

**THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.**  
Is published every Wednesday and Saturday at \$1.00 a year in advance by The Telegraph Publishing Company, of St. John, N. B., company incorporated by act of the Legislature of New Brunswick.  
G. J. MULLIGAN, Manager.  
**ADVERTISING RATES.**  
Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper: Each insertion \$1.00 per line.  
Advertisements of Wines, For Sale, etc., 50 cents for insertion of six lines or less.  
Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25 cents for each insertion.  
**IMPORTANT NOTICE.**  
Owing to the considerable number of complaints as to the misarrangement of letters alleged to contain money remitted to this office we have to request our subscribers and agents when sending money for The Telegraph to do so by post office or registered letter, in which case the remittance will be at our risk.  
In remitting by check or post office order 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.  
**FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS.**  
Without exception, names of new subscribers 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 all arrears 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 a man must pay for what he has. Hence whoever takes a paper from the post office, whether directed to him or somebody else, must pay for it.  
**RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE.**  
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 an evidence of good faith.  
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. PERRIS.  
Subscribers are asked to pay their subscriptions to the agents when they call.  
**Semi-Weekly Telegraph**  
ST. JOHN, N. B. SEPTEMBER 14, 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 numerical estimate of the population of the Dominion of Canada, as 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 ourselves any trouble of correspondence in regard to the competition.  
THE TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING CO.  
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.  
**THE POLICY OF DISCONTENT.**  
Down at the bottom of the present methods of Conservative journals would seem to be the conviction that a discontented people are more to vote against the government; and we are not going to commit the folly of saying they are wrong in that assumption. They are probably right. If the electors of any country can be made sour and pessimistic they are almost certain to array themselves against the powers that be. They will join the opposition, in accordance with the familiar adage that "birds of a feather flock together."  
Acting on this belief, our Tory contemporaries are addressing themselves day after day to the task of making the people of Canada dissatisfied. It is not a very high ideal which they are thus setting up; but the end is probably held to justify the means. Feeling that they have a sort of divine right to rule this country, it appears to worry them to see things going along so nicely and successfully. They cannot summon the candor to comment anything, and so they are perpetually grumbling and finding fault. Everything, according to their cheerful story, is "going to the dogs."  
Their task is harder and less promising than they think. People cannot be made to believe the country is going to the dogs just because somebody whose nose is out of joint says so. The man who has his eyes open, and whose liver is doing its

duty properly, cannot look over this smiling land and see anything but a happy and contented people. The man who is not willing to put out his head and neck, and giving the job to their Tory opponents, he will be very apt to argue that the Tories had it all their own way for eighteen years and did not do nearly as well as the present incumbents at Ottawa are doing. That would be a very practical way of looking at the plain lessons of current history.

No matter what may be said to the contrary, there is not a sane man in the land today who does not know that Canada has never experienced such a tide of prosperity as set in after the change of government in 1896. He may feel very little of this happy state of affairs is due to the change; but in the exercise of ordinary common sense he would not be disposed to dispute the conditions under which it exists. He would at least realize the folly of turning out a useful and clean government for the sake of putting back the men who were associated with the stagnation of bygone days. And in taking that view he would be putting himself beyond the reach of the Tory pessimists who want his vote.

"Look at the census," our Tory friends are shouting every day. They need not be so hysterical about it. The people of Canada have looked at the census, calmly and conscientiously. They are looking at it still. They do not like it. Some think past enumerations are to blame for the small showing this year, and possibly some think there are more people here than the count shows. But they are not going to lose their heads over it, much less withdraw their allegiance from the government. They know that the very reason why so much disappointment is felt on the subject is because everyone believed the good times we have experienced since 1896 would have increased our population to at least six millions.

This very disappointment is a negative proof of general confidence and contentment. If the country had been passing through a period of depression people would have been prepared for a poor census. They would have expected it as a natural result. As it is, they have felt the throbs of a new national life and the impulse of a wider dream of progress and plenty. They are consequently surprised by the enumeration. It is one thing, however, to be disappointed and quite another to be discouraged. Our Tory friends may turn over the census returns in the darkest way they can devise; but they cannot thereby help their campaign of discontent. No man of sound judgment can look at the census and fail to see that, while the older provinces have not grown in population as we might have hoped to see them grow, the great west is surely merging into the position of strength and producing power which all Canadians have been looking for since 1896. The enumeration has at least that bright spot, and it rises in importance over all other considerations in that regard. And turning from the census to the proofs of commercial, industrial and financial strength which other returns show, no one can really feel dependent over the outlook before the Dominion. These things afford a safe foundation for the hope that the decade upon which we have entered will bring to fruition our cherished expectation of Canadian expansion in all that can make a country really strong—numbers, trade, morality and enterprise. With such a hope active in the hearts of an intelligent people, the policy of discontent must fail.

