

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 11, 1904.

SUNDAY AND THE PARK.

It will be a matter for regret if the gentlemen who believe the park restaurant should be open on Sunday and those who hold the opposite view should split finally over the question and thus develop two active factions committed to opposing aims in regard to the park Sabbath.

If there were in St. John any faction of strength committed to a lawless Sunday, the ministerial forces could not be blamed for invoking the law and getting the question settled definitely and at once.

But there is no faction of importance here which seeks to lessen a proper respect for the Lord's Day. It is a question whether any good cause will now be served by hard driving in defence of an excellent principle which is, in reality, not assailed.

An extremist on either side of the argument at this stage of the discussion can work no good. Any present attempt at dictation, or any line of action which may even be mistaken for an effort to enforce a liberal sentiment regarding the proper uses of Rockwood Park, is calculated to stiffen the determination of the park directors to administer its affairs without advice from others.

The park is the people's park after all, thanks to the admirable work of those whose sacrifices have made it a little paradise. There is really but one common desire in regard to it which can finally obtain, which desire is that it shall be forever an orderly and beautiful breathing space at the city's gate, free for all whether they go afoot or in carriages—so long as they conduct themselves like respectable Canadians. In identifying and preserving the park for these purposes there is work in which both parties to the present dispute can unite as on common ground.

Those who value the park, whoever they be, cannot compel, but may persuade, their fellows to attend divine service at certain hours. It is not given to any to control, though some may modify or color, the varying influences which fill the park with people on Sunday and guide them while they are there.

But all good citizens can make it a place wherein an unprotected woman may be at all times free from molestation, and where all things shall be done in decency and in order. The Christian Sabbath, properly understood, is broad enough for all good citizens.

It has been intimated within the last few days that some influential men interested in the future of the park have addressed the leading disputants and have counselled moderation. It is advice which might well be followed by all who are concerned in the present discussion.

A serious split now, followed by bitterness and misunderstanding, might play into the hands of a limited class who do not know the value of either the park or the Sabbath, and who are not now parties to the dispute.

Two newspapers, in discussing this question, have quoted the reply of the Archbishop of Canterbury to a correspondent who complained that Mr. Balfour played golf on Sunday. The Archbishop's secretary wrote:

"The Archbishop of Canterbury directs me to thank you. Detailed rules to be adopted by any conscientious Christian man with regard to the observance of Sunday, are, in the Archbishop's judgment, a matter for his own conscience, as it is certain that the Christian church has never laid down detailed directions affecting the action of individuals in this matter. Each of them is responsible to God for so using the Lord's Day as to fit him best for the working days that follow."

This is interesting, but it by no means justifies the inference which some have drawn from it in seeking to apply it here.

Neither the Archbishop nor the Prime Minister could be permitted to play golf in Rockwood Park on Sunday, for many reasons, among them the fact that in this democratic country such license in the case of a prominent man would mean that citizens of all classes could not be denied similar liberties, and we should have at once the American or Continental Sabbath in its worst form. It is useless to throw the Archbishop of Canterbury at the heads of the local clergymen. Their methods, or that of some of them, may be open to criticism, but their motives are admirable and if their consciences move them to oppose that which they regard as the thin edge of a harmful wedge, who shall judge them? It will be hoped, however, that none of them will do anything to exag-

PORT ARTHUR INVESTED.

The tale of Japanese achievement which comes, not from Tokio but from St. Petersburg, this morning, is a declaration by the Russians that Port Arthur's channel is closed against the squadron inasmuch that the railway feeding the city is in the enemy's hands, and that the Liaoning peninsula is overrun by Japanese forces landed on both coasts and now converging in the rear of the fortress. Port Arthur faces siege and famine. There are widely varying estimates as to the strength of its garrison, its land defences and the length of time it may hold out against the invaders, but the chances are that all these estimates are too liberal. No where as yet has Russia developed the strength with which she was generally credited. It is to be expected that the fortress, which is Russia's most important base in the East, will prove less formidable than its reputation.

