THE LIBERAL NEWS.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 27, 1904

THE SYNDICATE SYSTEM.

The development of the syndicate system on this continent in recent years has been somewhat remarkable. As a rule syndicates have been formed for the purpose of controlling certain industries and squeezing and driving out of business all persons who were unwilling to give in to their promoters. The object of all such associations is to take money out of the public and to place it in the pockets of private individuals. A year or two ago we had an illustration of the audacity of such persons in the syndicate which undertook to control the whole trans-Atlantic trade between Great Britain and America by purchasing all the steamships that were engaged in that business. This syndicate excited a great deal of alarm at first, and its immediate effect was to raise at once the rates of travel between the two continents. Fortunately for the interests of the public, the promoters of this syndicate found that they had undertaken a bigger contract than they were able to complete. In other words, their means failed, and the people of both hemispheres did not become their slaves. The latest application of the syndicate system is the attempt of a few persons in the United States and Canada to control the government of this Dominion. There is no doubt that there is on foot a deliberate scheme to bring about a change of government, for the purpose of constructing another transcontinental railway as a government work. The promoters of this syndicate see millions in it for themselves, if they succeed in defeating Sir Wilfrid Laurier. They have endeavored to purchase enough newspapers to control public opinion, in some of our leading centres of business. The people will have no excuse for being deceived in regard to the intention of these syndicate men, for they have not been at all modest in hiding their light under a bushel. They loudly proclaim their object and no one can be misled as to what will be the outcome if they succeed. We will have, in such a case, a period of robbery and peculation, such as only can be paralleled by the Canadian Pacific scandal and the great Credit Mobilier in the United States. Whittaker Wrights will be travelling about in palace cars, rich with the spoils of the public, while honest men are bewailing the folly which induced them to vote for a party which is controlled by such characters.

THE ENEMY IN RETREAT.

As the campaign advances the weakness of the conservative position becomes more evident. While a few people in St. John may have been frightened by the cry that the Grand Trunk Pacific is going to Portland, the vast majority of the electors have confidence in Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and know that he will prevent any such result, even if it should be attempted. Mr. Borden's scheme for the building of the line from the Atlantic to the Pacific by the government, and to have it operated as a national line, does not meet with any favor except among those who have before them the hope of boodle and graft, as builders of the line. The government ownership of railways, although an absolute necessity in the case of the Intercolonial, has never been favored by any considerable section of the people of Canada, and no men were more opposed to it than the great conservative leaders of former times, such as Sir John A. Macdonald. Mr. Borden may think he is a wiser man than his predecessors in the leadership of the conservative party, but he will find no one else to endorse this opinion. The idea of the government building and running a road from the Atlantic to the Pacific is something not to be

So far as St. John is concerned, Mr. Borden's scheme should certainly find no favor here. He proposes to give St. John no better facilities for getting the trade of the west than she has at present. His idea is to extend the Intercolonial from Montreal west, and to build no line through the centre of this province which will bring the western traffic nearer to this port. If Mr. Borden's scheme should succeed, St. John nearer to this port. If Mr. Borden's scheme should succeed, St. John of the Intercolonial Railway, and not a dollar's worth of western freight would come over that road to this city.

THE BORDEN MANIFESTO.

Mr. Borden, the leader of the opposition, has considered it necessary to issue another manifesto to the electors of Canada. It is not likely that any person will pay much attention to this document, which is nothing more or less than a despairing cry in view of the certain defeat of the conservative party at the coming election. Mr. Borden, although he has some good qualities, is a very weak man, and when he is compared to the leaders of the conservative party in times past, he cuts a very poor figure. He never would have become leader of the party had it not been for the dearth of good political material in the conservative ranks after the last general election.

Mr. Borden's manifesto, therefore, instead of being a powerful paper, is a weak appeal to prejudice and is lacking in every statesmanlike quality. Its adoption would involve Canada in an enormous expense and probably demand the payment of \$5,000,000 a year by the people of Canada for the purpose of maintaining a transcontinental railway, which can be much better operated by a private company.

