, he has been able to compel them to retire before him without bringing on a general engagement or suffering any serious loss. In this case the largeness of his force means economy of life, for there will be no hard fought engagements in the open while the overwhelming forces of the Boers are moving on like a great stream of water, and grand as it is, the question of transport can be solved, and it is to be presumed that it has been solved, there is a superior force, there is nothing that can save it except loss of mobility on the part of the Boers, and that is not well fortified enough to stand a siege. But the tendency of a retreating army is to disintegrate, and the best troops in the world cannot preserve their morale when retreating. We have two very notable instances of this in the history of the British army in Sir John Moore's retreat to Corunna, and Wellington's retreat from Burgos. Even the application of an iron discipline and the most severe of military punishments failed to secure the cohesion of the armies, and that in the best drilled force in Europe. How much more demoralizing must this forced retreat be to the Boers who are not regular soldiers and who are more interested in the preservation of their farms and crops than in the incidents of war.

The only question now is where will the Boers make a stand? Not at Johannesburg certainly, which is not well fortified and therefore not in a position to stand a siege. It is even doubted if the Boers will defend Pretoria, although that place has been fortified on an elaborate scale and is well supplied with arms and ammunition. Beyond that there is the mountain district in which it is said the Boers intend to take shelter, but we look for no such outcome of the contest. Pretoria is now the only Boer stronghold and if Pretoria is not defended the Boers can do nothing else but surrender.

AN ANNEXATIONIST PREMIER.

There seems to be no doubt that Mr. Bond, the present premier of Newfoundland, in going to the country will run on a platform of annexation to the United States. While Mr. Moore, his opponent in the contest for the premiership, is the leader of the opposition, the American

union with Canada. This will be the first time in the history of any of the British colonies in which annexation to the United States has been taken up by the leader of a party as a policy. In times past we have had in Canada men who favored annexation and the Tory annexation manifesto of 1810 is a case in point; but these disgruntled Tories did not venture to go to the country on that issue and if they had they would have been routed horse, foot, and artillery. In this province we can only recall one instance of a politician advocating annexation, and in this instance the advocacy was after and not prior to the election. In 1868 Mr. John W. Cudlip, one of the members for St. John, moved a resolution in the House of Assembly in favor of the dissolution of the union with Canada and the annexation of New Brunswick to the United States. As soon as Mr. Cudlip began to read his resolution the Hon. A. R. Wetmore, who was then attorney general, intercepted and Mr. Cudlip fled from the House and made his way back to St. John. His duties as a legislator were ended. As Mr. Cudlip's resolution was not recorded no trace of it can be found in the journals of the House. Mr. Cudlip, like another well known annexationist, Mr. George Travis, became a Canadian. The Cudlip episode was treated as a joke and did not even cause a ripple on the surface of the political sea, but the advocacy of annexation by Mr. Bond is a more serious matter. The people of Newfoundland have been carefully educated by some of their politicians into the belief that Canada wants to rob them, and they have been favored by the United States, which is always ready to weaken the ties between a British colony and the mother country. There is so much ignorance and prejudice in Newfoundland that it would be rash to predict what might be the result of an appeal to them on the part of a popular leader. A good deal would depend on the manner in which the campaign of the Loyalists was conducted.

Of course a vote in favor of annexation by the people of Newfoundland would be futile, because Canada would never consent to that island becoming a part of the United States and Canada is potent enough in the councils of the Empire to have her way in any matter directly affecting her interests. But such a vote would be a most unpleasant episode in the history of the colony and the people of Canada, who are so loyal, would always look with averted eyes on their tainted sister, whose good name has been lost to gratify the ambition of an unscrupulous politician. It may be said that steps ought to be taken to prevent Mr. Bond running such a campaign as is contemplated, but there are difficulties in the way of such a course. The governor might dismiss his ministers and refuse to allow an "unpleasant episode" to control the public funds, but retaining a veto power in view the dismemberment of the Empire, but even this would create an unpleasant crisis and might do more harm than good.

The people of Newfoundland made the mistake of their lives when they refused to enter the confederation in 1867. They were led to take this course by the influence of the English business men who were doing the fishing and trading on the island and who were afraid that confederation would break up their truck system, under which the fishermen are better than slaves. Since then Newfoundland has had a great deal of bad luck and has been generally unprosperous. It has suffered from the interference of the French with the settlement of its west shore, a grievance of long standing which grows no better as the years roll on. If Newfoundland had been in the confederation this matter would have been settled long ago, for it is intolerable that a British colony should be hampered in its growth by a treaty made nearly two centuries ago. The contest in Newfoundland will be watched with interest by the people of Canada, now that its issues have been clearly defined.

