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Semi-Weekly Telegraph ST. JOHN, N. B. SEPTEMBER 25 1901.

SPECIAL NOTICE. As a great number of our subscribers are interested in the Census Guessing Competition, for which prizes were offered to the persons coming nearest to the correct enumeration of the population for the Dominion of Canada, a given out by the Minister of Agriculture from the results of the recent census, we wish to advise the readers of THE TELEGRAPH that no announcement had yet been made by the Minister of Agriculture.

As soon as the Hon. Mr. Fisher has made the official statement showing the results of the Census, the coupons will be sorted out by the Press Publishing Association of Detroit, and the announcement made of the prize winners in the SEMI WEEKLY TELEGRAPH for several issues, so that all may know who the successful competitors were. This will save our readers and outelves any trouble of correspondence in regard to the competition.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 16. TO PRESS PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION, TORONTO: Official figures are Five Million, Three Hundred and Thirty-eight Thousand, Eight Hundred and Eighty-three, but they are not final. A. BLUE, Director of Census. As soon as final figures can be obtained, the awards will be made PRESS PUB. ASS'N.

A BOMB FOR NOVA SCOTIA TORIES. A political campaign is seldom without some sensational feature, and the one at present under way in Nova Scotia has been favored unexpectedly in this line.

It is nothing less than the active deflection to the Liberal ranks of a most eminent and respected gentleman whose staunch opposition has hitherto never been doubted. The particulars are given in a special despatch from Truro in our columns this morning. The gentleman is Colonel William Blair, at one time a nominee of the Conservative party in Colchester. He was also an important office holder under the Conservative regime and his adherence to the one political faith had never been doubted. Imagine the surprise of his old constituents, therefore, when he voluntarily took the stamp in the Liberal interest!

The support of such a man in Colchester county should assure the triumphant return of the Liberal ticket at the coming election, if there had been any doubt about it previously; but the Liberal candidates are so strong and able personally, and their platform so solid, that their plurality of votes should have been self-evident under any circumstances. Colonel Blair's advocacy of the Liberal cause at the present time, however, means more than the winning of the wavering votes to the standard of Messrs. Lawrence and Pearson. It means that the agricultural element at large throughout Nova Scotia,

of which element the colonel has always been one of the eminent leaders, will accept his judgment that the return of the Murray government is the best thing for the province.

GREATER POLICE HARMONY.

The matter of obtaining the greatest possible degree of police harmony and efficiency is one that has always interested United States President Roosevelt and in furthering this aim he has done much hard and excellent work. Probably as a result of his initiative, his successor as governor of the state of New York gave voice to a plan whereby the municipalities police service throughout that state should be welded into one, with headquarters and control at the state capital, and this plan has since been carried into effect. It was left at that time in New York, however, that such a plan had been devised to strengthen a large measure of its power, and the resentment in the metropolis was so strong that nothing practical was accomplished in materialization of the design. Had the idea been carried out, with the ability in consequence to control from Albany the police of the city of Buffalo as well as of Malabar, and interchange most valuable men where their services become from time to time necessary, it is possible that the recent great disaster of assassination might have been prevented. And although President Roosevelt, after his unexpected accession in consequence of the assassination, made one of his first notable utterances in words to the effect that he preferred to walk about among all citizens without police guard, an utterance that the police wisely did not act upon to the letter, while yet with their eyes fixed upon the President, the President will probably recur to the idea and in the interests of time considerable benefit to his nation and the world at large may in consequence result.

It is encouraging to notice the views of leading American journals of the late President's regard in many quarters as marking a very important departure from views previously held by him. The Baltimore Sun declares that his speech was "a frank and unreserved confession that the country has outgrown its Chinese-wall tariff policy," and thinks his utterances "amazing" when it is considered that they emanated from "the statesman whose name is associated with the McKinley tariff act." "If, a few years ago, Mr. McKinley had given utterance to such opinions," adds the Boston Herald (Ind.), "he would have been denounced as an heretical freetrader, desirous of breaking down the national system under which alone American industry had and could prosper."

