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Remitting by checks or post office orders our patrons will please make them payable to the Telegraph Publishing Company.

All letters for the business office of this paper should be addressed to the Telegraph Publishing Company, St. John; and all correspondence for the editorial department should be sent to the Editor of the Telegraph, St. John.

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Write plainly and take special pains with names.

Write on one side of your paper only. Attach your name and address to your communication as an evidence of good faith.

Write nothing for which you are not prepared to be held personally responsible.

THIS PAPER HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS.

The following Agents are authorized to canvass and collect for the Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz.:

Wm. Somerville, W. A. Ferris.

Subscribers are asked to pay their subscriptions to the agents when they call.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 16, 1901

THAT FOURTH CONTINGENT.

Tory papers are industriously circulating the story that a fourth contingent for South Africa was stopped by the opposition of the government. There is not a jot of positive evidence on the subject; but journals opposed to the government seldom need anything of that sort upon which to base the most sweeping criticism. In this instance the attack rests upon the fact that Major Merritt was anxious to proceed with the organization of a contingent, and that Colonel Steele was supposed to be interesting himself in getting together another mounted regiment. Neither of those prospects having resulted in anything the Conservative papers immediately jumped to the conclusion that some obstacle must have been thrown in the way, and from that assumption it was an easy step to the conclusion that the Canadian government had interposed.

Everyone knows that it requires but the merest spark to set an opposition fire going, and what was at first a suspicion was quickly put into positive form by assertion. One paper said it was strange that Major Merritt had not gone ahead with his work of enlisting; another said objections must have been raised; a third added that only the Canadian government could object, and very soon the story appeared as we have indicated above. In its latest and most embellished form it has Mr. Tarte shaking his fist at the "royalist" and daring them to talk about further aid to Great Britain. All this, of course, is pure invention. The Tory papers wish it were true; but they know it is not.

The facts are quite clear. Major Merritt did make some movement in the direction of raising a further contingent; in fact he reached that initial stage where one or two letters appear to have been written on the subject. The matter might have been advanced into something like definite shape, and possibly the consent and co-operation of the Canadian government would have been asked; but long before that became necessary the Imperial government issued a notice in unmistakable terms to the effect that further assistance from the colonies was not needed and could not be accepted. That announcement silenced Major Merritt and the matter dropped. As for Colonel Steele, it is questionable whether or not he ever entertained the idea of recruiting another contingent of mounted men in Canada. He may or he may not. He kept it wholly to himself if he had such an idea. The thing, however, is of no importance, as Colonel Steele was many months ago asked to take a responsible charge in South Africa and is now well on his way to the front.

One cannot help but admire the inventive genius of the opposition press, but it would seem that they waste a great deal of energy in such enterprises that

might be turned to much better account. They tire their lungs in blowing bubbles. At the same time, we wish to express a purely unspiced judgment in saying that we trust the Canadian government would have given very careful consideration to the matter before giving consent to the raising of a fourth contingent for South Africa. It is just as well to exercise common sense in such matters. We have done pretty well already in the way of sending men to South Africa and in bearing the cost of their equipment, and it would neither be seemly nor prudent that our government should give the glad hand to every enthusiast who came forward with an offer to raise a contingent. Moreover there would be no justification for trying to force another Canadian regiment upon the Imperial government.

One of the most unreasonable things which opposition journals do is to point to the Austrasian colonies, and imply that Canada has done less in the way of Imperial aid than they. We join in paying tribute to the devotion of our sister colonies and to the splendid bravery of the men they have sent to South Africa; but in saying that Victoria, for example, has sent six contingents, while we have sent but three, our Conservative friends overlook the very important difference between the relative strength of the Victorian contingents and ours. The entire six contingents from the plucky colony at the antipodes would not much exceed the numerical strength of our second contingent alone. That, however, should never be the subject of controversy. Canada is not engaged in a competition with Australia as to which can send the greater number of men to South Africa.

