

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 15, 1903.

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.
C. J. MILLIGAN, Manager.

ADVERTISING RATES.
Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper. Each insertion \$1.00 per line.
Advertisements of Wares, For Sale, etc., 50 cents for insertion of six lines or less.
Notice of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25 cents for each insertion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
All remittances should be sent by post office order or registered letter and addressed to The Telegraph Publishing Company.
Correspondence should be addressed to the Editor of The Telegraph, St. John.
All subscriptions should, without exception, be paid for in advance.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS.
The following agents are authorized to canvass and collect for The Semi-Weekly Telegraph, N. B.:
Wm. Somerville,
W. A. Ferris.

Subscribers are asked to pay their subscriptions to the agents when they call.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph
ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 15, 1903.

MR. HUDSON TUTTLE'S LETTER.

On another page is published a letter in reference of Spiritualism, by Mr. Hudson Tuttle, who, as it appears from the stationery he uses, is "Editor at Large" of the Library Bureau of the National Spiritual Association at Washington (D. C.). Mr. Tuttle writes to say, in the main, that because some mediums deceive their patrons and there are many frauds perpetrated in connection with Spiritualism, it is unwise to say that all Spiritualists are frauds. To arrive at that conclusion from the premises stated by Mr. Tuttle would be unfair. There are honest Spiritualists, it is true, and among the 3,000,000 persons on this continent who profess the belief, no doubt the great majority are sincere. But the trouble is that a great many, at least, of these people are the victims of frauds, who take their money by playing upon grief and weakness of mind, and encourage which are both false and injurious. The writer knows something about the better class of the so-called "materialization agencies," and is certain that very grave harm is worked by them. Once one has seen aged and infirm people, or parents who have just lost a child, sitting in a darkened room talking earnestly with the supposed spirit of the departed, and when one knows beyond any question that these "spirits" are represented by a fat medium, who is clever impersonator and ventriloquist, he is disgusted, and with reason. It is the more disgusting because one can see at these seances the better class of Spiritualists, people who appear to be most intelligent in regard to all other matters, but who appear to believe absolutely that night after night they converse with the spirits of famous people, long since dead, who apparently have very little of importance to disclose, but are apparently anxious that the "medium" who runs the "seance" shall have no difficulty in paying the rent.

Take the alleged appearance of the spirit of Henry Ward Beecher to Rev. Dr. Funk, of Funk & Wagnalls. The great Beecher, speaking to Doctor Funk, surely would have had matters of tremendous import for the human race to communicate, yet it appears that the spirit "had another engagement" after there had been a short and disjointed conversation about something of no great importance. Doctor Funk is practically convinced that there was no fraud about the interview, and therefore he is no doubt that his position will go down to posterity as a great triumph. Yet it appears that the spirit "had another engagement" after there had been a short and disjointed conversation about something of no great importance. Doctor Funk is practically convinced that there was no fraud about the interview, and therefore he is no doubt that his position will go down to posterity as a great triumph. Yet it appears that the spirit "had another engagement" after there had been a short and disjointed conversation about something of no great importance.

Not a few among the new arrivals complained bitterly about the nature of the accommodation aboard ship. In fact an indignation meeting was held soon after the Lake Manitoba put to sea at which it was decided to ask Captain Taylor to put back to port. The captain of course refused to do so, apparently because he took the view that his chief duty was to carry them to St. John with all possible speed, and as there was no danger to complain of, he had no excuse for heeding their request. The chief complaint was that the quarters on board ship did not permit of that degree of comfort and privacy that the third-class passengers deemed necessary.