The New York Evening Post, a staunch Free-Trade advocate, finds it most gratifying to note the broadening of the President's policy, and holds that his attitude is not necessarily inconsistent with his former stand. It says: "It is quite admissible for anybody to say that the times have changed, and that we should change with them. The policy of restriction and exclusiveness which was proper a dozen years ago is no longer desirable; that a system which was intended to build up certain manufactures by tariffs, and enable them to compete in the world's markets, is neither justifiable nor profitable after the manufacturers have proved their ability to undersell foreigners in foreign markets. "It is a sufficient justification for Mr. McKinley to say that he has learned much respecting foreign trade, as well as concerning the coinage of silver, since 1860, when he supported the Sherman bill, as the nearest approach to free coinage which was then possible. Even so, he said that he learned as he grew older, and this privilege must be conceded also to great men of the present day."

Even some of the more pronounced Protectionist papers commend the utterances of the President. For example, the New York Press, a Republican organ, says that the President has adapted the "ultra-Protectionist" interpretation of the term "reciprocity," and that he "stands on this subject where all Republican Presidents have stood since Chester A. Arthur, in 1885, negotiated the Spanish and San Domingo treaties, and thereby inaugurated the reciprocity policy." The Philadelphia Public Ledger says: "Nothing can stop the movement for an enlightened and far-sighted policy with respect to our trade relations. It is only ignorance which prompts the Chinese tariff organs to try to create the impression that the demand for reciprocity is fraught with peril to American trade or to American manufacturers. A succinct commentary on the several positions is found in the action by the National Association of Manufacturers. In accordance with instructions given at the national convention, held last spring, the executive committee met in this city recently to consider the advisability of calling a reciprocity convention. The decision in favor of the convention was unanimous, and of the 1200 leading manufacturers from all parts of the United States, who compose the National Association, practically all had given their approval to the reciprocity meeting, which will be held this fall in some Western or Southern city not yet chosen."

The Chicago Tribune (R-P.), too, thinks that added significance is given to the President's utterance by the action of the National Association of Manufacturers. This is a timely move," it says; "it will serve to enlighten the people and to strengthen the hands of the President, who doubtless will urge upon congress next winter the salutary policy which he outlined and which congress should adopt speedily." The President has since passed away; but his successor has declared that he will without variation follow the lines of policy laid down by Mr. McKinley. We may therefore await the outcome of

of which element the colonel has always been one of the eminent leaders, will accept his judgment that the return of the Murray government is the best thing for the province.

Police of the United States and Canada, at the last annual meeting, adopted a resolution inviting the heads of foreign police departments, and the discussing calmly, what the country has recently experienced through the assault by an assassin, confirms the belief that the most of resolution should be impressed on foreign officials, with a view of having such of their number present at our next annual meeting as may be able to attend; this with the hope that a closer relationship may be established officially and personally, and that there may be an interchange of opinion as to the best methods to pursue to eliminate from society such organizations and persons as may be evilly disposed towards institutions of government and those charged with their conduct.

"This is a most vital question, and if the laws are inadequate to crush such organizations and punish such characters there should be recommendations from a police standpoint which would forever prevent the like in this country, and aid the authorities abroad. "I trust the members will give this matter close and careful consideration, and offer such suggestions as may aid in accomplishing the desired end, and that the secretary will be authorized to adopt such measures as will bring about a thorough exchange of views, and to secure their presence and co-operation. "In the maintenance there should be active efforts made looking to the eradication of these evils, and information gathered and disseminated through the National Bureau of Criminal Identification with a view of accomplishing such results." RICHARD SYLVESTER, President.

THE DAWN OF BETTER DAYS.

Two things quite unlooked for have occurred within the past fortnight which forebadow freer and closer relations between this country and the United States. One was the tragic and melancholy martyrdom of President McKinley, and the other was his significant speech on the day preceding the act of the assassin. These two events were not in any way associated in the connection of cause and effect, but they will long be remembered and considered together. The former has quickened and deepened the ties of brotherhood, while the latter, as we pointed out a day or two ago, has laid the basis for new and larger relations in trade and general commercial co-operation.

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events with the deepest possible interest. Those things point to the dawn of brighter days.

THE TASK OF AUSTRALIA.

The experiment of creating a new parliament, affords a spectacle for the study and criticism of the civilized world. The fact that the scene of attraction is in such a famous new country as Australia lends additional interest to it. Like a new machine, the cogs of which have not been worn to run smoothly and the quality of the best lubrication for which may be a matter of doubt, there is natural friction, and a good deal of engineering is required before the creation can be got into as good running shape as the monkey-wrench and spirit-level statesmen can effect. Of course the Australians have the advantage of the record of Canada in their work, but their circumstances are different from ours and the conditions that exist under the Southern Cross are in some respects such as to render natural things which might seem of doubtful wisdom to the people reared beneath the scullions of the Great Bear. Still, the solution of the problems now confronting the commonwealth of Australia is being undertaken by genuine Britishers whose valor, pluck and ability have been so abundantly apparent that they may be trusted to find consolidation and harmony merely a matter of time, and the task a most inspiring one of framing a structure of government which the world shall look upon with admiration.

