

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH

Published every Wednesday and Saturday at \$1.00 a year, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc., one cent a word for each insertion.

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25 cents for each insertion.

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to make some noise in the world. There is now, as heretofore, much room for argument between low and high tariff advocates, but some of the changes announced are not open to objection by either. There was, unquestionably, a considerable popular demand for some of the reductions, notably that on oil. The larger questions raised by the extension of the principle seen in the German surtax will create widespread discussion. There is a feeling in Canada—and it is growing—that we can afford to discriminate, to some extent at least, against those countries which either discriminate against us or oppose to our moderate tariff an excessive one tending to exclude our products from their markets. It may be expected that this line of tariff policy will beget some dire threats among the more excitable spirits in the United States and Germany, but that is of little consequence. A taste of our own medicine will do these gentlemen no harm, and if they find it bitter they still cannot fail to remember that it is of their own compounding. Canada has found markets which some were disposed to deny to her. It is known throughout the world today that she is more independent and more confident than of yore and that she has sound practical reasons for her confidence and independence. This knowledge works for her good, at home and outside.

The figures showing the immense increase in our trade are welcome to men of both parties. The general hope will be that Mr. Fielding is right when he says there is no business depression in sight. A bumper wheat crop this year, it is plain, would fill the measure of Canada's prosperity to overflowing.

UNLIKELY, BUT INTERESTING.

Hon. Mr. Blair comes in for some mention in the Boston Transcript's Ottawa correspondence, and although both Liberals and Conservatives will be prompt in declaring that the Transcript man shows that he does not enjoy the confidence of either party, his story is not uninteresting. In guessing about the future of Mr. Blair he surmises that he may yet appear as minister of railways in Mr. Borden's cabinet. There are obvious objections to such a forecast, one being that if there were any such cabinet and the railway question were still the chief issue before the country, Mr. Borden, or his lieutenant, might not care to have Mr. Blair as railway minister. Mr. Blair, on the other hand, might prefer his present office to a position which might become like that occupied by Mr. Tarte at this moment.

The Transcript man's statement is that in adopting government ownership the opposition stands pretty near where Mr. Blair stood when he resigned. Going farther, the correspondent says Mr. Blair is not happy in his present position and may be meditating a return to active political life. He adds:— "A couple of months ago somebody gave the Montreal Star a memorandum which Mr. Blair had submitted to his colleagues of the Privy Council months before he resigned. There wasn't anything novel in the document, but it was of a nature absolutely confidential, and people naturally wondered how it got into a public print. A great gleeful row-row was made by opposition editors, and the more they jabbered the more the cantankerous ministerial section thirsted for revenge on Blair. They went about intimating that he had given the thing to the Star, which was tantamount to accusing him of having violated his oath of office. He denied the imputation privately, and perhaps publicly, yet some of the Grits will have it that he did by deed of darkness. Again, certain editors rip him up the back because of unpopular decisions that he has made in his judicial capacity of railway commission chairman. Altogether it seems notorious that his official life is not to his liking. And now Mr. Borden has got himself upon a platform where Mr. Blair might stand without excessive violence to his consistency and his feelings. If he should resign and go back into politics, and should champion government ownership, which he formerly favored, in his own Province of New Brunswick and elsewhere, there would be wigs on the green. Later he might become minister of railways in a Borden cabinet, or resume the chairmanship of his commission, after having enjoyed the delight of proving once more his political muscle."

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS.

"If there is anything worse than the political greed and corruption, it is the smooth-talking pietist who refuses to touch public life." St. Andrew's church, filled with ministers as well as laymen, rang with applause at the conclusion of this sentence last evening. The speaker was the Rev. J. A. MacDonald, editor of the Toronto Globe. The Assembly was discussing "Church Life and Work." Others had spoken of the duties devolving upon the officers of the Sabbath school, the young people and the deacons. Rev. Mr. MacDonald spoke of the duty of the minister. No address during the session of the Assembly appealed more effectively to those who heard it than this declaration by a minister to ministers.

Mr. MacDonald's words go deep into a subject as troublesome as it is important. He had told them that if the minister is right the church will be right. He then applied the rod unsparringly to the minister who evades his responsibility when questions of public life press for mention in the pulpit. The acclaim with which the speaker's

remarks were received indicated that the assembly believed in a preacher who "speaks out in meeting." A congregation believes in such men, too; but frequently the congregation divides over the minister's choice of the time to speak or the subject to speak upon. Courage and conviction are vitally necessary in every preacher, but courage and conviction may be fearful pulpits attributes if their possessor lacks sound judgment. Perhaps many in a congregation are as often afraid of the preacher will "speak out" on some public question as that he will pass it by. The preacher's temptation to be merely sensational is usually not great, in Canada? Very often of the sensational preacher. They had in mind the man who dodges his duty, not because he does not perceive it, but because he fears the consequence of heaving to the line. The influence of such "smooth-talking pietists" is to make the church anemic. The sin of omission lies heavy upon them. Who shall say that their selfish timidity is not a greater element of weakness than the harm done the cause of religion by preachers who are designated sensational or whose lack of judgment unites them for their high office? Very often of the sensational preacher, wider cut-throat sharp-cut analysis and decision which demand sharp-cut analysis and decision by the ministers. Often wrong steals some share of the cloak of righteousness and so gins the cover of excuse because the minister is silent—a lion facing questions of doctrine, a mouse in the face of some crying question of today.

