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G. J. MILLIGAN, Manager.

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph
ST. JOHN, N. B. APRIL 23, 1902.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY AN EMPIRE DAY.

What St. Andrew's Day is to the Scotchman and St. Patrick's Day to the Irishman, St. George's Day always has been to the Englishman, although probably in lesser degree, especially at home. An effort is now being made in England and indeed throughout the empire, to more sincerely popularize the anniversary, and in this matter the century of our local St. George's Society which is to be a celebration of more than customary eclat, is in fitting accord with the sentiment now prevailing throughout the rest of the empire. The effort is in fact being made from the central society in London to make the yearly event henceforth one of more than strictly English celebration, the sentiment being expressed that it might well be joined in by every one loyal to the empire, wherever be the birthplace of himself or parents.

While there is therefore considerable room for pride that in the good old loyalist city of St. John has flourished for so long a society proclaiming by its eminent membership the fact that the city is in no small degree directly and most worthily English, there is likewise opportunity for those who hold the thistle and the shamrock a wee mite dearer than the rose to rejoice on their being component constituents of the empire over which the cross of St. George floats in London and dances to all the rest of creation. Altogether irrespective of creed and party, Canada in general and St. John in particular can afford to join cordially in the acceptance of such an anniversary as more than distinctly English, as even more than a British anniversary in its broadest sense, covering every section of the empire. This is the sense in which the last annual report of the Society of St. George in London advocates the making of April 23 a great imperial day of celebration. It is the sense in which the late Sir Walter Besant, one of the leading lights of the society, sought by word and pen to stir up sentiment. It is the sense in which the Duke of Cambridge, president of the London Society, endorses the report.

And there are many reasons why the event should be a public holiday for centuries in England, it is the day upon which Shakespeare, the greatest representative of the language, was born and upon which he also died. Toward the close of a war which has done so much to cement more closely the various sections of the empire, the celebration of St. George's Day is likewise peculiarly appropriate. Under his banner our Indian Empire was founded and the American colonies established. Out of the white and red banner grew the Union Jack by the inclusion of the Scotch and Irish symbols, and the flag under which we live today is surely deserving of all the sentimental endowment we can evoke. Nothing that stimulates healthy sentiment should be regarded as trivial, and if our St. John society can by its present celebration add to the pride of the flag which should be the patriotic acclaim of every British citizen, it will have accomplished a worthy object. As the report of the London Society previously referred to remarks:

"It should be our earnest endeavor to impress upon the minds of future generations—the children of the empire—the necessity of cohesion and union, to which end we would transfer, or rather restore, the old May Day observances, antedating them by one week, so that the 23rd of April, St. George's Day, should in future be celebrated as Empire Day—Shakespeare's Day—England's Day—and Children's Day."

THE AMERICAN VIEW OF IT.

There is no doubt that the possibility of British imperial discrimination being established against trade not under the flag is a fearsome thing to the American leaders of public opinion. Of late the New York press have been giving particular anxiety in favor of reciprocity with Canada, under the evident impression that if imperialism should take any more positive stand than that already attained it would seriously menace the trade that the United States already enjoys with this country. It is therefore a natural sequence that those papers should view the new imperial budget in the same light and assert unhesitatingly that it looks disastrous for American trade connection with England. The expressions of the papers of the leading American cities are in fact almost unanimously critical of the budget, exactly in this view and, whether aggressive or not, predict the probable development of practical discrimination within the empire as a consequence. The New York Times asserts that but little stimulus need be required to render Canada and Australia capable of supplying all the British demand for grain, and quotes statistics of production and consumption in support of that assertion. The New York Evening Post says that the budget "is a part of his scheme for imperial federation. But if Sir Michael consents to differential duties in favor of the colonies, he abandons free trade outright. He throws down the bars to every claimant for protection."