The very fact that this complaint was made—and made in no uncertain fashion—shows how different these people are from the ordinary Europeans who come by thousands in similar ships, or much worse, to America port without finding any fault. No doubt a similar number of Italians, for example, who are not accustomed to much consideration at home and who have lived the lives of peasants, would have considered the poorest quarters on the Lake Manitoba comfortable enough. Some of those who came on Saturday have said they will write to relative complaining of the hardships of the voyage. No doubt others will write saying it was a smooth voyage in a good ship. Still care should be taken to let the intending emigrant know just about what sort of accommodation he and his family may expect at sea, for it is important that they should be unable to make any well-founded complaints after the voyage is over. Most of them probably never had been at sea before, and the first long voyage usually

proves unpleasant to a landsman particularly if women and children accompany him and complain of discomfort. These sturdy Britons—or some of them, at least—evidently were convinced that they had grievances, and some of them were doubtless surprised that they were all landed so quickly to the land they are to occupy, but that, once there, they shall be guarded against the mistakes and hardships common to strangers in a new country. The government has planned carefully for their welfare, knowing that the movement is a most important one and that the success of the first pilgrims will mean much for them and for the great section to which many thousands will follow them from Great Britain.

The settlers who go west now go at a good time, the men who have planned the colony appear to have sound ideas regarding the work in hand, and there is every prospect that as the majority of the settlers will be willing to work and will not be above accepting a little advice from Canadians now and then, their adventure will prove their own making and a mighty gain to Canada.

THE DEATH OF A HERO.

There has been a very serious feeling in this community regarding the suicide of Sir Hector MacDonald. In the first place it has been felt that the man had done the utmost, and that, in the second place, he should be regarded as one who had not lived his life because he would not abide the disgrace which would follow the ordering of a court martial.

It is of interest now that Harper's Weekly says of the dead hero:—
The tragedy that closes the life of General Sir Hector MacDonald is a subject of universal regret, and it is fairly established that the mind of the distinguished soldier has for some time been seriously unbalanced as a result of a stroke received at the great fight at Paardeburg, where Sir Hector was also somewhat seriously wounded. The chief matter for regret is that the army authorities did not realize this in time before sending Sir Hector out to Oudman, where his claims and his brilliant, certainly, but is not the best place in the world for the cure of a stroke. When the gloomy circumstances which surrounded his death have been forgotten, the valor and intellectual force of this distinguished soldier will be remembered, and even more, the conspicuous example he gave of a man who rose from rags and ex-drapers' assistant to the culmination of his life on the field of Oudman.

Harper takes the view that if the man sinned, the sin was due to the failure of his brain. The public is the jury. The public therefore must weigh the evidence. The man's heroic service must be evidence looking to his acquittal. It must be reckoned, at all events, that the man who stands in the breach, the man who looks dead in the face because a certain tactical movement is to be carried out that the day may be gained, is a man not to be lightly reckoned with. Indeed why should it not be said of this man, as of another, that greater love hath no man than this, that he lay down his life for a friend.

A LITTLE ENGLANDER WINS.

The election of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, a Liberal, to succeed the late W. S. Cairns for the Camborne division of Cornwall, is a matter of surprise to many. It is a true fact that the late Mr. Cairns was what is known as a "progressive Liberal," but it appeared likely that Lawson's Liberal-Unionist opponent in this contest would win by the "Little Englanders" canvass against the knight. Sir Wilfrid Lawson held that Great Britain should give the Transvaal and the Orange Free State back to the Boers, and he was generally associated with the ardent pro-Boer party.

So recent is the war that one would have thought these sentiments would have killed him politically. Doubtless they would but for the fact that the Non-Confessionist Cornishmen object to the government's educational measures.

An English writer, discussing the election, says Sir Wilfrid Lawson's opponent, Mr. Strauss, has represented Camborne for five years and was regarded as a strong local candidate. He adds: "Sir Wilfrid Lawson's election brings back to West-minster a picturesque figure long known for his vehement enthusiasm in the cause of temperance. Colonel's Secretary Chamberlain sent a telegram to the elector, pointing out that throughout the war Sir Wilfrid invariably sympathized with the enemies of his country." The holiday enables the ministers to take account of scores. They have not yet received assurance that the Nationalist convention will sanction the land purchase bill when there is no home rule bill behind it. If these assurances are not withheld the passage of the Irish measure will encounter little resistance, and the ministry will gain considerable prestige. The London supplement education bill will be strenuously fought by the Liberals, but they will have less assistance from the Non-Confessionists than they had last year. The bill is obviously meant to be amended in committee so that the county council will have full control of educational administration. Mr. Chamberlain is reported to be better pleased with the education bill than with the land bill. Both measures will have his support, since South African questions must be settled without a political disturbance in England this year. With a favorable budget, the government is likely to pull through the session comfortably.