One of the most interesting of the things that has been done already by the commonwealth constructors is the enactment of a postal law providing that no mail contracts shall be given to vessels not manned by white crews. This was a matter so strongly advocated by the labor element that the premier was obliged to accede to it, but he wisely pointed out that the inclusion of such a clause in the law might result in its failure to receive royal assent. The British shipping interests will no doubt urge that such a law is ultra vires of the Australian parliament, for the restriction of Asiatic labor on mail steamers is manifestly impossible for them to enforce. This is but one matter in which business interests have been overridden for political effect, however, and the grinding down of that cog of the wheel may prove to show that it is a benefit to be a unit of a big and wisely governed empire. In the idea of investing three Australian commissioners with power to regulate interstate and external commerce even as to the decision of what may be reasonable and just rates of freight, the new government will probably also find that a curbing hand is necessary.

THE TRANSMISSION OF BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS.

The question of the transmission of bovine tuberculosis by humane beings is still being discussed by the press and medical men. Dr. Baumgarten, professor of pathological anatomy in the University of Tuebingen, and a scientist who has devoted the past twenty years to the bacteriological study of tuberculosis, gives the result of a series of experiments upon human beings with bovine tubercle bacilli. These experiments were made some years ago by a well-known physician, upon patients who were doomed to death from malignant tumors which could not be operated upon, and were made for the humane purpose of endeavoring to effect a cure of the otherwise incurable disease by the action of certain bacteria. The physician was not successful in his purpose, as it was found that the experiments were neither helpful nor injurious to the patients. The facts, however, are now of interest in view of the question which was raised at the Tuberculosis Congress in London, on transmission of bovine tuberculosis to man. The following is a portion of Professor Baumgarten's report: "Because no effective and pure human bacilli could be obtained at that time, the human and the animal tubercle bacilli were supposed to be identical, and therefore the murrain bacilli were used for these experiments. Large quantities were injected into the place of inoculation, not more than half a dozen were experimented upon but nowhere could any effect be observed. Sometimes small pustules were noticed at the place of inoculation, but they disappeared with the healing of the wounds. I myself found that the place of inoculation, only of these patients who died, small scars at the place of injection which were entirely free from tubercle or tubercle bacilli, as was proved by microscopic examination. These inoculations on men, with the most virulent murrain bacilli, has as negative a result as my own and Professor Koch's inoculations with human tubercle on cattle, although most of the patients in question survived the inoculation several months and even a year."

This is very strong evidence in support of Professor Koch's contention, and from a source which is not at all favorable to the Berlin scientist. These experiments were probably conducted at Koenigsberg, Prussia, about 1883.

A LESSON FOR APPLE GROWERS.

Now that the apple harvest is attracting the attention of Canadian fruit raisers, and especially in the maritime provinces, it is pertinent to submit for their consideration the facts attending the success in recent years of the export of apples from Tasmania. Mr. N. Hawk, of Tasmania, who is now sojourning in Ontario, has given the Toronto papers specific information in regard to the matter. He states that the Tasmanian apples are of very even size; trees have been found to be most advantageously planted at a distance of ten or twelve feet from each other; the apples when picked are handled

Men's Overcoats.

We don't see how any man needing Clothing can pass our windows without coming in. We are not backward about admitting that others offer bargains; but we do say this: Nowhere else will you find Clothing of like style and quality and finish at prices as low as ours.

Take our Overcoats at \$8.50 for example. Where else will you find such value? A beautiful Dark Gray Frieze Overcoat, velvet collar, \$8.50. Cannot be matched under \$10; or take our Double Breasted Raglanette Overcoat, of Dark Grey Cheviot, cuffs on sleeve, silk velvet collar, vertical pockets. Linings and finish what they ought to be. Price \$15. Others would ask you \$20 for this coat.

No matter what price you want to pay we know that you'll get a better coat for that price here than anywhere else in St. John. Fall Overcoats \$5.00 to \$20.00.