AN INTERESTING ANALOGY.

Major E. S. Valentine has pointed out in the Fortnightly Review some very interesting analogies between the present war in South Africa and the civil war in the United States. He opens with this quotation:

"The object of the present war differs from those in which nations are usually engaged mainly in this that the purpose of ordinary war is to conquer a peace and make a treaty on advantageous terms. In this contest it has become necessary to crush a population sufficiently numerous, intelligent, and warlike, to constitute a nation. We have not only to defeat their arms and organized forces in the field, but to display such an overwhelming strength as will convince all our antagonists of the utter impossibility of resistance. Our later reverses have not this course imperative. Our foreign relations also imperatively demand that the military action of the government should be prompt and irresistible."

The major observes that these words sound as though they had been spoken yesterday in the British House of Commons, and yet they were written on 4th August, 1861, by General McClellan to President Lincoln.

When the rebellion broke out, many people in the north supposed that it would be quickly suppressed. Secretary Seward put in the time necessary at 90 days, and Horace Greeley gave the rebels "six weeks to capitulate." "On to Richmond" was the cry, until the Bull Run disaster set them back. They realized that their task was to be more difficult than they had supposed, that they had begun it without sufficient preparation, and they learned at the same time that their defeat had been heard of with pleasure by the European states. The American

government had not made itself loved abroad. It was looked upon as an ambitious and grasping power, and its humiliation was regarded as a proper punishment for its haughty spirit. This experience is practically what England has encountered in the current struggle.

In many other respects Major Valentine shows that the task of United States generals resembled that of which is now before those of England. The Confederate soldiers were like the Boers, horsemen and riflemen by natural training. They were used to poor and scanty food, and could subsist without pay. They were fighting on their own ground, in country which they knew without the aid of maps, and where the inhabitants of their own race sympathized and aided them, while the subject blacks were generally disposed to assist the invaders. They were less intelligent and disciplined than the northern troops, but they were fighting by their own homes and in a climate and under conditions to which they were inured, but which were strange and noxious to their foe. As the numbers of the Confederate army were exaggerated by the people of the north, so Major Valentine observes, the English appear to have overestimated the size of the Boer armies. To all this may be added the interests of the blacks, in both cases the natives of Africa, which are involved in the ultimate issue.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Sir Charles Tupper is lecturing on "The Past, Present and Future of Canada." Inasmuch as he has frequently told us that he himself is the history of Canada, it may be assumed that this lecture is largely an autobiography. And yet it must be admitted that reminiscences have their place.

Conservative journals find it convenient to talk much about Mr. Tarte being in Paris and be silent respecting other matters of really national importance. It is a sheer waste of time to look in Tory papers for facts relating to the marvellous growth of our trade, the business of the banks and the inflow of population. These things are ignored.

The Toronto Globe aptly observes: "That Sir Charles Tupper should protest (in Quebec) against the cost of Imperialism; or, in fact, against the cost of anything, must seem strange to the present generation of Canadian politicians. It is merely the exigencies of the campaign or a manifestation of the reforming influence of a sojourn in opposition?"

The Sun professes to have some anxiety as to what the government will do for the relatives and dependants of the Canadians who have fallen in South Africa. "It need not worry about the matter," we should show what the government proposes to do, but we have every confidence they will act with justice and liberality. More could not be asked.

"The ministers at Ottawa did not rise and sing the National Anthem after they had voted against a British preference for Canada. 'Yankee Doodle' would have been more appropriate."—(Mail and Empire.)

They did not vote against a British preference for Canada. They simply voted against Sir Charles Tupper's motion in favor of Canada withdrawing her preference to England until England made a corresponding concession to Canada. Liberals are not opposed to Canada being given a preference in England.

do to, but we have every confidence they will act with justice and liberality. More could not be asked.

"The ministers at Ottawa did not rise and sing the National Anthem after they had voted against a British preference for Canada. 'Yankee Doodle' would have been more appropriate."—(Mail and Empire.)