BETTER TERMS.

Mr. Hazen is opposed to better terms. He was opposed to better terms before the elections. His attitude is known and it made votes against him in the late contest. When all is said and done, the province of New Brunswick needs all that is coming to it under the act binding it to the other provinces.

It is all very well to say that we are now making a raid upon the dominion treasury. We are not doing any such thing, and for this reason. The expenses of the province of New Brunswick have grown since the day of Confederation. On that occasion we received a certain subsidy. Since then the expenses attaching to the carrying on of our business as a province have increased greatly. We now pay more in proportion to the Dominion than we get for the purposes of local administration. We ask a just proportion of the sum we pay the Dominion treasury.

The local government is not asking the Dominion government to give to the province anything which is not our due. The Premier and the Attorney General have, from the first, sought to gain for New Brunswick simply what was its due under the law. They have succeeded in having the matters in question referred to the Supreme Court, where the evidence will be duly weighed by men selected for that purpose. More severely can justice be demanded from the provincial government. They began by asserting provincial rights and demanding better terms for the province, and they have followed out that policy after their election. It is the belief of The Telegraph that the people are behind the ministers in their policy. It is the opposition strategy, no doubt, to oppose that policy tooth and nail, even though it be known that it is public policy. But such opposition is futile and it does not get votes.

AN ACCUSATION.

The ordinary citizen will be inclined to question the wisdom of the Rev. L. A. Banks, D. D., pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal church, New York, who says that American women of the upper classes are addicted to the use of liquor. What he says is somewhat startling. The main portion of his argument is as follows:—
"I have looked into this question," he said, "and I will give you some startling facts. The most dangerous drinking by women is in the better and middle classes. In New York city, women members of the churches drink whiskey copiously in public places on Sunday. I say nothing but what I can prove in my own mind. American civilization is like a pie. The top crust, or 400, is reserved for champagne, while the bottom is soggy with beer. The middle class, until recently, has been fairly good."

Dr. Banks sounded a further note of warning by saying, "you brethren, know that when men like Bishop Potter put themselves forward on every possible occasion on behalf of an open saloon on Sunday, you have got to be on hand. You can close your eyes to what these men say, but it has weight."
Dr. Banks sounded a further note of warning by saying, "you brethren, know that when men like Bishop Potter put themselves forward on every possible occasion on behalf of an open saloon on Sunday, you have got to be on hand. You can close your eyes to what these men say, but it has weight."

Dr. Banks sounded a further note of warning by saying, "you brethren, know that when men like Bishop Potter put themselves forward on every possible occasion on behalf of an open saloon on Sunday, you have got to be on hand. You can close your eyes to what these men say, but it has weight."

Dr. Banks sounded a further note of warning by saying, "you brethren, know that when men like Bishop Potter put themselves forward on every possible occasion on behalf of an open saloon on Sunday, you have got to be on hand. You can close your eyes to what these men say, but it has weight."

Dr. Banks sounded a further note of warning by saying, "you brethren, know that when men like Bishop Potter put themselves forward on every possible occasion on behalf of an open saloon on Sunday, you have got to be on hand. You can close your eyes to what these men say, but it has weight."

Dr. Banks sounded a further note of warning by saying, "you brethren, know that when men like Bishop Potter put themselves forward on every possible occasion on behalf of an open saloon on Sunday, you have got to be on hand. You can close your eyes to what these men say, but it has weight."