The progress of this parliamentary battle will be watched in other parts of the world with interest as intense as any part of the Boer war from its beginning to the present time. The New York Commercial Advertiser says in part: "As soon as the Canadian government recognized once for all that we were in different to reciprocity, they set about cultivating the British market and made their preferential tariff. They will get little encouragement from the grain and flour duties proposed yesterday in the imperial House of Commons unless these are accepted as preparation for a colonial preference. It would promote the chief object of the conference of colonial premiers to meet in London next June if Mr. Chamberlain could point to a beginning made in the conclusion of foreign grain. Nothing but that, in fact, would convince the colonies that they will ultimately get a preference in the British market."

The New York Journal of Commerce takes the most of less pronounced view of the trend of events, but in the same line, and says: "Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's duty on wheat and flour is very small and the necessity of getting more revenue is very great, but the English protectionists will feel that they have won a decided victory, and that the thin edge of the wedge having entered, it will be comparatively easy to drive it farther. The duty on wheat is double the registration tax of a shilling a quarter which remained long after practical free trade was the avowed policy of the kingdom, and Sir Michael says the elimination of this trifling impost did not reduce the price of food and restoring a higher one would not increase it."

The drift of the whole tenor of the American press on the matter is indeed, whether veiled in its expression or not, that the United States may be the loser through the outcome and development of the British tariff now inepted.

CREMATION.

The cremation in Montreal on Friday last of the body of such a prominent man as ex-executor Ogilvie in the crematory that had been presented to the Mount Royal Cemetery by Sir W. C. MacDonald, seems to certainly indicate that cremation has been begun in Canada's leading city under distinguished auspices. This is the first crematory to be opened in Canada and it will be interesting to watch whether the practice of this disposal of the dead may grow in consequence. Certainly the Montreal people have struck a nice idea in having their crematory in a cemetery which is now processes to those who can not but regard such a spot as the resting place of coffin bones and grinning skeletons and of other unpleasant things which the aspect of a graveyard so frequently inspires.

If instead of such things a cemetery instead a garden containing all the beautiful in vegetation and the ashes of our departed friends, its attractiveness would surely be enhanced. That is the sentiment which the Montreal crematory people are seeking to cultivate and for which purpose they recently issued quite an extensive pamphlet presenting a history of cremation and arguments in its favor. Prejudice, they say, founded mainly upon the practice of centuries in the disposal of their dead until the nineteenth century and at one time all the great nations of the world, excepting only the Egyptians, Persians and Chinese, practiced cremation either wholly or in part. The modern practice of cremation is however far more beautiful and scientific than in ancient times and of late years the sentiment in its favor has been steadily gaining ground. Since 1885 crematories have been erected in Woking, Liverpool,

and Manchester, England, and Glasgow, Scotland. There were 300 cremations at the municipal crematorium in Paris in 1900, and several crematories are in operation now also in Germany, Denmark, Sweden and Switzerland. In the United States in 1884 there were but two crematories and 16 cremations; in 1900 there were 24 crematories and 2414 cremations. A calm consideration of all the circumstances of the subject therefore does not tend to inspire one with repugnance to it; rather the contrary.

ALWAYS READY.

The departure from this city Monday of some seventy-five more of our stalwart young men who have volunteered to join the fourth Canadian contingent for the empire's service in South Africa, marks with additional emphasis the spirit of loyalty which pervades our citizens and the fact that we are eminent among the indomitable people who have inherited the true characteristics of the Anglo-Saxon race.

Would it make any difference to the people of New Brunswick if the war were growing fiercer instead of evidently petering out? The only difference would be a greater rush to volunteer for service and greater enthusiasm among the populace to cheer the boys who represent us. It is the same old enthusiasm that characterized the famous 104th regiment in the war of 1812, gathering one thousand strong at Fredericton and traversing the wilderness to Quebec in the month of March, there after taking most notable part in the defence of their country. It is the same old enthusiasm that has welcomed with warmest affection every representative of the empire's royalty and regarded as entirely obliterating all lines of creed or party every public movement which made itself apparent for the good of the empire, cost what it might. It is the same old enthusiasm which leads the mothers, wives and sweethearts of the men to cheer for the old flag with a fervency that means sacrifice of their best and dearest, if need be, in eagerness only that New Brunswickers shall ever maintain unswerving the standard of their faithfulness to patriotic duty, ready to date and do when duty calls. It is in the blood, you know, and when you scratch a New Brunswicker let any foe of Britain and of Canada look out for inevitable consequences.

