

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B. NOVEMBER 26, 1902.

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Publishers' Letter to Subscribers.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Nov. 15, 1902.

DEAR SIRS:—

We recently notified all subscribers asking them to remit the amount of their arrears before November 10, at which date we expected to close our books.

The response to this notice has been so very general that we have arranged to keep our books open until the 10th of December, so that all who remit before that date will have their name appear on our annual statement as paid up subscribers.

We heartily appreciate the kindness of all our friends in their prompt response, which betokens the interest taken by our subscribers in the welfare of the paper.

THE TELEGRAPH is the people's paper, and there is no more effective way of contributing to its success than by keeping the subscriptions paid up in advance. The management is thus enabled to take advantage of every opportunity to improve the paper and so in turn benefit the readers.

We take this opportunity of thanking all our subscribers who have remitted their subscriptions and assuring those still in arrears, whom we know will remit in the near future that their favors will be thankfully received. We hope to make THE TELEGRAPH still brighter in the coming year, and so keep it the best SEMI-WEEKLY published in the Maritime Provinces; to this end we ask that all our friends should interest their neighbors in the paper, as the bigger our circulation patronage the better paper are we enabled to produce.

With best wishes, we remain,

Yours truly,

THE TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING CO.

C. J. MILLIGAN, Manager.

James C. Henderson is now canvassing in Charlotte Co. Wm. Somerville, Queens Co. These gentlemen are authorized to receive payment for subscriptions for either Daily or Weekly Telegraph.

THAT WESTERN TOUR.

It grows clearer daily that the leader of the opposition, Mr. M. L. Borden, M. P., appears to have been rather unfortunate in the choice of gentlemen from this province who accompanied him on his western tour.

These politicians, Messrs. Powell and Fowler, evidently thought that their speeches would never be reported, or if so that some of the statements which were made by them in their usual reckless manner would never reach the east.

Comment has already been made upon Mr. George W. Fowler's speech at Greenwood (B. C.) which was characterized by the New Brunswickers who heard it, and also by the press of the district as nothing short of insulting twaddle, and his references to Sir Henri Joly, governor of British Columbia, and Hon. Sydney Fisher were very properly censured by the whole populace of the district.

The speech of Mr. Powell in British Columbia characterizing the employees of the I. O. B. as the "scum of the earth," and his uncomplimentary reflections upon the French-Canadian people, has already attracted a great deal of attention in the Dominion. An endeavor has been made by both Mr. Powell and Mr. Fowler to explain away these speeches, but the newspapers came forward stating that the reports were true and that they were prepared to substantiate them from stenographic minutes of the proceedings.

A short time ago the MacLeod Advance published a synopsis report of a speech by Mr. George Fowler, M. P. for Kings, in which that gentleman violently abused the parish priests of the province of Quebec, and went even so far as to practically charge them with having combined to fraudulently manipulate and falsify the Quebec census returns.

This speech was made in the presence of Mr. R. L. Borden, M. P., and was published by La Presse, of Montreal. The Tory leader in Quebec immediately wired Mr. Borden, who denied that Mr. Fowler ever made such remarks in his presence. That did not end the affair, however, as not only does the Advance adhere to its original report of Mr. Fowler's speech, but publishes a letter from seven well-known residents of MacLeod who were present at the meeting held in the Town Hall there, asserting that the Advance "artificially corrects" reports in substance the statements made by Mr. Fowler in connection with the census returns sent in by the curés of the province of Quebec.

Among the signers are Mr. McKenzie, Protestant, crown prosecutor for the MacLeod judicial district; A. F. Grady, Protestant, ex-mayor; Colin Geuge, Protestant, ex-mayor; Joseph Nixon, Protestant, local land agent, and others.

It will thus be seen that Mr. Borden's contradiction is of very little value in the face of the evidence produced, and the fact that he did not hear the charge in question is no proof that the statements were not made. It has been suggested by one of those who heard Mr. Fowler that possibly Mr. Borden is subject to "epilepsy of deafness" when it suits his purpose and his friends.

The speech of Mr. Fowler will surprise no one who is familiar with the political utterances of that gentleman and his

broad statements. He never could rise above the narrow spirit of his own political inability, and all his addresses are characterized by abuse and recalcitration rather than by argument. It is now up to Mr. R. L. Borden, M. P., to repudiate his follower, Mr. George W. Fowler, M. P., as he had repudiated his utterances.

THE TORIES AND THE PREFERENCE. The propositions made to Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the Colonial Conference were that Canada should adopt free trade in British goods and establish a standing army for service outside of Canada. While the Tory journals abuse Sir Wilfrid generally, we do not perceive in them any wild enthusiasm for these projects.—Toronto Globe.