#### THE CONSCIENTIOUS MAN.

Appropos of Mr. Richardson's case, a Tory paper in the west remarks that the man with a conscience is not wanted in these days of Liberal supremacy. It is worthy of notice, in the first place, that nothing has occurred to establish Mr. Richardson as a particularly conscientious man. He did not break away from his party over any question of principle, and his disappearance from Parliament is due to the corruptness of his election in Lister. It is very difficult to make either a hero or a martyr out of such material. Leaving Mr. Richardson out of the question, however, what possible warrant is there for the assertion that the man with a conscience is not wanted at Ottawa in these times? What has happened to justify such an insult to both the government and every Liberal in the land? We make bold to say that nothing whatever has occurred to afford an excuse for such an accusation, except that the presence of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his associates at the head of affairs means the continued exclusion of Tories from office.

This observation about conscientious men not being wanted at Ottawa is, however, of a piece with nearly all the criticism which appears in opposition journals these days. It seems to be taken for granted by our Tory friends that by sheer force of assertion and reiteration the electorate of Canada can be made to believe the Liberal government now administering public affairs is composed of men bereft of principle and seeking to do the wrong rather than the right; that they are wilfully dishonest, and that their continuance at Ottawa is at once the triumph of iniquity and a shock to the public sense of right.

We say again that such reflections are a needless affront to Liberals. The Premier and his ministers are just as good and just as conscientious as are his critics, they are as anxious to do what is right as anyone could have them be; they are working as ministers never worked before for the strengthening and upbuilding of Canada, and we say that it is shallow treatment to meet their efforts with sneers and insults. Instead of opposition they should have approval; instead of their

motives being impugned, they should be commended for honesty of purpose. The conscientious man is not only wanted within the government, but he is wanted in Parliament. There is, however, a vast difference between the man whose sense of right and wrong is acute and sensitive, and the man who stubbornly holds out for everything being done according to his notions as the price of his support. Such a man cannot fill a useful place at Ottawa nor anywhere else. It may be that he thinks himself in the right; but in this rough and ready world, the man who loses sight of the practical, or who is never prepared to respect the honest judgment of others, can never be of much service to any cause.

We may be told now, as our morning contemporary remarked on a previous occasion, that these views are put forward in defence of a system which aims to subordinate the conscience of the individual to the party. That is not our purpose. We grow tired of being told that Liberals are dishonest and that Tories have a monopoly of goodness and purity; and, while protesting against such an offensive discrimination, we simply point out that it is not sufficient for a man to believe he is doing right in order to merit public approbation. The villain who shot President McKinley told his captors: "I have simply done my duty." There is, therefore, such a thing as a practical conscience.

If we were permitted to offer an opinion we should say that it is always based upon the assumption of a bad motive. The Intercolonial is mismanaged because Mr. Blair is a bad man; our immigration system is necessarily defective because Mr. Sifton is a scoundrel; everything emanating from the public works department is wrong and tainted with disloyalty because Mr. Tarte is there; and the government as a whole is open to suspicion and condemnation because it contains Messrs. Blair, Sifton and Tarte. That is the way it goes. There is not even the pretence of establishing the alleged bad character of these ministers, whose real fault, if we may be pardoned the explanation, is that they are bravely and successfully and honestly discharging the great public trust placed in their hands.

Not one of the writers who refer to members of the government from day to day as though they were convicted ruffians could go into a court of justice and establish on a single minute. They could not either individually or in combination put forward one word in the nature of proof of their assertions. They have no proofs. They have nothing but their assumptions of a bad motive, and in a court of justice an unsupported assumption would not be permitted against the humblest man in the land. This being so, we say that all this talk about conscience and principle, being wholly on the Tory side is as ridiculous as it is offensive. It is a distinct reproach to the Conservative press, and it should cease.