MR. BLAIR'S SILENCE.

How much longer are the people to be treated with daily announcements that Mr. Blair is going to speak? Every issue of the Telegraph contains the positive declaration that the ex-minister will take the platform. Is all this mere bluff on the part of the bold syndicate which pro- judgment and reason. There are peoposes to buy up the Dominion for Mr. Borden? If it is, then it is Mr. Blair's plain duty to repudiate these statements. If they are part of the contract on their hands, and it is really intended that Mr. Blair shall contract on their hands, and it is really intended that Mr. Blair shall speak, then let them make good. There is no one down here afraid of trade of Canada will come over the Acadia captain, is the athlete who made either Mr. Blair or the men who are behind him. The Telegraph has been announcing every day since Mr. Blair resigned that he was about to take the stump against the government, but the fact is that he has not They are building this road with that said one word that would justify any such statement, and there is no object, and they are not likely to build Mr. Howe said that the defeat of the Ac likelihood of him saying anything that would help the conservative party | the road and leave their purpose unfilled | in this election.

When the tories talk about Portland being preferred to St. John by the Grand Trunk Pacific, they ignore the fact that the proposed railway through the centre of New Brunswick will make the distance from Quebec to St. John very little more than the distance from Quebec to Will take place. The liberals in the two Portland. The tory plan contemplates the use of the Intercolonial as a part of the Transcontinental Railway, so that the distance from Quebec The demonstration on Monday evening to St. John by that route would be two hundred miles greater than by showed how heartily the people of St. not yet been chosen, but will be a strong the route through the centre of New Brunswick. This would give Port- John are with the liberal party. In one. Lovers of football should turn out land an enormous advantage over both St. John and Halifax.

At the opening of the St. John Exhibition in 1896, Sir Wilfrid and the effect of the Hon. Mr. Emmer-Laurier made a speech which many persons will remember. He said: son's able and convincing speech has "I will never be content until all the commerce of Canada goes through been far-reaching. So far as the work the ports of Canada." Everyone in St. John knows how Sir Wilfrid gressing with a zeal and a vigor and an Laurier has worked to bring about this result, and is it to be supposed enthusiasm that have rarely been bile and goes from one farmer to anthat he will go back on his own record and consent to see the interests of equalled and never excelled. The ward other cutting their wood for them.

the ports of the Maritime Provinces sacrificed by any corporation, how- FINGER PRINTS ever powerful?

A remarkable feature about the resignation of Mr. Blair from the Railway Commission is the fact that his telegram to the editor of the Seventy Thousand Sets are Telegraph was dated from Montreal, while he himself was at Ottawa. The natural inference is that another party, not unknown in St. John, wrote that telegram and placed in it, without Mr. Blair's authority, his condemnation of the Grand Trunk Pacific project. Mr. Blair himself, set down by Mark Twain, have been since his resignation, has not uttered a word on that question.

Are the electors of St. John prepared to exchange a government Are the electors of St. John prepared to exchange a government which has been so favorable to them for one which would be composed of men, many of whom are hostile to St. John interests? The people of Since the official report was closed some thousands of additional records this city will not be guilty of any such folly.

We do not think the electors of Canada are likely to place the govwe do not think the electors of Canada are factly to place states ernment in possession of a gang of grafters and boodlers, whose object in building and running the new Pacific Railway as a government work, is to make money out of the public.

The commissioner of ponce states that as a system of crime detection it is showing "excellent results." The system is thoroughly established throughout England and Wales, has throughout England and Wales, has

The revenue increased from thirty-six to sixty-six millions between 1896 and 1903—as compared with a reduction of two millions during the previous seven years. The increased revenue was obtained without adding to the burdens of the people; on the contrary, taxation has been lowered. Custom duties are on the average 13 per cent. less than they were —postage rates for home letters and United States letters are one-third less, and for British letters over one-half less.

