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Semi-Weekly Telegraph
ST. JOHN N. B., MARCH 30, 1907

TO SUBSCRIBERS:
Bills to subscribers to The Semi-Weekly Telegraph who are in arrears have been sent out during the last few weeks. Many of those receiving bills will be reminded that the amount is long overdue. Prompt remittance is now in order. We give good value for the money. Now we are asking for what you owe. And we want you to keep on taking The Semi-Weekly Telegraph, the best there is in the market.

Sincerely yours,
The Telegraph Publishing Co.

SIR WILFRID AND THE CONFERENCE

Mr. Borden and Mr. Foster agree to assist Sir Wilfrid Laurier in disposing of the business of the House as rapidly as possible, in order that the Premier may not be prevented from attending the Colonial Conference. The opposition leaders, it would appear, view the participation of the Prime Minister in the coming London meeting as highly desirable and important from the Imperial as well as the Canadian standpoint. They are ready, it would seem, to endorse the London Standard's summary of "We trust, therefore, that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will be able to surmount the difficulties which may prevent him attending the Colonial Conference, as the conference would be shorn of part of its usefulness and no little of its dignity if the most distinguished representative of public life in the Dominion were unable to give it with his counsel and aid."

The country will observe with care Mr. Borden and Mr. Foster seek to prevent waste of time during the next week or two. Performance will be exacted, but not to the detriment of the fact that, during a period of depression, there is no depression now. So far as New Brunswick and its government are concerned this is a period of confidence and contentment.

The opposition cannot afford to resort to the tactics of obstruction in this matter. The information at hand, which is supplemented tomorrow, is such as to command public confidence. The general verdict is that the Premier has acted with admirable judgment and promptness in his initiative negotiations which may bring a transcontinental road down the fertile valley, supplying that long neglected region with the greatest boom it could wish, and making St. John the outlet for another of the great railway systems.

MR. BOURASSA AND MR. FOWLER
Mr. Bourassa is exceedingly anxious that Mr. Fowler shall have an opportunity to explain to the country just what he has in mind when he threatened to make public his intention of withdrawing from the cabinet. Mr. Bourassa is anxious to know what Mr. Fowler has to say in support of his motion, but he has not yet decided as to the exact form, but that probably the motion would embrace that portion of the insurance report wherein the activities of Mr. Foster are recited by men who nothing extenuate nor slighted set down in malice. With this somewhat cryptic remark Mr. Bourassa left Mr. Foster, as one who would say: "Let the curtains of the future hang for twenty-four hours."

Upon what Mr. Bourassa may say to Mr. Foster will depend, but one can hardly believe that which is to happen is going to be big enough to so lengthen the session as to prevent the Premier from going to England. Mr. Bourassa no doubt intends to give Mr. Fowler a fair chance to launch his thunderbolt. More than that Mr. Fowler can scarcely say. By his action now the country will judge Mr. Fowler.

PORTS AND VOYAGES

Sir Thomas Shannessy's view that the Newfoundland-Labrador line project is not going to materialize finds support in the Montreal Witness, which analyzes the new scheme and finds its weak spots. The Witness points out that passengers, no matter what their hurry, have to consider not only the length of the sea voyage itself but the time occupied by their entire journey to their destination, by ship and by rail, and the speed, comfort, and safety of one route as compared with another. There are Atlantic ports nearer Liverpool than St. John is, yet for many passengers St. John would be preferable. As for the use of Newfoundland and Labrador in shortening the ocean ferry the Witness says in part:

"It remains a fact, however, that though all mail steamers call at Ireland to save time with the mails, almost no passengers for England ever take advantage of that quicker route. Almost nobody gets off at Rimouski for the sake of being twelve to twenty-four hours sooner at Montreal. When a steamer passes Quebec its passengers cling to it regardless of the fact that they could often go to Montreal a day sooner by rail, or at least, could have done, before the lighting of the channel. It would appear, then, that the desperate need of saving time suffers a sea change once people get on shipboard. Let us suppose, however, that, taking the whole of two continents, there might be enough of people in desperate haste to make one

such line pay, there are still weak points in the proposition. One is that for a third of the year it is proposed to tranship at St. John's for Halifax, and one asks why for these months call at St. John's at all and why tranship at all? It would be a sad delay to persons in desperate haste. Then there is the fine scheme in the background for doing away with the voyage across the Gulf by a tunnel to the Labrador, whence, by rail to Montreal. This suggests the very obvious question with regard to those in desperate haste, why go to Newfoundland at all? Given a railway to Labrador, a stupendous work for what might amount to a forty miles an hour weekly express, there is no lack of the very best of harbors on the Labrador coast, still nearer Ireland than is Green Bay in Newfoundland. We must say we like the scheme, but do not find it convincing."