It is not unnatural therefore that the lion and bulldog currents in our veins should need but little stirring to evince their characteristics. Nor is it at all necessary to do more at any time than make the invitation in order to abundantly fill our quota of soldiers ready to fight the battles of the empire even seven thousand miles away. It might be regarded by some as rather a marvellous thing that such spontaneity of service should exist in any country similarly situated, and doubtless to many another state this spectacle of eagerly volunteering in all the provinces of Canada for South African service has seemed a marvel. In European nations where military service is compulsory, the spectacle is beyond comprehension. And certainly not only have our New Brunswick volunteers proved themselves leaders in stimulating the rest of Canada and the colonies else where to noble deeds, but have marked themselves in every emergency as the most reliable of those who maintain the traditions of the flag, the equals of any on the field and the superiors of the majority.

It is no small thing for the men of our little province to have earned for themselves such distinction as heroes and such words of commendation as have come to them from the greatest generals of modern times. They have not only won distinction for themselves, but for Canada and for their province. They have shown the world that the country which can produce such men must be indeed a splendid land. They have opened the eyes of England to the supreme value of Canada as a part of the empire; they have taught all England's possible foes that the empire and not little England alone is what their enemy would mean, and besides advertising the fact that Canada at a call could readily raise an army of fifty or a hundred thousand men, the best of soldiers, they have advertised our Canada as a land most desirable in peace, blessed with the institutions of self-government that make for greatest freedom, vigor, contentment and prosperity, a land in which the best of all the world might be proud to aspire for citizenship. Such are our fathers' sons and such their character that in all modesty and yet in pride one may stand up today and cheer one of our boys because of power to say "I'm a New Brunswicker."

THE IMMIGRATION QUESTION.

The restrictions which the United States authorities impose upon the immigration into that country frequently result in a number of settlers which the American officials decide to be unsuitable for their citizenship being dumped back on Canada, through which they happen to have passed in their transit from the old world to the United States. The question naturally arises whether an immigrant decided as unsuitable by the American authorities should be accepted by Canada for citizenship? Should we not be at least as careful of lowering the status of our population as are our neighbors to the south? And then the secondary question comes to one, why could not the expense of a double patrolling of the ports and boundary line of Canada be done away with by the simple expedient of the authorities

of both countries uniting in a common decision as to what disqualifications should prevent the acceptance of immigrants by either country?

The United States' government maintains an expensive system of patrol to prevent the entrance from Canada of diseased foreign immigrants into their country, and while their system of prevention seems successful in many cases, yet it appears impossible that very many cases should not escape detection. When the undesirable immigrant is detected in making the entry he is often left in Canada. We take it that persons afflicted with contagious diseases are no more desired by Canada than by the American republic. Surely a decision can be arrived at by the medical officers of both governments which will define these diseases and prevent the use of Canada as the dumping ground for foreign immigrants rejected by the United States. Such a course would be mutually advantageous, saving much expenditure to both governments, and, what is of greater importance, eliminating from our borders an undesirable class of immigration. It is worthy of serious consideration by both countries.

THE KILLING OF "YELLOW JACK."