Practical suggestions regarding the church's every day duties were made by several speakers last evening. Rev. Dr. Ramsay stated that half a dozen young men's clubs had been formed in Ottawa, to cultivate closer fellowship, wider culture, and a broader Christian activity. He added that it was hoped union action would be taken by the young men's clubs to improve the atmosphere of municipal politics. In the same connection, Rev. Mr. McKinnon, of Sydney, alluding to the strike in that city, urged that the church should get closer to the people, and provide a meeting ground where contact would overcome mutual distrust and prevent such lamentable occurrences as the strife between capital and labor. Surely these suggestions are valuable enough to be applied.

WHOLESALE MURDER.

The deliberate murder of more than half a score of non-union men in the Cripple Creek district will work immense injury to the cause of organized labor throughout this continent. There never was murder more atrocious, never a situation which called more loudly for the rough care of law. The public had become accustomed to intimidation and conspiracy against public order and the liberty of citizens, but defiance of the authorities so long sustained and capped by the calmly planned murder of men whose sole office was that they sought to exercise their right to work, will shock the entire country and must speedily be followed by the vindication of the law however heavy the task.

The time, one of the most shocking in the history of labor troubles, lies at the door of the Western Federation of Miners, an organization of which Canadians have heard before, since it thrust its arc across the international boundary and was a factor in the disorder attending the miners' strike in British Columbia. The Royal Commission on industrial disputes in that province, after a searching investigation of the strike, used some very plain language in discussing several labor organizations, of which the Western Federation was one. To quote:— "With regard to these organizations (the American Labor Union, the Western Federation of Miners and the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees) we think they ought to be specially declared to be illegal, as their leaders have shown that they care nothing about the obligation of contracts, or about the interests of their employers, against whom they are ever formulating discontent; that they ignore the constitutions and rules of their own organizations whenever it suits them to do so; that they seek the use of the boycott and the sympathetic strike; that they do not disapprove of violence and intimidation; that they are wholly indifferent to losses and damage which they inflict upon the public; and that they recklessly allow suffering and privation to befall the families of their misguided followers, with regard to whom they are constantly guilty of deception and concealment."

This was the heavy indictment framed by Chief Justice Hunter and Rev. Elliot S. Howe, of Victoria, unprejudiced men of high standing. The events of the last few days in Colorado show how far these gentlemen were justified in classing the Federation as dangerous. Yesterday the official organ of the Federation in the Cripple Creek district took a large time and urged the union to call the strike off, saying:— "The sentiment is growing against the Western Federation of Miners on account of its continuing the strike. There are few people who believe that this organization is responsible for the crimes that have been committed here, except that if the strike had not been called and continued so long the dynamiting would not have occurred and in that respect the Federation is responsible for the strike whether there was justice in the calling of it or not. In the interest of the men and women who have made the Cripple Creek district, the Record asks the Western Federation of Miners to call off the strike."

The Record probably does not believe that the infernal machine was placed and

exploded by the authorities, or that the non-union men committed suicide. It is not known that the Federation ordered the wholesale murder, yet madmen belonging to the Federation were surely responsible for it.

Organized labor in the United States must go backward instead of forward until it puts away incendiary leaders, and exhibits efficiency in place of force, and recognizes the fact that to strike at a non-union man who merely seeks to work is to strike at union labor. Organized labor will learn its lesson in time, but there is too much reason to believe that it will take it at the point of the bayonets of outraged citizens. The civil authorities in Colorado, who should have stifled disorder from the first, must now share the responsibility which rests upon the murderers. Any community which permits the law to be trifled with, deliberately invites some such situation as that which is today the scandal of the American Union and the world.

UNFAIR TACTICS.

The Fredericton Gleaser decides against the Roman pronunciation of Latin, which is used at the University of New Brunswick. The Gleaser in arguing against the change from English to Roman pronunciation says:— "Another reason against making any change is the fact that the main purpose of learning Latin at the present day is to give the student a better knowledge of the derivation of the English language, and this advantage is altogether lost when the so-called Roman system is used."

