

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

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C. J. MILLIGAN, Manager.

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All subscriptions should, without exception, be paid for in advance.

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 1, 1903.

FARMERS VS. MANUFACTURERS.

The Manufacturers' Association delegates who went to Ottawa to urge a general increase in the tariff, and who wished to import, tariff plans to the government in "confidence" had scarcely reached their homes before a delegation of farmers arrived to protest against such increase. The chief spokesman for the farmers was Mr. Thomas Brooks, of Brantford, who recently repudiated the tariff "Agriculture" at the Manufacturers' Association banquet and alarmed the protectionists by warning them that the farmers would fight them at all points. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the ministers of finance and customs received the delegates and Mr. Brooks' statement that they wished to submit their case in the light of open day and had nothing to say "in confidence," drew from the Premier the expression, "Hear, hear." Mr. Brooks said the manufacturers were now strong enough to stand alone and compete with all comers, and it therefore was unreasonable to ask for tariff increase. He presented a memorandum expressing the views of the Farmers' Association, comprising men of different political views, some free traders and some protectionists, but all united in opposing any proposal to raise the tariff at the present time. They believed an increase would add to the cost of maintaining their families and operating their farms and they felt that these burdens were heavy enough as it is. In stating their case they said in part:

Our contention that the tariff cannot be increased without adding to the cost of articles which we are forced to purchase may be denied by those engaged in certain industries, but those so engaged, have, by their own action, furnished the clearest proof of the soundness of our position. Why did the manufacturers of agricultural implements secure a concession under which they were able to bring in duty free over \$100,000 worth of steel used in the making of agricultural implements, unless they were thereby enabled to purchase these articles at less cost than they otherwise could?

It is not necessary to multiply the instances. Suffice it to say that of \$84,000,000 worth of goods imported into Canada free of duty last year a very large proportion represented goods imported by manufacturers for use in their factories. The steel used in making agricultural implements is no more raw material to him than is the reaper used on the land or the clothing of those engaged in producing wheat or the well-dressed ears of grain. But the farmer is taxed not only on the particular kinds of raw material mentioned, but on almost all other kinds of raw material used by him.

Farm labor, they maintained, had never been so dear or so difficult to obtain as at present.

The farmers expressed themselves as opposed to any further government aid to railroads. They ignored the fact that the western farmers are not as well off in the matter of transportation as they are and that before a trans-continental line is completed there will be dire need of it. But the tariff interested them chiefly and they evidently have decided to fight the manufacturers' demands to the end.

A REMARKABLE WARNING.

In Lowell, where mill operatives threatened to begin a great strike today, the owners of the factories have taken the bull by the horns and shut down their manufacturing and many thousands of men and women will be idle for an indefinite period.

A large proportion of those who are now without work are non-union operatives who will be helpless, not having a strike fund to fall back upon. The unions are prepared for a three months' strike, but thousands who wished to go on working are now without means of support, because the mill owners have not sent the unions on their own ground and suspended operations. The recent occurrences in Waterville are, any indication of the temper of the workmen affected by the present situation in Lowell, violence is to be expected. Strikes in many other cities are threatened.

At the moment, when there is no likelihood of a cessation of labor troubles in the United States, the Brooklyn Eagle sounds a remarkable note of warning. It

severely attacks the findings of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission, asserts that the trouble in the mining regions, and kindred evils, have not been remedied, but have simply been postponed until 1906, and that a plaster has been used where the surgeon's knife was necessary. The writer touches many points in a fashion commanding interest and raising doubts as to the future.

Recourse to the Commission was an expedient. The inquiry of the Commission but scratched the surface. The report of the Commission is but a plaster warranted to conceal the abscess for three years. During that time the poison in that abscess will be percolating through the body politic and the body industrial.

The Eagle says fourteen murders are chargeable to the strike and that the Commission does not fix responsibility for them or suggest punishment for anyone because of them. The Commissioners urge that there should be no discrimination against non-union men as such. Of this the Eagle says:

That is soothing, but it does not bring the dead to life. It does not console the widows or orphanage. It does not touch the causes which made life in the anthracite regions as dire and dangerous as the hell of theology or as the Paris of Robespierre. It is verbiage. It is vanity. It is vane. It is vanity. Perhaps the explanation is found in the confession of the Commission that "there were many points on which the members could not agree, but that they have limited themselves to recommendations on which they can agree."

And there may be other reasons for their reservations. We shall not point out what they were. They might blister the alleged soul of piousness of Governor Stone, the eyeballs of whom the fourteen murders, for which he is indirectly responsible, could well have blinded and the conscience of whom they could well have filled with remorse. The Eagle charges that but for the interference of "politicians and prelates" there would have been no strike. Politicians, the writer says, hoping to gain votes or fearing to lose them raised "a moribund conspiracy to an actual factor of civil war," and adds: "And all because the plainest doctrines of responsibility, of duty, and of law paramount were disregarded by soulless politicians and by unscrupulous humanitarians. This is not to be forgotten. The memory of it is necessary to the salvation of freedom and to the safety of freemen in the world."

