

**THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH**  
Published every Wednesday and Saturday  
at \$10 a year in advance, by The Tele-  
graph Publishing Company, of St. John, a  
company incorporated by act of the legisla-  
ture of New Brunswick.

**ADVERTISING RATES.**  
Ordinary commercial advertisements taking  
the run of the paper. Each insertion \$1.00  
per line.  
Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc.,  
to cents for insertion of six lines or less.  
Notice of Births, Marriages and Deaths is  
sent for each insertion.

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

**FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS.**  
Without exception, names of new subscrib-  
ers will not be entered until the money is  
received.  
Subscribers will be required to pay for pa-  
pers 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 who-  
ever takes a paper from the post office,  
whether directed to him or somebody else,  
must pay for it.

**RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS.**  
Be brief.  
Write plainly and take special pains with  
names.  
Write on one side of your paper only.  
Attach your name and address to your  
communications as an evidence of good faith.  
THIS PAPER HAS THE LARGEST CIRC-  
ULATION IN THE MARITIME PROV-  
INCES.

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

**Semi-Weekly Telegraph**  
ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 2, 1902.

**HIS MAJESTY.**

The British public will rejoice today that  
the King has been pronounced out of  
danger. Unless some further unforeseen  
difficulty occurs, there now seems reason  
to hope and believe that the prayers of  
the people will be answered and that as  
King he may reach a ripe old age in hap-  
piness among his family and the people  
of his great empire. The churches tomor-  
row will undoubtedly remember with  
thankfulness the cause for rejoicing, and  
thus again demonstrate to the world the  
true Christianity that characterizes the  
dominion of the British flag.

The notable unselfishness, patience and  
thoughtfulness for others of His Majesty,  
even during the most critical hours of his  
illness, cannot but be remarked as illus-  
trative of his kindly and sterling virtues.  
How he wrote personal telegrams, himself  
revised the honor list and was individu-  
ally particular that no slight or offence be  
offered, has been told in the despatches—  
evidence of a character that seems  
natural to a son of Queen Victoria, and  
by endeavoring him more to the public  
than could any acts of ostentatious con-  
descension or pompous generosity such as  
are too often typical of minor dignitaries  
clothed with a little brief authority. It  
is certainly very pleasant and well cal-  
culated to inspire one with additional pride  
in being a Britisher when one realizes that  
the sovereign is such a man.

**THE CONFERENCE SUGGESTIONS.**

The list of subjects prepared for discus-  
sion by the various parties in the confer-  
ence of colonial premiers, as outlined in  
our despatches today, will command the  
attention of all students of affairs, for at  
present there is no more important event  
transpiring, and the eyes not only of the  
empire, but of all the foreign nations, are  
upon the meeting. The conspicuous ab-  
sence of "high official" suggestions from  
Canada shows the caution with which our  
representatives are acting, but the ex-  
tensive list of problems formulated by the  
other parties for discussion fully bear-  
out the widespread nature of the pro-  
gramme which The Telegraph has pre-  
dicted it would assume.

The subjects suggested by the colonial  
office are, it will be observed, most com-  
prehensive in their nature, merely cov-  
ering the whole gist of the field. We fancy  
that so far as the political relations of  
the mother country and the colonies are  
concerned, the replies to be given by the  
parties in the conference cannot be other-  
wise than amiable and salutary. Our  
American friends will probably be in-  
clined to say that had such a conference  
been held 130 years ago, the establishment  
of the republic might have been averted,  
but there are those who believe that the  
revolution was in the destiny of things  
and that the United States are serving a  
useful purpose in the comity of nation-  
ing by assimilating the foreign races and giv-  
ing them an opportunity to learn the Eng-  
lish language. The present conference  
however must primarily and abundantly  
forestall and prevent any possibility of  
another colonial revolution and in empire  
cementation the matter of imperial defence  
must naturally constitute an elemental  
part. And still it does not follow that  
by the question of imperial defence being  
submitted to the conference by the  
colonial office, any decisive action as to  
contributions will be expected from the  
colonies. Without doubt the imperial  
government stands ready to protect the  
colonies and maintain the usual reputa-  
tion of the flag just as fully in the  
future as she did in the case of Natal and  
the Cape. It is much more likely that the  
question has been inspired by the appre-  
hension of the imperial government of the  
colonial aid rendered in South Africa and  
a desire to encourage the strength of the  
empire through the adoption of such de-  
sirable measures as the colonies may care  
to proffer. In this respect perhaps the

suggestion of New Zealand in regard to  
an imperial reserve force may be deemed  
to commend itself and in the same con-  
nection possibly the plan of our Minister  
of Militia for the formation of rifle clubs  
may likewise meet with approval as an  
auxiliary desideratum.