Dr. Banks sounded a further note of warning by saying, "you brethren, know that when men like Bishop Potter put themselves forward on every possible occasion on behalf of an open saloon on Sunday, you have got to be on hand. You can close your eyes to what these men say, but it has weight."

Dr. Banks sounded a further note of warning by saying, "you brethren, know that when men like Bishop Potter put themselves forward on every possible occasion on behalf of an open saloon on Sunday, you have got to be on hand. You can close your eyes to what these men say, but it has weight."

Dr. Banks sounded a further note of warning by saying, "you brethren, know that when men like Bishop Potter put themselves forward on every possible occasion on behalf of an open saloon on Sunday, you have got to be on hand. You can close your eyes to what these men say, but it has weight."

Dr. Banks sounded a further note of warning by saying, "you brethren, know that when men like Bishop Potter put themselves forward on every possible occasion on behalf of an open saloon on Sunday, you have got to be on hand. You can close your eyes to what these men say, but it has weight."

Dr. Banks sounded a further note of warning by saying, "you brethren, know that when men like Bishop Potter put themselves forward on every possible occasion on behalf of an open saloon on Sunday, you have got to be on hand. You can close your eyes to what these men say, but it has weight."

Dr. Banks sounded a further note of warning by saying, "you brethren, know that when men like Bishop Potter put themselves forward on every possible occasion on behalf of an open saloon on Sunday, you have got to be on hand. You can close your eyes to what these men say, but it has weight."

Dr. Banks sounded a further note of warning by saying, "you brethren, know that when men like Bishop Potter put themselves forward on every possible occasion on behalf of an open saloon on Sunday, you have got to be on hand. You can close your eyes to what these men say, but it has weight."

Dr. Banks sounded a further note of warning by saying, "you brethren, know that when men like Bishop Potter put themselves forward on every possible occasion on behalf of an open saloon on Sunday, you have got to be on hand. You can close your eyes to what these men say, but it has weight."

Dr. Banks sounded a further note of warning by saying, "you brethren, know that when men like Bishop Potter put themselves forward on every possible occasion on behalf of an open saloon on Sunday, you have got to be on hand. You can close your eyes to what these men say, but it has weight."

Dr. Banks sounded a further note of warning by saying, "you brethren, know that when men like Bishop Potter put themselves forward on every possible occasion on behalf of an open saloon on Sunday, you have got to be on hand. You can close your eyes to what these men say, but it has weight."

Dr. Banks sounded a further note of warning by saying, "you brethren, know that when men like Bishop Potter put themselves forward on every possible occasion on behalf of an open saloon on Sunday, you have got to be on hand. You can close your eyes to what these men say, but it has weight."

Dr. Banks sounded a further note of warning by saying, "you brethren, know that when men like Bishop Potter put themselves forward on every possible occasion on behalf of an open saloon on Sunday, you have got to be on hand. You can close your eyes to what these men say, but it has weight."

Dr. Banks sounded a further note of warning by saying, "you brethren, know that when men like Bishop Potter put themselves forward on every possible occasion on behalf of an open saloon on Sunday, you have got to be on hand. You can close your eyes to what these men say, but it has weight."

Dr. Banks sounded a further note of warning by saying, "you brethren, know that when men like Bishop Potter put themselves forward on every possible occasion on behalf of an open saloon on Sunday, you have got to be on hand. You can close your eyes to what these men say, but it has weight."

Dr. Banks sounded a further note of warning by saying, "you brethren, know that when men like Bishop Potter put themselves forward on every possible occasion on behalf of an open saloon on Sunday, you have got to be on hand. You can close your eyes to what these men say, but it has weight."

Dr. Banks sounded a further note of warning by saying, "you brethren, know that when men like Bishop Potter put themselves forward on every possible occasion on behalf of an open saloon on Sunday, you have got to be on hand. You can close your eyes to what these men say, but it has weight."

Dr. Banks sounded a further note of warning by saying, "you brethren, know that when men like Bishop Potter put themselves forward on every possible occasion on behalf of an open saloon on Sunday, you have got to be on hand. You can close your eyes to what these men say, but it has weight."