THE VALLEY ROAD

Mr. Hazen finds himself in a peculiar position with respect to the proposed railroad down the St. John valley. It must be clear to him that the Premier's announcement concerning this project has met with great popular favor throughout New Brunswick. That being so the leader of the opposition desires to oppose the government without definitely opposing the railroad, and he does not find it a simple matter to do so. He is for the road, or he against it, no doubt, but on which side of it he is no one can determine from his speeches. Apparently he would like to be both for and against it, to avoid the reputation of opposing an enterprise which would be of immense benefit to the province, and yet to escape anything which would seem like endorsing the Premier's course in seeking to secure the construction of so important a line in the near future.

Mr. Hazen is disposed to speak of the plan as an election dodge, and one of his small following remarks that as a local road it would not pay for axle grease. But the fact is that until the central route was definitely chosen for the Grand Trunk Pacific, the Premier did not have the opportunity of which he has now so wisely taken advantage. It is not the Premier's fault that the Grand Trunk Pacific route was not announced earlier. That the prospect for a valley road should become bright at a time when a general election may be within sight is not a matter of contrivance and does not in any way lessen the value of the proposal or the credit of the government must reap from it. As for the remark about axle grease, a similar statement was made about the Canadian Pacific in days gone by, during a period of depression. There is no depression now. So far as New Brunswick and its government are concerned this is a period of confidence and contentment.

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MR. BRYCE LISTENS

Ambassador Bryce listened to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speech Wednesday night in the House of Commons. The Premier's questions about the government's intentions with respect to the Colonial Conference, and by listening received impressions and facts which must have interested him keenly. The ambassador had doubtless read many statements to the effect that our government had

presented no subjects for discussion at the conference and was holding aloof from it. Canada, a London journal said a few days ago, "is now made to appear as though she alone among the great Colonies stood aloof and aloof in concerns that vitally affect her interests and the interests of the whole Empire, and with that misrepresentation she cannot rest content." Mr. Bryce had doubtless seen statements to the effect that Canada was not in sympathy with the purposes for which the conference is held. It is fortunate, therefore, that he entered the House of Commons just as Mr. Borden questioned the Premier regarding his coming journey to London and his attitude toward the principal questions at issue.

Sir Wilfrid, as Mr. Bryce will note, was disposed to be frank. Canada, the Premier says, has no complaint to make, is content with her lot, regards her relations with the Mother Country as so happy that no room for improvement is at present visible. Canada's representatives are going to the conference, not to make suggestions, but rather to receive them. The government believes in the Colonial Conference, but does not desire to see the conference become an Imperial council, believing the present arrangement and the Colonial office sufficient for the needs of the day.

As to Imperial defence, Sir Wilfrid does not believe the present relations can now be improved—he stands where he did five years ago, declaring that Canada must not be drawn into European complications. In regard to trade, Canada has given the preference to Great Britain and offered it to Australia. If they are willing to reciprocate Canada will go a step farther than it has gone. But in these matters it is for Great Britain and Australia to act. This country is not seeking to impose its views upon them. The government is not holding aloof from the conference. It is ready to participate and to consider fully any questions of Imperial concern which may be raised there. If Mr. Bryce was curious about Canada's position in these matters he now has the desired information from the best possible source.

NOTE AND COMMENT

Editorials from the Toronto Globe (Lib.) and the Montreal Star (Con.) dealing with the situation in which Mr. Fowler is now placed appear in our despatches this morning. These journals agree in the opinion that Mr. Fowler must retract or substantiate. One regrets to note that neither of these great newspapers is disposed to deal gently with Mr. Fowler at this time. They actually appear to sympathize with Mr. Bourassa.

JAPAN HAS NO NOTION OF WAR

Foreign Minister Declares They Intend to Be Aggressive in Pushing Commerce, and Stand for the Open Door.

San Francisco, March 27—Mail advices from Tokyo state that Viscount Hayashi, foreign minister of Japan, in a speech before the Japanese Diet, in answer to questions of members regarding the government's attitude concerning the refusal of Japanese to the public schools, said:

"The American government, which has shown profound sympathy with the Japanese nation, sent us a telegram expressing regret at the occurrence before our protest reached Washington. We consider that our protest was well founded and on one side and patiently await developments."

"In regard to the foreign suspicion of aggressive intentions on the part of Japan, these ideas can be only attributed to great ignorance of the conditions here. The military and naval proposals in the budget are of a kind merely to restore and reorganize the national forces, just as every other nation is doing. On behalf not only of the government, but also of the nation, I beg to declare that Japan has no aggressive intentions whatsoever. As far as commerce is concerned our policy may or may not be considered aggressive. We intend to push our interests along. We have the right to peacefully compete with other nations, but we intend to firmly adhere to the principles of equal opportunity and the open door, in which we have the fullest belief."

