

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.
An eight-page paper and is published every Wednesday and Saturday at \$1.00 a year, in advance, by the Telegraph Publishing Company, of St. John, a company incorporated by act of the legislature of New Brunswick.

ADVERTISING RATES.
Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper: Each insertion \$1.00 per inch.
Advertisements of Wants, For Sales, etc., 50 cents for insertion of six times 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 miscarriage 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 order or registered letter, in which case the remittance will be at our risk.
In remitting by checks or post office orders 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 discount 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. FERRIS.
Subscribers are asked to pay their subscriptions to the agents when they call.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph
ST. JOHN, N. B. AUGUST 28, 1901.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

As a great number of our subscribers are interested in the Census Guessing Competition, for which prizes were offered to the persons coming nearest to the correct enumeration of the population of the Dominion of Canada, as given 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.

PROVINCIAL REPRESENTATION.

A good deal of foolish and ill-considered talk is just now being heard with respect to the effect of the census on the representation of the various provinces at Ottawa. The object which they at Ottawa have in view is to create sectional jealousy by making it appear that an advantage will be gained by Quebec if some of the other provinces have their representation reduced. Such a view will not bear a moment's analysis.

The clause of the British North America Act, which governs the matter, declares that there shall not be a reduction in the representation of any province unless the census shows there has been a loss of one-twentieth in the proportion which the population bore to the aggregate population of the Dominion at the previous census. For example, New Brunswick's proportion was 6.6 in 1891. It is now 6.2; so that the province would seem to have lost a trifle more than the one-twentieth stipulated by the B. N. A. Act. The same thing is true of Ontario, Nova Scotia and P. E. Island; but the gains in the western provinces go far to

ward making up the losses in the east. The chief Tory organ at Toronto breaks out in a frenzy over the census, charges the stuffing of the returns in Quebec, and calls upon the local government to interfere. It says:

"The Ontario government is the constitutional guardian of the interests of this province. It is its duty to protect it fully against the figures which cut down our provincial representation at the capital. The people expect it to present reasons to show that our population has not withered as the census seeks to prove, and to demand that measures be taken to insure protection against the weakening of our influence at Ottawa. The Ontario government must convince the Ottawa ministers that their injustice to Ontario will not be tolerated. It must insist that those ministers rectify the mistake. If need be, an Ontario census should be taken at once. This admittedly will not discover the stuffing in Quebec, although it will expose the skimping in Ontario. It will not do absolute justice; but it will save us from some share of the contemplated loss. Possibly when the wrong in Ontario has been duly emphasized, the further wrong originating in Quebec will be set right. Premier Ross must not permit the attack upon Ontario to pass unchallenged. The province looks to him to see that the wrong is rectified before it is too late."

The purpose of this hysterical appeal is obvious. The Mail and Empire knows perfectly well that the local government has no power whatever to interfere; but the provincial elections are about to come on, and if the Ross government can be made the object of any feeling over the matter a Tory advantage is hoped for. The people of Ontario, however, will scarcely allow themselves to be gulled in that manner. In the same way, our people in this province will be disposed to accept the inexorable operations of the Canadian constitution in the philosophical spirit which was manifested in 1891, and will not allow themselves to be misled by imprudent and useless prejudices by those who have a partisan purpose to serve.

UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION.

The immigration to the United States last year was the largest since 1893. The total number of immigrants was 487,918, against 448,772 and 229,299 in the two preceding years. There has been a great change in the source of the supply of immigrants since 1882. Until the latter year the greater portion was drawn from the northwestern nations of Europe, but emigration from those countries to the United States has declined. Germany last year only sent a little better than four per cent. of the total immigration into the United States. The same pronounced decline is observable in the emigration from England, Scotland, Norway and Sweden to the United States. While the emigration from Ireland does not show the same marked falling off, still there is a very heavy decline.

The position formerly held by Germany in the immigration returns of the United States is now occupied by Italy, while Austria-Hungary and Russia have replaced Great Britain and Scandinavia. Formerly the northwestern nations of Europe sent about seventy per cent. of the immigrants to the United States; today the Italians, Austrians and Russians send about the same percentage that was formerly sent by the northern nations. The general character of the immigration has also undergone a change.