Dr. Banks sounded a further note of warning by saying, "you brethren, know that when men like Bishop Potter put themselves forward on every possible occasion on behalf of an open saloon on Sunday, you have got to be on hand. You can close your eyes to what these men say, but it has weight."

son of whom the province was proud, and justly so. A man of immense energy and unusual talent, a born fighter and a public speaker of striking fire and originality, he served his country and his country long and with unvarying distinction. His history is to a large extent the history of Charlotte county for the last fifty years.

One thinks of the man and the country together. Elsewhere in The Telegraph of this morning appears a more extended sketch of his life and work. He entered public life in 1854 and from that year until 1886 sat in the New Brunswick Assembly, being defeated at length on the Confederation question. He was provincial secretary in (then) Mr. A. J. Smith's Anti-Confederation government. From 1874 on he represented Charlotte county continuously at Ottawa. In 1900 came his appointment to the Senate and his visit to the Paris Exposition in an official capacity where he was of great service to Canada and especially to the Maritime Provinces. Years ago when he spoke in St. John for the Liberal cause which he espoused so long and so ably he never failed to arouse great enthusiasm, and all who then heard him and are now alive will have in their minds a picture of him as he drove home his arguments for free trade.

Mr. T. O. Davis is right when he says ours is a fine harbor, and he is right when he says we need more berths. It is only when he begins to talk about Oshinac that the best available writer port class St. John people will view him with suspicion.

The session of the legislature is well advanced, but Mr. Hazen and his men have not yet shown much excuse for their political existence. The opposition's campaign material may now be estimated at its true value. They had nothing like a good issue.

The opposition views the election of a Solicitor General without opposition as a very odd affair. Why should it not? The unopposed election of Hon. Mr. McKenna marked the absolute domination of the Liberal party in this constituency. The matter may as well be understood.

There should be a sharp investigation as to the cause of the lamentable railroad accident at Windsor Junction on Saturday night which resulted in the death of four men, all trainmen. That no passenger was killed or seriously injured seems wonderful under the circumstances. It is too early yet to say who was responsible, but it appears likely that an order to cross at the junction was misunderstood or disregarded. The railroad authorities will no doubt attempt to get at the facts without delay.

Hon. Mr. Blair has taken the stand that before the Grand Trunk Railway gets concessions from parliament the country ought to know whether the money so obtained was to be spent in developing Canadian or United States ports. Mr. Blair's course in this matter is to be commended. The Canadian parliament ought not to aid any enterprise that would tend to develop United States ports as against the ports of this country. Canada first—St. Andrews Beacon.

There is a greater view of the cry "Canada for the Canadians." It means that we on this side of the line shall legislate that only Canadians shall profit by the bills that go through. We are looking to a Canadian port, summer and winter, in the case of a trans-continental railroad.

It looks as if Greater Canada would owe a great debt to Rev. Mr. Barr and his associates.

Hon. Mr. Fielding has much admirable

United States can secure "material reduction on a large list of manufactures, and the abolition of the present British preferential tariff." He also suggests that Canada may be induced to discriminate against some European countries in favor of the United States, in some helpful particulars.

Considering the fact that Mr. Hay occupies no official position and is no senator represented the United States government, he appears to have drawn many loose conclusions from his inquiries. However the reciprocity question may stand as a matter of fact, it is difficult to see why, from the information he obtained, or says he obtained, he should conclude that Canada is ready to make some of the concessions he talks about. We are more than ever ready now to await the action of our neighbors in the matter of reciprocity.

THAT FOOLISH RECORDER.
The Canadian Gazette, of London, says: We hope the Canadian government may have a few straight words to say on the subject of the action of the Recorder at the Old Bailey in setting free a burglar the other day on condition of his emigration to Canada. This may seem amusing in view of the strong agitation to exclude criminal immigrants from England; but, happily, steamship companies know that if they carry undesirable to Canada they may be compelled to bring them back again at their own expense. Canada has no intention of becoming a dumping ground for criminals, British or otherwise.