#### THE CRIME AND ITS LESSONS.

Whether the attempt on the life of President McKinley was the result of a carefully planned conspiracy of the band of anarchists who have made the United States a centre of their fiendish work, or was merely the effect of anarchistic theories working on a half crazed brain, may never be firmly established. But in either case the act was the direct result of anarchism and its policy of extermination to all in authority. The spread of such dangerous theories is bringing the civilized world face to face with the difficult problem of guarding its rulers or public men from the fanatics who glory in their murderous work. The Thugs of India find their nearest prototypes in the anarchists of Europe and America. That the latter choose their victims from among the lives of greatest value to the nation, and in their unrelenting hatred rejoice in a mistaken martyrdom makes them only the more dangerous. No legislation, however severe be the penalties imposed, can deter men from action who are willing to yield up their own useless lives as an expiation for their crimes against the ruler and the nation. A life for a life under such circumstances becomes a hollow mockery.

The American people have fostered a dangerous tribe in the anarchists who have fled from Europe and found a welcome in Paterson, Chicago and other cities of the republic. The citizens of the United States have looked on with indifference and even complacency as plot after plot has been hatched in such centres against the lives of Europe's monarchs, forgetting that sooner or later the crimes must, like chickens, come home to roost. But anarchists are no respecters of national sentiment, and they are not to be deterred by the New York Tribune, in a well considered editorial, discusses the serious problem. It says:

"The need is for a searching of hearts that shall be at once calm and thorough, and shall ascertain how it is that American presidents are in more peril of murder than are European Sovereigns, and for the shaping of social and governmental policies and action that shall resolutely and inexorably exterminate the accursed thing of anarchism. It is high time. This is the third American president within a lifetime to be stricken down by an assassin. The first fell amid the living passions of civil war, the second fell in a time of political excitement, under the hand of an unbalanced partisan. But the third case is incomparably most ominous of all, for this president has been stricken down in a time of profound peace and harmony by one of a league of professional murderers and enemies of society. Doubtless anarchists all over the land will hasten to deny all connection with the wretch who shot the president. That is characteristic of them in their false

hood and cowardice. But no rational man doubts for a moment that this crime is merely the culmination of general anarchist conspiracies throughout the land. It is the natural sequel to the heinous murders of John Most and the Goldman woman in this city, to the glorifications of the Haymarket murderers in Chicago, to the exultations at Paterson over the killing of King Humbert. All these are have tolerated. The result of our toleration is seen today at Buffalo. Adversely and reverently, then, we say that with their prayers and hopes upon this holy day and day of anguish and suspense it will be well for the American people to mingle a stern hatred of the crime which they lament, and an inflexible resolution to make by every lawful means within their power even the menace of its repetition impossible."

#### NOVA SCOTIA POLITICS.

For the past nineteen years the Conservatives of Nova Scotia have been going all over the province preaching blue ruin. The cry that the Liberal provincial government were bringing the province to the brink of bankruptcy and direct taxation, was heard from the press and Tory orators in every constituency. On the eve of another election the Nova Scotian electorate are being told the same old story. The past nineteen years have proved the falsity of these Tory predictions. The public credit of the province of Nova Scotia is better today, in the financial world, than it ever was before. The province is able to meet the interest on the debt, and still expend more money on public services than any of its predecessors. Only the other day the Halifax Herald published a special number devoted to Cape Breton and its industries. In this publication the progress and development of the coal, iron and steel industries were pointed out as being illustrative of the great progress which the province had made in the past decade. The development of Cape Breton is largely due to the forethought of the local government. A few years ago the Tory opposition was vehemently opposing and denouncing the so-called Whitney legislation. They characterized it as a deal which was going to bring ruin upon the province and create a monopoly of the coal mining business of Nova Scotia. These predictions have also failed and the Tories are now forced to admit that success and progress have followed the Whitney legislation. The latest cry of the opposition is that the government have increased the price of coal. The Tory press and orators fail, however, to enlighten the people as to how this has been accomplished.

Some state that the Dominion Coal Company has increased the price of coal. Now these persons must know that the price of coal today is subject to the demand for it. But the Dominion Coal Company does not control the coal of Nova Scotia. There are the old Sydney, Jones, Cow Bay and New Campbellton mines, the Pictou collieries, the Springhill and Miramichi mines, all in active operation. As a matter of fact the prices of the Dominion Coal Company are lower than those of the mentioned collieries, and it was only the other day, that it was reported that the company intended to deliver coals to the J. C. R. at St. John and Halifax at figures lower than those offered by the collieries on the mainland.

