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S. J. MCGOWAN, Editor.  
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**Semi-Weekly Telegraph**  
ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 22, 1905.

**THE SANATORIUM PLAN**

A few years hence, in all probability, we shall have a New Brunswick sanatorium for tuberculous patients, and for it we shall have the doctors of this city and province to thank. It may now be expected that a definite building plan will be placed before the local government in a short time, and one of the speakers at last night's meeting expressed confidence that the Premier and his colleagues would grant and required. That this speaker had was for his statement we may be sure. Moreover, the government's progressive policy is in itself some guarantee that the project will meet with official favor. The work is too great and too necessary to permit of much more delay. Argument in favor of a sanatorium should no longer be necessary. If we take the first and last paragraphs of the report submitted to the meeting yesterday we find familiar and convincing reasons for haste: "Tuberculosis, especially a disease of the poor—no class of society is exempt from it—particularly affects cities and ravages the ranks of the unemployed in proportion as they are crowded and sedentary in their occupations. In Canada last year there were 45,000 cases with 8,000 deaths."

And again: "Today we know that we can save one-third of all cases received for treatment at a modern sanatorium, and evidence has been shown that the cures thus wrought are much more than temporary. Over the doors of wards and hospitals for consumptives twenty-five years ago might well have been written these words: 'All hope abandon ye that enter here.' Today in the light of the new knowledge we might justly place at the entrance of a modern sanatorium the more hopeful inscription, 'Cure sometimes, relief often, comfort always.'"

There are in St. John, and in almost every village in the province, houses which breed tuberculosis, which never have been properly disinfected after fatal cases. There are patients whose ignorance and neglect not only hasten their own end but endanger the lives of others. The very dust in the streets is doubly dangerous because the people have not been educated to adopt certain simple precautions to neglect which should now be regarded as criminal and will soon be generally so regarded.

The sanatorium will be a health school. It will, as the doctors say in their report, send out as effective missionaries, discharged patients who have been both cured and educated and who will spread the good doctrine wherever they go. In a country with so fine a climate as that we enjoy there should be little or no tuberculosis. In time, when the work of prevention begins to take effect, the ravages of the disease—now the most formidable of all—will decline. In time, if the good work be continued, the disease will practically disappear. The government can afford to give the doctors solid encouragement in this matter. There could be no sounder investment of public money than the early purchase of the proposed ounces of prevention.

**MENACES TO PEACE**

M. de Witte, interviewed in St. Petersburg about his powers as a peace commissioner, confirms the report that he is not to have power to make terms or sign a treaty, but can only negotiate and report to the czar who will accept or reject the proposals. M. de Witte speaks somewhat pessimistically of the outlook for peace. He attempts to make it clear that Japan's demands are as extensive as rumor has made them appear. Russia will refuse them and "fight to the end." He says Russia is not so hard pressed as reports would lead outsiders to believe, and that while there are two parties at home, one for peace and the other for war, they would unite should Japan ask concessions which would wound Russia's amour propre or menace her future.

If M. de Witte and the Czar's other representatives are to be powerless to sign terms it is not certain that Japan will be greatly interested in the conference or that she will longer stay Oyamane hand in Manchuria. M. de Witte's statement may perhaps be taken with the proverbial grain of salt. He makes the proclamation that he has always found it best to tell the whole truth in these matters, which suggests that the gentleman, in this instance, doth protest too much. It is desirable from his standpoint to create if he can the impression that Russia is by no means at the end of her resources so far as the present conflict is concerned, and to convince Japan and the world that the terms offered to Russia must be moderate if peace is to come in the near future. But Japan is not at all likely to have been or to be deceived as to Russia's resources and present ability to make a further stand in the Far East. It is probable that terms which would be regarded as reasonable in most European capitals and in Washington would be described by the Russian bureau-

cracy as impossible—at first. But existing conditions, while they may permit some delay, must drive even stubborn official Russia toward the acceptance of Japan's price for a cessation of hostilities. Russian official newspapers take much the same ground as M. de Witte. The Novoe Vremya says: "Russia can consent only to such a peace as will not affect the dignity or vital interests of the empire. To act otherwise would be fatal to Russia and would threaten all Europe. Europe no longer believes in Japanese assurances that she will not restrict European interests in the Far East. Even in England and America the voices of moral investigators can be heard in favor of the indirect interference of the powers to moderate Japan's demands. Our plenipotentiaries must remember that they must defend the interests not only of Russia, but also of the other Caucasian powers, and they will find moral support in Berlin, Paris, Washington and perhaps even in London. Our army in the field is much stronger than it was fifteen months ago."