While the principal topics suggested by  
the colonial office are naturally in regard  
to political relations, it is notable that  
New Zealand and Australia put the com-  
mercial matters foremost. New Zealand  
makes no obscure recommendation in this  
respect, but comes out flat-footed not only  
for a preferential tariff, but likewise in  
favor of British owned ships—the latter a  
feature that will meet with favor from  
many Britishers under existing circum-  
stances, although if carried into effect  
liable to materially change the relations  
of British commerce with those of other  
nations.

Several of the minor suggestions by New  
Zealand, Australia and South Africa appear  
to be merely in the line of perfecting such  
customs as now obtain in the empire. The  
establishment of an imperial court of ap-  
peal, for instance, would probably have  
the effect of relieving the cost and delay  
of appeals to the privy council, while the  
naturalization of aliens, the unification of  
patent laws and some other matters sug-  
gested seem to imply merely the adjust-  
ment of differences in detail which ought  
not to offer any great difficulty in arrange-  
ment. From the attitude of the colonies,  
so far as can be gathered from the pro-  
gramme of suggestions, it may be inferred  
that New Zealand will prove the most  
aggressive in argument, while probably  
the Canadian representatives will act as a  
balance weight to the conference and  
lead to it such diplomatic elements as  
might not be expected from a colony in  
the extremely isolated position of New  
Zealand or, like Australia, without any  
close or immediate contact with other  
nations. The programme formulated is,  
however, what we have been looking for,  
and the discussion of its various features  
cannot but prove eminently beneficial to  
future, inter-empire relations, whatever  
action may or may not now result.

**THE CONFERENCE ISSUE.**

The despatches now state, as was fore-  
shadowed the other day in The Telegraph,  
that the conference of colonial premiers  
will not only be held, notwithstanding the  
postponement of the coronation, but the  
additional prominence will be given it  
on account of the absence of the other  
great events. Exactly what may be done  
by the conference is of course a problem,  
but the more one studies the issues the  
more one feels that, so far as any prefer-  
ential trade with the colonies is con-  
cerned, the determination must lie with  
the mother country. The principal point  
is, will the English people see it to their  
advantage to practically aid in the further  
development of the colonies by extending  
to them additional patronage for their  
food products? If this question is decided  
in the affirmative it will afford a practi-  
cal basis upon which to work development  
of any grander plan. But, as has been  
said, such a matter lies with the people  
of the United Kingdom to decide.

**THE MARINE LAWSUIT RECORD.**

An interesting sidelight on the steady  
expansion of the British mercantile mar-  
ine is afforded by the most recent com-  
pilation of statistics of actions in Admiralty  
in the English courts, and the figures  
also afford some idea of the chances of  
litigants in collision and salvage cases.  
Various inferences are likewise to be de-  
duced from the statistics, such as that  
admiralty litigation is now conducted on a  
more business-like footing than formerly  
and that there is less demand for the  
machinery of the law in final adjustment  
of cases.

As to the statistics themselves, it would  
appear that in the five years 1876-80 the  
average number of proceedings commenced  
in the Admiralty Division was 241. With  
some slight fluctuations the number has  
grown, until the average for the five-year  
period 1896-1900 was 362. The year 1900,  
the latest for which particulars are avail-  
able, did not do much towards this aug-  
mentation. On the contrary, the volume  
of litigation was distinctly less than in  
the previous year, and the court sat on  
fewer days. There were 512 actions for-  
trial, of which as many as 293 related to  
damage by collision, and 169 to salvage.  
It is interesting to see how collision ac-  
tions have increased. In 1876-80 the an-  
nual average was 170. In the next five  
years it grew to 237, and in the next to  
243. In 1891-5 it was 284, and in 1896-  
1900 it was 308. On the other hand, the  
references to registrar and merchants to  
assess damages in collision and other ac-  
tions seem to diminish rather than aug-  
ment. Their sittings were fewer, and the  
amount of accounts they reported on,  
though comparatively large in 1900, is  
not on the average increasing.

