

**THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH**  
Published every Wednesday and Saturday  
at 10 a.m. in advance, by The Tele-  
graph Publishing Company, of St. John,  
New Brunswick, incorporated by act of the legis-  
lature of New Brunswick.  
C. J. MILLIGAN, Manager.

**ADVERTISING RATES.**  
Ordinary commercial advertisements taking  
the run of the paper. Each insertion 10.00  
per line.  
Advertisements of Wares, For Sale, etc.,  
to be sent for insertion six lines or less.  
Notice of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25  
cents for each insertion.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE.**  
Owing to the considerable number of com-  
plaints as to the mismanagement of letters  
sent to contain money remitted to this of-  
fice we have to request our subscribers and  
agents when sending money for The Tele-  
graph to do so by post office order or regis-  
tered letter, in which case the remittance  
will be at our risk.  
In remitting by check or post office or-  
ders our patrons will please make them pay-  
able 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 cor-  
respondence for the editorial department  
should be sent to the Editor of The Tele-  
graph, St. John.

**FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS.**  
Without exception, names of new subscrib-  
ers will not be entered until the money is  
received.  
Subscribers will be required to pay for  
papers sent them, whether they take them  
from the office or not, until they are paid.  
There is no legal discontinuance of a  
newspaper subscription until all that is  
owed for it is paid.  
It is a well-settled principle of law that  
one must pay for what he receives, and  
therefore a paper from the post office,  
whether directed to him or somebody else,  
must pay for it.

**RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS.**  
Be brief.  
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 a guarantee of its truth.  
THIS PAPER HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

**AUTHORIZED AGENTS.**  
The following agents are authorized to can-  
vass and collect for The Semi-Weekly Tele-  
graph, N.B.:  
WM. SOMERVILLE,  
St. John.  
Subscribers are asked to pay their sub-  
scriptions to the agents when they call.

**Semi-Weekly Telegraph**  
ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 26, 1902.

**RAISING OUR OWN SUGAR.**

The information in our despatches to-  
day in regard to Russia's action on the  
sugar question makes it interesting to note  
what is being done in this country  
and it is gratifying to find that  
there seems to be an actual prospect of  
Canada being able to raise her own sugar,  
if not possibly a surplus for export. The  
beet has solved the problem, and the farm-  
ers of Ontario are saying if for Germany  
why not for Canada? A Toronto Globe  
correspondent describes how thousands of  
acres in Kent and Lambton counties have  
been brought under the sugar beet cul-  
ture this year and great probabilities are  
predicted. The soil is said to be heavy,  
clay and loam, impervious to water, and  
consequently unsuitable for tillage until  
extensive drainage was established. But  
the removal of elm and oak timber has  
made room for the beet, and one at  
Dresden and one at Wallaceburg, both to  
be ready for use this fall, and 5,000 acres  
of beets are being raised for each factory.  
The average acre for each factory has 1,000  
or 1,200 farmers directly interested in the  
success of the enterprise. It may be ex-  
plained that the method of the companies  
is that the farmer prepares the ground  
for the seed and leases it thus to the  
company at about 10 per acre, the com-  
pany doing the planting, cultivating, etc.  
The results of such work for other fac-  
tories at St. Catharines, Niagara and  
Markham are said to be satisfactory. In  
some cases the farmers do the cultivating and  
a flat rate is paid of 24 per ton for beets  
delivered at the factory.

Preparation of the ground for beets be-  
gins immediately after harvesting a grain  
crop and the rotation is said to be highly  
beneficial to the soil. It is first ploughed  
lightly and later to a depth of 15 inches.  
Sowing is done between May 1 and June  
10, 15 pounds to the acre in rows twenty  
inches apart. In a month thinning is be-  
gun and from then until October 1, pull-  
ing time, cultivation must be maintained.  
The beets attain a diameter of 6 to 10  
inches and a depth of a foot or more, so  
that they are dug by an implement which  
goes below the root and tips them out.  
The cultivation costs on an average 225  
cents per acre with a yield of 12 to 15 tons  
to the acre there is a net profit of 25 to 30  
cents per acre. At the factories 600 tons of  
beets yield about 75 tons of white granu-  
lated sugar. Water and lime are said to  
be the only other necessary adjuncts for  
the manufacture.