The local government of Nova Scotia could not, even if it wanted to, legislate to fix the price of coal. The price of coal today is high, because the demand for it is great, and for that reason the sellers have increased their prices.

The Conservatives of Nova Scotia must be hard pressed for campaign material when they make statements that the government of Nova Scotia is responsible for the price of coal.

#### THOSE I. C. R. CARS.

Our morning contemporary has been saying a number of facetious things about the purchase in the United States of cars for the Intercolonial, the object being to show that Mr. Blair has turned his back on Canadian manufacturers in order to give a preference to outsiders. This only indicates that our story is good until another is told. It is quite true that the minister of railways has bought both cars and locomotives in the United States; but he did not do so until he had given orders to the full capacity of every locomotive and car works in Canada. The Sun knows this very well, because the facts were fully discussed in parliament last session and the session before.

With the expansion of business on the Intercolonial came a great demand for cars, both freight and passenger. Orders for as many as were needed were given to Canadian manufacturers, at Amherst, Colborne and Deseronto. They are still working at those orders, but when they had been loaded up to their full capacity they still remained the need for a number of high class cars of a special type, including diners and Pullmans. They were urgently wanted. They could not be made in Canada, under the other orders were to be set aside. They could be made promptly and at a reasonable price in the United States. In accordance, therefore, with the interests of the railway, and without one word of protest from the Canadian manufacturers, the orders were placed across the line.

This explanation leaves the Sun without a word to say. That journal points out, however, that the royal train which the Canadian Pacific Railway has provided was made in Canada. That is so, and the Canadian Pacific is entitled to great credit therefor. The Canadian Pacific has shops, plant and skilled labor for the manufacture of fine cars. The Intercolonial has not. Mr. Blair has been obliged to ask parliament for a good deal of money for the improved equipment of

the government railway; but he has not felt warranted up to this time in asking for the capital necessary to start car building works at Moncton. The C. P. R. has nearly 11,000 miles of line; the Intercolonial has less than 2,500. That makes a great difference.

If, however, the minister were to undertake the building of cars at Moncton, the Sun would be the first to protest against such an interference with private enterprise. And it would be an interference. It would mean much to Amherst, to Colborne and Deseronto, where car works have been established for years, and at which points hundreds of men are steadily employed in building cars for the government railway. At none of these places could the new car for the Duke of Cornwall have been built so expeditiously or so cheaply as in the United States, nor could the contract have been undertaken without seriously delaying other work in hand. The complaints about this particular car do not come from Canadian car builders, but wholly from Tory journals, and this fault-finding is neither sincere nor well founded.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The speech delivered by President McKinley at Buffalo previous to his attempted assassination is an important utterance for more reasons than one. It naturally has an importance as being the last utterance made before the deed which has startled the civilized world into a renewed and increased interest in the man who spoke and in the nation for which he spoke. His speech was one of hopefulness for a brightened and broadened future of the American republic, in which the political dogmas of an earlier day were laid aside as the swaddling clothes of national infancy, unfitted for the manhood of a country whose progress in commercial development has been the wonder of the world.

The theories of trade restriction and a protection amounting to prohibition were replaced by a broader and a more intelligent policy, better fitted to a world nation, whose trade is fast overflowing into the very ends of the earth. Reciprocity rather than retaliation was the keynote of the president's message at Buffalo. Referring to the question of trade expansion he said in part:

"Our capacity to produce has developed so enormously and our products have so multiplied that the problem of more markets requires our urgent and immediate attention.  
"The period of exclusiveness is past. The expansion of our trade and commerce is the pressing problem. Commercial wars are unprofitable. A policy of good will and friendly trade relations will prevent reprisals. Reciprocity treaties are in harmony with the sense of the times; measures of retaliation are not."  
We must admire the courage which enabled President McKinley to announce his conversion to new principles. It is an abnegation of the principles underlying the McKinley tariff.

#### NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The rain is welcome.  
The Ducal party is expected to reach St. John October 17th.

Liberty degenerates into license, when free speech is allowed to inspire the murder of presidents and monarchs.

Japan is eager for war with Russia. We rather admire Japan's courage even if we doubt her discretion.

The Fredericton Gleaner shows an ability to fight its own battles, which reminds its former friends that it asks no special favors.

St. John is encircled with the flames of forest fire that mean great destruction to the farmers of the surrounding districts.