The tidings of yesterday are by all odds the most important since the outbreak of hostilities. "Wresting the control of the Eastern seas from Russia by a series of strokes at once cunningly conceived and brilliantly delivered, Japan, bordering her giant enemy by feats in force at this point and that, has seized after but one serious action on land all of the territory which she claimed as within her sphere of influence, and much more.

Against these staggering successes what is the tally of Russian achievement? Nothing. Beyond the sinking of a few unarmed vessels the Power which made claim to the primacy of the world has succeeded in nothing but the concoction of despatches unsatisfactorily explanatory of check, reverse and rout. "Neutralize the Port Arthur squadron of Russia," said Captain Mahan, "and Japan need fear no fleet than can be sent to the East within the next two years." That squadron is neutralized. Already unless it must be taken with the city if the Russians do not destroy it as they sunk their own Varieg and blew up their own Korietz under the menace of Japanese guns.

Where will the little giants stop? Evidently General Kourapatkin is in no shape to handle General Kuraki's army alone but must for the present confine himself to indecisive actions on the defensive.

Japan's most sanguine friend speaking two months ago would not have dared to prophesy that by today the situation in the East would wear the complexion this morning's despatches give it. Initial successes for the Japanese, were predicted, it is true, but their performance has out-run expectation and left the whole world wondering how long Russia can sustain blows so staggering to her prestige and so calculated to plunge the nation into gloom and strike it with panic.

A WESTERN PROBLEM.

The rush of immigrants of so many different nationalities into the Canadian west gives a special timeliness to some observations made by Principal Auden of Upper Canada College, in an address last week to the Daughters of the Empire in Toronto. He asked the question: Are we imperializing the west satisfactorily? "He had, he said, spent his first holidays in Canada in studying the West at first hand, and put the comparative value of settlers about thus: First, the right kind of English and Scotch, especially the latter; second, the American farmer from the Northwestern States; third, the Scandinavian; fourth, the average English and Scotch settlers, Donkohobors, Galicians, etc. He was told that the right sort of English and Scotch were few and far between, and farmers from the States and Norway and Sweden were most sought after. Taking these facts, the question was, whether we were doing what we should to insure the growth of sound imperial sentiment in the West. If some influence could be brought to bear to prevent Canada being used as a dumping ground for English failures, and people brought out from the rural districts, it would be a consummation devoutly to be wished for."

Principal Auden feared that much of the new material would not be, normally speaking, very imperial in sentiment, and the field for educative work was therefore large. He felt also that "systematic and strenuous efforts were needed to teach the population of England, adults and scholars, more about the colonies, and an energetic and efficient intelligence department should be established in connection with the Board of Education."

It is true that the east can do much in the line of educative work in the old country, and by joining in judicious legislation of a national character help to create and build up in the new west a Canadian sentiment; but the west itself must solve the wider problem. Manitoba and the territories have a magnificent opportunity and a splendid responsibility. Doubtless they will face the conditions with such skill and prudence as will win the approbation of the people of the east, by the development of a sentiment that shall be at the same time Canadian and imperial.

THE OUBLIE PUBLIC.

The eagerness with which many people rush into investments concerning the safety of which they have no adequate guarantee is well illustrated by the history of the Credit Company of Canada, which has lately gone into liquidation in Montreal. The story is thus told by the Montreal Witness:

The provisional liquidator of the Credit Company of Canada is continuing his work

of inspection of the books and documents of the concern. Some \$600 in cash has been found in the safe, besides accepted cheques aggregating \$2,000, and unaccepted cheques representing between \$3,000 and \$4,000. Payment of the last mentioned cheques was stopped at the different banks by the makers as soon as the financial embarrassment of the company was discovered. Many of these cheques are signed by collecting agents of the company.

The list of agents contains about 920 names, and many of them have not yet made their returns for the past week.

It is estimated that the company had about 10,000 clients, and about 2,500 contracts had been redeemed at the time of the collapse. The clients included men, women and children in every stage of life, from members of the liberal profession down to laborers and servants. Several married women are reported to have requested the liquidator not to send them individual notices as creditors, as they do not want their husbands to know that they had invested their savings in this concern.