No, there has been no feverish enthusiasm for either project. The Tories have made several ineffectual attempts to stand on both sides of the question, and they have contradicted one another with considerable freedom, but any clear declaration which is reasonable has not yet been heard from their political medicine men.

They are clear only on one point—that whatever Sir Wilfrid Laurier has done or proposes to do must be wrong.

But the country is of another opinion.

HON MR. McKEOWN IN BOSTON.

There is no Canadian who heard Hon. H. A. McKeown's address in Boston Friday night who reads it today in this newspaper, who will not feel a thrill of pride that the strong and growing national spirit of this great country was interpreted so ably by this sound Canadian orator.

Mr. McKeown put away from him the cheaper effects so common in public utterances of which the affairs of nations are the theme, and presented clearly, temperately, rigorously and in splendid sequence, the facts concerning the development and progress of Canada.

He dwelt upon the glory of our heritage, our marked advance along all lines recently, and our unflinching confidence in the future. And he gave reasons for this confidence, which were good to hear and which are good to read.

He paid a proper tribute to the greatness of our neighbor, but he spoke as a strong man unshaken of the strong people he represented. Of the future his view is that of all good Canadians—that we shall grow great beside the United States, dwelling in peace and love, but ever following our own star. The following extract from Mr. McKeown's oration presents the Canadian view gracefully and powerfully:—

It is the universal teaching of national development, that southern countries attain to manhood with rapid footsteps. Their growth, compared with that of northern nations, is as the growth of the elm to that of the oak, and it is enough for us, just now, that we hold tightly to the great national inheritance which we have received, and pass it on, unbroken and unimpaired, to those who shall succeed us in the coming years, which shall witness its unfolding power and wealth, even as your own land has done. And upon this continent there shall be these two friendly nations, whose flags I see around me tonight—the one with its many stars bearing the emblem of God's great power in the heavens, the other with its many crosses bearing the emblem of His great mercy upon earth—moving along side by side, in lines parallel, though never meeting, but ever in the same direction, tending to the fulfillment of our national and imperial destinies, to the advancement of the principles of the Christianity which we in common profess, and to the accomplishment of that increasing purpose

which runs through the ages and widens the thoughts of men.

The tone of the foregoing is admirable. It is in marked contrast to the spread-eagle speeches of some American orators who have been heard recently in reference to the future relations of Canada and the United States.

And it has more weight, because while they spoke for the applause of the moment and did not voice the view of any considerable number of their fellow-citizens, Mr. McKeown's words find an echo in the hearts of the whole people.

The invitation to him was at once a compliment to him and to the province where he is in the forefront of affairs. It is a pleasure to know that he acquitted himself with marked distinction.

THE TRADE POLICY.

The publication of the views expressed at the Colonial Conference in London last summer, has directed popular attention to the imperial preference granted by the amendments to the Fielding tariff. The statement of Mr. Chamberlain that the imperial preference did not go far enough to give the British manufacturer the advantage over his American competitor which would be necessary for a control of this market, has been seized upon by Conservative orators as proof positive that it was a fraudulent preference. Our Conservative friends are too subtle to advocate the repeal of what they profess to call a "fraudulent preference," but they propose a tariff wall raised on the national foundation of Canada for the Canadians, and profess to have but one anxiety and that is to prevent Canada being made a dumping ground for American manufactured goods.

The Conservative position on this matter was happily pictured by the Manitoba Free Press in a cartoon which represented the high protectionist with his gun aimed at John Bull, while he explained that he was really shooting at the "bird labelled 'United States competition' perched on a fence rail at some distance behind his mark. The Free Press says:

"Mr. Borden and his friends profess that their object is to protect this country from being made a slaughter market for the United States; but when they are asked to specify what they mean when they speak of 'Canadian industries fighting for their life against United States competition,' they participate the cotton and woolen industries, in which the competition comes from British sources."

Industrial Canada, the organ of the Manufacturers' Association, in its November issue discusses the tariff under the heading "Is the Dyke High Enough," and likens the tariff to a dyke "built to protect a city from river floods." The comparison is not only unfortunate, it is absolutely false. It involves the Chinese idea of exclusion of all foreign trade intercourse, the shutting out of all the best the world can send us, the shutting in of the maw of the enrichment of the few.