This is mere whistling to keep up Russian courage. Europe's knowledge of Russian double-dealing suggests that European prefer Japanese good faith to the Russian article. They know Russia. Japan has taken Sakhalin. It may now be necessary to invest Vladivostok in order that St. Petersburg shall sing another tune. Russia's amour propre, one would think, has been more or less wounded already. Instead of encouraging Russia to longer resistance the other nations will be condemning her for both stubbornness and rapidity if she does not give her people peace and turn to the cure of domestic afflictions.

**BRITISH PAUPERS**

A somewhat startling showing is made by British statistics just submitted to Parliament in connection with the unemployed. London now has one pauper in every thirty-one inhabitants. In all England there is one for every thirty-six persons. The able bodied paupers have increased by eighteen per cent during six months, and out door pauperism has increased by nine per cent in England and Wales. The Balfour government is blamed for delay in passing a bill for the relief of the unemployed. These conditions, which must be regarded with a measure of alarm, are in some sort an inheritance from the Boer war. But there are other contributing causes, some of them industrial. No well-defined scheme for relief has yet been devised. The poor have become so numerous, and the condition of many is so pitiable, the subject commands increasing attention and is one of several that trouble the government acutely.

The army is another source of ministerial uneasiness. London cable emphasizes the rooted British objection to anything looking like conscription, or even like a systematic strengthening of the forces.

"This week the Ministry came near defeat in the House of Commons over the volunteer proposals. Its majority sank to twenty-six. Many Ministerialists are opposing this scheme, both by speech and by abstention from voting. Ministers may say what they please, but the public will see one explanation for the new proposals, namely, absolute confusion among ministers as to the real purpose and interrelation of the army and navy, and a persistence of a certain section of the Cabinet party hopes which they and the military along hope will draw England into some form of conscription. Mr. Arnold Forster's immediate aim is to turn a large voluntary, home-defence body into a smaller, first-class fighting auxiliary force for foreign service. The normal Englishman wants nothing of the kind. He wholly mistrusts militarism, and desires nothing more than to encourage the volunteers to become efficient for home defence. When that has been done, he does not doubt that, if the country need them, they in an emergency would yield their quota to foreign service, as they did in the South African war. Any such first steps to conscription, as some of the ministers seem to be attempting, must end in failure."

The British people, as one writer insists, have become accustomed to the radical statements of military men, and will not devote serious attention to military problems until war seems inevitable. They prefer to think that there is not going to be any more serious fighting, or to regard the chance of a great war as too slight to demand a greater amount of insurance than the present army provides. For the present, at least, it would seem that the militarists will fail to effect any considerable change in this attitude.

**POLITICS IN THE EQUITABLE**

As the meaning of Mr. Thomas F. Ryan's decision to purchase control of the Equitable becomes clearer there is more apparent reason to suspect that the promised "reform" in the management of that great institution means little for the policy holders and promises no permanent improvement in the methods of the great financial companies. "It is announced," says the New York World, "that with the appointment of twelve new directors the full and complete reorganization of the Equitable directory is ended. For the present, at least, it would seem that the militarists will fail to effect any considerable change in this attitude."

Among the former directors who did not resign are the three Alexanders, Depew, Hyde, Jordan, Snyder, Krech, McKook, Tarbell, Winthrop and others. Many of them are salary-drawers from the Equitable and its satellite companies and were its active managers during the years of Equitable corruption. It was the best members of the Hyde board, not the worst, who resigned. The worst remained. With the exception of Harriman, Schiff and one or two others, the list of resigned directors was made up of men against whom no accusation of personal gain was ever brought."

The Ryan board introduces more politicians than figured during the Hyde-Alexander regime. The World points out that the more active men of the old board remain and "will wield the real power of the Equitable directorate—acting, of course, under the instructions of Thomas F. Ryan."