The really deplorable feature of this whole matter is the readiness with which Tory journals seize upon what is nothing more than gossip in order to cast fresh aspersions upon the loyalty of the government. We fancy that intelligent people are growing heartily sick of such a miserable campaign. There is nothing in it. It has its root and trunk and branches in political chagrin. The purpose is to excite suspicion and discontent in the hope that an adverse sentiment may be created against the government; but mischief-making is a poor business. It is as unpractical as it is contemptible, and the hope of success must rest upon the silly belief that people will not think.

THE CROWN LAND SALES.

It will be remembered that certain timber limits on the Nepisiguit and Upsalquitch rivers were offered for sale by the New Brunswick Crown Land Department some few weeks ago and the limits were bid in at the upset price by the applicant. The opposition press were unnecessarily jubilant over what would mean a serious loss of revenue to the province, if it had been an accomplished fact, but as a matter of fact, immediately on the conclusion of the sale, the government had notified the applicant that the grants would not issue and the limits would again be offered for sale. This was quite within the rights of the province, which reserves the privilege of withholding the grants where there is an appearance of collusion between the bidders for these timber limits.

The government carried its policy into practice, withdrew the limits, and on Wednesday last again offered them for sale. The result not only justified the government's action but resulted in a very nice addition to the revenue of the province, as the sale of the ten berths, aggregating 70 square miles, brought, on the sale, some \$13,000, or an average of \$170 per square mile. The successful bidder was Mr. James Robinson, M. P. of Millerton, Northumberland county, N. B., and William Engel, of Bangor, Me., both of whom are large lumber operators, who have a practical knowledge of timber limit values, and whom we have no reason to doubt are quite satisfied with their new purchases.

We have been waiting to hear some words of commendation of the government's action from the journals who, on the first sale, so roundly abused the Tweedie administration, but they have evidently not learned of the results from the sale of these limits. Their abuse of the government in reference to the continuation of the lumber interests at the first sale of these berths was entirely unwarranted, and was simply the result of these wise critics jumping too hastily to conclusions. Finding themselves in error, they have not the fairness to acquit the government of the unfair catch which they themselves have passed upon it. The readers of the journals are probably wondering why judgment has not been pronounced in accordance with the opposition system of Jebbburgh justice.

PROOFS OF PROSPERITY.

We take it for granted that no intelligent observer of events is seriously asking for proofs of the general prosperity of the country; yet there is satisfaction and encouragement in contemplating the many signs which point to that happy condition. It is said that mathematics is an exact science and that figures cannot lie; but we all know that a heresy lurks beneath these platitudes. A Yankee cynic once remarked that there were three kinds of lies—ordinary lies, damned lies and statistics. Whether he was right or wrong either in the abstract or concrete, we fancy there is no one so incredulous as to question the really remarkable array of facts which has recently been presented in the annual reports of the chartered banks, or to doubt the lesson which such facts teach.

From month to month we have had the trade returns as issued by the customs department, showing a steady growth in

the volume of our exports and the capacity of our people to purchase abroad. These returns are given a special significance by reason of the fact that they follow upon five years of remarkable and unprecedented expansion. Each year has established a new record, and when it is pointed out that this year we shall probably show an advance of more than \$107,000,000 in the aggregate trade of the country as compared with 1896, it will be seen that there are abundant reasons for congratulation. Such growth represents new commercial power, new capacity for production and the basis for a larger national life. In the very nature of things we shall experience setbacks; but we shall never fall to old levels.

Closely identified with the trade returns are the bank reports. Nearly all the leading banks have had their annual meetings within the past month, and the statements made to the shareholders are before us. They are uniformly satisfactory. Almost without exception they indicate a year of unparalleled activity and success. The profits have not only been larger than heretofore, but the sums laid aside to meet contingencies are also larger. It is a simple thing for the right business men to see a proof of two things which are important: first, the prudence of the banks, and second, the general solvency of our business men. If there had been anything like undue speculation or license in the enterprises of the year it is reasonable to assume such conditions would have been reflected in the bank reports. Happily, the whole account indicates solidity and safety.