JOHN BURNS REBUKES KEIR HARDIE FOR SOCIALISTIC SCHEMES

London, March 27—A general discussion of the problem of the unemployed in the house of commons today led to a sharp encounter with John Burns, president of the local government board, who declared that five years hence nine-tenths of the schemes that James Keir Hardie, Socialist member is now pressing upon the two credulous workmen would prove not only costly but utterly mischievous and economically unsound. Burns refused positively to adopt the suggestion advanced in some labor quarters, for a large scheme of relief works involving an annual expenditure of \$5,000,000. At the conclusion of this discussion, the house adjourned for the Easter recess.

Although an octogenarian, Deacon Samuel Smith, of West Springfield, lately visits an axe in a lot near his home. He has been hearing a massive elm tree that younger men had given up as too difficult a job.

The United States supplies more than half of the world's copper, with Mexico second and Spain third. The world uses four times as much copper today as it did ten years ago.

The bank of England is not in danger of a drought. An artesian-bored well, reaching to a depth of 400 feet, has just been completed there. Springs have been tapped yielding 100,000 gallons a day.

LAURIER SAILS FROM ST. JOHN ON APRIL 5

Will Be Accompanied by Sir Frederick Borden to Colonial Conference

Ambassador Bryce listens to Debate in House Wednesday—Given a Luncheon Thursday at Rideau Hall—Parliament Adjourned Till April 2—Postmaster General Off to Washington on Postal Matters.

Ottawa, March 27—Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, the postmaster-general, accompanied by Deputy Postmaster-General Coulter and Secretary Smith, of the department, left last night for Washington. Although the object of their visit has not been officially given out, it is in connection with the postal questions outstanding between the departments of Canada and the United States. As a result of their visit, it is anticipated that some definite settlement will be reached.

Major McKibbin, of the 8th Hussars, who arrived in Ottawa by the opposition to talk about the bursting of two Ross rifles, was put on the stand this morning. He said he had seen two cases of bursting, but neither was a Ross rifle; one was a Lee-Enfield rifle and the other a Lee-Enfield carbine.

Ambassador Bryce occupied a seat beside the speaker when the debate was going on in the house of commons this afternoon on the colonial conference. After Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Fielding and some of the other ministers had a talk with the distinguished visitor. A luncheon will be given in his honor at Rideau hall tomorrow, when Sir Wilfrid Laurier and some of the other ministers will be present.

ACADIA DEFEATS MOUNT ALLISON IN LIVELY DEBATE

Wolfville, N. S., March 27—Tonight before an audience seated in the hall of the city, Acadia defeated Mount Allison in the intercollegiate debate. Acadia won both on argument and delivery. The question discussed was:Resolved, That the Maritime Provinces are more equitably and agreeably to be advantageous.

Mr. Allison had the affirmative. Acadia's case was presented by B. Balcom, '07 (leader); R. D. Knott, '07, and J. M. Shortliffe, '08. The Mt. Allison debaters were J. S. Smiley, '07 (leader); J. N. Roney, '09, and I. C. Rand, '09.

The debate opened in college hall at 8 o'clock with Professor J. F. Tufts in the chair. The opening speech was made by J. N. Roney, who declared that there is a general presumption in favor of union since union is strength. The division of the provinces, he claimed, was wholly without reason and was a bad precedent. He declared that the Maritime Provinces were a local unit, and that the Maritime Provinces were a local unit, and that the Maritime Provinces were a local unit.

Mr. Balcom, in opening for Acadia, said that the question was one of results. Results depend upon the quality of the argument. He said that there is a limit to the size of a province is proved by the very fact of its existence. There are interests in the Maritime Provinces which are not shared by the rest of the country. He claimed that each of the Maritime Provinces was a local unit, and that the Maritime Provinces were a local unit.

He was followed by J. M. Shortliffe for Acadia. He said that the statistics of the Maritime Provinces were different, showing a different character of the population. The assertion of what the united provinces might do was a mere presumption. He claimed that Mr. Allison had no argument to support his case. This they had only the lumber level of imagination.

He was followed by J. S. Smiley, of the Mt. Allison. He claimed that the Maritime Provinces were a local unit, and that the Maritime Provinces were a local unit. He claimed that the Maritime Provinces were a local unit, and that the Maritime Provinces were a local unit.

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T. S. SIMMS VISITS SCENE OF CRUCIFIXION

St. John Man Writes of Tour in the Holy Land

Meets Lepers on Road and is Asked for Alms—Impressions of Jerusalem—Interesting Sight on Arrival at Jaffa.

The following letter from T. S. Simms, of this city, dated on the steamer Persia on the Red Sea, Feb. 22, appears in the Maritime Baptist:

The usual route to Palestine is by the way of Port Said in Egypt to Jaffa, the ancient Joppa. The Khedivial line runs weekly steamers, and usually is dependent upon, unless the weather is very bad. There are also other lines at regular periods. Leaving Port Said at night they arrived at Jaffa early the next morning.