The head of the company has absconded. The Witness also gives the following account of another concern, called the Argenterite Granite Company—which did not deal in granite:

The company obtained a charter for the purpose of buying quarries and operating them, but the managing secretary acknowledged that no arrangements have been made to purchase any quarries, and Judge Choquet pronounced publicly that the operations of the company differed in no way from the methods of an ordinary lottery. The secretary also admitted that from time to time he had received from there had been two drawings a day, making a total of fifty-eight drawings. The receipts were about four hundred dollars a day, of which about twenty per cent went to agents for commission, more than a third went to those running the lottery, and the clients were supposed to get the balance.

It was stated some time ago in the house of commons that the minister of justice would enquire into the affairs of several concerns of this nature in Montreal, and the Witness thinks it is time such action was taken. While this is true, there will not be much sympathy for most of those persons who persist in encouraging this sort of gambling, when there are around them so many safe avenues of investment.

SUPPOSING A CASE.

Suppose British statesmen wished to check Russia's advance in the Far East. Suppose Britain did not care to undertake a task so really soon after the South African war. Suppose Britain wished to know exactly how strong Russia would prove if called upon to meet a severe test involving the use of army and navy in the East. Suppose even Japan's failure to defeat the Russians after a long and exhausting war would be certain to leave Russia crippled for years and unwilling to undertake any new and ambitious projects affecting, directly or indirectly, British interests. Suppose Japan's success against Russia would make Japan and Britain—the greatest Powers in influence in China after the other nations. And suppose Britain believed the lists could be kept free until Japan had greatly shaken or actually defeated Russia, and had ousted Russia from much or all of the territory south of the Amur. Suppose Japan were eager for war and capable of prosecuting it vigorously, while it was suspected that Russian prestige would crumble if put to the test of a supreme struggle.

If we suppose all these things, and think how much the British Empire has gained in knowledge concerning Russia's actual condition and in security because of Russia's lessened prestige after less than three months of fighting, it is not hard to conclude that the men who made a treaty with Japan, and later another with France, were statesmen of keen foresight and sound judgment in matters of great weight.

It is a long way yet to the solution of the Far Eastern question, but it is not too soon to say that, whatever the outcome may be, the progress of events thus far has strengthened Great Britain's security in China, stiffened her hold upon the market in India, and enlarged her chances of commercial expansion in the Orient. Russia is not yet beaten, but she has one arm in a sling for the present, and it is worth much to Great Britain to see the Bear—and have the other Powers see him—in this position he occupies today.

SENATOR DEVER.

The Hon. James Dever, whose death occurred at Ottawa on Saturday, had endured on his eightieth year, and had been a member of the Canadian senate since the year following confederation. He was born in Ireland, but received his education in St. John, and was for many years an active and successful business man. While he has never taken a prominent part in the debates of the senate, he was deeply interested in matters affecting the welfare of this city and province, and last year delivered a speech on the Grand Trunk Pacific bill, advocating the building of the eastern section by the shortest possible route to St. John. Read-

ers of The Telegraph will remember that a full report of his speech on that subject appeared in this paper.

Senator Dever was highly respected by his fellow citizens. Though he had almost attained the age of fourscore years, he retained, until the fatal illness fell upon him, a large degree of physical vigor, appearing indeed much younger than he really was. Regret at his death will be accentuated by the fact that he left home in ill-health and was unable to return before death claimed him.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Seeding is now general in Manitoba and the territories, with the land in good condition and the weather favorable.

General Kourapatkin finds the way to Tokio long and rough. The Japanese might as well talk about going to St. Petersburg.

Those anxious to know about local elections and local government appointments—and the number includes some energetic applicants—must wait a while.

Now begins the siege of Port Arthur. In another column appears a brief story of the famous sieges of history. How long can Port Arthur live by sucking its paw?

When the Japs get Port Arthur this time they will not be as willing to give it up at the suggestion of European nations as they were after the war with China.

The lumber operators are to be congratulated on the success of the log drives up to this date, but so far as last winter's cut on the head waters is concerned they are not yet out of the woods.

In accepting a gentleman's assurance that he was not killed to death by a horse, the Bangor News remarks that its correspondent must have been misinformed. There does appear to be some ground for this view of the case.