This healthy array of Canadian commercial and general business interests is something of which we may all feel proud. There is an intense inspiration in the thought of substantial progress, in the opening of new and promising avenues for activity and enterprise, in the laying of foundations for future building. We may very properly appropriate all the stimulation which comes from such a thought; and look forward with confidence to the new Canada that is so rapidly developing. Quite recently we had the admission from a well informed journal across the line that American capital was flowing into Canada in a rapidly increasing volume, and that upon this fact rested the promise of greater freedom in trade. This is unquestionably true, and is sustained by the enormous sum now at the credit of depositors in the banks of the country. England, too, is sending out the millions every year for investment in Canadian enterprises, and other nations are watching with a lively concern our advance. With continued prudence and continued effort, accompanied by that sense of faith which meets obstacles with courage and patience, no one would do well to limit the possibilities of this dominion within the next twenty-five years.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Dunken act (Prohibition) has been repealed in Richmond, Quebec, by a majority of 94. It was a fierce fight.

It is reported from Europe that Russia proposes sending a Bulgarian port on the Black Sea, which will give it control of Constantinople.

American duels are more dangerous than continental. In the latter one of the combatants may be wounded, but in the latest American duel both were killed.

In the United States, reform of the tariff and reciprocity are said to be in the air. If Senator Hanna has anything to say about the tariff, these proposals will remain suspended there.

The editors of the Toronto World and Montreal Star should form a partnership and go into the furniture business. They are great Cabinet makers. One disadvantage is, that so far their goods have not materialized.

If R. L. Borden, M. P., is going to spend a whole "two or three days in Montreal to meet the Conservatives of Quebec," he is giving himself time enough to become acquainted with the entire Quebec party.—Toronto Telegram (Conservative).

Has it come to this stage?

Flood Reveals Jamestown Settlers

During the recent floods in James river several colonies containing the remains of the earliest English settlers were washed from their graves at the old church at Jamestown.

Lake Megantic's Quick Trip.

Montreal, June 24.—(Special)—Elder-Dempster steamer Megantic, which sailed from Father Point 5 a. m. June 15, arrived at Liverpool at 6 o'clock yesterday. The passage was made in the quick time of eight days, nine hours, or equal to seven days 13 hours from Father Point to Quebec.

Tuberculin for Tuberculosis.

Berlin, June 24.—Professor Robert Koch publishes in the German Medical Weekly a declaration that Dr. Gostsch, of the Staveritz Hospital, has used for 10 years past tuberculin for tuberculosis with varying success.

Anti-Clerical Riots.

Madrid, June 24.—The anti-clerical riots which paralyzed the streets Sunday, shooting "Barn the convents," and who hissed the infant Jesus, stormed a monastery during the night. They were finally dispersed by the police.

DOMINION CAPITAL.

Canadian and U. S. Graphite Companies Join.

Ottawa, June 23.—(Special)—It is said that the American and Canadian graphite companies have been organized into one large company for the development of the graphite lands of Canada and the United States. There are good acres of graphite lands in Labelle and five water powers capable of developing good horse power.

The largest American graphite companies are associated in the enterprise. Mrs. Joseph Crozier, of Lewis street, dropped dead yesterday. She was the widow of the late Joseph Crozier, an old-time foreman printer of this city.

Rev. Father Fallon will leave for Buffalo tomorrow.

E. Wm. Hutcheson, Canadian commissioner at the Pan-American exposition, and Geo. D. Cameron, another commissioner, were here yesterday endeavoring to make some arrangements with the government for the dedication of the Canadian building on Dominion Day. It is expected that there will be a large attendance of Canadians in Buffalo on that day.

John Jenkins and Robert Cleke have the Maxim-Vickers concern, including one-third of the state. This area of 45,000 square miles, to which the gospel is carried by so few, can scarcely be imagined by the eastern pastor.

The eastern portion lies in the barren plains of Colorado, wide stretches of dry and scorching sand. These plains grow billowy and swell to meet the mountains as the traveler goes westward. Here broad fields of grain wave in the valleys along the rivers.

From Denver westward lie the great ranges of the Rockies, broken only by North and Middle parks, and relieved by the gradual decline of the western slope to the Utah line. It is a wild region, inviting the hunter of big game.