Future manipulation of the Equitable assets will be devoid of the crude and crass features of past Equitable corruption. But will the policy holders be any better off? Is the alliance between life insurance and politics severed by putting practical politicians and office-holders on the Equitable board?

Certainly if reform depends upon Mr. Ryan and his agents, and the investigation stops short of the punishment of the criminals, and the complete publicity regarding Equitable transactions, the victory for honesty and proper methods is doubtful at best. The lesson will be neither complete nor lasting unless Mr. Morton applies more drastic remedies than are yet in sight.

**THE DRY DOCK**

The Dominion government has accepted a great many less favorable and less promising propositions than that placed before it by the Imperial Dry Dock Company of this city. The announcement that action has been deferred because members of the government have not yet had time to examine Mr. George Robertson's proposals in detail, and because a new principle is involved, need not occasion surprise, and no doubt Mr. Robertson is quite right in saying the news from Ottawa is not in itself necessarily adverse or discouraging. He feels, no doubt, that in view of the government aid given at Lewis and other places, there is sound reason to expect the acceptance of the plan he has put forward.

The Transportation Commission is to report before another session. In any comprehensive national scheme of transportation St. John—the natural winter port of the country—will be expected to figure somewhat prominently. The tendency of any government plan must be to develop all Canadian lines of transportation. In the matter of winter freight St. John's advantages are very marked. A great increase in the winter business must come. More and more steamers coming to St. John mean additional arguments in support of the dock plan. The proposed dock, built at short notice, it is not to be doubted, and it will be needed more when the steamship traffic begins to develop as it must soon do.

**A DANGEROUS FRIENDSHIP**

The presence of King Oscar of Sweden on Emperor William's yacht, and the reported arrangement for a day of German naval strength on the Scandinavian coast suggest that in threatening the Norwegian coast with German power, Sweden may be courting a dangerous friendship. In one quarter King Oscar is reminded of the Romans who called in the Goths and Vandals to help them against their enemies. The newcomers were effective allies; but they saved Rome for themselves. Germany could readily lend enough aid to Sweden to coerce Norway; but what of the price? Germany might pay herself at Norway's expense, but it would ultimately be at Sweden's expense also if once she gained a footing in Scandinavia.

Germany needs ports, trade, territory—so the German Empire in alliance with Sweden, Norway and Denmark in alliance or did they but settle their differences without offering excuse for or inviting intervention, Germany would lack the opportunity which Sweden seems prepared to offer her. Germany waiting for a chance to foreclose some sort of Scandinavian mortgage would afford a fresh cause for uneasiness in Europe, and in the end both Sweden and Norway might be endangered if not swallowed up. Any demonstration by a German fleet in Swedish waters may or may not suffice to overawe Norway but the price Sweden may have to pay for such friendship is an interesting subject for speculation.

**"THE CITY OF DREADFUL NIGHT"**

Not many years from now, one may hazard the guess, science and money will have protected the people of great cities against the worst effects of such heat waves as that which, during the last few days, has prostrated thousands and contributed to the deaths of

**30 Cash Prizes**

It is really wonderful to hear people talk of the great heat that St. John gives. Sweaty, blistered, parboiled, under fire, and in order to more thoroughly introduce it we are offering thirty prizes (\$10 to \$25.00) to those who use it. Send stamp for particulars or see box for 18 powders.  
Stott & Jory, Dept. 6, Bowmanville, Ont.

great numbers in New York and other American cities. Gotham during the prevalence of this heat wave has been "a city of dreadful night." The poor and the weak were stricken down because there was no refuge for them against the terrific visitation. On Wednesday the official thermometer—that of the weather bureau—which is placed in the shade on the top of the highest skyscrapers, registered ninety-six degrees. In the street several thermometers registered 104 degrees in the shade at two o'clock in the afternoon. The great city of brick and stone, storing up the heat of the day, became a very furnace at night. A familiar sound was the changing of ambulance gongs and patrol wagon bells, and the prostrated or dying were removed to hospital and morgue. The ice-handlers who had added to the general misery by a strike for more pay, had been satisfied and their return to work was hailed with a sense of relief which we in New Brunswick cannot well understand. A sensible park commissioner ordered that the city parks be kept open day and night—for all who might seek safety and avoid suffering by courting shade by day and fresh air at night in these open spaces.