We have ever tried not to be extraneous matters of tariff policy, believing that it was not a shibboleth, but a weapon to be used by which trade could be created or directed along natural channels. We believe the trade policy of this nation is something too important to the welfare of the people to be treated merely as a matter of political dogma to be preserved as sacred to party tradition and unchangeable as the laws of the Medes and Persians, or as a party fancy to be bandied to and from on the breath of political antagonism. The trade policy is a thing of the people, a human instrument to be wielded in the interest of the majority; a thing which men should neither name with bated breath or change without a proper and intelligent conception of the bearing which such change may have on their material interests.

Ever since the Liberal government of Canada reduced the protective tariff, "admit the organ of the Manufacturers' Association," in every branch of industry there has been extraordinary activity. But the reduced tariff, it anxiously points out, "has not yet been tested during hard times."

Two things seem clear. Without claiming for the Fielding tariff the creation of good times, it is certain that under it Canada has been prosperous as never before in her history. It is equally clear that, if the national idea be, so far as is consistent with local interests in this Dominion, to foster imperial sentiment by a British preference, we cannot assist by the lessening of the advantage which British producers already have in the Canadian markets. Why, therefore, should Canada forsake the path by which she has found prosperity?

CANADIAN DEFENCE.

We have absolutely no sympathy with that species of panic mongering which, from time to time, endeavors to attract attention to itself by alarmist stories of the impending invasion of this country by our neighbors in the republic to the south. We have no more sympathy with that species of patriotism which would make us militarism, the ruling duty in national affairs, and which complains of the lack of imperialism in Canada because, forsooth, Canadians are contented with their national autonomy, and dislike the idea of being dragged at the imperial chariot wheel into a system repugnant to the national genius.

At the same time we feel that Canada owes it to herself, as well as to the other members of the imperial family to perfect her plans of defence so that this confederacy may no longer be deemed the

weak point in the imperial system. The simplest way to do this would seem to be to follow the Boer system, or the idea of the Swiss and German Marksmen's Associations. This idea of organizing rifle clubs all over the Dominion has been approved of by the militia department and is being partially carried out. But it would seem as if more drastic measures were necessary than the mere offer of cheap or even free ammunition, for while this is necessary for the carrying out of the idea of making every Canadian a marksman it is largely useless if there is no general acceptance of the offer.

The idea of compulsory service of every young man either in the militia or the local rifle club is too arbitrary to be practical, and may therefore be abandoned as unworkable. But there are several easier ways in which the same end might be attained at least to a considerable degree.

If local corps were formed in all the high schools, academies and colleges throughout Canada we believe that a very considerable number of our young men could be taught to shoot and possibly to ride a horse without any interference with the personal liberty of the pupil, to whom the idea, in the majority of cases, would be most popular. Then another suggestion, which would popularize the idea of local rifle clubs, is to throw open to the members of such clubs all provincial and Dominion rifle competitions which are now confined to members of the militia. At present there is too little inducement for the outsider to become a skilled marksman for he is debarred from the choice opportunities to display his skill unless he be a member of the militia.

It is a matter of national importance that the Canadian people should be self-dependent in time of war as in the time of peace. That they should have the skill in marksmanship which has made the Swiss people respected by the neighboring nations. Not for aggression, but for self-respect should our people be skilled in the use of arms; never forgetting that the day may come when this training would be necessary for the preservation of that subtle something in the defence of which men will fight and if need be die—their national independence.

THE NEW LINE TO THE PACIFIC.

If properly located, says the Minister of Railways, the proposed Grand Trunk line to the Pacific will not interfere with the Canadian Pacific or Canadian Northern. The field, he adds, is big enough for all three.

This is the view England takes of the enterprise. A cablegram from London yesterday says: "My anguish has been witnessed by the fact that Canada made the average Englishman, the most general comment on the new enterprise is that there is plenty of room for all, and it is not supposed the Grand Trunk project will encounter any serious opposition here or in Canada."

London's opinion is that the company will experience no difficulty in raising any sum that may be required, and that opinion is well founded.

In Canada and in England the new railway plan meets with a generally favorable reception, and vast as is the expenditure which will be necessary no one doubts that the work will be pushed rapidly to completion.

That the plan arouses neither adverse comment of weight, in the premises, nor doubt as to its success, is a tribute to the prosperity of the country and the faith in the greater prosperity which is coming, entertained not by Canadians alone, but by all who have watched this country of late. There have been years in our history when to mention a second or third route from ocean to ocean would have aroused a storm of protest, and the promoter of such a plan would have been called a visionary or worse. But Canada under Liberal rule today is both prosperous and confident. The projected road is needed and it will be built.

Among those who have been quoted in regard to it is Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, who naively remarks that he is glad to note the absence from the new proposal of any reference to aid from the Dominion or provincial governments.

