POOR DOCUMENT

THE SEMI-WREKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B. APRIL 29, 1905.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN. N. B., APRIL 29, 1903.

IMPORTANT CLUES IN THE NEAL CASE at Granville Ferry.

ry, and di inquiry into the fact wed that the accident th

able. It thus followed that an old and helpless woman had been the victim of a brutal murder, apparently ted for the purpose of robbery.

"with as much transport as possible." some of them should be commen Evidently when that despatch was written hemmed in and fighting the desperate fight of a man who must be an

ent in force day. The way? may be asked. The answer is tha has given them something British Somaliland, to begin with, is or the Gulf of Aden, was formerly an Egypt omewhere and somehow they must be ian dependency and became a British pronade. We shall hope for joint action by tectorate in 1887. It comprises 60.000

the Board of Trade and Common Counc square miles and no one knows just how after not too long deliberation. And, th many people. These are chiefly Mohamattitude of the () P R during the next nedan Somalis. Berbera, with 30.000 infew months, will be regarded with reney habitants, is the main town. The Mullah ed interest verran Northern Somaliland in 1901 and

then and last year when expeditions were sent against him he retreated and for a The language of the London Dail ime the desert swallowed him up. Then Mail and ame the affair of last autumn when the on of the British was forced t duty is very strong, and while Canadiana ight against immense odds after bein will not go to quite the lengths the Lon urprised in a jungle. Colonel Swavne lost don newspapers suggest, it still will do two Maxims and some camels but, after our trade prospects no harm to have th lesperate fighting stood the enemy off and case for the colonies put strongly to Brit retreated after losing 150 killed and ish statesmen and the British public. ounded. The Mullah's forces were then stimated at 15.000 and he probably has terday the Mail says :--ore now. The reverse of October last

ent against the fanatic, and it was a flylestruction has just been reported. Unely many of the tribesmen have, astead of the "ten-rupee jezail" which Mr. Kipling speaks of, rifles of modern nattern, and while these are not numermany. ous enough to arm them all, there are make the horde, fearless and ven more serious view:-

tic as it is, doubly formidable. All in all there may be sharp fighting before the Mullah follows the long list of wild leader whom Britain has found it necessary to e in the interests of civiliaztion.

GOOD NEWS ABOUT THE DOCK.

Good news for the port of St. John is that which comes from Ottawa, to the sort of service which is done either beent has decided to

ful Transcript regarding Russia's attitud soon if the port is to profit, from the first in Manchunia. The writer says Japan can not ignore Russia's position without such and to the extent its position deserves a loss of prestige as she will not submit rom the growing trade of the country. to. Thus the Anglo-Japanese alliance be comes suddenly of new importance "Great Britain must now make good. are off. She has called every hand." The United States would not be in volved, the Transcrint says, but that cour

STRONG LANGUAGE.

the Standard

try's moral influence would be opposed to the Bear as she is the stanch friend of the countries whose interests are menaced The writer characterizes Russia's move. reckless and brutal and save affairs in the east promise to be of the profoundest in terest from now on

REV. MR. BARR'S TROUBLES.

It is difficult to understand at this di nice how things could have come such a pass that some of the Barr color threatened to raid the baggag sts have ents and Mr. Barr has talked about hooting down any who tried it. If h used such language, even in

ingular lack of tact. That a sit ocative of such language has arisen proof that bad luck and bad management BOYS' SUITS. nave been at work together. It appear now that Mr. C. W. Speers, dominion in According to a cable despatch of yes migration agent, practically assumed direct tion of the party some days ago, and wer If we offer Canadians no preference of it not for his efforts and the commo corn they have no quid pro quo to ex-pect from us at all. We cannot be sursense and business acumen of Rev. Georg E Lloyd, it is not unlikely, according prised if the colonies resent it. If much of Mr. Chamberlain's good work in the the reports of corr Colonial office suffers at the present time by wanton, not to say stupid. irritation of the colonies, it may be almost as great olonists, that Mr. Barr would have be forced to leave the immediate neighbor nies, it may be almost as grea hood of the settlers. We read of his sei a folly as the clumsy flirtation with Ger and threat A writer in the Standard takes Mr. Barr joined the party at Saskatoon men refused to may the \$1 transportation Unless England makes some return to charges for tents. They seized the tents

Canada for its preferential treatment she cannot expect help from the colony in future quarrels. England should not have taken a step so evidently calculated to destroy the splendid imperial feeling so gloriously manifested during the South African war. called by Mr. Barr. He wished to sig What Canada did for the Empire dura blanket release to the raliway company ing the South African war was not the

and distribute the baggage himself. They would not consent to this, and made more

SPRING STYLES IN MEN'S AND called upon for a fulfilment of terms. If Russia insists upon her position, all bluffs YOUNG MEN'S SUITS AND TOP COATS ARE ALL IN.