Average rate of customs taxation in 1896 (last year of conser-Average rate of customs taxation in 1903, under liberals..... 15.88 This means that the liberal reduction of the conservative tariff

The liberals spent nearly twice as much as the former government, for the present and future good of the whole people, yet have added nothing to the public debt.

During the seven years the liberals have been in power not a dollar has been added to the public debt-whereas the conservatives, in their | materially from the fingers of all other last seven years, added twenty-one millions.

Out of the thirty-seven millions spent on capital by the conservatives between 1889 and 1896-twenty-one millions were provided by additions to the debt.

You cannot fairly compare Canadian expenditure of to-day with that of seven years ago, without making allowance for the tremendous advancement the country has made.

As a business man's expenses increase with the growth of his business—so do a nation's. You cannot clothe a man in boy's garments.

The liberals between 1896 and 1903 spent sixty-five millions on capital—yet not a dollar was added to the debt.

In 1896, the public debt per head of the population was \$50.96-today it is \$46.31—a reduction of \$4.65.

millions a year for eighteen years. The Liberal government deserves the confidence of the electorate

The conservatives added to the debt at the rate of six and a half

THE GOVERNMENT POLICY.

on its financial record alone.

(From the Globe.) Never in the history of Canada was prospects. there a general election in which there was so little criticism of the ordinary policy of the administration. With an overflowing treasury, with trade everydo we find here? Simply an effort to tracting parties were present. scare the people. The public demand Without the slightest reason, without served. believe that because the Grand Trunk reside a portion of Canada, and has a terminus at Portland that, therefore, the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, which is a different thing altogether, will not want termini at St. John and at Halifax. Portland is used as a scarecrow, and the appeal is ever to the fear, the prejudice, the lack of faith of people rather than to their reason and to their judgment. The idea is to get them into a frame of mind which will conquer ple in this part of Canada who are constantly endeavoring to scare their fellowmen about the Americans, and this is a part of their plan. With this rail-

THE CAMPAIGN.

and unfinished.

(From the Globe.)

St. John constituencies look forward to numbers and in enthusiasm the demonstration was far ahead of any similar event in the political annals of the city,

neetings every evening are largely attended, and the reports received show steady progress and the very brightest

NICHOLSON-McLEAN.

Miss Annie Osburn Nicholson and Mr. where in a flourishing state, with the Thomas Alexander McLean were the consavings of the people enlarged, with new | tracting parties in a very pretty wedding settlers coming into the country, with at Newcastle Tuesday afternoon. The ceremony was performed at the residence of conditions of prosperity apparent on the bride's brother, Dr. Robert Nicholson, every side, the opposition have nothing by the Rev. Henry Arnott. Only the imupon which to work. What, therefore, mediate friends and relatives of the con-

The bride was given away by her brother. kind may be good for one boy it may ham-There were two daintily attired flower per another. He has, in consequence, had made in many forms for a new railway girls—the little Misses Dorothy and Nan service is met in the only way it can be Nicholson, nieces of the bride. Misses Anmet; it is met in the way in which the nie Corbett and Margaret Hubbard made to their physical and mental temperament. conservatives themselves asked that it very pretty ushers. At the conclusion of and he gives them the food best suited to should be met, and what do we find? the ceremony a wedding luncheon was their state of health.

Mr. and Mrs. McLean will visit Montreal any substantial argument whatever, the and other western points, after which they effort is being made to make people will go to Charlottetown, where they will

Railway Company, which runs through having been prominent in both social and church circles. The groom is a prominent contractor of Charlottetown.

VISITING FOOTBALLISTS.

The Acadia College football team passed through the city on Wednesday evening en route to Fredericton, where the U.N.B. team will be met this afternoon. On Friday afternoon the Acadia boys will try the Shamrock grounds. The probable lineup of the visitors for that game will be: ull-back, Estey; half-backs, Howe (capt.), Wilbur, Dewitt, Neilly; quarter-backs, Christie, Peppard; forwards, Bates, Flick, Wheelock, Read, Reid, Webster, Archibald, road built, these facilities given, the fo-day's match at Fredericton. Howe, the Canadian railways to Canadian ports be- such a splendid name for himself on the cause that will be the desire, design, track this summer. Those who played against him in previous years know that he is an excellent half-back, as well as a brilliant runner. Speaking to the Globe, adia team by King's college, a few days ago was due to the fact that the Wolfville organization was short several of its regular players, while King's was strengthened by several Windsor men not connected with the college. Mr. Howe was not at all confident of victory in the coming games, but looks to his team to put up a good fight.