The manufacturers are very hopeful that  
Canada will soon be able to grow all her  
own sugar and they reason it out on this  
basis: Canada imports now 330,000,000  
pounds of sugar per year, at a cost of  
\$10,000,000. The amount could be easily  
produced by 25 beet sugar factories from  
the product of 150,000 acres. That area  
would be scattered over an immense ter-  
ritory, and would result in the distribu-  
tion of \$3,750,000 for cultivation, and an-  
other \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000 profit to the  
farmers. That would be far better than  
to send \$10,000,000 a year to foreign coun-  
tries, when we could produce our own  
sugar so easily. It is said to be mostly  
Michigan money that is invested in these  
factories, and in Michigan the enterprise  
is said to be very successful.

**DROWNING NOT FATAL**

At this season of the year there are  
undoubtedly many persons drowned who  
might be resuscitated if faithful endeavors  
were made when they are taken from the  
shore. A case was reported the other  
day in New York of a boy being brought  
back to life after having been under water  
twenty-five minutes, and there are ex-  
periences on record where a period of an  
entire animation of even forty minutes

under water has not proved fatal. In  
every such case therefore effort at resusci-  
tation should be encouraged for varying  
periods from minutes to hours. Although  
death sometimes occurs when a person is  
from three to five minutes under water,  
the heart does not generally stop action  
until the end of ten minutes, and there  
is always a chance of reviving the victim  
of a drowning accident as long as the  
heart continues to beat. Artificial respiration  
has been sometimes successfully  
maintained for from two to four hours  
and lives have been saved. The latest  
method for this purpose is to grip the  
tongue with the fingers in a handkerchief  
and pull it out and relax at regular inter-  
vals not fewer than twenty per minute,  
also by moving the arms so as to induce  
inspiration, continuing until natural respiration  
is established. The warming of the  
body, freeing the lungs of water, etc.,  
must be contemporaneous, but much rests  
with the patience and persistence of the  
operators. Too much praise cannot be  
given to life savers under any such cir-  
cumstances when successful.

**AMERICAN ARISTOCRACY.**

It is possibly a hopeful sign of the  
times in the United States that such an  
eminently respectable and occasionally in-  
fluential journal as Harper's Weekly is  
taking occasion to comment upon the non-  
acceptance of titled honors by distinguish-  
ed Britons in the light that their true  
significance is not fairly appreciated by  
the average American and that it might  
be better for American society were some  
distinctive mark of merit established in  
the republic. One may be able to better  
gain the drift of the argument by such  
an extract as the following from a re-  
cent editorial in the journal referred to:  
As to titles, orders, and decorations  
themselves, a considerable usefulness may  
be conceded to them without any trans-  
gression to republican principles. Lord Salis-  
bury's new Order of Merit, for instance,  
is likely to accomplish the purpose of put-  
ting a number of men who really deserve  
distinction in a really distinguished list,  
and establishing them there in a definite  
and admitted way. We say that in this  
country we honor our distinguished men  
according to the honor that they can win  
and maintain. Perhaps in the long-run  
we do; and any other order of merit, or  
the one of general esteem is impracticable  
with us. Nevertheless, many people must  
feel that, when every blackguard has un-  
precedented facilities for consigning any  
distinguished person to infamy, of blacken-  
ing and shrinking his fame, it would be a  
true advantage if we could have some  
formal classification of persons of high  
distinction—a definite marking of them,  
so to speak, that would be something out-  
wardly conclusive at least. A public ac-  
knowledgment of this sort might help to  
compensate men and women, who have  
made sacrifices for the public good, for  
some of the attacks that have been made  
upon them simply because they are emi-  
nent.

When one considers the truth of the  
old criticism that the only American aris-  
tocracy is an aristocracy of wealth, one  
sees the force of such an argument as that  
quoted. It is true that in Philadelphia  
and in Virginia and some other parts of  
the South, as also to a limited extent in  
Massachusetts, family still counts for  
something in society; but with the wealth  
that can buy university education for the  
youth of hitherto unknown families, as  
well as all the opportunities of luxury, it  
is evident that difficulty must attach to  
the restricting of good society to those  
of really genuine merit. It is entirely  
probable that this difficulty is much greater  
in the cosmopolitan and rapid money-  
making population of the United States  
than in England, where the prominent  
families have been recorded for many  
generations and all the family traits and  
family trees are topics familiar. It is al-  
so too true that American public opinion  
has not yet reached the point where it  
can see the value of the reputations un-  
scrupulously blackened when possible.  
But the possibility of a reform in the  
matter is certainly a very large question  
and, much as the various "four hundred"  
of American evolution, to establish a  
genuine aristocracy as the titled and  
untitled British, any more than could the  
proposition of an American order of merit  
prove efficient for the same end.