There is no doubt about it : The man who wears fine ready-to-wear suits from Oak Hall is as well dressed as though a good Merchant Tailor had fitted him out with his best skill. We are unbiased in saying this, for we do merchant tailoring to order ourselves, and there's no more perfect organization than the one that is back of our made-to-order clothing business.

Fit? The clothing is made in graded sizes to fit the usual man. We make any necessary alteration-what more does the merchant tailor do? Think it over.

Style? Styles are absolutely correct. Distinctive touches that make the clothing here a bit "different"-points appreciated by the man who is par-\$5.00 to \$25.00 ticular. Suits. -Top Coats. - - 7.00 to 20.00

We believe we sell more dollars worth of Boys' Clothing than does any other Saint John store-no matter how famous.

Our Spring Sample Book mailed to any address. Have you had

Now, that means something-big, growing, continuous business isn't the result of chance. It must surely pay to buy boys' clothing here.

Boys' Rain Coats, Sizes 6 to 18 years.

In fancy cheviot; Grey and Bronze Co-vert Cloths. \$6, \$6.75, \$7, \$7.50, \$8, \$10.

Boys' Top Coats, Sizes 4 to 18 years. -

In Fawn Whipcord and Grey Cheviot, \$4, \$4.50, 5, \$6, \$8.

Boys' Reefers.

Sizes 3 to 15 years. In Blue Serge and Fawn Whipcord, \$2.50, \$3, \$3.75, \$4.50, \$5.

Boys' Sailor Suits, Sizes 3 to 10 years.

one?

King Street, St. John, N. B.

of the outlook is interes

Our stock of Sailor Suits is the largest and contains the best styles of any clo ing stock in the city. It abounds with novelties that are exclusive with us, 75

Sizes 7 to 12 years. In Tweeds, Oheviots and all the new veeves for spring, \$2,75, \$8, \$3.50, \$4, \$5,

April 29, 1903.

Boys' Vestee Suits,

Boys' Norfolk Suits,

Sizes 9 to 17 years. In Tweeds, Serges, Woosteds and Cheviots in all the newish colorings and effects, \$3, \$3.50, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8.

Boys' Double Breasted Suits, Sizes 7 to 12 years. In Serges, Worsteds, Cheviots and Tweeds, \$2,50, \$3, \$3.75, \$4.50, \$5.

In Tweeds, Serges and Cheviots, \$3.50, \$4, \$4.50, \$5, \$5.50.

GREATER OAK HALL,

SCOVIL BROS. & CO.

Boys' Russian Suits,

ent inquiry was made regarding all strangers of the lower class who were in city on or about March 13-the date of the tragedy. It was found that Brown and Woodworth, the bank bur-glars, who had been connected with Cattlemen's Shelter in Prince William street, and who subsequently were lodgers there, had been out all night about the time the crime was committed. Deecriptions of them roughly fitted two men who were seen near where Mrs. Neal was

Dynamite and powder were found in a trunk which the men left behind when they went away from the Cattlemen's Shelter, and the reason they had these expla rives in their possession was readily gues ed when the men were arrested in Nova Scotia for blowing a safe. Photograph of the criminals were recognized by the keeper of the Cattlemen's Shelter and by Mr. Bond whom they held up outside Fairville and asked for money about the time and near the scene of the Neal tragedy.

A silk handkerchief found on one of the men bears the initial M. Mrs. Neal's name was Margaret. Three other handkerchiefs, of linen, which they had, are similar to some Policeman Lawson found in Mrs. Neal's house after her death.

Such, in brief, is the pith of the testimony given last evening. Its trend is evident As'it stands it is not hanging evi dence, but the inquiry is not yet finished and we know not what connecting links may yet be found.