We take it that the Recorder referred to is an exception. British magistrates as a rule are intelligent enough, and no doubt the presiding genius of the Old Bailey is now thoroughly aware that he made a mistake, and is not likely to repeat it. There is no danger that Canada will be made a dumping-ground for criminals. The undesirable class is rejected and the steamship companies, knowing they will be forced to carry back any persons who are found to be unfit, try to bring only such immigrants as are sure of admission.

DEATH OF SENATOR GILLMOR.
It is with keen regret and a deep sense of loss that we chronicle this week the death of Senator A. H. Gillmor, which occurred Monday while he was en route to Ottawa. Of a ripe age—he was 70—Senator Gillmor died most unexpectedly. He had been chatting with friends and was apparently in his usual health. He was looking forward to meeting his wife in Montreal. Then, in a moment and without warning, came the final summons.

In him Canada loses a great man and a remarkable one and New Brunswick a

NOTE AND COMMENT.
It looks as if Greater Canada would owe a great debt to Rev. Mr. Barr and his associates.

Hon. Mr. Fielding has much admirable

United States can secure "material reduction on a large list of manufactures, and the abolition of the present British preferential tariff." He also suggests that Canada may be induced to discriminate against some European countries in favor of the United States, in some helpful particulars.

Considering the fact that Mr. Hay occupies no official position and is no senator represented the United States government, he appears to have drawn many loose conclusions from his inquiries. However the reciprocity question may stand as a matter of fact, it is difficult to see why, from the information he obtained, or says he obtained, he should conclude that Canada is ready to make some of the concessions he talks about. We are more than ever ready now to await the action of our neighbors in the matter of reciprocity.

THAT FOOLISH RECORDER.
The Canadian Gazette, of London, says: We hope the Canadian government may have a few straight words to say on the subject of the action of the Recorder at the Old Bailey in setting free a burglar the other day on condition of his emigration to Canada. This may seem amusing in view of the strong agitation to exclude criminal immigrants from England; but, happily, steamship companies know that if they carry undesirable to Canada they may be compelled to bring them back again at their own expense. Canada has no intention of becoming a dumping ground for criminals, British or otherwise.

We take it that the Recorder referred to is an exception. British magistrates as a rule are intelligent enough, and no doubt the presiding genius of the Old Bailey is now thoroughly aware that he made a mistake, and is not likely to repeat it. There is no danger that Canada will be made a dumping-ground for criminals. The undesirable class is rejected and the steamship companies, knowing they will be forced to carry back any persons who are found to be unfit, try to bring only such immigrants as are sure of admission.

DEATH OF SENATOR GILLMOR.
It is with keen regret and a deep sense of loss that we chronicle this week the death of Senator A. H. Gillmor, which occurred Monday while he was en route to Ottawa. Of a ripe age—he was 70—Senator Gillmor died most unexpectedly. He had been chatting with friends and was apparently in his usual health. He was looking forward to meeting his wife in Montreal. Then, in a moment and without warning, came the final summons.

In him Canada loses a great man and a remarkable one and New Brunswick a

NOTE AND COMMENT.
It looks as if Greater Canada would owe a great debt to Rev. Mr. Barr and his associates.

Hon. Mr. Fielding has much admirable

United States can secure "material reduction on a large list of manufactures, and the abolition of the present British preferential tariff." He also suggests that Canada may be induced to discriminate against some European countries in favor of the United States, in some helpful particulars.

Considering the fact that Mr. Hay occupies no official position and is no senator represented the United States government, he appears to have drawn many loose conclusions from his inquiries. However the reciprocity question may stand as a matter of fact, it is difficult to see why, from the information he obtained, or says he obtained, he should conclude that Canada is ready to make some of the concessions he talks about. We are more than ever ready now to await the action of our neighbors in the matter of reciprocity.