**THE PROBLEM OF CRIME.**

The failure of traditional methods in  
dealing with criminals, was the topic of  
an interesting address the other day by  
Mr. Charlton T. Lewis, president of the  
New York State Prison Association, be-  
fore the Summer School in Philanthropy  
Work. He made the rather startling asser-  
tion that the traditional method by which  
governments now deal with crime  
in all civilized countries is and has proved  
to be a complete failure, but he based  
this assertion upon statistics to show that  
if we look at the facts with reference to  
crime during the last generation of the  
nineteenth century, we find that practi-  
cally nothing has been done to dimin-  
ish the criminal class or to prevent its  
degradations.  
To get at the root of the trouble he  
wanted people to consider the principles  
underlying the problem of crime and to  
realize that the objects treated by law  
are not crimes, but criminals. Fault, he  
said, not only lay in the limitation of the  
jurisdiction of the courts, but also in the  
apportionment of punishment varying so  
greatly in different states and countries.  
There is nothing in the nature of the  
penalty that tends to protect society after  
the period of imprisonment. The ten-  
dency is if once convicted to make a per-  
manent criminal of a person. Mr. Lewis  
advocated as the great remedy, of course,  
the duty of education against criminal  
methods, then the strong advisability of  
indeterminate sentences, and made a  
strong plea for the probation system for  
young criminals and the parole system for  
older convicts as a corrective of present  
conditions.

**THE DEAF AND DUMB.**

The Telegraph today prints the ver-  
batim report of Rev. Mr. Campbell's  
testimony before the royal commission in-  
quiring into the conduct of affairs of the  
Federation Institution for the Education  
of the Deaf and Dumb. This official re-  
port is now presented because this paper  
has been challenged as to the correctness  
of the synopsis of the evidence which ap-  
peared in these columns the morning after  
the testimony was given. It will be seen  
by comparison with that summarized re-  
port that it was in all respects correct  
and gave a fair account of what had  
transpired in the verbatim report now occupies  
the only reason other papers did not get  
this evidence was because of their lack  
of enterprise in failing to have repre-  
sentatives on hand when it was taken—  
an exactly similar lack of enterprise, it  
may be said, which has characterized  
them in having failed to come into pos-  
session of the facts which have led The Tele-  
graph to accept this investigation and  
similar to the lack of enterprise which  
characterized them in opposing the in-  
vestigation of affairs of our general pub-  
lic hospital and doing all they could to burke  
the inquiry. The testimony of the Rev.  
Mr. Campbell is quite a sufficient answer  
to many of the criticisms that have been  
made by our contemporaries in regard to  
the action of The Telegraph in having pre-  
ferred the charges leading to this investi-  
gation, but it is only a small part of the  
evidence upon which the Commissioner  
will base his report.

**A LIGHT LOAD LINE.**

An interesting report is expected by  
British shipping parliament to investi-  
gate the matter of disasters to vessels  
through insufficient ballasting. An effort  
was made last year by Lord Muskerry  
to have a light load-line law established  
and vessels marked for it similarly to the  
Plymouth mark for deep load-line, but the  
bill was rejected by 66 to 32. It was  
shown by Lord Muskerry in again bring-  
ing the matter up this year that some 32  
cases have been brought to light in the  
past ten years in which the question of  
ballasting has been raised and in 15 of  
them it was proved by competent per-  
sons in view of the fact, however, that it  
is the boast of many vessel-masters now-  
adays, particularly with the deep loaders,  
that they can shift ports without ballast,  
and that the equipment of ballast tanks  
enables the same purpose in any vessel  
not otherwise able to accomplish the feat,  
it is the expectation of shipping men that  
the committee's report will be adverse to  
any enactment in the matter.