Certainly these disclosures put quite another face on the mystery. For a time it looked as if no light would ever be thrown upon the affair. There is much to do; but igh has been done to show how wisely the coroner acted in refusing to be move from the position he took at the outset when he said it looked as if murder had been done and that therefore every possible bit of information which might be of value in making clear exactly what happened on the night of March 13, should be found and weighed with scrupulous

THE BRITISH REVERSE.

A scrimmage in a Border Station-A ganter down some dark defile-Two thousand pounds of education Dröps to a ten-mpee jezail-The Crammer's boast, the Squadron's pride Shot like a rabbit in a ride! The "cantives of

The "captives of our bow and spear" Are cheap-alas! as we are dear.

While the facts at hand are not con plete enough to warrant the assertion that the destruction of Colonel Plunkett's little mn in Somaliland was due to rashness lack of effective sequting and under-esti mating the enemy it looks as if such had been the case. Plunkett died the death met by so many British officers before him, fighting at the head of his men, surrounded by a force so great that the thin wedge of the smaller one melted away to nothing before toit could be driven through the foe.

Unfortunately this is not the first serious loss sustained in the "little war" against the Mad Mullah. General Manning's despatches, too, give cause for fear that his forces are in a tight place, for in announcing his intention to push on to the rescue of a reconnoitring column under Col. Cobbe, upon whom the enemy was expected to fall after cutting Plunkett and John as properly one of the number, his men to pieces, the General says he There is no doubt that we must have will try to bring off the Cobbe column

grant to the Imperial Dry Dock Con pany the three per cent bonus for twenty years, which was asked. This means that the way is now crear for the building of a \$1,000,000 gock, that the company can now perfect its plans and get to work, and that before very long a very large amoun of money will be spent in the city and an army of men provided with employment. It means an increase of population in the near future and, chiefly, it means a mighty step forward for the port.

To Mr. George Robertson, who, with the assistance of the Minister of Railways, has been so persistent and so energetic in pushing the plan forward and enlisting government aid for it, the order in council passed on Saturday is a great triumph and the city owes him no small debt for his efforts thus far. What the Minister of Railways said of the dock here in February last will now be remem bered to his lasting credit. When the' project was mentioned here during the provincial campaign, the Tory newspapers sneered at it as an election cry which would not be heard of afte polling day. And not much has been heard of it until now, but quietly and surely the plan was being advocated at Ottawa, and the decision of Saturday is

the fortunate result. Both during and after its construction the dock will prove of immense benefit to the city. It will be the most important undertaking of years, and the government's course shows how strongly St John's claims have been presented and how much it means to our citizens to be represented at Ottawa by men of weight when matters of vital interest to St. John

come up for discussion.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Readers of The Telegraph will find on mother poge of this issue a cut showin Mr. Oborne's plans for the constructi of thirty additional steamer berths be tween Sand Point, the Beacon, and Fort Dufferin, and the extension of the breakwater to the Island. All this is tentative as yet, but something of the sort propos must be begun soon. Just now a joint committee of members of the Board of Trade and the Common Council is being formed to consider the question of harbon improvements. A little later, no doubt, definite scheme will be placed before the people for discussion and the Dominion overnment and the C. P. R. will be sounded to determine what they will do. The government, possibly, will be asked to loan money to a harbor trust. Mr. Oborne, whose activity in this mat ter will be welcomed notwithstanding the fact that the company he represents may be regarded as having left some of its obligations to the city unfulfilled, has suggested that the government should send an en gineer to investigate the needs and pos sibilities of the harbor. That may be done later. First there must be a flect Canadian sentiment. common understanding as to what is neces-

sary and who is going to foot the bills, and how. The Mayor suggests that the Transportation Commission, of which Sir William Van Horne is chairman, may decide that the government should equip several Canadian ports, and expresses the hope that the chairman would regard St. more steamer berths and that work on Such is the serious view of the thought-

threats. Then, it is said, he talked about the best sense a voluntary proof of our feeling that England's cause is the cause of all who live under the flag. It is true, however, that by ignoring

what we have done for the Old Country by the preference, or by treating us unfairly in trade matters, Great Britain might cause us to view her commercia interests with increasing carele Hon. Mr. Fielding, in his budget speech,

intimated pretty plainly that if there were no sign of a return concession when the British budget was brought down our government might amend the prefer ence with a view solely to pro moting Canada's commercial welfare. It is not the intention of the administration, evidently, to persist in a trade arrangement of which British statesmen do not admit the bene fit and for which they show no desire t make a similar return.