In regard to the prospects of success, it  
seems that a total of 131 collision actions  
were in the year 1900 "tried or otherwise  
disposed of." In 87 cases there was judg-  
ment by consent. In 24 the plaintiff won,  
and in 20 the defendant. But the plain-  
tiff was successful in 50 out of 53 salvage  
actions in which judgment was given on  
trial. As to appeals to the Admiralty  
Court from inferior courts, the judgment  
appealed from was affirmed in eleven  
cases, and varied or reversed in two.  
Usually the figures are not quite so favor-  
able to the decisions of the inferior courts.  
In 1900 the proceeds of sales of ships came  
to \$8,185, whereas they have been as  
high as \$350,000 in a single year. The aver-  
age for the five years 1896-1900 was \$16,  
100, against an average of \$90,210 in the  
preceding five years. The pound sterling  
being calculated as equivalent to \$5.  
As for the results of enquiries in deal-

ing with masters' and mates' certificates,  
the London Shipping Gazette particularly  
notes that while in the year 1890-91 there  
were 69 enquiries into casualties before  
courts of summary jurisdiction, and four  
before Board of Trade inspectors, those  
73 investigations resulted in the cancelling  
of not a single certificate, but in 31 there  
were suspensions. The five-year average  
of suspensions is 35. Stress of weather or  
the state of the atmosphere was given as  
the cause of casualty in 15 cases. Four  
were held to be due to overloading or bad  
stowage, five to fire and other accident,  
one to defective equipment, and one to  
spontaneous combustion. There were 19  
investigations into alleged breaches of dis-  
cipline, with the result that one master  
was censured, 12 had their certificates  
cancelled, 12 had them suspended, and  
two were censured. These figures  
again compare favorably with those of  
previous years.

**COLONIAL CHARACTERISTICS.**

The characteristics of the various great  
British dependencies are very fairly illus-  
trated in the suggestions dominated by a  
desire chiefly to let the Boers know how  
they will stand as British subjects. New Zealand  
exhibits an enterprise and aggressiveness  
born of the prosperity and self-confidence  
which obtain in her domain. Australia,  
a bit mixed at home and in the throes of  
arranging her own internal affairs, ex-  
hibits a want of help, an aspiration for  
encouragement and a care more for com-  
merce than for statesmanship. Cape  
and Natal are evidently dominated by a  
desire chiefly to let the Boers know how  
they will stand as British subjects. Canada,  
absorbed so long in the working out  
of her own destiny and able "in spite of  
all temptations to belong to other na-  
tions," to proudly maintain the old flag  
triumphant, while a trifle dazzled perhaps  
at the brilliant future now beginning to  
assume itself for the dominion, hesitates  
to commit herself in advance to any  
extensive suggestion that may affect her  
best development, and still, with love  
supreme for the mother land, stands  
ready to advise, assist, or if necessary  
put the brakes upon any too radical  
proposition that might adversely affect the  
best interests of the whole body. It is  
a most interesting convention of British  
nations, this conference in London, and  
one in various respects unique in history.

**SCHOOL SAVINGS BANKS.**

Several grounds for opposition to school  
savings banks were voiced in a letter to  
The Telegraph some time ago, our corre-  
spondent setting forth that the money to  
be raised must necessarily come from the  
parents, that the sentiment of saving  
might not be more meritorious to incul-  
cate upon children than that of generosity,  
and that the establishment of bank  
accounts by children would tend to stimu-  
late an unhealthy status of artificial  
aristocracy among them. The Telegraph  
has not taken an active part in the dis-  
cussion of the relative merits of the move-  
ment for the establishment of such banks  
in our schools, because it believes that the  
wisdom of those in authority is quite com-  
petent to settle the matter and, as chil-  
dren's bank accounts could not be made  
compulsory, the parents would be fully  
able to regulate the success or failure of  
the banks as a popular institution. But,  
whether for the reasons of far corres-  
pondent setting forth or others, it is  
noticeable that the teachers themselves do  
not endorse the plan, having voted against  
it in their Fredericton convention.