**THE PREMIERS' CONFERENCE.**

While so many of the newspapers are  
bemoaning lack of respect for the colonial  
conference, Premier Balfour has struck  
the keynote of the whole upshot of the  
proceedings in his statement that treaties  
and protocols are nothing unless they  
represent the sentiments of the popula-  
tions behind them. The colonies, he ob-  
served, had shown their patriotism in a  
national emergency, and evidence of such  
a spirit being there it mattered relatively  
little, if at all, in what particular form  
the great sentiments of the empire were  
embodied.  
That is the point which those who are  
regarding the alleged lack of results of  
the conference are altogether too apt to  
lose sight of. One paper says the premiers  
have done nothing but talk. Well, isn't  
that a great point? The very fact that  
they have got together and talked over  
the whole situation, leisurely and calmly,  
must inevitably count for much. Every  
business man knows what such a confer-  
ence means in the way of business; he  
attends it having but a very limited idea  
of the possibilities of business or what the  
other men really want, but at the end of  
it he sees the situation and where the  
possibilities are, and after it all he may be  
in a position to formulate such propo-  
sitions as really may amount to something.  
None of the great companies or combina-  
tions of the present day have been evolved  
as the result of one conference, and the  
affairs of an empire, as The Telegraph  
remarked, were not to be readjusted in a  
day. The proper spirit having permeated  
the meeting, however, the empire they  
rest assured that the rest of the pro-  
gramme will be developed for the best ad-  
vantage of all concerned in due time and  
that the conference has done much to  
make more easy the wisest trend of state-  
manship.

**DENISON DISAPPOINTED.**

Our distinguished friend Colonel G. T.  
Denison, the apostle of empire unity for  
purposes of defence, has returned from  
England to his official duties in Toronto  
and is once more dealing out his genial  
philanthropy in police court sentences  
and his genial philosophy in post-prandial  
sentimentalities. The colonel however is  
disappointed. When he was in St. John  
last autumn and delighted a large audi-  
ence in the York Theatre with his ex-  
position of his progress in the education  
of the people, both in Canada and in  
England, upon his pet topic, he could see  
no flaw in his arguments. So effective  
was he in presenting them that our morn-  
ing contemporary joined in applause and  
admitted that in debate upon such a  
battled field the valiant colonel was in-  
vulnerable. People who wished to know  
what arguments constituted the other  
side of the story were told that there was  
no other side. And yet the movement  
has not prospered. Since his return the  
colonel is reported to have expressed him-

self in regard to his English experience as  
follows:—

He had found a vast change in the  
continent of the country even since 1900.  
He had expected to find one-tenth of the  
country ready to support his views and to  
have the remaining nine-tenths arrayed  
against him. Instead, the conditions,  
roughly speaking, were reversed. He had  
spoken at Edinburgh, Glasgow, Paisley,  
Liverpool, Bristol and Tunbridge Wells,  
as well as at several large public dinners  
in London, and had found that an enor-  
mous change in public opinion had taken  
place.

And he blames it all on Morgan. The  
announcement of the Morgan shipping  
combination came, he says, "like a flash of  
lightning in the midnight darkness and  
showed Englishmen where they were."  
He quoted from his distinguished friend,  
Mr. Faithful Begg, ex-M. P., to show that  
the people had been forced by the logic  
of events from acquiescence in or cham-  
pionship of interference free trade, into a  
conviction that it would no longer do.  
But this was not Colonel Denison's only  
disappointment. He was entirely astounded  
and he said, with the conduct of Sir Wilfrid  
Laurier and of Mr. Fielding and Sir Wm.  
Mulock in England, but he blamed Sir  
Frederick Borden severely, and said that:  
"His endeavors to minimize the result  
of my work and to lull the English mind  
into believing that everything was done  
and that nothing should be done must  
have had an injurious effect, as I have  
said, upon the efforts that Sir Wilfrid Laurier  
and Sir William Mulock and Mr. Field-  
ing were making upon behalf of Canada."  
Asked as to the possible motives for Sir  
Frederick's attitude in endeavoring to  
minimize the great and important results  
of the colonel's work, he replied:—  
"That I cannot tell you. I can only  
recall the remark of Lord Deaconsfield,  
made once in reference to Lord John  
Russell. He said: 'Against bad faith a  
man may guard, but it is beyond all  
human sagacity to baffle the unconscious  
machinations of stupidity.'"

Now this is all very sad. It is particu-  
larly sad that Colonel Denison should be  
so heartily disappointed. It is almost  
mournful that the distinguished minister  
of militia should be accused of efforts to  
minimize the result of the colonel's work.  
It must be deemed not far short of a  
national misfortune that the colonel was  
not gifted with superhuman sagacity,  
to have made confederation a live issue.  
"Baffle the unconscious machinations of  
stupidity." And it is above all regrettable  
that our morning contemporary has not  
yet found space to condole with the gen-  
eral feeling in his disappointment. But yet,  
somehow, we have an intuition that the  
empire will survive and even that Colonel  
Denison will continue to acquire fame and  
esteem. The late Henry George was an-  
other man who failed to see but he too  
was disappointed.