They did not vote against a British preference for Canada. They simply voted against Sir Charles Tupper's motion in favor of Canada withdrawing her preference to England until England made a corresponding concession to Canada. Liberals are not opposed to Canada being given a preference in England.

It looks now as if the Ottawa fire relief fund would reach a million of dollars, a living proof of the boundless charity of the world and the readiness of people to respond to any cry of suffering. Such displays of generosity are only possible in the nineteenth century.

The Ottawa and Hull authorities are still struggling with the question of lumber piles. It is a pity that they cannot possess themselves of the idea that the great fire of April 26 was not caused by lumber piles but by shingled roofs. The people of Ottawa have not learned the advantages of a gravel roof on which a man can stand during a fire and protect his property.

It is understood that Mr. Sifton has been much benefited by the treatment he has received from ear specialists in Vienna. His friends certainly hope that he himself is the history of Canada, it may be assumed that this lecture is largely an autobiography. And yet it must be admitted that reminiscences have their place.

Conservative journals find it convenient to talk much about Mr. Tarte being in Paris and be silent respecting other matters of really national importance. It is a sheer waste of time to look in Tory papers for facts relating to the marvellous growth of our trade, the business of the banks and the inflow of population. These things are ignored.

The Toronto Globe aptly observes: "That Sir Charles Tupper should protest (in Quebec) against the cost of Imperialism; or, in fact, against the cost of anything, must seem strange to the present generation of Canadian politicians. It is merely the exigencies of the campaign or a manifestation of the reforming influence of a sojourn in opposition?"

The Sun professes to have some anxiety as to what the government will do for the relatives and dependants of the Canadians who have fallen in South Africa. "It need not worry about the matter," we should show what the government proposes to do, but we have every confidence they will act with justice and liberality. More could not be asked.

head of the list. He is, however, the only New Brunswicker on the team of twenty. It is doubtful, we think, whether the present method of selecting the men for the Bisley team is the best possible, for no man who has not abundant time can attend the Ottawa meeting. It would seem as if a better team could be selected as a result of the competition at the local ranges. Under the present system many of the best marksmen in Canada are left at home.

St. Andrews News. St. Andrews, May 8.—A pair of white gloves awaited Chief Justice Tuck when he opened the circuit court here this afternoon. There was no criminal business for him to attend to, neither were there any civil cases. In his address to the grand jury his honor alluded to the wave of prosperity that had been passing over Canada during the past four years. He also touched upon the war and a few other topics. The court adjourned sine die and the judge returned to St. John by the afternoon train.

Mr. William Phillips and Miss Caroline Mitchell, both of Campbellton, were united in marriage at the Lansdowne Hotel on Monday evening by Rev. J. C. Berrie. The bride was prettily costumed in blue with white silk trimmings.

Four candidates were baptized on Sunday afternoon last by Rev. J. W. S. Young. Mr. Young has been invited to preside over the Baptist church here for the summer and has consented.

The military spirit has entered into the youth of the town and a brigade of youthful red coats is now being drilled by Mr. E. S. Polleys, an old military officer. Empire day will be observed in the public schools by the carrying out of a concert and by other exercises.

A public meeting was held here last evening to arrange a programme of sports for the Queen's birthday. T. A. Hartt was chosen chairman and Alfonso O'Neill secretary. A good programme was mapped out.

That Cutting Acid.—That arises from the stomach and almost strangles is caused by fermentation of the food in the stomach. It is a foretaste of indigestion and dyspepsia, and if neglected, will develop into the chronic stage. Take one of Dr. Von Stan's Finapple's tablets immediately after eating and it will prevent this distress and aid digestion.—60 in a box, 35 cents. Sold by E. C. Brown.

Toronto Strike Over. Toronto, May 9.—A strike of some 300 railway cartage tenders which has been in progress here for the past two weeks, has been declared off and such of the men who could get old jobs have gone back to work on the conditions which were in force before the inauguration of the strike.

Is Catarh Your Life Cloud?—Eminent nose and throat specialists in daily practice highly recommend Dr. Agnew's Catarh Powder, as safe, sure, permanent, painless and harmless, in all cases of Cold in the Throat, Tonsillitis, Hoarseness, and Catarh. It gives relief in 10 minutes, and banishes the disease like magic; 50 cts.—2.

Mr. W. H. Johnston, of Winnipeg, is at the New Victoria Hotel.