

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.
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W. A. Ferris.

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Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 22, 1901.

THE BIRCH FOR BAD BOYS.

It has transpired that the ring-leader of the desperate trio of burglars, whose recent violence at Toronto, has cost three lives, while a fourth will probably be ended on the scaffold, was the victim of our bad system of dealing with juvenile offenders. While still a boy some thoughtless prank led to his confinement in jail, where he fell in with a seasoned criminal and was caught by that fatal fascination which a life of reckless freedom often presents to a young and impressionable mind. He left the prison to join a gang of burglars, and while still a comparatively young man took his own life under the very shadow of the Englishman's tree in waiting for him.

An object lesson like this gives weight to the observations which appeared in these columns a short time ago with respect to the treatment of boys coming before the courts for first offences. Under no circumstances should they be committed to jail, nor at that stage should commitment to the reformatory be the course of the magistrate or judge. If a boy is convicted for the first time of some act of waywardness the remedy indicated by experience is a whipping—not a flogging that would tend to brutalize him, but a smart birching or spanking. It has been demonstrated at the Elmira Reformatory in the state of New York, where over 2,000 youths are held on the reformatory plan for delinquent offences, that a spanking with a leather strap is the most painful and at the same time the most harmless of all forms of corporal punishment.

An Illinois judge whose term of office expired a few weeks ago made his service on the bench conspicuous by the manner in which he meted out punishment to youthful transgressors. He not only adhered the policy of flogging them, but he hardened criminals and fed himself called upon to sentence them to box a sound flogging. The more he tried this system, the better he liked it, as he rarely found in the dock a boy who had once been thrashed by officers at his command. The bad boy behaved himself because he feared a whipping, and as a preventive of juvenile criminality the system altogether proved the wisdom of its creation. The successor of the official in question tells this reading on for Cuba, for Hawaii and for the Philippines? If it does not mean that our neighbors are getting bravely away from their loathed republicanisms? The Nation feels it necessary to apologize for this obvious inconsistency, and it does so in these words: "These passing flurries of war and dreams of territorial aggrandizement, with their gorgeous but fleeting imperialistic visions, will not prevent our democratic instincts from asserting themselves again. We shall right ourselves, and show ourselves true to type. When we do, we shall leave off the military swagger which becomes us so ill, and

know the danger of committing a boy to prison, and they also know that a useful thing it would be to make a young scapegrace pause and think before taking a second step along the pathway of vice. The tingling strap is apt to take all the false notions of heroism out of a boy's depraved mind, and fill him with a very wholesome desire to avoid a second application. In that awakened conscience lies the hope of changing him from waywardness to uprightness, from dishonesty to virtue.

The objections to corporal punishment have their foundation in what is little more than a mawkish sentimentality—the surgeon as a butcher and the loving parent as a monster. We are not disposed to revive those scenes of barbarian and cruelty which darkened the history of the century just closed, nor would we argue in favor of the lash, except in very extreme cases; but surely sentiment should not be allowed to stand in the way of perfectly humane measures calculated to arrest the downward career of boys who place themselves within the scope of the law. If the recasting of juveniles into the ranks of vice can be stopped, in the name of humanity let it have a fair trial. It would be the best thing for the boy, and the best for society.

UNCLE SAM AND ENGLAND.

Mr. Carnegie's speech in London has aroused a good deal of hostile and rancorous criticism in the United States, from which it would seem that more than a century of time has not been sufficient to extinguish the memory of old colonial wrongs. England has not yet expiated the follies of her bygone statesmen. What appears to have excited the Anglophobes in the event of an alliance of European powers against Great Britain the United States would join hands with England for defensive purposes. Mr. Carnegie was, of course, merely voicing his own opinion; but it was the opinion of a man who ought to know something of the sober judgment of the American people. We believe he spoke the truth.

The New York Nation, however, assures Mr. Carnegie that he was mistaken. Referring in a recent issue to this matter, it observes: "Mr. Carnegie has been flattered by the pride of Englishmen by telling them that, when the continental powers combine to 'smash' the little island, the United States will raise her big fist and save imperiled and helpless England. English statesmen must have grinned when they read this. As it is their business to know the facts, they are fully aware that a European alliance for the purpose of crushing England would be hindered by the speed of a powerful and very likely a predominant, element of our population. They cannot have forgotten our readiness to fly at their throats in 1895. They must have their eyes on Lodge and the other sleepless enemies of England in Washington. So they do not need to be told that the United States would be much more apt to hold the bottle for embattled Europe than to interfere in England's behalf. The truth is, that neither country is at all inclined to place either its arms or its diplomacy at the service of the other."