**LOBSTERS.**

The depletion of the lobster industry  
in recent years and the high prices to  
which these delectable shell-fish have been  
raised in consequence, has been a matter  
of current alarm to lovers of such food  
as well as to dealers in them. All  
interested will therefore hope that the  
prospect of developing a new source of  
supply in the lobster fishery, the truth or  
falsity of the belief that an abundance of  
them lie in the deep sea bed, may prove  
successful. It is said by practical students  
of the matter that there two species of  
lobster—regular denizens of the deeper  
places as well as the swarms that frequent  
the shore shallows. The former are said  
to be distinct in shape and coloring, be-  
sides being of larger size, but none the  
less desirable as food, and some believe  
that have been taken in deep water have  
had the appearance of great age, being  
crusted with barnacles. The difficulty has  
been, however, in prosecuting the deep  
sea fishery for them as anyone who has  
ever tried to "haul a pot" in ten or  
twelve fathoms of water from a dory in  
a lumpy sea can fully appreciate, although  
pots are hauled from as deep as 25 fath-  
oms. But if some system of mechanical  
fishing for them can be advantageously  
adopted, which seems entirely within the  
bounds of practicability, and the deep-sea  
lobsters prove as plentiful as is hoped,  
the result will be to give the business a  
fresh start, and with a new source of  
supply the heavy strain on the old  
grounds will be relieved. If it should be  
demonstrated that an abundance of lob-  
sters are to be found in the coast waters  
only, then the only remedy for the de-  
pletion of the grounds will be to extend  
the close season and enable restocking.  
The statement that extensive deep-sea  
experiments in the fishery are shortly to  
be made off Cape Sable is therefore of great  
interest.

**YACHTS AND RACING MACHINES.**

There has been considerable sentiment  
among yachtsmen, both in Halifax and  
this city, against the triumph of the Syd-  
ney racing machine Cibou in carrying off  
all the trophies in sight from the yachts  
built more for pleasure. The remedy lies

with the opponents of the Cibou, however.  
Either they should establish restrictions  
against the admission or for the handicap-  
ping of yachts of her type in the com-  
petitions for the prizes established, or else  
build other yachts of her class able to  
beat her. Since the development of the  
strictly racing yacht in the America's cup  
contests, a lot of sources has resulted  
with yachtsmen of sporting proclivities  
who have been debilitated from participating  
in first-class races owing to their lack of  
ability to maintain races as well as cruis-  
ing yachts. For all practical purposes it  
would seem that the granting of prizes  
for yachts which can serve no good and  
comfortable object save as racing ma-  
chines, goes beyond the original design of  
prizes. A racehorse may be serviceable  
for any other general purpose, but a mod-  
ern racing yacht never; the money in-  
vested in her is almost wholly sunk,  
whether the yacht may be or not. It is  
a question therefore for yachtsmen to  
decide, whether it is preferable to develop  
the better types of cruising yacht by re-  
stricting prizes to such classes, or go in  
for racing purely, in which case, for a  
yacht about the size and style of the  
Cibou, an investment of a couple of  
thousand dollars is implied for the ac-  
quisition, apart from the limited use avail-  
able for her and the cost of maintaining  
and transporting her from place to place  
for races.

**DIFFERENCES IN DEMOCRATS.**

The views of ex-President Cleveland as  
to the best methods of building for another  
Democratic success in the United States  
have been presented in these columns as  
a matter of general interest to Canadians  
who watch with attention the general  
trend of affairs political in the republic  
and who could not fail to note the char-  
acteristic tone of his utterances, plain,  
public issues and national statesmanship  
far above any personalities. It is also of  
interest to note therefore the attitude of  
the twice defeated Bryan on this same  
matter, and for the sake of contrast it is  
only necessary to quote a single paragraph  
to show, not only the difference between  
the men, but the style of appeal to the  
people which is so characteristic of Mr.  
Bryan's diction. Here is the plea he puts  
against the platform outlined by the only  
living Democrat who has ever led his  
party to success:

"His admiration, instead of being a  
fountain of Democracy, sending forth pure  
and refreshing streams, became a stagnant  
pool from whose foul vapors arose  
poisonous to those who lingered near.  
Having debauched his party, he was  
offended by its effort to reform, and gave  
comfort to the enemy. Virginia killed  
his daughter to save her chastity; Cleve-  
land stabbed his party to prevent its re-  
turn to the paths of virtue. And now,  
still gloating over his political crimes, he  
invites the party to return to him and  
apologize for the conduct which it has  
expressed for him. Will it? Not until  
the principles of Jefferson are forgotten  
and the works of Jackson cease to in-  
spire."

**STORIES TOLD TO THE ENGLISH.**

Something ought to be done to the  
London Canadian Gazette to prevent it  
from telling the English people such atro-  
cious misrepresentations about things Cana-  
dian. We have good enough possessions  
to boast of, everybody knows, without  
emulating Baron Munchausen, and false-  
hoods about 200-lb salmon and 48-lb  
frogs, perpetrated upon poor innocent  
Englishmen who can't be expected to  
know better than believe them, should be  
shut down upon. To tell a Canadian such  
stories as these, from the paper referred  
to, only provokes smiles.