Despair and agony settled upon the pitiable tenement districts. There several families occupy three, two, even one room, in common. They lay upon the fire escapes and the roofs, panting through the night. The dawn brought no relief—only the intolerable sun. "Men, women and children fell dead in the streets; and no relief in sight," was the way the Herald summarized the grim story.

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**NOTE AND COMMENT**

The intolerable heat in several Atlantic states makes the daily life of the people one of tragic misery. We in St. John have much to be thankful for at this season.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell resigns his party leadership in the Senate. Perhaps the "nest-of-traitors" incident, which has been long-lived, may now be regarded as closed. Hon. Mr. Scott says he has no intention of resigning. And he is eighty-one.

Senator Platt, of New York—"Boss" Platt—who has just celebrated his seventieth birthday, says his years have been in vain. It looks as if reflection had led the old man to believe some of the things Dr. Parkhurst said of him, one of which was that he was worse than Croker of Tammany Hall.

There was an ominous note when the police entered the Zemstvo congress in Moscow yesterday and forbade the proceedings. The police began to record the names of those present. Then arose the cry: "Write down all Russia." The movement for popular government cannot be suppressed. The attempt to suppress it may cost the Czar his life or his throne.

If M. Witte fails in his mission, or seems to the Russians to fail, says the Montreal Gazette, it will be because an impossible task has been set him, in the first place, and because he has an impracticable clique behind him, in the second. There is little hope of his accomplishing anything at all at the present juncture, owing to the fact that the supreme Manchurian game for which all the pieces are being placed, is not yet played. There is little hope of his giving satisfaction at any time. So much the more must he accept of patriotism, and so much the more will he have for himself the good will of mankind, however much his country lacks it.

**CHINA'S DEMAND MAY UPSET PEACE CONFERENCE**

(Continued from page 1.)  
anese, who remain within their defence lines.

The correspondent of the Associated Press has made a tour through mud and mire, penetrating the Japanese position for a distance of seventy-five miles. Their fortifications on the first line bisect Chang-tai, on the railroad, and are growing daily and indications are that it will cost a third or half of the Russian army to take them, while their second position, of equal strength, is eleven miles further back of the hills north of Kaiyuan.

**Komura Had a Busy Time**

Seattle, Wash., July 20.—Baron J. Komura, foreign minister of Japan, and one of the two Japanese peace commissioners, is struggling with a mass of diplomatic correspondence at the residence of His Excellency, Japanese consul at Seattle. Baron Komura worked until 5 o'clock this morning with cable messages and letters which reached him when the steamer Minnesota arrived at Port Townsend.

**Bishop Barry at Tracadie**

Bishop Barry, of Chatham, is on a confirmation tour of his diocese, and on Wednesday last arrived at Tracadie. On Thursday morning about 225 were confirmed. On Thursday afternoon his lordship, on invitation of J. J. McGaffigan, of St. John, paid a visit to Alderwood, Mr. McGaffigan's pretty summer home on the Little Tracadie river.

**COUNTY COUNCIL**

**PUTS GRAND JURY REPORT ASIDE**

Discussion on Deadhouse Location, and Matter is Sent to Committee

**REFUSAL TO PAY FEES FOR CORONERS' VIEWS**

Quarterly Meeting of Municipal Councilors—Some Desire a Change of Location of Morgue—One of the Wharves is Suggested.

The municipal council at the quarterly meeting Tuesday decided to take no action on the report of the grand jury relative to the jail. The question of removing the dead house was referred to the buildings committee to report. The council adopted the finance committee's report not to pay the fees of the coroners on the views which at the previous meeting had been considered unnecessary. Several other matters were submitted.

Warden Cochran occupied the chair and Councilmen White, Lewis, Hamm, Pickett, Long, Connelly, McArthur, Black, Donovan, Bullock, Tilley, Adams, Carson, Dean, Concedden, Hooley, Lovell, Holder, McDouglrick, Christie, Baxter, Frank, MacIsaac, Spruell and Secretary Vincent were present. Marshall Coughlan was in attendance. The report of the finance committee was read.