Continuing in this strain the same authority points out that it would be folly to fly in the face of the warnings which the most thoughtful of patriotic Americans have repeatedly given to their countrymen in respect of England. It observes that there has been fixed in the traditions and passions of the American people a deep and permanent dread of English colonial policy, which has always stood in their eyes for the extreme of oppression. This is the view of the Nation, an outspoken and fearless opponent of the imperialism which is just now enticing our neighbors into many strange frolics of territorial extension; and we make bold to say that a good deal remains to be said on the side which Mr. Carnegie took in London. It would not be safe to reach a conclusion based solely on the testimony of an ultra democratic journal.

The memory of an ancient wrong is no doubt strongly felt by the people of the United States. They have nursed it too well to have it either fade or die. But the Americans are essentially business men. They are influenced quite as much by commercial considerations as they are by a sentiment that is now purely traditional—perhaps more so. If it came to a choice between dividends and sentiment it would be a safe thing to take the substantial end of the proposition. England is enormously their best customer, and recently their papers have been filled with boasts of their success in British markets. In the event of a European alliance against Great Britain it is natural to suppose they would stand idly by and see their largest buyer crippled and smashed? The question needs only be asked to suggest the inevitable answer.

There are two other considerations which must not be overlooked in this connection. In the first place, the opposition to imperialism is palpably weakening in the United States, and this carries with it a softening of the very basis of American prejudice against England. What means a Chicago newspaper that he intends to adhere to his predecessor's plan of action and keep boys who are in the fugitive period of their lives, when they really fall a prey to strange whims, from going within prison walls, there to associate with hardened characters only too eager to mould the raw material into delinquent criminals.

In England this system has been tried with salutary results, and it is safe to say there is not a police officer of experience, nor a magistrate in any of the larger centres of population in Canada, who does not heartily favor it. These men

once more devote ourselves to the expansion, not of our old boundaries, but of our old principles. They will, in the end, again make wealth and power subsidiary to the common good of the common people.

"Wealth and power" are debatable terms, but as understood by the average business man of the United States they mean markets, and if that dark day should ever come when England stood confronted by the combined powers of Europe, the voice of American business men would control the policy of the republic. We take that to be common sense. Then there is the power which the combined Christian sentiment and sense of kinship in the United States would play if England were really in danger. It would scarcely be less powerful than the commercial influence, to which we have alluded. Apart from fourth of July demonstrations, there is a deep-seated respect and affection for England in the hearts of the best American people, and associated with that feeling is the tacit conviction that with the Anglo-Saxon people rests the peace and best civilization of the world. It is all very well to talk in an academic way about international differences, but nations are not unlike individuals in the sense that human nature rises above politics. We may not like our neighbor; but when his house gets arched somehow we find ourselves in the bucket brigade, or tossing his china out of the window, along with his best friends.

WANT OF TRUE PATRIOTISM.

The Toronto Mail and Empire is bent on keeping up the nasty feeling over the matter of Canadian troops to South Africa. This apparently is due to the desire of that paper to keep the loyalty cry hot for use in the general elections in the province of Ontario. The Ross government is evidently to be treated to a repetition of the flag waving and appeals to race and religious prejudices—with which the Liberals were met in the federal contest. This may be winning politics on the part of the Conservative organ, but it is a very poor sample of patriotism. We even venture to doubt its being a successful political issue. We should have a poorer opinion of the intelligence and sanity of the Ontario electorate if we believed that any such rubbish could affect their decision in the local elections.

To befoul the loyalty of the Canadian administration is an impeachment of the majority of the Canadian people who six months ago voted their confidence in the Laurier government. It indicates a desperation of winning by clean tactics to find the chief organ of the opposition resorting once again to the played out loyalty cry. The people of Canada regardless of party lines or race distinctions are loyal to the core and the Mail and Empire knows it. To besmirch the national honor is a poor indication of patriotism.

PROFESSOR J. G. MCGREGOR.