But we are accustomed to somethin like stupidity in these matters-there Hon. Mr. Hanbury, for instance-and we hope the English will learn in time. And in the meantime we are not ready to en dorse the Standard's view that, if she has another quarrel of gravity, Britain will fight alone while the colonies look on We wonder at some of her statesmen that's all.

GOLDWIN SMITH TALKS.

Goldwin Smith writes to the Manchester Guardian: "It has been shown what sac rifices Canada has made for the Imperial on. If more are wanted let th British government say plainly how much nd on what terms. Is Canada to be nere military satrapy, or to have a voice in the councils of peace and war?" There is something in this but it is not altogether sound, for Great Britain has not

shown any disposition to regard Canada as the distinguished Smith suggests. Nor will many Canadians sympathiz with his statement that the United States would protect Canada from a European nvasion without interference with our in dependence. We depend upon ourselves irst and Great Britain next. The Ameri cans are good neighbors and we hope they so. But they enter into no lans of ours regarding peace, war or fu ture development except in so far as they have a market and we have a market. Goldwin Smith's apparent object in writing to the Manchester Guardian was to silence certain journalists and politicians in England who cry out against us beause of our refusal to assess ourselves at request and according to the plans of the British Admiralty. That we are un willing to hear our share of Imperial de fence on fair terms cannot be successfully esserted Meantime we care not over much about what certain of the English answer them by hinting at annexation and when Goldwin Smith does so he speaks only for Goldwin Smith and does not re

RUSSIA'S MENACE.

Russia now assumes a bristling front such a declaration of hos tilities as the world never before known and which can only be prevented by the exercise of the utmost sanity, but manity and the wisest statesmanship on the part of the nations thus challenged. Boston Transcript.

We do not know how unreason colonists may have been, or whether Mr. Rom has been as inwise as the corre pondents assert. But it is clear that unless the Dominion immigration agent had in terfered interminable delay must have resulted before the party reached their re-

It looks now as if the government agents would have to take charge of fu ture panties as soon as they leave the teamer and he responsible for them until they are on their farms. The British have Ing: From present appearances Sir Wilfrid cannot fail to win the elections. The business boom, the tide of immigration, the weakness of the opposition's stand on old issues, the overflowing treasury, the cleanness of his administration, the extra-ordinary personal affection in which he is generally held, all seem to assure him a third triumph. Against him it is dif-ficult to see anything that was not against him last time—the old Tory element and that small section of the manufacturing interest which wants more protection. great respect for officials and Mr. Barr has been hampered by the fact that he really lacked authority from the first. Lacking tact as well, a muddle of some sort was inevitable. Regrettable as some of the incidents have been, there does not oppear to have been much serious hard-THE HOPELESS TORIES. interest which wants more protection.

Having studied the Conservatives at Writing of the situation at Ottawa for close range and watched them in action, the New York Evening Post and the Mr. Thomson announces bluntly that they Boston Transcript, Mr. E. W. Thomson have a poor cause and suffer from a condraws a picture calculated to make all spicuous lack of able men. He regards good Conservatives shed salt and bitter Mr. Borden as a pleasant man of some ears. The painful part of it from the ability, but wholly unequal to the work Conservative view-point is the fact that in hand. That is how Mr. Borden is re Mr. Thomson's analysis of the evidence garded by all except the most thoroughregarding the strength of the administra going Conservatives who find it necesion's position and the hopeless muddle sary to continually keep trying to pern which the Tories find themselves is unsuade the country that he is a really great uestionably correct. Here is a sample leader. Mr. Thomson's criticism of his