The discovery said to have been made in Cuba by the United States medical authorities that yellow fever can only be transmitted by the bite of an infected mosquito, seems to be one of the most important scientific discoveries of modern times, if all that is said about it be true. It is stated by Dr. Alvaro H. Doty, who is the port of New York and who has made a special study of yellow fever, that he is now entirely satisfied the disease is not contagious except through the mosquito infection, that five days is the limit of incubation and that therefore he will strongly recommend a relaxation of quarantine regulations in regard to the matter. He believes that after a vessel has been five days out from a yellow-fever port she should be able to land passengers and cargo at any other port without danger of infection, people at that port. The regulations at New York, it is said, are totally different from the yellow-fever port, and there is no record there of any secondary cases of the fever. If this be correct it will certainly be a great relief to commerce with yellow-fever ports, which, through the quarantine regulations, has hitherto been materially restricted. "Yellow Jack" has killed his thousands, and it will be a great thing now if he has been trailed to his lair.

PRESENTATION TO DR. PATTERSON.

Physician Honored on the Eve of Departure for the West.

Westfield, April 21.—A number of the friends of Dr. F. P. Patterson gathered on Saturday afternoon at Dr. Patterson's residence, Westfield, N. B., and presented the doctor with the following address and a beautiful Bible, with this inscription: "To Dr. F. P. Patterson, N. B., in gilt letters on the cover, and also a very fine ebony gold-headed cane, bearing his initials. The Bible was a gift from the ladies and gentlemen present also spoke of their high appreciation and wished him success in his new field. Dr. Patterson expects to remove in a few days to British Columbia. The doctor made a very touching reply. He said that during his residence in Westfield he had received a great deal of kindness and good will from his friends on this occasion were warmly thanked all for the address and gifts and amidst an exchange of parting words the company separated.

Following is the address: "Dr. F. P. Patterson, M. D., Westfield, N. B. Dear Sir.—We, the undersigned residents of Westfield, N. B., desire to express to you our deep regret at your removal from our midst. During your residence among us of about four years, you have won the esteem and confidence of all classes by your many acts of kindness and bearing. We wish to express our high appreciation of the willingness with which you gave your services to the poor, where no return was likely to come to you in return for valuable aid given them. The many critical cases you have helped to cure, and the health and strength are strong evidences to you of our marked appreciation and wide knowledge in the science of medicine. As citizens we have always found you kind, obliging and neighborly in the fullest sense of the term."

As a small token of our high respect and esteem toward you, we wish you to accept this Bible and cane as souvenirs of your sojourn among us. In removing to the great and growing west, where you will no doubt find a larger sphere for the exercise of the fine talents you possess, we have no hesitancy in predicting that there is a bright and prosperous future before you; and realize that wherever you may settle that our best wishes and prayers will follow you and may the overruling Providence direct your steps throughout all the coming years of your life.

Capt. J. McDermott, W. B. Watters, C. D. Jones, W. Stevens, J. A. Gilliland, T. Fairweather, W. M. Jordan, H. Johnson, G. R. Willett, H. M. Woods, E. S. Stevenson, G. W. Crawford, A. E. Rowley, Rev. A. C. Bell, and others.

Two Thousand Machinists Strike.

Schenectady, N. Y., April 18.—The members of the Moulders' Union in the General Electric works, left their work today in sympathy with the metal polshers and screw makers who are on strike. The two thousand machinists left the works at 2.15 this afternoon and as they went out, hundreds of other employees joined them.

In the grand canyon of Colorado a man's voice can be heard over a distance of 18 miles.

Spring Overcoats.

Come now! tell the truth? If you had a nice spring top-coat, wouldn't you wear it instead of that heavy winter overcoat? or instead of risking a cold by going without any coat at all?

There are such coats here as you never saw before; such fit; such happy hits of style; and such new adaptations of cloth to the top-coat coat shape.

Prices \$7.00 to \$25.00.

Bring Your Boy Here and Save Money.

Actually save it.

Pretty nearly the whole of Saint John knows that by now—if you are one of the few who don't it is high time you came and learned. Every cloth and pattern and color you can think of—mixed, light, dark, lively, quiet. Judging from the way you kept our salesmen on the jump Saturday this must be the only store for boys' clothing in town—it is, so far as style and value go.

- Boys' Sailor Suits, - - \$.75 to \$1.00
- Boys' Russian Blouse Suits, - 5.00 to 5.50
- Boys' Two Piece Suits, - - 1.50 to 6.00
- Boys' Three Piece Suits, - - 3.00 to 10.00

MAIL ORDERS.