Worse of all, the writer says, the Commission's report leaves unsettled questions which must be settled sooner or later and settled right, and it intimates that after 1906 the "settling" is likely to begin and that it may shake the nation. Certainly no strike can be regarded as satisfactory settled if it has not been made clear that any man is free to sell his labor wherever he pleases, and that the state will protect him in his right to the utmost.

WHAT CHURCH DO YOU ATTEND?

When the city pastors have studied the information collected on Saturday by the 400 men and women who took the religious census each minister will know how many persons said they attended his church. By comparing this number with the number actually present on an ordinary Sunday morning, the curious pastor will arrive at some facts concerning himself and his flock which cannot fail to interest him deeply.

In relating the experiences encountered in their work on Saturday, the seekers after facts concerning the religious life of our city say that in almost all instances they were treated with consideration by those whom they questioned, and it may fairly be assumed that a very great majority of the citizens placed themselves on record attending one or another of the city churches. In some cases it may be that "stay-at-homes" mentioned a church which they formerly attended or which they are going to attend "some day," feeling that to admit that they do not go to divine service would be somewhat awkward and believing that no one is compelled to testify against himself in matters of this kind.

If any minister discovers that say 1,000 men, women and children described themselves as attending his church and then recollects that yesterday and on preceding Sundays he preached to half that number, he may deem it his duty to seek out those who have been absent and ask them whether he or they are responsible for the difference between actual attendance and the figures returned by the census enumerators. The work of Saturday, it is clear, will lead to an added sense of responsibility in pulpit and pew and home. It may lead to larger congregations the year round. If it does it will be because the preachers have discovered why some people do not go to church and have removed the causes which have kept them at home. In any event a comparison of the number who describe themselves as regular attendants and the average number found in the pews on Sunday will be instructive.

PROTECTION OF PROVINCIAL RIGHTS.

It is rather amusing to hear our ministers at Fredericton solemnly telling that they expect to retain for New Brunswick the present representation at Ottawa, while the Ottawa government goes right on with the redistribution bill without paying the slightest attention to what Fredericton says.—Sun.

paper which desires to express correctly public opinion to strengthen the patriotic action of the provincial ministers in endeavoring to prevent a wrong being done the people of this important section of the confederacy.

Happily the Tweedie administration are not to be deterred by the sneers and jeers of papers or people who, in their short sighted desire to make political capital at the expense of interests of the highest importance to this province, are ready to assume that New Brunswick's rightful claims will be ignored.

The point raised by this province regarding the principle of representation under the British North America Act is being honestly and earnestly pressed upon the attention of the Dominion authorities. It may or may not be correct. We believe it is correct. Whether it is or not, the provincial ministers are showing their good faith in the endeavor to protect what they deem to be the rights of their province. More than that. They gave the best evidence of their belief in their interpretation of the British North America Act by asking the authorities at Ottawa to submit the matter to the Supreme Court of Canada, whose ruling will at least settle forever a question of vital importance to New Brunswick. In the meantime the Parliament of Canada can pass the Redistribution Act, and its bearing on the reduction of representation from this province will be contingent on the decision of the Supreme Court.

Every New Brunswick, regardless of political leanings, will surely join in urging to a successful conclusion the courageous action of the provincial administration in asking for a reserve case and in hoping that if the matter is submitted to the Supreme Court that the ruling may be favorable to the retention, unimpaired of New Brunswick's representation in the House of Commons of Canada.

MORE POWER TO YOU, BROTHER.

The Albert County Journal, a new one, came to hand yesterday. The editor thereof, in making his bow to a curious and anxious public, announces that the newspaper has come to stay. Indeed he has burned his bridges behind him and given hostages to fortune. For says he:

"To all who think the Journal will run for a while, and then cease publication, we can only say that the Albert County Journal has been placed here to stay; we have gone to considerable expense to establish ourselves here, and we can assure all our subscribers that we have not invested eight hundred dollars in the town of Hillsboro for mere child's play."

We should rather think not. Moreover the editor announces that everything in the shop has been paid for and that it only remains for the people of Albert to put their shoulders to the wheel and hear the machinery hum.

Thirty-five years' experience at the printing business, we can take off our coat and do the work of the printer's devil or take the editorial chair. "We have come here with honest intentions, and if we fail, we will fail honestly; but it is our opinion that if a person inclines to be honest the world will appreciate the efforts."

The Telegraph regards these few opening remarks as all wool and 36 inches across and looks for great things from the Journal.