Admiral Skrydloff had much to say about what he would do when he reached Port Arthur, and behold! now the good man cannot go to Port Arthur at all, for the way, by sea or land, lies through the ring of steel with which Japan has girdled the fortress.

The man who built the New York Tombs is now a prisoner within the gloomy walls. Familiarity may not have bred contempt, but he took the liberty to forgo a note for \$2,000, and was found out. Doubtless he now wishes his work on the building had not been quite so substantial.

A committee was appointed to consider many interesting recommendations made by Mayor White. Are these matters to sleep until the next regular council meeting? Several of them demand immediate action. What is the matter with treating them just as if the civic election were coming, not past.

The Canadian fleet should now be ordered out. The Halifax Chronicle of Saturday says: "Capt. Hart, of the fishing schooner Globe, which arrived Thursday reports dogfish off the coast in large numbers. While about seventy-five miles off the coast and west of Sable Island, he reports passing through schools of dogfish, reaching as far as he could see."

Various towns in the province are preparing to improve their equipment for fighting fire. Perhaps some of the people agree with ex-Ald. Millidge's view that the insurance companies cannot afford to reduce rates very much, but like him they doubtless feel that with better water supply and fire fighting appliances they can afford to carry less insurance.

The Hearst boom in the United States is more formidable since Iowa was heard from. Prior to the Iowa convention, Mr. Hearst had forty-six delegates, half of them bound by instructions. With Iowa he has seventy-two. Mr. Hearst now controls six states and territorial delegations. This gives him six representatives in the convention organization.

Citizens generally will join with the police force in the wish that Chief Clark, who will leave with Mrs. Clark today for Calgary, will come home completely restored to his usually robust health. A gift from the men of the police department and their hearty good will toward the chief are matters of which he may be justly proud. Chief Clark has now been fourteen years in office.

Under an investigation conducted at the instance of Commissioner Woodbury, of New York, it has been discovered that a large proportion, possibly one-third, of the force of 5,000 street cleaners are infected with tuberculosis. The disease has been contracted by breathing the germ-laden dust brushed up from the streets. It is estimated that the average man cannot live more than five or six years if he remains at the work. Of course there are not as many germs on the streets of St. John as on those of New York, but we do things better here. We let all the citizens breathe the germs, and the effect is not so swift.

Many other poor people will sympathize with Russell Sage in his present trouble. Having by hard labor accumulated a fortune of a few paltry millions, he is being relentlessly pursued by tax collectors in New York, and it is announced that in order to be able to spend his nights in peace, even if he does spend his days as

Why We Sell So Much Clothing.

It is easy enough to see why. No matter how little you pay it is good—cloth, lining, trimmings, making, fit. But that isn't enough to do it. We are wholesalers as well; that means we buy more cloth and sell more clothes. Can't a store buy cheaper the more it buys? Can't a store sell cheaper the more it sells? Of course. We don't want you to come here if you can get better clothes (you can't) or styles (you can't); or lower prices for the quality (you can't). Man, if you don't understand what we are trying to tell you, come and look and learn. If you will only do that you will never buy clothing anywhere else as long as you live.

Come and see these suits at \$6 and \$7.

MEN'S SUITS, \$6 00. Single Breasted Sack Coats, Blunt Corners, of all wool Tweeds in Dark Green mixtures having a faint red line, Dark Gray mixtures with Green or Red overplaid, Dark Browns with Blue stripes and faint Red overplaid, also Wide Wall and Ewells Blue mixtures. See suits and the quality of what you can get elsewhere for from \$1 to \$2 more.

Boys' New Spring Suits.

Travel the country over and no mother of boys can find more carefully-made clothing—or more stylish. Yet prices are fair.

It is this combination of fair prices and good styles that is centering here the largest lump of boys' clothing business any one store ever had.

New styles in Russian Suits. New styles in Single-Breasted Suits. New styles in Sailor Suits. New styles in Washable Suits. New styles in Norfolk Suits. New styles in Top Coats.

Sample Book and Booklet "What He Wears" mailed for the asking.