Do not let distance deter you from sending us a order.

Remember our store is as near to you as your nearest letter box, and at all times we will be pleased to answer an enquiry.

Send for our Spring Sample Book. Mailed for the asking.

GREATER OAK HALL,

King Street, Cor. Germain.

HON. GEO. E. FOSTER AND J. D. HAZEN AT SPLENDID PATRIOTIC MEETING.

(Continued from page 1.)
and was enthusiastically endorsed in response to which he sang the last verse.

Hon. Geo. E. Foster.

Hon. Geo. E. Foster was then introduced by Dr. Walker who thanked him for accepting the society's invitation to be present on this occasion. On rising Mr. Foster received a very cordial welcome. He said it gave him great pleasure to come to St. John because he felt that here he had friends who would receive him warmly. Probably they recognized true merit when they met it. He paid a graceful tribute to St. George, the patron saint of the society and of England, but his curiosity led him to ask the fate of the beautiful maiden in whose behalf George had undertaken the quest. According to fiction they should have loved, married and lived happily ever after. The patron saints of countries are the incarnation of the best instincts and inspirations of the countries whose saints they are and as such they draw us and we are better because of the moral lessons and precepts we learn from them. They are idealisms and we strive to imitate them.

It might be said why, in Canada, have there anything that we should St. Patrick be recognized as the patron saint of Ireland, St. Andrew of Scotland, St. David of Wales? It seems a superfluous system of strong because of the bonds of the bonds of fellowship which national societies founded with those who have been the patrons of the past. The electric wires between various parts of the empire, in their ceaseless bringing of good will too and fro have done as much as any one thing to make the sentiment for the flag as broad a thing as it is today and so these saints also have their parts to play. It is a pride to be an Englishman but what makes it so. It is a passport to a condition of civil and social liberty which was never equalled until this day. In ancient days to be a Roman citizen was considered a good thing but how small was Rome at that time beside the British empire of today. We have a right to be proud of our empire.

More than 1000 years ago the Picts and Scots came out from far away in the mystic past and on this avail Roman, Saxon, Dane and Norman best for century after century until there arose a consolidated nation which for years has been in the vanguard of civilization, liberty and justice at the head of the world. Never since this nation was welded together has foreign foe set foot on that domain but many eruptions have assailed it and in France, Flanders and all battle fields achieved a reputation on which there is no stain; deny it who can. Coming up along the line of English history we find the outstanding broods of Britain planting broadcast on every side that flag, a flag under which justice is found in such plenty as to be symbolical of British liberty, law and institutions. Well has it been said that no slave's chain clanks beneath the British flag. Wherever that flag is planted freedom rules as a dove with white wings, and benighted man begins to see liberty, true

liberty, from beneath his former oppression.

What nation shows such a long line of nation builders as those great Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotchmen who settled down among alien populations and, ere the breath of life left their bodies, they left behind a country, a nation imbued with the spirit of British liberty. Take Egypt, that a splendid triumph that country is for any nation. What sagacity has made out of that country an empire. The empire where the poorest fellow can lift his head as proudly as any there.

The other day in Matopopo, was laid away the last of the nation builders who has succeeded to death after a brilliant but short career of empire building. Poor Rhodes. We may not live to see it, but eventually there will be a highway of progress from the Cape to Cairo with British flags and British sentinels dotting it on its path from south to north.

In colonization, Britain has the proud record of any nation. Others have colonies but what a difference there is between British colonies and those of other nations. Today they speak of the over seas empire. And what glorious nations are these colonies. Is there any variety of climate they do not possess? Are there any resources they lack? Is there any border of some of them? From the luscious fruit of the tropics to the grain of the colder regions all are found in British dominions. It does not possess and when we come to think of this vast equipment of force the best of us must stand aghast.