INCREASE THE GRANT.

Representatives of the Tourist Association appeared before the city treasury board yesterday and asked that a larger grant be made to the association this year. Last year's grant was \$750. There will be no exhibition grant this year and the tourist representatives suggested that the city might well give an increased sum for the purpose of promoting travel to and in New Brunswick.

The treasury board decided that \$750 was all the city cared to give.

The council may and should increase the sum. The estimates of the various

**ALMOST AFRAID TO GO TO SLEEP FOR FEAR SHE WOULD NOT WAKE UP.**

**FLUTTERING OF THE HEART. SHORTNESS OF BREATH.**

**PAINT AND DIZZY SPELLS.**

Mrs. Wm. Bingley, Grand Trade, P.E.I. Has a Very Interesting Experience.

**MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS**

She has been restored to perfect health.

She writes: "About seven months ago I was badly run down in health and became very weak. I was troubled with fluttering of the heart and shortness of breath. When lying down at night I would never wake up. When I arose in the morning I would find a little better, but as soon as I started to go about my heart would start fluttering, my head would become dizzy, faint weak spells would come over me and it seemed as if black objects were floating before my eyes. I was worried worse every day until I got a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. When I had done half a box I could feel that they had done me good and by the time I was finished I was in excellent health and would advise all sufferers from heart and nerve troubles to try them."

Price 50 cts. per box, or 3 for \$1.25, all dealers, or THE T. MILBURN CO., Limited, TORONTO, ONT.

city boards, passed yesterday by the treasury board show an increase of more than \$20,000 over the expenditures of last year. Now, alongside \$20,000 the tourist grant looks pretty small, and to have doubted it would not have been a bad idea, even if it had been necessary to pare down slightly some of the estimates for other purposes. For every dollar spent by the Tourist Association comes back to the province and the city and brings another dollar or two with it.

The aldermen should think it over. They can rectify the treasury board's mistake next Tuesday if they care to. It would be worth while.

ONE GREAT NEGRO.

The South says the negro shall not vote. That is its position, saving words. It says, also, that the negro shall have no voice in public affairs, but that the negro influence shall be used from time to time, as it serves, by the dominant political party. Discarding fine distinctions such as the position of the Southern whites, irrespective of politics.

A really great negro says they may. He is Booker T. Washington. In the South he is spoken of as a "nigger." In the North the Boston Transcript, and it is a recognition of which he may well be proud, says of him:

Rarely if ever in a public address has Booker T. Washington risen to a loftier height of eloquent and sound philosophy or given more convincing proof of his fitness for leadership than in that delivered before the Twentieth Century Club, which we reproduce in part in another column. A thousand or two thousand years are as long a period in the course of human events, and Mr. Washington's clear justification of conditions at different dates was new and instructive. He quoted Caesar's description of the ancient Britons in the primitive state in which he found them. Next, he submitted Livingstone's description of the African tribes nineteen hundred years later, and traced the similarity. Then he put this proposition: "If one had asked Caesar, when he first discovered your forefathers in the condition that has been described, if in two thousand years they could be transformed into the condition in which they are now found in America, the answer doubtless would have been an emphatic 'No.' If one had asked Livingstone, when he first saw my forefathers in Africa, if in the fifty years that have elapsed since then, or even in the two hundred and fifty years that have passed since the first African was brought to this country, a negro young man would be the class orator at Harvard University, the answer doubtless would have been a 'No' as emphatic as Caesar's."

It might well be said that the Britons of whom Caesar spoke and the Africans whom Livingstone found were not at all descended of the same possibilities. The African strain and the black does not develop at the same speed. But the more pressing question is what the United States shall do with the 10,000,000 blacks within its borders. It scarcely dare rob them of the franchise, though virtually it is doing just that. Booker T. Washington is a great negro. Can he rescue the race from industrial slavery and generally from the condition of levers of wood and drawers of water? The trouble is that he is almost alone. The great multitude above whom he appears for the moment are quarrelling with the Southern whites for equality. Who is bold enough to say the Southern whites will ever yield it? What the negro wants contemplates a time when there shall be no ruling white class in the South, and such a time is indeed afar off. The oppression of the negro or his virtual enslavement is inexcusable. But, considering the facts, what is the outlook? Is Booker Washington one swallow making a negro summer?

NOTE AND COMMENT.

To dam or not to dam, that is the question. No dam is the general verdict.

The Knight of Music—Sir Alexander Mackenzie is with us today, and we shall have to tune up.

It looks as if the local Navy League might be called upon to defend the government cruiser Curlew.

The talk on the street now is that the Tories have decided to oppose Hon. Mr. McKinnon and that Ald. Macneil will be his opponent.