THAT FOOLISH RECORDER.
The Canadian Gazette, of London, says: We hope the Canadian government may have a few straight words to say on the subject of the action of the Recorder at the Old Bailey in setting free a burglar the other day on condition of his emigration to Canada. This may seem amusing in view of the strong agitation to exclude criminal immigrants from England; but, happily, steamship companies know that if they carry undesirable to Canada they may be compelled to bring them back again at their own expense. Canada has no intention of becoming a dumping ground for criminals, British or otherwise.

We take it that the Recorder referred to is an exception. British magistrates as a rule are intelligent enough, and no doubt the presiding genius of the Old Bailey is now thoroughly aware that he made a mistake, and is not likely to repeat it. There is no danger that Canada will be made a dumping-ground for criminals. The undesirable class is rejected and the steamship companies, knowing they will be forced to carry back any persons who are found to be unfit, try to bring only such immigrants as are sure of admission.

DEATH OF SENATOR GILLMOR.
It is with keen regret and a deep sense of loss that we chronicle this week the death of Senator A. H. Gillmor, which occurred Monday while he was en route to Ottawa. Of a ripe age—he was 70—Senator Gillmor died most unexpectedly. He had been chatting with friends and was apparently in his usual health. He was looking forward to meeting his wife in Montreal. Then, in a moment and without warning, came the final summons.

In him Canada loses a great man and a remarkable one and New Brunswick a

NOTE AND COMMENT.
It looks as if Greater Canada would owe a great debt to Rev. Mr. Barr and his associates.

Hon. Mr. Fielding has much admirable

United States can secure "material reduction on a large list of manufactures, and the abolition of the present British preferential tariff." He also suggests that Canada may be induced to discriminate against some European countries in favor of the United States, in some helpful particulars.

Considering the fact that Mr. Hay occupies no official position and is no senator represented the United States government, he appears to have drawn many loose conclusions from his inquiries. However the reciprocity question may stand as a matter of fact, it is difficult to see why, from the information he obtained, or says he obtained, he should conclude that Canada is ready to make some of the concessions he talks about. We are more than ever ready now to await the action of our neighbors in the matter of reciprocity.

THAT FOOLISH RECORDER.
The Canadian Gazette, of London, says: We hope the Canadian government may have a few straight words to say on the subject of the action of the Recorder at the Old Bailey in setting free a burglar the other day on condition of his emigration to Canada. This may seem amusing in view of the strong agitation to exclude criminal immigrants from England; but, happily, steamship companies know that if they carry undesirable to Canada they may be compelled to bring them back again at their own expense. Canada has no intention of becoming a dumping ground for criminals, British or otherwise.

We take it that the Recorder referred to is an exception. British magistrates as a rule are intelligent enough, and no doubt the presiding genius of the Old Bailey is now thoroughly aware that he made a mistake, and is not likely to repeat it. There is no danger that Canada will be made a dumping-ground for criminals. The undesirable class is rejected and the steamship companies, knowing they will be forced to carry back any persons who are found to be unfit, try to bring only such immigrants as are sure of admission.

son of whom the province was proud, and justly so. A man of immense energy and unusual talent, a born fighter and a public speaker of striking fire and originality, he served his country and his country long and with unvarying distinction. His history is to a large extent the history of Charlotte county for the last fifty years.

One thinks of the man and the country together. Elsewhere in The Telegraph of this morning appears a more extended sketch of his life and work. He entered public life in 1854 and from that year until 1886 sat in the New Brunswick Assembly, being defeated at length on the Confederation question. He was provincial secretary in (then) Mr. A. J. Smith's Anti-Confederation government. From 1874 on he represented Charlotte county continuously at Ottawa. In 1900 came his appointment to the Senate and his visit to the Paris Exposition in an official capacity where he was of great service to Canada and especially to the Maritime Provinces. Years ago when he spoke in St. John for the Liberal cause which he espoused so long and so ably he never failed to arouse great enthusiasm, and all who then heard him and are now alive will have in their minds a picture of him as he drove home his arguments for free trade.