It requires nearly three months for Dr. Phifer to visit his 47 charges. The pastors who, with him, care for the spiritual welfare of the people, are a brave band. They are nearly all young. Some are college graduates, and all work from higher motives than salary or prominence and popularity.

Dr. Phifer recently inaugurated a "dollar-a-day" plan to provide for pastors, by which any community that desires a minister can get one by paying him that sum. It is an interesting experiment in frontier evangelization.—New York Journal.

BOER SURRENDER STORY.

Again Revived, but Denied by Mr. Chamberlain's Secretary.

New Orleans, June 21.—The British steamer Montezuma cleared from this port today for Cape Town, South Africa, with 1,650 horses for the use of the British military operations there.

London, June 21.—The secretary of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain declares that the rumors of the surrender of General Botha are unfounded.

London, June 21.—The Sun this afternoon again prints the sensational announcement which it made June 18, that General Botha, the Boer commander, after the receipt of President Kruger's decision not to consent anything, decided to ignore the former president of the Transvaal and surrender.

The paper also says it is believed at the British foreign office that the formal act of surrender has already occurred.

New York, June 21.—An appeal has been issued for money to buy supplies for the women and children of the Transvaal who have been gathered in camps as part of the effort to end the Boer war. The appeal says there are 4,000 women and children in the camps, and that 218 children died in May.

A Heroic Method.

One way to stop long sessions at Ottawa would be to take the desks and chairs out of the House of Commons and compel the members to sit on the sort of seats they have at the circus.—Toronto Telegram.

SPAIN AFTER GUNS.

Vigorously Trying to Repair the Depletion of Her Armament.

London, June 22.—Spain appears to be making vigorous efforts to repair the depletion of her armament caused by the Spanish-American war. A special naval commander from Madrid, now in London, has placed a large order for guns with the Maxim-Vickers concern, including some of the new 7 1/2 inch guns, which, during tests last week, made the remarkable record of firing five aimed rounds in 30 seconds, making an average of one projectile weighing 200 pounds, over eight rounds per minute.

The striking muzzle energy was 11,087 feet-ton, or nearly six times greater than in the case of the guns now on board the best battleships.

BODY OF WOMAN FOUND IN A MAINE RIVER.

Miss Nellie M. Allen, Who Disappeared Months Ago—Considerable Money Found.

Levenson, Me., June 22.—The body of Mrs. Nellie M. Allen, who disappeared two or three months ago, was found in the Androscoggin River today by a French-Canadian named Joseph Dabert, this afternoon by E. McQuinn, who was in the place where the body was found. To all appearance the body had been in the water a long time. Much of the clothing was gone. Under the coat was a leather pouch containing \$200 in bills. The body was taken to the receiving tomb at Levenson and buried.

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ONE ELDER'S WIDE FIELD.

The Largest Pastoral Charge in the World Lies in Northern Colorado.

The largest pastoral charge in the world lies in northern Colorado. It is called the "Greely District" and its presiding elder is Rev. W. D. Phifer of Greely, Colo. This district extends from Nebraska to Utah, 400 miles east and west, and from Wyoming to the north, southward in Colorado 100 to 150 miles, and includes one-third of the state. This area of 45,000 square miles, to which the gospel is carried by so few, can scarcely be imagined by the eastern pastor.

The presiding elder is the business manager of the churches, and Dr. Phifer travels constantly. His territory is 45,000 square miles, a territory 30 times as large as Rhode Island and as large as that state and Delaware, Maryland and New Jersey combined.

The eastern portion lies in the barren plains of Colorado, wide stretches of dry and scorching sand. These plains grow billowy and swell to meet the mountains as the traveler goes westward. Here broad fields of grain wave in the valleys along the rivers.

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CRITICAL SITUATION IN MINERS' STRIKE.

Firearms Resorted To in Virginian Troubles—Business Suspended.