That section relative to coroners' fees read: "The committee had under consideration the bill of Coroner Roberts for holding three views, \$12, and a bill of Coroner Berrymann for holding one view, \$4. In the opinion of the committee these views were unnecessary. They therefore recommended that these bills be not paid."

On motion of Coun. Christie, the report was adopted. The directors of the Fairhill Cemetery Company drew attention to the condition of the almshouse, several hundred dollars spent on it. It was, in the present state, a reflection on the cemetery and they asked for a vote of \$200 for improvement.

Ald. McDouglrick and other cemeteries might come asking for a vote and moved that the matter be referred to the finance committee. The matter was referred to the finance committee.

A communication was received from Sir Wm. Mulock asking the views of the council on the various telephone systems with in their experience.

On motion of Councilor Pickett the matter was referred to the warden and Councilor MacIsaac.

**The Morgue.** Councilor Pickett, in referring to the question of the dead house, asked if the committee had not been received from a committee recommending its removal from the present site. He drew attention to the disapproval expressed by those whose business took them to the registry office or to the jail and was in favor of placing it elsewhere.

The secretary said he had received only a newspaper report from Mr. Ferguson. Councilor Baxter regarded the form in which the report had been received as of secondary importance and thought the recommendations of the grand jury should be considered and a decision arrived at.

Councilor Christie did not favor any change in the location of the dead house. He had known of no previous complaints in forty years. Councilor Hamm did not think the council would care to have the dead house near his premises, and he favored an investigation.

Councilor White did not consider any change necessary. With proper ventilation and deodorizing there should be no unpleasantness. The fault lay in the treatment of the remains placed there.

**Would Place Deadhouse on the Harbor Front.**

Councilor McDouglrick advocated a proper office in the jail and was in favor of removing the dead house to one of the wharves which would be a more suitable location, as in the majority of cases the bodies were taken from the harbor. The removal of the dead house would make room for the office, which was really necessary.

Councilor Baxter moved an amendment that the secretary obtain the recommendations of the grand jury with reference to the dead house matter be referred to the buildings committee.

The amendment was lost by eight votes to fifteen and the original motion carried by thirteen to ten. Councilor MacIsaac asked if the committee on the Fairville crossing were prepared to report.

The secretary said he had received only a draft from the railway commissioners containing a part of their judgment. The question of maintenance had still to be argued. The report could not be submitted until this was settled.

The council then adjourned.

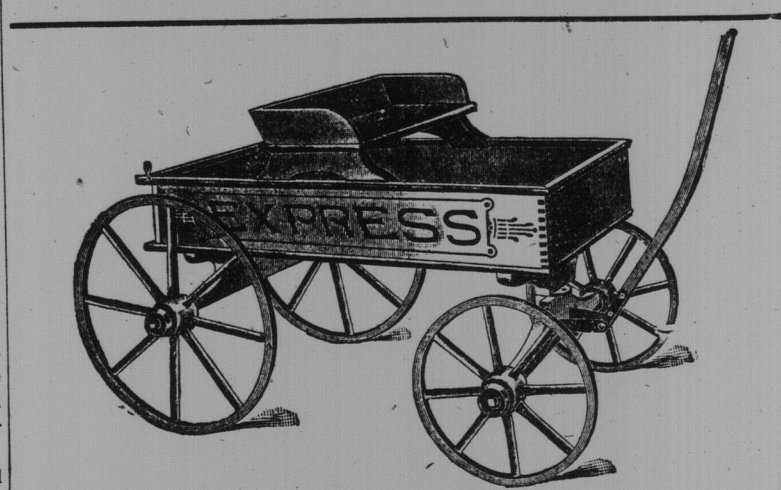
Close Saturdays at 1 o'clock. St. John, N. B., July 22nd, 1905

**SALE OF MEN'S PANTS**

**\$1.50 — \$1.65 — \$1.85**  
We have placed on sale about 300 pairs of Men's Pants bought recently from an overstock manufacturer at a very low net cash price. We propose, as usual, to give the public the benefit.