BETTER HAVE IT OVER.

There is a tendency in the United States to regard with distrust the unexpected announcement that the miners and the operators have practically decided to settle their differences without the aid of the commission appointed by the president.

There was in the uncompromising stand of both parties a few weeks ago no hint that a settlement was possible unless by reference to a body of unprejudiced judges who would go deeply into conditions and deal justly with both sides after a prolonged investigation.

But now a change suddenly comes over the spirit of these declared enemies. Why? Have the operators anything to conceal? Are the miners afraid that their dealings with their own employees, the helpers, will, if investigated fully, result in an adjustment which will mean loss of power and income?

And will not the conditions which caused a deadlock months ago, and a year before that, lead to another strike unless a commission deals with all the matter at issue and fixes terms which the miners and the operators and the public as well, agree are just?

It has been asserted that but for the approach of the elections even President Roosevelt could not have secured the consent of the men and their employers to

Clothing for Men.



The Oak Hall Clothing for men is better than the clothing sold in most stores. We have purchased suits and compared prices. Our prices are lower, not in spots but throughout the entire stock. To your advantage to investigate.

Suits, - - \$5.00 to \$25.00
Overcoats, - 5.00 to 20.00

Suits and Overcoats FOR YOUR BOY.

Where does the strength of Oak Hall Clothing show itself? In the tailoring? Or is it in the style? After all, it may be in the prices. Most likely it is in all three. At any rate we are selling suits and coats that nobody else can come near matching. Their prices are 25 per cent more for such goods. How can you tell? By looking around—that's what we have done. It's easy to please anybody with a stock such as ours.

Blouse Suits, - - \$3.75 to \$12.00
Two Piece Suits, - - 1.50 to 6.00
Three Piece Suits, - - 3.00 to 10.00
Overcoats, - - 3.50 to 12.00
Reefers, - - 1.35 to 3.00



A NEW DEPARTMENT FOR BOYS.

All sorts of furnishings in one place now. We have been wanting for some time to centralize these things.

Shirts, Collars, Neckwear, Suspenders, Pajamas, Sweaters, Night Shirts, Bathing Suits, Bathrobes, Raincoats, Gloves, Underwear, Hosiery, Mackintoshes—our entire stock all together, so you can fit out your boy without leaving the counter.

The variety is more extensive, and includes finer things even than we have carried.

GREATER OAK HALL, King Street, Cor. German.

SCOVIL BROS. & CO.

arbitration. Less than two years hence there will be a presidential campaign, which will give the miners, if they are then ready for another fight, an opportunity to strike with a fair chance of success, since they will argue that what has occurred before will occur again—that the country cannot have a strike and a presidential campaign on its hands at the same time, and that the operators will be forced to compromise. Even if they reckoned without their host, the public would suffer.

The consumer is prone to welcome peace at any price, but in view of the recent experience and the practical certainty of another clash in the near future, it would seem better if the commission could be permitted to complete its task.

Neither party to the controversy has any reason to fear injustice at the hands of the commission. It is that which makes the compromise look suspicious.

SOUND BANKING.

A warning note regarding the vast schemes of Morgan and Yerkes was sounded recently by a London newspaper which added that the Americans had never grasped the principle of sound banking. With that assertion in mind the following from the Buffalo Commercial on The Inflation of Credit, is of interest:

"There is matter for reflection for financial doctors in the statement made by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Vandenberg, that there has been in less than four years an increase of the total bank deposits of the country of over four billion dollars accompanied by no increase in the specie and legal tender holdings of these banks. That means enormous inflation of credits. It also explains in part the wise and conservative action of the New York Clearing House banks in resolutely refusing accommodation on speculative accounts and forcing safe and gradual liquidation."

The Canadian banking system is more stable than the American, and is better fitted to safely provide facilities for the development of the country. Under our Banking Act every Canadian bank must hold 40 per cent of its cash reserves in Dominion government notes. Yet the fact that the note circulation of each bank is based on the capitalization makes it possible under our system for the deposits to enormously increase without any corresponding increase of the note circulation. This may be one of the reasons prompting the Bank of Montreal and Canadian Bank of Commerce in their accredited intention to very largely increase their present capitalization.

THEY WILL RISE TO THE OCCASION.

United States shoes are throwing English shoemakers out of work, and the latter are waiting fat on free trade as they have it in the Hamilton Times.—Toronto Telegram.