Williamstown, W. Va., June 22.—The miners' strike in the Thacker-Matewan coal fields is growing critical and resort to firearms has been the result. Two or three conflicts have occurred between striking miners and guards placed on the works by the operators. The operators declare they will not recognize the union. The trouble did not assume a critical stage until within the last few days, when it is alleged, two of the miners were followed by the guards who were armed with rifles and the men began to arm themselves.

Sheriff Hatfield, with deputies, has gone there. Judge Jackson yesterday issued an injunction restraining the miners. The miners have all the money necessary and have opened commissary stores on the ground. Late last evening some of the miners were fired upon by the guards. The fire was returned by the miners, dispersing the guards and slightly wounding Supt. Lambert. The miners claim they want no trouble and that they already have the situation in hand. The entire community is in a state of anxiety and business has practically ceased.

HOUSEHOLD SUGGESTIONS.

To remove mildew or stains of any kind from leather nothing equals a little pure vaseline. It should be rubbed into the leather until quite absorbed then polish with diamonds.

Sweet clover that grows almost anywhere, is excellent filling for pillows and sofa cushions. Pick and hang up until dried then fill a linen or pouge case with the dried blossoms.

An excellent method of cleaning a carpet upon the floor is to use a bran swab, which is made by tying a generous handful of wheat bran or sawdust loosely in a double square of cheese cloth. The swab is dipped in clear ammonia water and rubbed hard over the surface of the carpet. When the swab becomes dirty it is washed in plain water and the cleaning process is renewed.

Ordinary glass fruit jars are an improvement on tin cans as receptacles for tea and coffee.

Don't Waste Your Money.

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

"But how do I know what is best for me?"

You don't You tell us what you like; we tell you how it is going to wear, etc. If it doesn't turn out to be as good as it looks, or disappoints you in any way, be fair enough to come back and give us a chance to make it right.

Men's Sack Suits

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

Men's Worthy Suits.

Newest patterns and effects, in mixed tweeds; also blue serge and black worsteds. The proper cut in coats, splendidly tailored, perfect fitting, thoroughly guaranteed. Such suits as elsewhere would cost you all of \$10 marked here for \$8

Men's Stylish Spring Suits,

4-button sack style and cutaway. Fabrics, linings, fit and finish the equal of anything obtainable elsewhere at \$12. Our price - \$10

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.

OUR SPRING BOOK CONTAINS SAMPLES. MAILED FREE.

GREATER OAK HALL

King Street, Corner Germain.

SCOVIL BROS. & CO.,

St. John, N. B.

Wool taken in Exchange for Goods.

THE NORTH SHORE.

New Consular Agent at Chatham—Property and Personal Matters.

Campbellton, June 20.—Geo. Mercier has been appointed Norwegian consular agent at Dalhousie in place of Geo. Hall, removed to Ottawa.

The suit to test the validity of the early closing-law was commenced today before Charles Murray, J. P., and adjourned to Wednesday next.

A schooner, with a cargo of hard coal direct from New York, arrived yesterday.

Mr. McDonald, contractor of the Sydney sewers, is in town examining the plans of our proposed system, with a view to tendering.

Joseph S. Sharpe has purchased the Kruse property on Water street and is also tearing down his old restaurant to replace it with a more modern building.

Our volunteer corps commenced their outdoor drill for the season last night. The college students are returning for the summer. John McKenzie, son of J. Bradshaw McKenzie, has taken high honors at McGill. Miss Lucy Alexander, daughter of Major Alexander, returned from Halifax College today.

THE BRITISH COMMONS.

Tribute to Carnegie—A Re-mount Officer Who Destroyed 270 Horses.

London, June 21.—On the vote on the Scotch educational estimates in the House of Commons today, James Bryce paid a high tribute to Andrew Carnegie's magnificent generosity.

During the discussion in the house, of the necessity for only qualified veterinary surgeons as officers in the remount department, it transpired that during the voyage of the steamer Cervona, from New Orleans to Cape Town, a remount officer, contrary to the advice of the veterinary surgeon, caused 270 horses, valued at 25,750, to be thrown overboard, under the belief that they were suffering from glanders. It was afterwards proved that the horses were suffering only from ordinary colds.

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