Accompanying the Acadia team are McMillan and Mr. A. A. McIntyre. Mr. McIntyre is managing the team.

in force to encourage the home team.

Palmer Jordan, a farmer living at Danielson, Conn., is doing almost all the woodcutting in his neighborhood at a low rate. He bought an old automobile and fixed it up so that he can attach

AT SCOTLAND YARD

Now Registered.

LONDON, Oct. 26 .- The thumb-print heories of "Pudd'n head Wilson," as seriously adopted by England's crimin-ologists, and the interesting statement is made in the official review of last year's crimes, just issued, that at the close of 1903 there were 60,000 sets of

have been obtained, and the register is now increased to about 70,000 sets. It is growing at the average of 350 week

The commissioner of police states just been introduced into Ireland, and many police officers have come to London from the colonies to study how i is worked at Scotland Yard.

A wing of the Scotland Yard building at Westminster is specially set

apart for this finger-print museum. In spector Collins and his staff are daily classifying, pigeon-holing and re-exam ining their prints of the finger-tips of the habitual criminals of the United

The record-room is pigeon-holed elaborately, as a chemist puts away his fatal drugs; every criminal in his own little receptacle; all criminals whose finger-tips show corresponding characteristics brought together, until about 1,024 pigeon-holes have exhausted all the subdivisions of finger characteristic which the scientific examinaton of hu man fingers has been able to discover.

Soon this system must yield a complete index to all our professional criminals—an index almost infallible, owing to two established facts: (a) Each individual's finger differs

(b) The thin capillary ridges on the tips of the fingers undergo no natural change of characteristics from the

cradle to the grave. Identifications are increasing annually. Last year 3,642 recognitions of criminals were obtained, of whom about 2,000 were in London; in 1902 there ductions of ancient and modern sculpture.

were 1.722 Last year the police tried this system on race course thieves. A special de tective was sent to Epsom for Derby week and also to Ascot. Finger prints were taken of all persons arrested on these courses. The impressions were delivered at Scotland Yard the same night, and in the morning the police were able to inform the magistrates that they had recognized 27 of the me captured at Epsom as thieves and 9 at

Scotland Yard is so pleased with this achievement that finger-print detection will be continued annually at the chief race meetings.

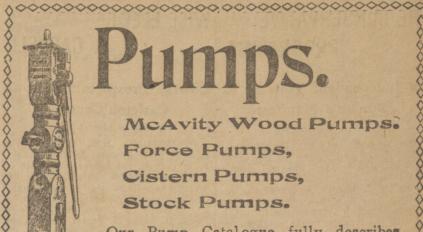
FRENCH SCHOOLBOYS.

France is the school boy's paradise. Cor poral punishment has long been abolished in the lay schools, and most of the cleri cal schools, where the rod is still regarded as a corrective, has been closed

still happier. If he grows too fast for his where he is not expected to do the same amount of work as his fellows. Experiments made at the Lycee Louis Le grand, where the boys are regularly weigh

ed and measured every three months, have shown that a youth who grows too fast loses mental activity. To rectify this they are put on special diet, and are given fewer proved that by order of the Minister of Public Education it is to be applied to a large number of public schools.

The head master of a well known school at Nesle has gone a step still further. Care ful observation has led him to the conclu his success in studying, and that while one all the boys medically examined and place ed them in four different groups according



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Nobody can tell. But the wear proves it all—and so those who have proven Oak Hall clothing will come for it again. And a great many others, whose good eyes have shown them that men who buy Oak Hall clothing have the better of those who don't.

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