Is it? And why so? The Roman pronunciation was adopted with the approval of the faculty. These gentlemen are authorities whom the Gleaser should not set aside too lightly. The Gleaser says:— "The excuse that is given for the change is that the Roman pronunciation is in use at Harvard."

It is extremely improbable that any such excuse was given. What the pronunciation is at Harvard does not matter a straw, and should of itself have no weight one way or the other. The aim, of course, is to adopt the proper pronunciation. Acadia and Dalhousie use the Roman, as do most other institutions. With perhaps one exception the preparatory schools from which boys go to the university of New Brunswick all use the Roman.

As the Gleaser can summon no witnesses from ancient Rome to support his case, how would it do to stop pending the university and find time occasionally to tell the public how useful that institution is? At the closing exercises the other day Professor Scott had the temerity to suggest that the income of this college might well be increased by the government. The Gleaser promptly represented Professor Scott as saying that bridges, agriculture, and other things upon which public money is expended were useless. In other words it distorted the professor's evident meaning and assailed an address of his own creation.

What is the Gleaser's quarrel with the University? Tell the public about it.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Germany, they say, has but two friends at present among the nations—Russia and Turkey—and neither is feeling very well just now.

Russia has three men to Japan's one, but not in Manchuria. The North had four to the South's one in 1891-5, yet the South kept the field for four years.

The Star pleads not guilty, but it is not likely that Mr. W. M. Jarvis is ready to acquit upon the evidence submitted. The answer is not responsive. His charges were specific.

Some wild rumors are coming from the Far East just now. A juncture of the Port Arthur and Vladivostok squadrons, followed by a Japanese disaster and the loss of four of Admiral Togo's ships, is the latest story. But there is no confirmation and the source is suspicious.

It was announced yesterday that the price of oil here had been reduced two and a half cents a gallon. This will correct some tariff views, perhaps. The price of oil in New Brunswick is controlled by the oil trust. An independent company sells some oil in this territory but does not attempt to cut the price.

Lord Dunsdonal is now invited to say whether or not he criticized a member of the government. Hon. Mr. Fisher will also be invited to say whether he gave cause for criticism. It will be a pity if so good a soldier as Lord Dunsdonal has made a serious break at this stage of his successful service in Canada.

The St. John Street Railway Company cleared \$30,000 during the last year. It could afford to give a pretty fair service during the busy hours and even put on enough cars during stormy weather to carry all who desire to ride. And it is a good service that gets the money in the end.

a monopoly of trade with China? Japan, in a word, is a new force hardly less baffling to the world's wise men than the old force of Russia, now for a time at least, displaced in the Pacific seas.

General Kitchener is preparing a considerable expedition to reinforce Colonel Younghusband's party now entrenched at Gyantse. The road to Lhasa is rough. Perhaps a larger force would have been sent at first—if any were sent—had there been nothing to hold Russian attention in Manchuria.

If there had been as much crookedness in connection with the recent Gyantse election as is claimed and disclaimed by the Halifax Herald and the Halifax Chronicle the few honest men in the constituency would be ashamed to live there. As no one is in jail yet and as no one is likely to be by the means of the reckless charges made by both parties are seemingly not susceptible of proof.

The British government will neither adopt nor discuss the Royal Commission's proposal of conscription. As the Speaker says:— "A duke, a justice, and five colonels have emitted their personal opinion on a subject quite beyond the scope of their authorized inquiries. It neither compromises the government nor interests the public." The commission's recommendation is not taken seriously.

An excited Paris editor, after reading President Roosevelt's recent announcement that the United States should always be ready for war and must act as policeman in South America, asks what Mr. Roosevelt would do if he were looking across the Rhine. President Roosevelt on one side of that stream and the Kaiser on the other would mean a sharp advance in the price of gunpowder and new paper.

Rainald, the Morocco political bandit, who is holding an Englishman and an American for ransom, has a call from Greater New York. The Brooklyn Eagle earnestly invites him to kidnap Mr. William Jennings Bryan, and says there will be no pursuit. But as there will be no ransom either, the practical man-stealer will probably decline the job unless the troubled Democratic party offers to pay for it.

Senator Channey M. Dewey says Mr. Russell Sage's views on "the injustice of vacations" are not only narrow but indefensible. Employers, the senator says, benefit by the vacations their clerks enjoy. "The times have changed since Mr. Sage was a boy," Mr. Dewey maintains. "More is expected nowadays of the individual in the business world, and the resulting wear and tear on brainworkers has increased correspondingly."

The New York Sun gives some horrible examples of Republican campaign poetry. This is the worst of it:— "Four years more of Theodore!" "Hot put! Strip to the buff!" "Bang, belt, punch, well!" "Back the use for San Juan!" "Who charred maddy for San Juan?" "When there was Spanish blood to spill?" "Who, however, was the hill, Gallop bravely for to kill?" "You can bet your boots and pet!" "That the name was Roosevelt!"