**ONLY A TRIFLE SELFISH.**

In a long discussion of the propositions  
of Mr. John Charlton in regard to Cana-  
dian relations and American sentiment  
thereupon, the New York Tribune, the  
leading Republican newspaper, disclaims  
another sentiment than that of friendship  
and concludes as follows:—  
The fact is that the commercial policy  
of the United States is not and never has  
been intentionally unfriendly. It is at  
best merely selfish—no less and no more  
selfish than that of other countries, even  
of Canada herself. Free trade was adopted  
by Great Britain because it was believed  
to be to her own advantage as it doubt-  
less was at that time. Canada has in  
recent years adopted a policy of discrimi-  
nation in favor of Great Britain and  
against the United States and other coun-  
tries. We do not suppose for a moment  
that she does so through unfriendliness  
for us, but because she believes it to be  
best for her own interests. It is impos-  
sible, of course, that we are making a  
great mistake in thinking protection to  
be to her own advantage, and that we really  
should be better off under free trade; but,  
like other countries, we prefer ourselves  
to be the authors and judges of our own  
policies.

**NOTE AND COMMENT.**

The King isn't able to walk yet, but he  
can sit up and talk.  
The question of tonight is whether Jet-  
tries will get fit or Fitzsimmons.  
Lieut.-Colonel Sam Hughes, M. P., has  
retired from command of the 45th Regi-  
ment Canadian Militia. The war is over.  
The venerable Lieut.-Governor of On-  
tario, Sir Oliver Mowat, has entered upon  
his 83rd year—another of the grand old  
men of Canada.  
Our "braves d'Afrique," as an esteemed  
Quebec contemporary puts it, are with  
us once more. "And we'll all  
when Johnny comes marching home."  
When our new militia general arrives he  
may expect to hear: "Well, Dun-  
donald!" And when he leaves no doubt  
it will be also: "Well done, Donald!"  
The fact that Premier Balfour is a  
famous golfer leads one to suppose that  
he may have more than one game down  
to a tee.  
The Boston Herald regards it as a  
marked evidence of civilization that a  
full-blooded Oklahoma Indian has brought  
suit for divorce against his wife.

The Yukon Territory is to be erected  
into a separate inland revenue district,  
after which Yukon go in and land revenue  
in the district with greater facilities.  
The statement that the C. P. R. have  
really made a practical offer in regard to  
the proposed transatlantic fast line makes  
the project begin to look like business.  
Mr. Mitchell, the coal workers' presi-  
dent, thinks he will have the strike won  
in another ten weeks. If he doesn't then  
make a ten-strike weak will become his  
hope.  
It is said that Jeffries and Fitzsimmons  
are wondering for which of them Friday  
will be an unlucky day. Their backers are  
speculating as to which fighter will prove  
the fitter.  
Some of the Hamilton school authorities  
favor the vertical handwriting system and  
some of the newspaper writers don't.  
They write straight up and down about  
it too.  
Lord Salisbury has not been accustomed  
to taking orders from most people, but  
when it came to the Royal Victorian  
Order he just took it up and looked  
pleasant.  
It seems rather improbable that with  
the C. P. R. terminus in St. John their  
transatlantic fast line winter terminus  
should be at Halifax, as stated in the A.  
P. despatch.  
A public school building to accommo-  
date 3,915 children with 150 teachers is  
being erected on the east side of New  
York city. Is this to illustrate that wis-  
dom cometh from the east?  
Signor Marconi does not seem to have  
lost his patriotism. He is said to have  
devoted an application of wireless tele-  
graphy to submarine boats and to have  
offered it exclusively to the Italian navy.  
The Poles have been warning the Kaiser  
to keep away from Posen. Well, more  
than one fellow has got into trouble  
through posing—and the Kaiser is said to  
be rather proud of that military mustache  
of his.  
The maximum salaries for school teach-  
ers in Chicago have been fixed at \$800 for  
primary grade, \$825 for grammar school  
and \$900 for head assistants, with an ad-  
dition of \$75 to \$100 for teachers who  
show marked advance in the character of  
their work.  
Our morning contemporary alleges that  
Canada had more English immigrants  
twenty years ago than in the fiscal year  
just past, which, if correct, seems rather  
a reflection on the efforts of the long  
Tory regime to develop the country.  
A Newfoundland despatch states that  
Premier Bond's London speech is thought  
to have made confederation a live issue.  
Perhaps, however, it may only have the  
effect on his party of proving a live  
fission. But anything of a fishy nature  
is interesting in Newfoundland.  
An evening paper states that it cannot  
be charged with lack of enterprise in  
having failed to obtain certain news, be-  
cause it had not been notified that the  
news was to transpire. Well, there are  
differences of opinion in regard to news-  
paper enterprise.  
A new field for the lobster fishery is  
reported to have been discovered at Jun-  
fernandez, famous as the Robinson Crusoe  
island. The New York Tribune, the  
leading Republican newspaper, disclaims  
another sentiment than that of friendship  
and concludes as follows:—  
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great mistake in thinking protection to  
be to her own advantage, and that we really  
should be better off under free trade; but,  
like other countries, we prefer ourselves  
to be the authors and judges of our own  
policies.