A salmon weighing 200 pounds is not to  
be found every day. It is therefore in-  
teresting to learn that such a huge fish  
was taken with hook and line off Gaba-  
rus Harbor, near Sydney (Nova Scotia),  
a short time ago. Being too large to be  
taken into the boat, it was towed from  
the fishing ground to the harbor. The  
men were cooing at the time.  
The office of the Barker House, Fred-  
erickton, New Brunswick, is noted for the  
possession of a glass case enclosing a  
stuffed frog, said to be the largest in the  
world. The gigantic croaker, whose  
owner claims that it was grown on a  
farm at Killarney, five miles from Fred-  
erickton, tipped the scales at 48 pounds.  
Its length was 30 inches, and height 18  
inches. Across the back it measured 14  
inches. Now stuffed and mounted, says  
the Toronto Saturday Night, it forms an  
exhibit of which not only the locality,  
but New Brunswick, is proud.

**NOTE AND COMMENT.**

No one can fail to credit New Zealand  
with enterprise in her colonial conference  
suggestions.

The King's wound is reported painful,  
which may be taken probably as a sign  
that it is healing.

The reports of unfair discrimination in  
their own favor by the negroes in power  
in Martinique are not pleasant reading.

That interesting colored republic, Hayti,  
is having a presidential election campaign,  
and a revolution incidental thereto, of  
course.

The Boers have at last come to the  
front in congratulations to the King. Oom  
Paul and Doctor Leyds are however yet  
to be heard from.

Nobody will begrudge Sir Thomas Lip-  
ton his baronetcy. In fact all the honors  
reported in the despatches today seem to  
be unimpeachable preferences.

As long as the June Wednesdays are  
fine it doesn't matter to much about the  
other 26 days of this month of brides,  
for Wednesday has become bridesday.

The churches of Cambridge (Mass.) have  
been closed to prevent the spread of  
smallpox and even the Salvation Army

# Men's Suits. Youns Men's Suit.

Do you suppose we would be doing the largest Clothing business in the  
Maritime Provinces if we didn't give the greatest sort of satisfaction?—good-  
wearing, good-fitting, good-looking Clothes for less money than other people  
ask. Conservative styles for the solid citizen; dashing styles for young men.

See the \$ 5.00  
Suits at

See the \$ 8.00  
Suits at

See the \$12.00  
Suits at

See the \$15.00  
Suits at

# Stylish Clothing For Boys.

Buy the best you can afford when out-fitting the boy. It pays in the  
better service that good clothes give; it pays in satisfaction to both parents  
and the boy. We don't let our fine stocks run short in sizes. Any boy can be  
fitted in any of the styles of suits that have kept this store pleasantly talked  
about all during the season.

Boys' Sailor Suits, \$ 75 to \$10 00 | Boys' Russian Blouse Suits, \$5 and \$ 3 50  
Boys' Two-Piece Suits, 1 50 to 6 00 | Boys' Three-Piece Suits, \$3 to 10 00

Washable Suits—There isn't a good sort missing—75c. to \$4.00.

# GREATER OAK HALL, SCOVIL BROS. & CO.

King Street,  
Cor. Germain.

omit services. Some infected districts  
have been roped off from traffic.

The city of Waterville (Me.) is 100  
years old and has 10,000 population. She  
expects to add another cipher in the next  
100 years.

The exceptionally cool weather in the  
States has delayed the tourist rush, but it  
is hoped that our people have been taking  
all the more pains to prepare for it.

Ice and fans are being supplied to the  
inmates of the New York city prison by  
some philanthropists—said to make it "a  
cooler," so to speak.

Eight thousand tons of coal in one  
schooner will be the cargo of the new  
seven-master Thomas W. Lawson, to be  
launched at Fore River (Mass.) on July  
10.

The price of raisins in California will, it  
is said, be much lower this fall. It would  
be more encouraging to the raisers of the  
raisins if there were reason for raising the  
prices.

The fact of Kiluaea being in eruption re-  
calls the eruption of Liliuokalani in the  
same country. Or was that the name of  
the queen? It was so long ago—before  
the Americanization of Hawaii!

If there are any able-bodied Canadians  
who are disappointed at the cessation of  
enlistments for the army, there will be  
another army required within a few weeks  
to harvest the great grain crops in our  
Northwest.

A plaintiff in England has won damages  
of \$220 for injuries sustained through be-  
ing thrown from his carriage by his horse  
starting when scared by the sudden  
whistling of a tugboat nearby. Tugboat  
men should begin to blow softly.