Mr. T. O. Davis is right when he says ours is a fine harbor, and he is right when he says we need more berths. It is only when he begins to talk about Oshinac that the best available writer port class St. John people will view him with suspicion.

The session of the legislature is well advanced, but Mr. Hazen and his men have not yet shown much excuse for their political existence. The opposition's campaign material may now be estimated at its true value. They had nothing like a good issue.

The opposition views the election of a Solicitor General without opposition as a very odd affair. Why should it not? The unopposed election of Hon. Mr. McKenna marked the absolute domination of the Liberal party in this constituency. The matter may as well be understood.

There should be a sharp investigation as to the cause of the lamentable railroad accident at Windsor Junction on Saturday night which resulted in the death of four men, all trainmen. That no passenger was killed or seriously injured seems wonderful under the circumstances. It is too early yet to say who was responsible, but it appears likely that an order to cross at the junction was misunderstood or disregarded. The railroad authorities will no doubt attempt to get at the facts without delay.

Hon. Mr. Blair has taken the stand that before the Grand Trunk Railway gets concessions from parliament the country ought to know whether the money so obtained was to be spent in developing Canadian or United States ports. Mr. Blair's course in this matter is to be commended. The Canadian parliament ought not to aid any enterprise that would tend to develop United States ports as against the ports of this country. Canada first—St. Andrews Beacon.

There is a greater view of the cry "Canada for the Canadians." It means that we on this side of the line shall legislate that only Canadians shall profit by the bills that go through. We are looking to a Canadian port, summer and winter, in the case of a trans-continental railroad.

It looks as if Greater Canada would owe a great debt to Rev. Mr. Barr and his associates.

Hon. Mr. Fielding has much admirable

United States can secure "material reduction on a large list of manufactures, and the abolition of the present British preferential tariff." He also suggests that Canada may be induced to discriminate against some European countries in favor of the United States, in some helpful particulars.

Considering the fact that Mr. Hay occupies no official position and is no senator represented the United States government, he appears to have drawn many loose conclusions from his inquiries. However the reciprocity question may stand as a matter of fact, it is difficult to see why, from the information he obtained, or says he obtained, he should conclude that Canada is ready to make some of the concessions he talks about. We are more than ever ready now to await the action of our neighbors in the matter of reciprocity.

THAT FOOLISH RECORDER.
The Canadian Gazette, of London, says: We hope the Canadian government may have a few straight words to say on the subject of the action of the Recorder at the Old Bailey in setting free a burglar the other day on condition of his emigration to Canada. This may seem amusing in view of the strong agitation to exclude criminal immigrants from England; but, happily, steamship companies know that if they carry undesirable to Canada they may be compelled to bring them back again at their own expense. Canada has no intention of becoming a dumping ground for criminals, British or otherwise.

We take it that the Recorder referred to is an exception. British magistrates as a rule are intelligent enough, and no doubt the presiding genius of the Old Bailey is now thoroughly aware that he made a mistake, and is not likely to repeat it. There is no danger that Canada will be made a dumping-ground for criminals. The undesirable class is rejected and the steamship companies, knowing they will be forced to carry back any persons who are found to be unfit, try to bring only such immigrants as are sure of admission.

DEATH OF SENATOR GILLMOR.
It is with keen regret and a deep sense of loss that we chronicle this week the death of Senator A. H. Gillmor, which occurred Monday while he was en route to Ottawa. Of a ripe age—he was 70—Senator Gillmor died most unexpectedly. He had been chatting with friends and was apparently in his usual health. He was looking forward to meeting his wife in Montreal. Then, in a moment and without warning, came the final summons.

In him Canada loses a great man and a remarkable one and New Brunswick a

NOTE AND COMMENT.
It looks as if Greater Canada would owe a great debt to Rev. Mr. Barr and his associates.

Hon. Mr. Fielding has much admirable