**FIRE AT NORTON.**

Mrs. C. A. Brand's House Destroyed  
Early Thursday Morning.  
A frame dwelling at Norton station,  
owned and occupied by Mrs. C. A. Brand,  
was destroyed by fire early Thursday  
morning. The fire was discovered about  
3.30 o'clock by a young nephew of Mrs.  
Brand. An impromptu fire brigade was  
organized by neighbors but the supply of  
water was poor. The house was burned  
to the ground and the barn was badly  
scorched. All furniture in the dwelling  
was burned except a few articles in the  
parlor. The loss was estimated at about  
\$3,000. The insurance company was  
allowed to lapse a few weeks ago.  
At the time of the fire Mrs. Brand was  
except for her nephew, alone in the house,  
her two daughters being on a visit to St.  
John.

**Movements of Bank Officials.**

A. E. Vessey of the Bank of Nova  
Scotia, returned last evening from spend-  
ing his vacation in St. John—Charlot-  
town Examiner, 19th.  
H. A. Richardson, manager of the Bank  
of Nova Scotia, Toronto, is in Charlot-  
town.  
Harold G. Mathewson, of the Canadian  
Bank of Commerce, Montreal, has been  
removed to the New York office.  
Frank Shute of the staff of the Royal  
Bank of Canada at Havana, Cuba, who is  
on sick leave, spent last week in Wood-  
stock, the guest of J. Manus Aitken—  
Woodstock despatch.  
J. H. Abbott, manager of the Royal  
Bank of Canada, Ottawa, who has been  
spending a couple of weeks at Burcouche  
and Tweedie Brook, leaves tonight on  
his return to Ottawa. Mrs. Abbott will  
remain in Burcouche for the balance of  
the summer—Moncton Times, Wed.

The transfer system is not used by any  
street railway in Great Britain.

A man grows, a woman smiles—and  
the latter gains her point.

**Home Insurance Co'y.**

NINETY-EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT, JULY, 1902.  
Cash Capital ..... \$3,000,000 00  
Reserve Premium Fund ..... 3,405,511 00  
Unpaid Losses ..... 718,706 65  
Unpaid Re-insurance, and other Claims ..... 675,454 43  
Reserve for Taxes ..... 50,000 00  
Net Surplus ..... 6,008,687 35  
Cash Assets ..... \$15,918,449 43  
Surplus as regards policy holders ..... \$9,068,687 35  
KNOWLTON & GILCHRIST, General Insurance Agents, St. John, N. B.  
Applications for agencies solicited.

**BRIDGE THE HARBOR.**

Matter Discussed by Local  
Government Thursday.  
The Suspension bridge was thoroughly  
inspected by the members of the provin-  
cial government and the government en-  
gineer Thursday afternoon, and as a re-  
sult of that inspection it is pronounced  
to be safe.  
A. R. Wetmore, the government en-  
gineer, made a searching and careful ex-  
amination and afterwards expressed the  
opinion that although the structure is in  
need of some repairs, it is perfectly sound  
and will last a number of years.  
Chief Commissioner LaBrosse has been  
strongly pressed by the members from  
St. John supporting the government to  
consider the question of building a new  
steel bridge to replace the Suspension  
bridge, the idea being that the new bridge  
will accommodate the cars of the electric  
railway.  
Nothing will be done on this matter at  
present, but it is understood the govern-  
ment will ascertain what arrangement the  
St. John Railway Company is prepared  
to make for the use of the bridge in the  
way of contributing toward the payment  
of the interest of the cost of construction.  
The chief commissioner, in conversation  
with The Telegraph, intimated that he  
thought in order to justify the building of  
a steel bridge to replace the present  
structure, which the engineer reports will  
last for years, the city of St. John might  
well be asked to bear a portion of the  
expenditure. The government engineers