The people of the maritime provinces will be pleased to hear of the appointment of Professor James Gordon McGregor, of Dalhousie University, to the chair of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh. The vacancy in the Scottish university had been caused by the resignation of Professor P. G. Tait, one of the ablest physicists of the present day, and who has filled the position for nearly 40 years. The appointment of Dr. McGregor will remove from Canada one of the cleverest scientists in the country, and one of the very few men in the Dominion who has devoted much time to original research. As a result of his many well conceived and conducted physical investigations, Dr. McGregor has obtained an international reputation as an able physicist.

While regretting his removal from Canada, still we heartily congratulate him on his appointment to one of the most important chairs of physics in Great Britain. We feel certain that the University authorities will have no cause to regret the selection which they have made, and that Dr. McGregor will ably fill the position held by his brilliant predecessor.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

It is a pity that Sussex and Fredericton have selected the same dates for holding their exhibition. Surely this matter can be arranged without any great trouble or inconvenience to either town.

The American Christian Scientists have secured a real British ear to expound the doctrines of their faith. Christian Science will now become exceedingly popular among our Democratic neighbors.

The pro-Ber American papers continually imply that the British commenced the South African war. They apparently forget that the Boers were the aggressors and Kruger's friends must abide by the result.

The Tory organs are complaining that the official census returns have not been given to the public. When did the Conservatives give out the returns for 1891 and 1890? Not in the mouth of June those years.

A Chicago teacher has adopted a rather novel method of punishing his scholars for 'doveling' gum during school hours. He forces the scholar to chew soap as a punishment. It cannot be said that "the punishment fits the crime."

The majority of the aldermen of Montreal evidently favor the highest tender, especially in electric lighting. The lowest is \$54.75 per lamp, while the favorite tender is \$85. Montreal is strictly economical, and will probably accept the \$55 tender.

AT NETHERWOOD.

Closing Wednesday of Rothschild School for Girls.

Ideal weather favored Netherwood College School yesterday afternoon, when the closing for the summer holidays took place. Mrs. J. Simcoe Armstrong, the principal, greeting numerous friends of the institution through the medium of an "at home," at which fully 300 guests were present.

Netherwood is looking its best and the charming surroundings were much to be desired. The participants in this and the dumb bell drill which followed wore white and yellow, the school colors. The regular C. P. R. express in order to accommodate the visitors.

The guests were received by Mrs. Armstrong near the front entrance and after greetings had been exchanged the exercises began with a march by the pupils of the school, the various different movements of which were executed with grace and precision. The participants in this and the dumb bell drill which followed wore white and yellow, the school colors. The regular C. P. R. express in order to accommodate the visitors.

Features of the afternoon were the tableaux vivants, in which the following young ladies took part: Misses Margaret Desbross, Mary Givran, Belle Hutchison, Ethel McAvity, Louise Murray, Florence Murray, Annie Snowball, Constance Sturges, Ethel Wooster. The subjects of the tableaux were as follows: 1—(a) Ganymede—Grecian Shepherdess—Diana of Versailles. (b) Morpheus—Somnia—Dream Spirit. (c) Orpheus—Eurydice—Demon. 2—Bacchanian Revel. 3—Despair of Venus over body of Adonis. 4—Flag Relief: Apollo—Graces—Muses. 5—Death of Tarsipia. 6—Group from Industrial Arts of Peace. 7—Scene of the Sex-Symph, Thetis. 8—The Furies—Cupid and Psyche—Medea—Narcissus—Ariadne—Venus of Capri. 9—Medea's Vengeance. 10—The Muses. 11—Battle between Romans and Gauls. 12—The Rising of the Dead.

The flowing draperies of the ladies, their graceful poses and bright faces, with the tall hedges and sheltering trees as a background, formed a picture long to be remembered. The pictures were artistically arranged and were most instructive in subject and interesting in execution.

The examinations.

The average in most of the examinations was surprisingly high and much better than last year. One young lady, Miss Louise Murray scoring 90, while the general average was 75. In a brief address before the distribution of prizes, Mrs. Armstrong explained the methods of conducting examinations and the awarding of prizes. Every pupil that comes up to a certain average is awarded a prize and thus undue competition is avoided. Mrs. Armstrong also thanked the donors of prizes, mentioning in connection therewith the names of Rev. Mr. Daniel and Mrs. Daniel, Rev. John de Soyres, Mrs. A. C. Fairweather, Mr. William Jarvis, Mr. R. B. Emerson, Mr. Nelson Scott and Mr. Gilbert.