Modern with the stars as we are at the opening of the 20th century with civilization pressing us forward with progress is not possible in the next 50 or 100 years and if the over seas Britain has now but a small proportion of the island's wealth and population, give us 50 years to get it and what becomes—we will then be able to turn our eyes islandwards and say: Mother ever benign and kind your children are able to enjoy you to take your rest; you have nurtured us, you have reared us; now we've grown we'll protect the empire.

What a thrilling shock to all the nations of the old world when, on Kruger's sullen, ill-timed and insolent manifesto a grove of indignation arose from over the seas showing as it did that those arousing the mother must deal with sturdy sons. He made bold to say that the very disposition of old Europe toward Britain has been tempered and annealed by the attitude of the colonies. But enough of the retrospect. By the fires of the past we must warm our vigor for the future.

We have outgrown many things in our growth and progress and one of these is that old Downing street rule which is past and gone forever; we have outgrown the colonial status. We stand today where every citizen of the empire should stop his wabbling and decide what his future course will be. We have passed that period where there was a fear of disintegration in Canada. For a time two forces were at work, the cohesive force of which drew us to the empire and the centrifugal force which threatened to rend us. Now, however, that bogie has gone and there is no further fear that the thought of possible disintegration will ever return to our minds. There was a time when the prophets of manifest destiny were wont to say that we would eventually gravitate toward the United States and become part of it. Then there were the men who longed on the line

fence of the 49th degree and, looking into the garden on the other side, desired what they saw there, longed for the flesh pots of that later Egypt. Now these men have ceased and are standing for the integrity of the empire.

What has taken the place of these cries? Imperialism has succeeded them, the transformation of the spirit which enriches the empire and gives it greatness. We look forward to pages of history embellished with greater names and greater deeds than any which have gone. Of course when there is any great force abroad gathering power there are in its wake the men with moulds, the men who know just how the desired end may be achieved, just how the spirit of imperialism may be diverted and brought into the proper channels. They proffer their own little narrow moulds and say, "Run it into this." There have always been men with moulds in all things. They have been found in the church and in the school and he was not sure but they are still there. "Lord preserve us from the men with moulds."

This imperialism is too loving, too vital to be run in moulds. All we want is that it shall be run in noble ideals and splendid accomplishments. This empire is just as strong and able to stand in proportion to the way it can make its force felt. The problem now before us is how best to provide protection for the empire over the seas. On this there is a difference of opinion. One man says he favors Canada defending herself but objects to her going out to Britain's wars. This view is abundantly selfish and superficially foolish; selfish because he is willing to sit in Canada, take aid and give none, and foolish because the strength of one part is as the strength of all and the Canadian soldier who went to Africa and struck a blow for African homes struck just as firm a blow for his own homes and institutions.

Others say we should be independent, but what more independence could we have than what we've got. King Edward's power can make the proudest nation quake but it cannot touch a hair of the head of the weakest child in Canada. Yet we know that every British battleship and every British gun is for the defence of the meaneast Canadian subject. Independence has its cost and its responsibilities.

The speaker represented Canada in the fisheries matter between Canada and the United States and he knew that the dominion would have had no standing but for the empire back of her.

In this world about the best way to be safe is to be so powerful as to compel opponents to let you alone so, consequently, the best plan for empire protection is for all to join and let it be clearly understood that whoever attacks British homes anywhere must count upon the opposition of British subjects everywhere, and as the years roll round we shall still celebrate the memory of the patron saint of England and the high ideals of Britain. What man can cast the horoscope of the future of Britain 50 years from today? When we think of the accomplishments of the present day, what man can tell the status of the countries in 100 years? Men may be born, live their brief span and die, but the empire properly based may last through ages. What will Canada, India, Australia, Africa be when they get nurtured growth? We will not be here to see but we can contribute to the grand result now in order that we may be assured that the glorious banner flowing over us may be in the future as in the past a synonym of the widest liberty, the most splendid progress that the world has ever been blessed with.

The meeting closed with God Save the King and cheers for the King and the speakers.