The owners of English shoe factories have been a little slow in putting in the best machinery, such as is used in the United States factories, but the competition

tion of shoes imported from the United States is stirring them up. They will not call upon parliament to protect them in the use of their old machines. That is not the English way. They are already preparing to meet the competition, both in quality and price, just as they have done in other lines of manufacture. We are glad to see that the English way of meeting competition has been successfully adopted by some manufacturing concerns in Canada.—Hamilton Times.

The Times refers to the Penman mill in Ontario and Quebec which employ an army of operatives, have their own machine and repair shops, place over 1,000 varieties of goods on the market, add new machinery to cope with the changing demands of the trade, run to full capacity and defy foreign competition. Such enterprise, says the Times, protects the manufacturer without injuring the consumer. The Canadian company makes goods which either excel or are equal to the best made elsewhere, and the enterprise thrives.

OUR GOVERNMENT AND A DEMOCRACY.

Now that Americans by the thousands are leaving the United States to settle in our west and become good Canadians, it is pleasing to find American newspapers educating their subscribers in the advantages of the system of government here in comparison with that of the United States.

Of course the superiority of our system is clear enough to us, but the people of the United States are not likely to take our word for it as readily as they will the opinion of an American writer. The Detroit Tribune is to be commended therefore for taking the great American public into its confidence in this fashion:

"There is nothing in human government so sensitive and responsible to the popular will as a parliamentary government like the British; nor is there anything so organized so ingeniously and so rigidly to resist and defy the popular and parliamentary will, as the American executive. A president can go on his own way, regardless of the people and their representatives, for four years to a day; the British premier cannot do so for an hour, except by an appeal to the people themselves. The premier has more influence than the president, but in respect to personal and irresponsible power he is a mere pigmy compared to the American quadruped king. We really have an elective irresponsible monarchy, not a true parliamentary government, in this country."

No one can blame the Americans for envying us, but usually they are not so outspoken as the Tribune.

NEW DOUBT IS BETTER THAN THE OLD CERTAINTY.

Conservative journals insist that the Post Office Department under Sir William Mulock is unable to show anything better than a mere theoretical or bookkeeper's surplus.

Liberal journals may reply that the Post Office Department under Sir William Mulock's predecessor was able to show a deficit that was not at all theoretical or any mere bookkeeping expression. Even doubts as to the size of the Mulock surplus are some slight improvement upon

the ancient certainty as to the size of the Conservative deficits.—Toronto Telegram (Conservative).

NOTE AND COMMENT.

It looks as if both the miners and the operators have something to conceal.

The Montreal Gazette apologizes to Speaker Brodeur. Other Tory newspapers will follow suit no doubt.

The Tories of Yarmouth have nominated the man who was beaten last time. He won't feel it so much as one who wasn't used to it.

The Hay-Bond treaty is now being generally panned by New England newspapers as likely to "rob and starve" the American fishermen and the senate is being urged to kill it.

The Boer delegates, in a letter sent to the Department of Agriculture, attribute a great measure of our prosperity to the aid given by the Dominion and local governments in promoting agriculture.

There is food for thought in the array of figures, which the Hon. Clifford Sifton presented in Boston on Friday evening last. But as Sir Wilfrid Laurier prophesied in Toronto in 1895, it is unnecessary to prove prosperity under Liberal rule by figures. The people feel it in their pockets.

Monoton has a pretty civic row on its hands. The police magistrate says the town owes him money and he has a right to keep the fines paid to the court. Just now he is suing an Alderman for slander, because the Alderman expressed disapproval of the magistrate's method of keeping square with the municipality.

Following the Dominion government's adoption of stringent regulations for the inspection of immigrants and the exclusion of those suffering from disease, the steamship companies in England have decided to ship none whose physical or mental condition may make their deportation by order of the Canadian authorities necessary.

WANTED.

WANTED—A capable girl for general housework in small family. Good wages. Apply to Mrs. H. C. Page, 155 Wright street. 11-23 1/2 w.

DOMESTIC WANTED—For general housework. No washing nor ironing. Wages ten dollars a month. Apply, with references, to Mrs. M. A. Finn, 72 Union street, St. John. 10-23 w.

WANTED—A second or third class teacher in District No. 1, Clarendon, Charlotte county. For district. Apply, stating salary, to Robert M. Graham, secretary to trustees, Clarendon, Charlotte county.

WANTED—Students to learn telegraphy. Prepare for railway and commercial work and secure good positions. For terms particulars apply to L. Vogel, telegrapher, St. David street, St. John, N. B. 6-2-2m-w.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN on city, town, village or country property in amounts to suit at low rate of interest. H. H. Pickett, solicitor, 50 Princess street, St. John. 6-12-07