During the presentation of prizes the following gentlemen made brief speeches, expressing pleasure with the school and its surroundings, the progress made by the pupils and the homelike air which pervaded Netherwood. Messrs William Jarvis, Mayor Daniel, Canon Roberts, Rev. Mr. Daniel, Hon. R. J. Ritchie.

The prize awards were as follows:

Average Prizes:

First and second classes: Louise Murray, Florence Murray, Marguerite Desbross, Grace Hayward, Mary Givran, Belle Hutchison, Constance Sturges, Ethel Wooster, Edith Burchall, Ethel McAvity. Third class—Hertie Pitt, Gladys Mitchell, Violet Hilyard.

Fourth class—Julia Peters, Cedric Hall, Heler Daniel.

Bible Prizes.

First class—Marguerite Desbross. Third class—Hertie Pitt. Fourth class—Heler Daniel.

English Prizes.

First class—Mary Givran. Second class—Grace Hayward. First spelling prize—Mary Givran. Second spelling prize—Constance Sturges. Art prize—Louise Murray, Ethel McAvity.

Drawing prize—Helen Fairweather.

At the close of the presentation of prizes, refreshments were served to the guests, and the evening, until the last train to the city was due, was spent in social intercourse.

Netherwood's pupils numbered about 30 during the term, with so definite a prospect of increase that enlarged facilities are necessary. The teaching staff includes 10 ladies five of whom are resident. The art department, under the supervision of Miss McGivren, has attained a high standard, and some excellent bits of work, studies from life, were exhibited by the pupils, all of which showed much cleverness and clearness of perception. Netherwood has been in existence about seven years and each closing grows more interesting, the last being attended with unusual zeal and brilliancy. Most of the pupils from other places will leave for their homes this evening.

The St. John contingent returned to their homes last evening.

Wanted—A case of Neuralgia that Bentley's Liniment will not instantly relieve. All dealers 25c.

More Flavorable Than Favorable.

Dairymen are not always pleased when butter is strong and cheese active.—Toronto News.

Wanted—A case of headache that Kumfort Headache Powders will not cure in ten minutes. Price 10 cents.

British Treasury Bills.

London, June 20.—The applications today for £1,388,000 in twelve month Treasury bills, dated June 25, amounted to £3,500,000. The allotments averaged £3,28, 1d. per cent. discount.

Don't Waste Your Money.

Begin today—don't waste another cent on clothes.

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Of stylish cut and popular fabrics in tweeds of fancy checks and plaids and blue serge, \$5, \$6, \$7

Men's Worthy Suits.

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Men's Very Swell Spring Suits

In the favorite sack styles, and with every touch and turn of custom-made suits. Fancy tweeds, all-wool serges and worsteds. Hundreds to choose from and every size. The price - \$12

OTHER PRICES, \$13.50, \$15, \$18, \$20.

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QUITE A DISCUSSION IN PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON QUESTIONS OF AUGMENTATION FUND.

Ottawa, June 18.—(Special)—The report on Young People's Societies was presented at the assembly this forenoon by Rev. A. Gandler, of Toronto. It showed that the societies had decreased by 164, and the total contributions were \$27,763. The reason for the apparent decline in societies was that many had not reported. Mr. Gandler said it was desired that there should be greater unity of aim in the work in which these societies were engaged. Dr. Johnston, of London, moved in amendment to the adoption of the report that the work of the young people's societies be under the control of the Sunday school authorities. The amendment was defeated, and the motion to adopt was carried.

The financial reports east and west were presented and adopted. The moderator referred to the excellent way in which the funds of the church were looked after.

At the afternoon sitting of the general assembly, the committee appointed to consider the position of the Rev. Robert Campbell, of Perth, reported that he should be continued as agent of the century fund until next assembly, when it is expected the fund will be closed; that his duties until then include the collection of subscriptions still due, the tabulation of the reports, and the working up of the fund in those parts of Manitoba and the west which have not yet been visited, and that his position shall be at next assembly.

Rev. J. Sutherland, of Halifax, read the report of the eastern section of the augmentation fund. Grants were made during the year to 35 congregations, amounting to \$8,224. Two congregations have become self-sustaining. For the current year grants have so far been promised to 47 congregations.

Rev. S. Lytle Hamilton read the report for the western section of the fund. The committee added 49 congregations to the extent of \$22,873 during the year, 21 augmented churches became self-sustaining and 11 mission stations were added to augmented list. The committee recommended a maximum grant of \$250 in the east and \$300 in the west, and that the century fund committee be authorized to stimulate augmented congregations to give more largely to the fund. The assembly sent an energetic man for not less than two years to spend his time in Ontario and Quebec. Rev. Dr. Robinson pleaded strongly for a larger giving to the fund. He knew of 27 missions in the west which were eligible to go on the augmented list if the fund could stand it, but it could not.