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THE PRINCESS ROYAL GOLD MINES (LIMITED)

Company's Mineral Areas on Princess Royal Island, British Columbia, Consisting of 83.9 Acres—Crown Granted.

STOCK FOR SALE—DIVIDENDS GUARANTEED

There are two remarkably fine ledges or veins, parallel to each other and about 300 feet apart, running right through all the Company's mineral claims. The larger vein, from six to eight feet in width, carries ore running from \$15 to \$40 per ton. The smaller vein from which the shipments have been made has an average of from two to three feet, and is very much richer—THE ORE RUNNING FROM \$80 TO \$32 PER TON. Both are well defined, true fissure veins, and give evidence of great continuity.

The shipments of ore from the smaller, or high grade ledge, have averaged slightly OVER \$100 TO THE TON, of gold, silver and copper—principally gold. The reports of the mining engineers who have examined the Princess Royal property, testifying to the unusually high gold values in the ore, and the remarkable continuity of the veins, as well as the cash returns from the Smelter, would seem to assure large dividends upon the stock.

We own \$100,000 of stock fully paid-up and non-assessable, which after very careful investigation and examination of the property by experts, we have purchased and paid for. For a portion of it, being Treasury stock, we paid 25 cents per share and the balance we purchased at a lower figure in the early stage of the development of the mine.

We have delayed offering this stock to the public until the mine had passed the experimental stage, and the cash returns from the smelter gave positive assurance of its being a sound business proposition.

Samples of the ore and the smelter returns can be seen at our office. Reports of the Mining Experts upon the property will be sent on application. This stock was purchased before its value had been as certainly demonstrated by the cash returns from the Smelter as it is now proved to be, and HAS A MUCH HIGHER VALUE than when we purchased it. We offer it for sale in blocks of not less than 100 shares at the price of 50 cents per share, payable as follows: ONE-FIFTH CASH, and ONE-FIFTH MONTHLY, EXTENDING OVER FOUR MONTHS, and WE GUARANTEE FOR THREE YEARS QUARTERLY DIVIDENDS beginning on the 1st day of August next at the rate of EIGHT PER CENT PER ANNUM UPON THE INVESTMENT AT THE ABOVE PRICE.

You may ask what assurance is there that the guarantee will be made good, if there should be failure or delay in the Mining Company paying dividends? Our answer is two-fold: 1st, we own in the City of St. John freehold land with office buildings upon it, well rented, worth upwards of \$80,000; 2nd, we will, as the payments are received, deposit in a chartered bank as a special trust the amount needed to pay dividends, and a copy of the Bank's receipt will be sent each purchaser of stock.

We confidently expect that the Company will pay dividends at or exceeding the above rate, but, AS WE ARE MAKING A PROFIT ON THE STOCK, WE CAN AFFORD TO GUARANTEE DIVIDENDS AS ABOVE.

Cut off the coupon below and forward to us, when an interim receipt will be sent you, and on payment of the balance, a certificate for the number of shares which you take, with our guarantee of the payment of dividends as above will sent. You, also Bank receipt as security for same.

Cut this off, sign and mail.

To The New Brunswick Real Estate, Loan and Trust Company, Pugsley Building, St. John, I hereby agree to purchase from you..... fully paid up shares of the capital stock of The Princess Royal Gold Mines (Limited) for which I enclose you \$..... and agree to pay you a like amount in four equal monthly payments; it being understood that on payment of said amount, being 50 cents per share of stock, I am to receive a certificate for fully paid up shares, with your guarantee for the payment of quarterly dividends at the rate of 8 per cent per annum on the par value of the stock beginning on the 1st day of August next, also Bank receipt as security for same.

The New Brunswick Real Estate, Loan and Trust Company, Pugsley Building St. John, N. B., P. O. Box 267.

had been married four times, his wife many, so he denied the divorce." This judge is altogether too particular for ill-humors. The petty excuse he gives for denying the suit of Mr. Sharp will create deep disgust in Chicago.

Johannesburg is renaming its streets on the American system by numbers.

A Smiling Face

signifies robust health and good digestion. You can always get a smiling face in spite of care and worry, if you keep your liver, stomach and bowels in good digestion, by using



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