That Ontario man who escaped alive  
after being imprisoned 100 hours in a  
well ought to know how to leave well  
enough alone hereafter. It was no doubt  
because he thought he hadn't well enough  
before that he got down there.

In many cities it is the custom of house-  
holders to diligently sprinkle and sweep  
the sidewalk pavements in front of their  
dwellings several times a day. If this  
custom were carried out in St. John it  
might shame the civic authorities into  
better care for the streets.

The very remarkable story of Miss Jane  
Toppam, the Boston nurse who has been  
declared insane after murdering at least  
thirty of her patients, sounds more like  
a romance from the pen of a sensational  
novelist than a page from real life.

It is stated that a British commission  
is investigating the abandoned farms of  
New England with a view to their adapta-

ANOTHER NEW MATCH.  
**The King Edward**  
Cannot be matched. Fit for a king. An  
attractive package of 100 matches printed  
in Royal purple.  
A large box for household use.  
Ask your grocer to send you one.  
**SCHOFIELD BROS.,**  
Selling Agents, St. John, N. B.  
**THE E. B. EDDY COMPANY.**

tion for market gardening. It may seem  
strange for farmer immigrants to prefer  
New England to the west, but it is the  
market at their doors which is the attrac-  
tion.

The enterprising Amerer of Afghanistan  
seems to have a penchant for June brides.  
He has taken five of them in a bunch.  
We do not read that he has much of a  
coronation celebration, but if his crown  
dames Habibullah are not like some  
ladies.

It is said that the coast of the Gulf of  
Mexico is slowly sinking, that in fact the  
coast line from Texas to Alabama has  
been lowered nearly three inches in the  
last 32 years. At this rate they may have  
deep water thereabouts in course of time.

The harbor of New York, which has  
already more ferry boats than any other  
port in the world, is to have a new line  
of 18-knot double-enders, twin-screw boats  
which will cover the route between the  
Battery and Staten Island in fifteen  
minutes.

The King's illness has led the American  
papers to give their readers a lot of in-  
formation about British history which  
Canadian school children all have at their  
fingers' ends. But it will do the Ameri-  
cans no harm to learn, for their education  
in affairs British is as a rule notably  
neglected.

Egyptian electricians are bemoaning the  
supply of reliable poles. As the country  
is not inviting for Russian Poles there  
seems to be an opportunity for Canada  
rushing some good cedar poles to supply  
the demand.

"A land-mark along the imperial road"  
seems to be an excellently expressed key  
to the colonial conference situation. The  
first meeting yesterday perceptibly  
straightened out the platform of pos-  
sibilities.

**International Sunday School Convention.**  
Denver, Colo., June 27.—The sessions to-  
day of the 10th. international Sunday  
school convention began in Trinity M. E.  
church. Robert Secretary Marion Law-  
rence, of Toledo, read his reports.

**Genome Castoria always bears the Signature**  
of Chas. H. Fletcher.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.  
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.  
When she became a Woman, she clung to Castoria.  
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

**NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS**

The undersigned ratepayers of the parish  
of Musquash, school district No. 6, Prince  
of Wales, in the county of St. John, are here-  
by required to pay to the undersigned the  
amount set opposite his name, together with  
the cost of this advertisement, within two  
months from this date, otherwise the real  
estate will be sold or other proceedings taken  
for recovery of same: T. M. Donnelly, \$62.72;  
Samuel Hayward, est., \$21.40; John Donnelly,  
\$3.06; Robert Donnelly, \$3.80; Moss Peat Co.,  
\$2.06; John McGuigan, 2.86; James Kelly,  
\$7.28.  
Prince of Wales, dated June 27th, 1902.  
G. C. McFARLAND, Sec. to Trustees.  
7-2-2m.w.

**WANTED.**

**Logging Contractors**

To log from one million to five or ten  
million feet per annum on Red Indian Lake,  
Newfoundland. Pine and spruce. Contracts  
will be given for one or for several years at  
high prices. Ground suitable for logging  
during summer, autumn and winter.  
Apply to  
**LEWIS MILLER & CO., Ltd.,**  
6-21-21-dw  
Milltown, Newfoundland.

**MONEY TO LOAN.**

**MONEY TO LOAN** on city, town, village  
or country property in amounts to suit at  
low rate of interest. H. H. Fickett, solicitor,  
55 Prince street, St. John. 6-2-2w.