ORDERING GOODS BY MAIL. If you cannot reach our store, our Mail Order Department can serve you to your thorough satisfaction. Our Style and Sample Book for Fall and Winter is now in the hands of the printer and will be completed in a few days. Let us have your name and we shall forward one as soon as ready.

GREAT OAK HALL, King Street, Cor. Germain. SCOVIL BROS. & CO., St. John, N. B. Wool taken in Exchange for Goods.

CONDITIONS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

The St. John Sun seems to be heaving on the side of Liberalism. It gave space yesterday to editorial comment on the fact that some years ago Attorney-General Longley, of Nova Scotia, argued with eminent good effect, that it would be well for the country if the continuous procession of Tories heading the government at Ottawa, were interrupted. The Nova Scotians agreed with him so heartily that the Tories were peremptorily ousted from their mad career, and an un- politically that there has been no thought of other than Liberal government at Ottawa since. It is likewise worthy of note, as the Sun points out, that harmony now reigns between the provincial government of Nova Scotia and the federal government at Ottawa, and that "there is no division of power between the two parties as there was between 1882 and 1896." This for improvement in the packing of Canadian apples, and it is very safe to say that if they were packed with care equal to the packing of oranges, they would command an infinitely wider range of sale, with incomparably improved prices. Even in competition with American apples in American centres they should sell for as much as the best of our own. The people of Nova Scotia will be very slow to interrupt this satisfactory condition, and, in the light of current history, nothing will suit the people better than, as the Sun further observes, "the control of all the governments in Canada and the extension of that control to the end of time."

CHANCE FOR SOME LEGISLATOR.

This perhaps is the time of year when members of parliament devote most minutes to cogitation as to how they can make themselves, of greatest service to their country and most value to their constituents. Our article of yesterday, in regard to the possibility and desirability of police system improvement, opens a field for the formulation of new laws that are slow to take advantage of. This is the case both with those who go to Ottawa and those who go to the provincial capitals. The subject is one that will well bear discussion and investigation whether legislation is secured or not. The circumstances in the different provinces, so far as existing police systems are concerned, differ. But there is no reason why general laws should not be established for the dominion in regard to several important matters, such as the inauguration of the Bertillon system for the identification of criminals. The Telegraph hopes to present to the public and to parliamentarians many specific reasons and views upon this topic from men most competent to criticize and

HON. JUSTICE DAVIES.

The elevation of Sir Louis H. Davies to the Supreme Court bench at Ottawa, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice King, will receive the hearty endorsement of the people of the Maritime Provinces irrespective of their political leanings. The new judge was born in Charlottetown, P. E. I., May 4, 1845, and was educated at the Central Academy and the Prince of Wales College. He was called to the bar of Prince Edward Island in 1866, and appointed a Queen's Counsel in 1880. He was counsel for the Tenantry before the Prince Edward Island Land Commission, of which the late Mr. H. C. Childers was chairman. He was also one of the Canadian Counsel before the International Fishery Commission, which met at Halifax in 1877. He occupied at various times the positions of solicitor-general, premier and attorney-general of his native province. He was first returned to the House of Commons as the general electors of 1882 and re-elected in 1887, 1891, 1896 and 1900. He accepted the portfolio of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries in the Laurier administration and was sworn in a member of the Privy Council July 13, 1896. In 1897 he was joint delegate with Sir Wilfrid Laurier to Washington for the hearing of a seal question, and was one of the joint high commissioners appointed by Great Britain in 1898 for settlement of all differences with the United States in respect of Canada. He was created K. C. M. G. in 1897. Prior to accepting the position of Minister of Marine and Fisheries in the Laurier administration, Sir Louis Davies enjoyed a large and lucrative legal practice in his native province. He was the leader of the bar of Prince Edward Island and was engaged in all the important cases which came before its courts. Sir Louis Davies will make an able and capable successor to the late Justice King, and will no doubt add to the dignity and judicial status of the court.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The new president of the United States has broken the record not only by being the youngest president, but having the largest family ever taken to the White House. It is to be hoped that the regrettable shooting accident at Canterbury will be thoroughly investigated. It appears to us that the answer that it was accidental is not sufficient. If persons who go into the woods are liable to shoot at anything they see moving, then no one's life is safe. If the charge of criminal carelessness were preferred against the perpetrator of one of these "accidents," it might have a radically good effect upon shooters generally.