The spectacle of a good man struggling with prosperity, he being in opposition to the administration, is not unfamiliar to Americans. It is rather amusingly exem-plified in Canada these days. Mr. Borpetty policy rings true in the light of his efforts during the present session. The correspondent speaks very plainly of the piffied in Canada these days. Mr. Bor-den, the opposition leader, exercises his considerable abilities in a perfunctory at-tempt to show the position of Canada less lovely than that sketched by Mr. Field-ing. He is so far from succeeding that his criticism has no other effect than to keep public attention on the charms of the finance minister's picture. And such American attitude toward Canada and its result, saying in part:

result, saying in part: Until recently Canadians in general were keen for reciprocity. They are now keen to get along without it, and certain-ly they are doing nicely. . . But for the McKinley and Dingley tariffs the business of the two countries would have been much more extensively merged than now, and the two peoples brought closer together. Ottawa used to be as willing as Barkis. Washington seemed persuaded that bulkdozing would convert that wil-lingness to eagerness. The result has been directly contrary. He offers but one criticism of the Canthe finance minister's picture. And such must be the sole effect of that prolonga must be the sole effect of that prolonga-tion of the budget debate which is sure to be insisted on by the lesser men of Mr. Borden's "tail." They will talk and talk, pump-like as Lord Cast'ereagh, in Tom Moore's verses, "in one weak, washy evenlasting flood," and the more they spout the deeper must they carry the hydraulic excavation in which they seem doomed to be buried by the next general election. If their leader were as good at politics as he is at law and in the de-meanor by which a public man gains per-

He offers but one criticism of the Canadian government. He is inclined to money, a conclusion which may be premneanor by which a public man gains per-onal affection, he might bring the debate ature.

Meantime Conservatives should keep in to a conclusion as fast as possible. But in the dear delight of quoting reams of five, ten, and twenty-year-old speeches by way mind "the hydraulic excavation in which they seem doomed to be buried by the next general election"-whenever that of showing that ministers are not con-sistent with their utterances as Opposi-tionists; that they are extravagant who

NOTE AND COMMENT.

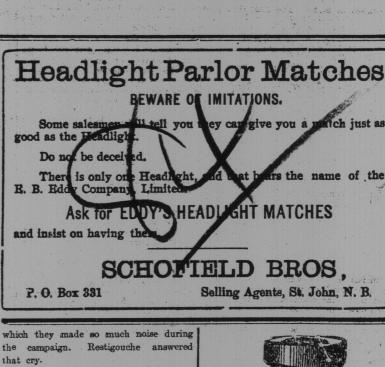
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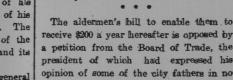
condemned extravagance, and protection-ist who inveighed against protection, the men of the back-benches must, it seems, be indulged. It is a pity, too, for the government would be none the worse if Archbishop Bruchesi's denunciation of labor agitators and his advocacy of arbithe opposition were much stronger, and they injure their chance of becoming so tration are timely and forcible.

by endlessly debating the very mattern in which the government is beyond as sault. Nobody who won't vote for the The Montreal grave diggers are on strike and so are the carpenters. Cremaopposition anyway cares one fig what min-isters said as oppositionists, and to blame them for increasing the public expendi-ture when revenue has so greatly grown is to blame them for not acting like fools. tion seems the only way "out" for the Montreal people who go the way of all flesh.

Of the immigrants arriving this year There you have the futile opposition up to March 30, 1,879 declared tactics described with accuracy and abiltheir intention of settling in the Maritime ity. They must be regarded as Mr. Bor-Provinces. In 1902 the number making len's tactics for he has adopted them or that declaration was 3,161.

is not strong enough to alter them. Mr. McLatchey reminds the opposition Mr. Thomson talks as if he believes there will be a general election before that after election day they appeared Christmas. That's merely a guess, but forget all about "the Muskoks deal," ever





when there is a violent death it is bette to first try to find out just what hap think they do not intend to spend enough pened and discuss murder and acciden theories later, in the light of the facts Quick action is of great importance in police matters.

Members of the legislature sat up ex pectantly when Mr. Osman said one ser ious charge that the opposition had brought against the government in the public accounts committee completely overshadowed the Gamey scandal in On tario. There was a laugh when he said the charge was that canned lobsters had been sold to officers of the department at twenty-five cents a can-

The records of Brown and Woodworth the bank burglars, show that they wer desperate men. There may not be ev dence to connect them with the murde of Mrs. Neal, but there is much regarding their movements in St. John which need clearing up. Every effort is being made to discover if the night they were absent from their lodging was the same on which the woman was killed.

In Algeria the horses outnumber the human



Baird & Peters Selling Agents, -St. John

Mr. Hanbury, the recently returned Arctic explorer, who has been studying the Eski-mos, says they have no religion-mot even a