The announcement of the probable recovery of President McKinley has been like a ray of sunlight in the gloom into which the civilized world was cast by the dreadful news of the attempted assassination.

If Colquhoun by his murderous treachery has been instrumental in abolishing the insane custom of public men submitting to the multitudinous and indiscriminate handshake at public ceremonies his crime has not been in vain.

The Nova Scotia local opposition has fallen on the last argument of a weak cause, that the government have been so long in office as to make a change desirable.

The new world is bearing to day the old world burden of the wrong and oppression of the toilers throughout the centuries. But new world soil should not prove productive to anarchism.

It is reported that Mr. J. D. Hazen, M. P. P., will await the result of the Nova Scotia elections before deciding whether or no he will go into the platform building business. If the Nova Scotia platform is smashed by the people, he will probably decide that Tory platforms are not popular with the electorate and abandon them.

The local opposition in Nova Scotia are busily engaged in a search for candidates who are willing to be sacrificed on that fourteen plank platform. The Halifax Herald challenged Premier Murray to set the day, and now it is waiting that the elections have been sprung on the people so that the government may obtain a snap verdict. No satisfying some people—especially the Tories.

Can you afford to pay FANCY PRICES for your CLOTHING when you can buy it FROM US IN BETTER MAKE, BETTER FIT and BETTER MATERIAL for LESS MONEY? We leave this question to your intelligence to answer  
Opera House Block,  
J. N. HARVEY  
199 Union Street, St. John, N. B.

#### Keep the Flies Out

—BY BUYING—  
Fly Screens and Screen Doors.  
Also—Don't buy a Mower or Rake till you have seen The McCormack.

A. M. ROWAN, - 331 Main St., N.E.

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.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK PROVINCIAL Agricultural Exhibition AND INDUSTRIAL FAIR, Fredericton, N.B., Sept. 17, 18, 19, 20, 1901.

A fine array of special attractions. Excursion rates from every direction. All entries should be addressed to the Assistant Secretary, who will furnish prize lists and all further information on application.  
JOHN A. CAMPBELL, M. P. P., President.  
A. S. MURRAY, Secretary.  
J. DARELL JAGO, Assistant Secretary.

#### BURGLARS BLOW OPEN SAFE, STEAL \$450, AND SET FIRE AT PUGWASH, N. S.

W. H. Brown's Store, Warehouse, and Barn Destroyed—Loss is \$15,000, and No Insurance.

Amherst, N. S., Sept. 11—(Special)—Pugwash received another disastrous scorching this morning when the large new brick store, warehouse, barns and outbuildings of W. H. Brown were completely destroyed. Burglars entered the premises, blew open the safe and abstracted the cash, reported to amount to about \$450, and then, it is supposed, set fire to the building. The fire had gained considerable headway before discovered and the inefficient fire protection prevented the saving of the buildings. Mr. Brown's handsome new residence adjoining and other buildings in the vicinity were saved with the greatest difficulty. It was feared that the fire of a few years ago was to be repeated.

**Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear.**  
Is made to fit the body without a wrinkle. It will not stretch with wear or shrink with washing. Always a perfect fit, always comfortable.  
Manufactured by The True Knitting Mills Co., from the best long-fibred, combed Nova Scotia wool. This wool being long does not require to be twisted as hard as other wools, the result is a softer, more flexible and far more durable garment.  
The guarantee against shrinkage is the strongest possible, namely, "Your money back." The dealer who sells you Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear will refund your money if it shrinks. The manufacturers guarantee it to him. No special directions for washing.  
Sold by all dealers in men's furnishings.

**Cook's Cotton Root Compound**  
Is necessarily used monthly by over 10,000 Ladies. Safe, effective. Ladies ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no others as all others are pills and imitations are dangerous. Price, No. 1, \$1 per box. No. 2, 50 cents stronger, \$1 per box. No. 3, 25 cents, 50 cents and 75 cents. The Cook Compound Wins! No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.  
No. 1 and No. 2 are sold by all responsible druggists.

#### A Halifax Wedding.

Halifax, Sept. 12—(Special)—The marriage of John Alfred Irvine, of Granville Ferry, Annapolis, and Miss Mina C. Buckley, daughter of Dr. Buckley, took place at Grafton street Methodist church this morning in the presence of a large number of friends. Both young people are popular in this city, where the groom resided for many years.