The representative of St. John who is best serving the interests of this constituency at the present time is Hon. H. A. McKinnon, who is opposing the Fort Kent Dam bill at Ottawa.

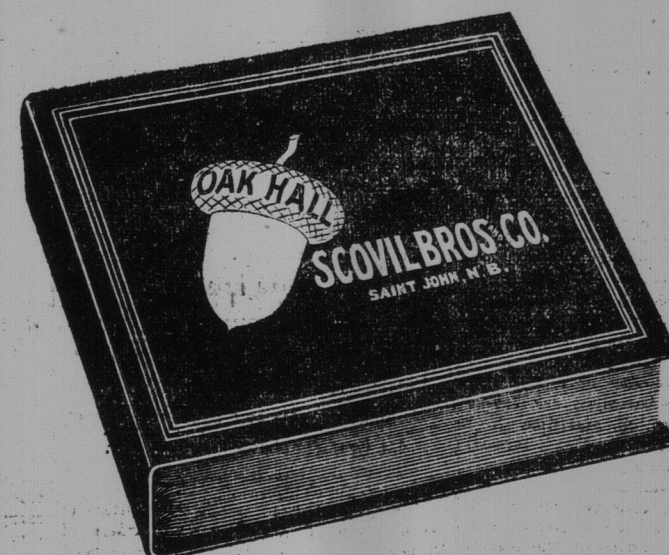
Another chapter of the Veronica tragedy is told in our news columns today. And it is a grim revelation. Those who go down to the sea in ships see the wonders the deep in more ways than one.

Some more negotiations at Washington are reported. They mean nothing, or will mean nothing until the United States understands how independent we are in point of trade and how great is our national life.

The feeling throughout the Empire seems to be that General MacDonald was insane. It is a charitable verdict and his record makes most people willing to accept it. This is a case in which it is indeed well to speak nothing but good of the dead. He saved us many a field.

More than 3,000 immigrants landed at Halifax Saturday. More settlers are leaving Great Britain for Canada now than are going to all the rest of the empire. We shall get many Swiss this year, too. They have decided that this country beats South Africa.

The citizen who whipped his wife because she talked freely to the census enumerators on Saturday, is a very foolish man. He should have taken her in hand before the questioners arrived. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. And what did he wish to conceal, anyway?



Spring Sample Book.

Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing.

The accompanying cut is an exact reproduction of the outward appearance of our Spring Sample Book. It is now ready for mailing to all who may ask for the same, and it contains samples of Fabrics that will be popular this coming season.

Our mail order business is increasing every season—we take just as good care of your pennies as if you came here yourself and guarantee satisfaction or no sale.

Write for Sample Book and see the values we are showing this season.

Kindly give name of paper in which you saw this advertisement.

GREATER OAK HALL,

King Street, Cor. Germain.

SCOVIL BROS. & CO.

The Times, of Brockton (Mass.), says: "We need the Canadian market, and likewise need certain products of Canada." The breaking down of the all-sufficient complacency of our American neighbors, as voiced by a large section of the press, is an encouraging sign of the times—Montreal Herald.

Goldwin Smith has this to say of the agitation for high tariff:—The protectionist campaign is already beginning to show marked signs of weakness. So much any campaign originated and carried on as this one has been. It has been a forced campaign from first to last. The manufacturers of Canada are doing remarkably well. From all sides come reports that orders were never so numerous and profits never so large. A request that those desiring an increased tariff first submit a statement of their affairs is not complied with. The truth appears to be that the demand for more protection originated with a few members of the Manufacturers' Association, who

have used the machinery of that organization to carry on their campaign.

Mr. W. Albert Hickman, special immigration lecturer in England for the Dominion government, has written a novel called Gertrude of Caribou, which deals with the perils of winter navigation in the Straits of Northumberland and is said to be an exciting narrative. The personal advertising Mr. Hickman has been getting of late in the British newspapers should assist in booming the book.

The Sun printed yesterday a long and somewhat abusive letter from Mr. W. F. Hatheway, who recently was a candidate in this constituency and was returned by the people at the foot of the poll. Mr. Hatheway had submitted to the editor of The Telegraph a letter somewhat similar to that which the enlarged Sun found room for. Those few who may have read Mr. Hatheway's plaint in the Sun will know why the editor of The Telegraph declined to print the dejected candidate's effusion. Also it will be clear to them that Mr. Hatheway is inclined to resent the judgment of the electors who by their votes relegated him to the category comprising those who "also ran." See transit gloria.

CURES WEAK MEN FREE

Send Name and Address Today—You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous for Life.

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HEALTH, STRENGTH AND VIGOR FOR MEN.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 834 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and they will gladly send the free receipt with full directions so any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from their daily mail, show what men think of their generosity:

"Dear Sirs—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory." "Dear Sirs—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor." "All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking and they want every man to have it."



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