**Dark Mixed Tweed Pants** - worth \$2.00 for **\$1.50**  
**Blue and Black Pants** - worth \$2.25 for **\$1.65**  
**Fancy Striped Worsted Pants** - worth \$2.50 for **\$1.85**

**J. N. HARVEY, Men's and Boys' Clothing, 199 and 201 Union Street**



W. H. THORNE & CO., LIMITED Market Square, St. John, N. B.

**LOCAL NEWS.**

Rev. Dr. J. A. Morrison is expected from Chicago Saturday and will supply St. David's church pulpit for four Sundays. Rev. Dr. Graham, the pastor, has gone to Upper Canada on vacation.

The Eastport sch. Flora, seized at St. George the other day charged with violation of the customs by not entering, has been released on payment of \$400 fine.

The commander of the schooner L. M. D., wrecked in L'Etete passage last Sunday, was not Capt. Douglas, but Capt. Mc-Masters. He and his men are about leaving the scene of the wreck for their homes.

Robert Connolly, manager of the Bay Shore Lumber Company, who is at the Dufferin, says the company will finish sawing this month. He thinks they will start harking pulp wood for shipment to Maine in August.

The board of health at a meeting yesterday morning decided to permit the quarantined schooner Winnie Lawry to leave port on condition that a new captain be secured. The reason Capt. C. R. Dixon, the commander, is detained is said to be that he objected to be vaccinated. It is twenty-five years since he has been vaccinated. All the members of the crew submitted to be vaccinated, consequently they were all released. It was said last night that Capt. Dixon is now willing to submit.

Dr. A. O. MacRae, principal of the Canada Western College, Calgary, spent Sunday and Monday with his relatives in the city and has gone to visit his father in Moncton. Dr. MacRae will return to St. John at the end of the month, and will occupy St. Stephen's pulpit during the early part of August.

The contract for the extension of the I. C. R. railway station has been awarded to Albert R. C. Clark, at about \$25,000. The work will be commenced at once. Messrs. Fleming, of the Phoenix Foundry, have been awarded the contract by the department of public works, Ottawa, for the construction of two steel axles for the dredge Geo. McKenzie. These axles will be 100 feet long, twenty-two wide and eight deep. The axles will be made of steel built in St. John. All the work will be done here.

Attention is called to the advertisement of J. N. Harvey, on page 1, regarding men's pants. Some rare bargains in men's pants are being offered.

The owners of the quarantined schooner Winnie Lawry had not procured a new captain yesterday in place of Captain Dixon. It is probable that the schooner will be in port till the 27th inst., when the board of health will release the captain.

An advertisement in the Evening Bulletin, of Providence (R.I.), of July 15, purporting to be from R. F. Fazzlerley, superintendent of the York cotton mill, of this city, and calls for foreign help for the mills. One of the foremen of the mill said he thought the advertisement must have appeared without authority. At the present time, he said, the mills are pretty well supplied with help.

Moreover, the policy of the management has always been to employ home help first. When such is not available in sufficient quantity, skilled English help always gets the preference.

A resident of Campbellton who is in the city brings word of a prosperous and growing time for the farmers and others on the North Shore this season. The crops, he says, are all good, particularly the grass crop. The salmon fishing on the Restigouche is excellent, and experience have been having all sorts of good fishing. The mills are practically all running, and so work is plentiful.

It is announced that the four Sunday schools of Sussex are planning a union picnic at some point along the St. John river. A committee from each school has been appointed, and these will meet at an early date to arrange details.

**Weddings.** Whitman-Holesworth. Shubenacadie, N. S., July 20.—On Wednesday evening a very pretty wedding was celebrated in the parlor of the Sherman house, Shubenacadie (N. S.), the home of the bride, in the presence of immediate friends and relatives, when Miss Frances Adelaide, daughter of R. M. Holesworth, station master, was united in marriage to Dr. George Watson Whitman, son of William Whitman, M. P. P., for Guysboro. Rev. Thomas Irving was the officiating clergyman.

**Totally Eclipsed**  
This is the only reliable, the only safe, the only sure, the only product of modern labor, the only product of modern science, the only product of modern art, the only product of modern industry, the only product of modern progress, the only product of modern civilization, the only product of modern humanity, the only product of modern God.  
The Eclipse brings light into many a home that was formerly dark and gloomy on a rainy day.  
Hockett giving full description will be mailed on application.  
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