Rev. J. W. McMillan, Lindsay, joint clerk of the assembly, explained the reasons which had induced the committee to ask for a fixed secretary.

Rev. Hugh McKellar, Martintown, Glenora, opposed the proposition on the grounds that the church was appointing too many agents. Rev. J. Chisholm, Kemptville, thought that purse-stringing of

the wealthy churches would more readily be untied by the words of a man who had visited augmented churches than by paid agents.

Mr. McDonald, editor of the Westminster, supported the proposed appointment, while it was vigorously opposed by Rev. Dr. McKay, Victoria, B. C.; Rev. M. Martin Cunningham, Rev. Dr. G. M. Milligan, Toronto. The stand taken by those who opposed the appointment was that the proposed agent would be a sort of detective, that this was degrading of the augmented congregations and their ministers and that it was a law of the church that every minister of it was on a parity.

It was humorously remarked that agents and secretaries of the church were becoming an order apart from the main body, and that in this case should be called the great inquisitor. On being put to a vote, the proposition was voted down by a large majority.

Rev. Dr. McKay, Montreal, moved that the committee on augmentation consider the advisability of establishing a sustentation fund in connection with the church. This was seconded by Dr. Armstrong, of Ottawa.

President Forest, of Dalhousie College, protested against so much time being taken up simply because one of the funds of the church showed a slight deficit. The whole trouble was that the church was not getting enough money and the ministers were as much to blame as the others.

What was needed was not a revision of the schemes or adopting new ones, but more heart and soul and liberality. The motion was declared lost and the report was amended as adopted.

Judge Forbes, of St. John, N. B., presented a report from a committee of 100 elders which had under consideration the aged and infirm ministers' fund and the ministers' widows' and orphans' fund. He made a very effective address, pointing out that these funds were not receiving the attention they deserved. The report concluded with a recommendation that the matter be brought by a circular letter to the attention of the presbyteries and all concerned so that greater interest might be taken in this important matter.

Mr. McMurdy, Toronto, seconded this, which was adopted, and the moderator thanked the committee for the care which they had given to the subject.

Prof. Bryce, of Winnipeg, presented a report on Sabbath schools. The purpose of it was that there should be three Sabbath school missionaries for the purpose of furthering the interests of Sabbath

school work and establishing new ones. One of these would be appointed for the maritime provinces, another for Ontario and Quebec and the third for Manitoba, the Northwest and British Columbia.

The salary of the two eastern men would be \$1,000 a year and expenses and the western man \$1,200 and expenses. The reason for the higher salary in the west was on account of the cost of living. The details were to be arranged by the committee to be named by the moderator. This report was not disposed of when the assembly broke at 6 o'clock.

At the evening meeting of the assembly the report of church life and work was presented and adopted. Dr. MacLeod, of Barrie, moved its adoption, and Rev. Dr. Kilpatrick seconded it.

Bristol News.

Bristol, Carleton county, June 17.—The annual school meeting was held in the school house Saturday, and was well attended. G. F. DeLong was elected trustee and F. A. Phillips, auditor. The amount of \$320 was voted for school purposes.

The quarterly meeting of the parish of Kent S. convention was held in the Baptist church, but on account of some misunderstanding was not as largely attended as usual. The ministers present were Revs. Martin, Gregg, Finlay and Merritt (lic). The Aberdeen convention at Glassville was held the same day.

Rev. Mr. Horsman, lately of Wolfville, preached in the Baptist church Sunday morning and evening.

About 50 persons from this vicinity went to Grand Falls on the excursion Thursday.

Mrs. Spaulding, daughter of Mr. Geo. Lovely, was taken to the Provincial Lunatic Asylum on Friday by Sheriff Foster. She had been living at Lowell for some years, where she married and where her husband resides. About two years ago she became insane and was placed in an asylum, but some of her friends believing her to be sane and purposely detained, went to Lowell last fall, and after some difficulty secured her release, and her mother brought her home.

SUCCESS FOR SIXTY YEARS.—This is the record of Perry Davis' Pain Killer. A sure cure for diarrhoea, dysentery and all bowel complaints. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis', 25c. and 50c.