**FALLS STRUCTURE SAFE.**

Government Engineer Inspected  
Suspension Bridge Thursday—  
Movement for New Steel Struc-  
ture to Replace It, or Else a Span  
Across Harbor at Navy Island.  
estimate of the cost of a suitable structure  
is in the vicinity of \$250,000.  
In discussing the matter with the mem-  
bers of the government yesterday, George  
Robertson, M. P., stated that it might  
be worthy of consideration whether it  
would not be better to endeavor to make  
arrangements to join with the city, the  
Canadian Pacific railway and the St. John  
Railway Company in a project for building  
a steel bridge across the harbor at Navy  
Island. He informed the executive that  
some years ago it had been intimated to  
him that the Canadian Pacific railway  
would be willing to make a very liberal  
contribution toward the construction of a  
bridge at this point.  
While the government will not do any  
thing just now it is understood the Navy  
Island bridge will be considered as an al-  
ternative to the new bridge at the falls.  
When Premier Tweedie returns from  
England the matter will probably be again  
taken under consideration.

**GOLD CHAIN AND LOCKET.**

Presentation to Corporal McMullin,  
Just Home from South Africa—  
Other Arrivals.  
Additional St. John men of the 2nd C.  
M. R. arrived from Halifax Thursday  
forenoon. They were Corporal Frederick  
McMullin, son of Alderman McMullin,  
and Troopers Creighton, Kelly and  
Earle. Corporal McMullin, who  
served throughout the campaign with  
the army medical corps, remained all the  
time in good health, but admits that when  
it comes to choosing a country to dwell  
in, Canada can go one better than South  
Africa. The corporal was busy all Thurs-  
day in acknowledging the greetings and  
congratulations of his friends, and answer-  
ing a variety of questions concerning  
himself and his first campaign.  
Thursday night, at his father's residence,  
Bridge street, he was tendered a reception  
and presentation—a function which show-  
ed the worthy position which he occupies  
in the opinion of the Indian town citizens.  
After the guests had assembled, and ad-  
dress complimentary to Corporal McMullin  
was read by Frank Pidgeon, who also,  
on behalf of his colleagues, made the pre-  
sentation of a gold watch chain, and fit-  
tingly inscribed gold locket.  
The recipient responded graciously, after  
which refreshments were served, and the  
remainder of the evening happily spent  
with music and social intercourse.  
Even the woman of few words is con-  
tinually warning them over.  
The amount of blood in the human body  
is 1-10th of the body weight.

St. John, N. B., July 26th, 1902

**Clothing at Manufacturers' Prices.**

We are now offering Men's Suits as low as they can be bought  
wholesale from any manufacturer in Canada. This exceptional  
offer will not last long—DO NOT MISS THIS CHANCE.  
\$14 00 Suits for \$12 00 } \$7 50 Suits for \$6 00  
15 00 Suits for 12 00 }  
\$10 00 Suits for 8 00 } \$6 00 Suits for 5 00  
11 50 Suits for 8 00 }  
\$10 50 Skirt for 3 00 } \$5 00 Suits for 4 00  
12 00 Suits for 3 00 }

Remember the place.

**J. N. HARVEY,** Men's and Boys' 199 Union St.,  
Clothing, Opera House Block, St. John, N. B.

**A LARGE FIRE!**

**Eddy's "Headlight"**

**Parlor Matches**

Are burning from one end of Canada to the other.

The demand in these Maritime Provinces is growing enor-  
mously. At the present rate the consumption will soon reach 500  
cases per day.

The best match ever produced for the money.

Ask your grocer for "HEADLIGHTS."

The E. B. EDDY CO., Limited.

**SCHOFIELD BROS.,**

Selling Agents, St. John, N. B.

Strachan's Gilt Edge Soap won't  
wash away as readily as other soaps,  
and does the work more thoroughly  
with less labor.

Use Strachan's Gilt Edge Soap and  
you'll have the best Soap.

Save the wrappers and you can get  
the best premiums.