Jaffa presents a very pretty appearance from the sea with its white limestone buildings to quite a height. The harbor is a bay of considerable importance and is surrounded by a low wall. The city is built on a hillside, and the view from the water is very fine. The city is built on a hillside, and the view from the water is very fine.

A Picturesque Sight.
It is a picturesque sight, the fleet of boats coming off to meet the steamer with their red roofs and white sails. The sight is nothing to the sound when they begin to land the passengers and baggage. Such a babel of noise as those Syrian boatmen make I have never heard elsewhere.

On Calvary.
After four hours in the train you enter the station and are driven a mile or more to the city. The city is built on a hillside, and the view from the water is very fine. The city is built on a hillside, and the view from the water is very fine.

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Store open till 11 tonight. St. John, March 30, '07.

6th Anniversary Sale of New Spring Clothing

Today we celebrate the sixth anniversary sale of the opening of our store. They have been six years of steady growth in business and increase in the public confidence. Starting in one of the four stores in the Opera House Block in 1901 we have been compelled on account of increase of business to add an extra store two years, until next month we will add the last one of the four, and will then have the whole block.

Our new spring stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishings are here, and is the largest and most attractive we have ever shown.

Men's Spring Suits, \$5.00 to \$20
Boys' Spring Suits, 90cts. to \$8
Men's Spring Overcoats \$7.50 to \$15
Boys' Spring Overcoats \$3.50 to \$10

An EASTER ROSE with each sale of one dollar or over on Saturday.

J. N. HARVEY Tailoring and Clothing

203 Opera House Block
MINTON HOLLINS TILES
Have a World-wide Reputation for Durability and Appearance

We carry a very large assortment for
HEARTHES, FACINGS, VESTIBULES, BATHROOMS, WALLS, BASE AND MOULDING TILES
Special designs submitted when required.
Write us or call at our store when tiling of any kind is needed.

W. H. THORNE & CO., Limited

Market Square, St. John, N. B.

TO USE HOT BATHS FOR ACUTE MANIA

Philadelphia Institution Adopts Advanced Methods for Treatment of Insane

Philadelphia, Pa., March 24—With the formal public opening next Wednesday of the new quarters for the insane at Blockley, in west Philadelphia, one of the most advanced steps ever taken by an American municipality in the treatment of such unfortunate cases will have become an accomplished fact. Most striking among the innovations adopted is the new hydrotherapy plant, the first one of the kind which has ever been constructed in a Pennsylvania institution and said to be the most complete one in any institution in the country.

The hydrotherapy plant is designed primarily for the treatment of cases of acute mania by a system of bathing by which the body of the patient is kept completely submerged in running water for as long a time as is necessary to effect a cure. The plant in its present form is composed of several rooms, of which two are specially set aside for the administration of these kinds of baths.

One bath is for male patients and the other for women. Each one contains at present four baths, with room for four more. In each bath a patient is kept submerged in running water for as long a time as is necessary to effect a cure. The plant in its present form is composed of several rooms, of which two are specially set aside for the administration of these kinds of baths.

Each patient remains in the hammock for a period varying from four to eight hours at a time. At the end of each period he is taken from the bath and placed on a cot, rubbed down and allowed to rest for half an hour. He is then returned to the bath, and the process is repeated for hours more immersed in the water.

The only purpose for which he is taken from the bath is occasional rest, his meals being given to him on a circular rubber cushion, the only portion of the person not submerged.

The length of time during which the patient is kept in the bath varies from several hours to several weeks. The system is regarded as the most effective yet known for the treatment of cases of acute mania. Its value has been thoroughly demonstrated by German alienists, and its use is regarded as assuring the highest attainable percentage of recoveries.

Recently insane patients placed in the hammock became rapidly quiet, owing to the sedative effect of the baths and enjoy hours of peaceful slumber with only the head and neck projected above the flowing water.

In another part of the hydrotherapy plant is the double room, where patients receive hot and cold douches, vapor and steam baths. There is a specially constructed douche table, by means of which hot and cold water are administered in the temperature desired, and by an ingenious device a bell rings when the temperature desired is attained.

WHY.
A young lady who taught a Sunday school class of young boys was often nonplussed by the ingenious questions sometimes propounded by her young pupils.

One Sunday the lesson touched on the story of Jacob's dream in which he had a vision of angels descending and ascending a ladder extending from heaven to earth. One inquiring youngster wanted to know why the angels used a ladder, since they all had wings. At a loss for a reply, the teacher sought to escape the difficulty by leaving the question to the class.

"Can any of you tell us why the angels used a ladder?" she asked.

"One little fellow raised his hand."

"Please, ma'am," he said, "p'aps they was moultin'—'cause of the wings."