Strenuous "poetry" that, but Theodore is strenuous himself. The British government is to be asked to punish those who deceive intending emigrants regarding this country and take money from those whom they send to Canada to engage in industries which do not exist, or in lines of activity which are already well supplied with men. Lord Strathcona and the Canadian immigration officials in London have repeatedly issued warnings against unauthorized and dishonest agents who prey upon men and women desirous of seeking homes in this continent. It is evidently such agents are still active. The arm of the British law should be long enough to reach them. The offence is committed there, not here.

Suits! Suits! Suits! Suit selling has been particularly lively at this store this spring, nearly double that of the excellent business done last year. To know our stock and price and style of doing business is to buy at this store. If you are not already a buyer here call in and look, 'twill do you good and please us. SEE OUR MEN'S SUITS AT \$3.75, 3.75, \$5, \$6, \$7.50, \$8.75 and \$10. You can get Men's Pants at this Store worth from \$2.50 to \$3.50, sizes 32 to 40, which we bought at a great bargain for \$1.98

J. N. HARVEY, Men's and Boys' Clothier, 199 and 201 Union Street. WAUKEGAN Barbed Wire Fencing Costs about 10 per cent more but runs 20 per cent further than any other brand and is therefore cheapest for farmers to use. Strong as the strongest. If your dealers cannot supply you write to W. H. THORNE & CO, Ltd., Market Square, St. John, N. B.

CLOSING SESSION OF SUNDAY SCHOOL TOUR Final Meeting Was Held at Chipman, Queen's County, Tuesday Evening. On Tuesday last the Sunday school tour party proceeded from Sussex to Chipman and opened the first session on Tuesday evening in the Baptist church. Notwithstanding the rainy weather the house was filled, and leaders and congregation evidenced an assurance of profitable sessions. Rev. E. T. Miller, pastor, welcomed the convention. All regretted the absence of Rev. D. Clarke, who had been called to Nova Scotia by a bereavement. Because of the many water ways in Queens county, Chipman has become the centre of a new division for Sunday school work. The organization includes the parishes of Northfield, Chipman, Waterloo, Cambridge, Johnston, Canning, Wickham and Brunswick. Until the organization was completed the field secretary presided, making such explanations of purpose and method as were called for. Both choir and congregation entered heartily into the singing, with Mrs. Fallar's leading and Mr. Meredith's counsels as to what Sunday school might become were well received. The people were delighted with Mr. Day, whom they regarded as a master workman in building youthful character. Miss Mary A. Baird, long identified with Sunday school work here, was secretary pro tem.

ATTOREY GENERAL KNOX TO SUCCEED SENATOR QUAY. Philadelphia, June 9.—Philander C. Knox, of Pittsburg, Attorney General of the United States, was selected today to fill the seat in the United States senate made vacant by the death of Matthew Stanley Quay. He will accept and serve by appointment of Governor Pennypacker, until March 4, the date of the expiration of the late senator's commission. Unless political complications should arise as a result of today's action, he will be elected for the full term by the legislature which meets in January. It is expected that Attorney General Knox will remain in the cabinet until December.

Dangerous Counterfeit Money. St. Louis, June 9.—A man giving his name as Marcus Graham, aged 34, was arrested at the Delmar race track today on the charge of having in his possession counterfeit money. The officers found on the prisoner \$4,000 in \$100 gold certificates, which are said to be counterfeit, similar to those passed last Saturday and Monday on bookmakers at the Kenilworth and Gravesend tracks. The bills are declared by federal detectives to be very dangerous counterfeits, that ordinarily would not be detected.

We Offer \$1,000 For a Disease Germ That Liquezone Can't Kill For a Disease Germ That Liquezone Can't Kill On every bottle of Liquezone we publish an offer of \$1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. We do that to convince you that Liquezone does as we claim. Please note what that means. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Medicine, therefore, almost helpless in any germ disease. Liquezone alone can kill germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. Liquezone is new in America, and millions who need it don't know of it. For this reason we are spending \$1,000 to give the first bottle free to each of a million sick men. Germ Diseases These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquezone kills the germs, wherever they are, and the results are inevitable. By destroying the cause of the trouble, it invariably ends the disease, and forever. Liquezone is new in America, and millions who need it don't know of it. For this reason we are spending \$1,000 to give the first bottle free to each of a million sick men. Germ Diseases These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquezone kills the germs, wherever they are, and the results are inevitable. By destroying the cause of the trouble, it invariably ends the disease, and forever. Liquezone is new in America, and millions who need it don't know of it. For this reason we are spending \$1,000 to give the first bottle free to each of a million sick men. Germ Diseases These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. 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