Whereas formerly families chiefly immigrated with the intention of permanent settlement, the immigrant of today comes without family and assumes a position in the floating element of the labor market of the United States.

Excepting in the case of Ireland the male immigrant predominates over the female in point of numbers. The Italians are fast becoming the chief source of unskilled labor in the United States and the immigration of the past compared with that of the present day shows that there is a great deterioration in quality. This must ultimately have an important bearing on the industrial position of the United States.

According to the treasury returns, immigration from Canada to the United States has fallen off until it has reached an almost insignificant figure, while the emigration from the United States to Canada is now assuming quite large proportions. The New York Commercial Advertiser says:

"A conservative estimate places the number of Canadian born in the United States at about 1,000,000, but there has been a sharp decline in the number of immigrants coming into the United States from Canada. The records of the treasury department show that less than 300 Canadian immigrants came to the United States last year. The Canadian records show that at least 12,000 Americans went to Canada, and at the present rate there will be 20,000 this year. The class of people going from the United States to Canada is very desirable. They are nearly all farmers from the South Western States, and all take with them their own teams, agricultural implements and considerable money."

THE PARTISAN VIEW.

It is unfortunate that there should have been a disposition on the part of our Conservative friends to look upon a large census showing as a vindication of popular judgment in removing them from governmental power. We say it is unfortunate because after all their foolish talk about inflated returns, and so on, it turns out that the population of Canada has not increased to the extent we and they had expected. They showed poor taste and poor tactical skill; for the charge of exaggeration is shown to have been unfounded, and they are in the position of having tried to prejudice the census results in the judgment of the world. They carried the purely partisan view too far. Having reference, however, to what may

be said from the partisan standpoint about the census, the Toronto Globe observes:

"Another point to be borne in mind is that the growth of Canada in the latter half of the decade was probably much more rapid than in the former. This is not a claim made merely on behalf of a party. It is generally admitted that the country was going through a period of hard times from 1891 to 1896, while the last four or five years have been years of remarkable prosperity. Opposition journals refused to give any credit to the change of administration for this improvement, and for the purpose of our argument it does not matter to what cause it may be attributed. It is reasonable to suppose, then, that four or five years ago the rate of increase of population, like the rate of increase of trade, was much accelerated, and there is no reason to believe that the country will go back to the old condition. On the contrary, the stream of immigration to our western country, having fairly set in, the next ten years will show a much faster growth than the decade which has just closed."

In other words, the Globe has faith in the new conditions which have developed since 1896, and that faith is undoubtedly well founded.

THE PATRIOTIC MEMORIAL.

"Lost we forget" will be a fitting inscription to cut into the enduring stone of the memorial which the province erects to the memory of the heroes who gave their lives for Queen and Empire in South Africa. That is it if the fund ever grows sufficiently large to provide the ways and means for such a lasting evidence of our appreciation as a people for the devotion of those who went forth at duty's call and who have not lived to hear the plaudits of their enthusiastic countrymen on their triumphant return home as did their more fortunate comrades. "Lost we forget" might be taken as the text of a sermon which would reach the people's hearts and their pockets and burn in on the public brain the necessity of some token, that buried with our boys on the South African veldt has not been laid away into forgetfulness the people's gratitude for the daring of their soldier lads. We do not believe that the people of New Brunswick are forgetful of the past. We no more believe that a single selfish man has dried up the wells of their heartfelt generosity towards the first of Canada's sons to die on foreign soil in the Empire's cause. It is simply that we are all prone to postpone the doing of many things which we all admit should be done promptly.

It should not require repeated reminders from the newspapers that the soldier's memorial is still a contingent desideratum, or that there has not been that generous response to the invitation for public contribution which, might naturally be expected for such an object. His worship the mayor will no doubt be glad to hear from you with a liberal remittance. Don't put it off until tomorrow but attend to it today while this reminder is fresh in your memory. Some things can stand until tomorrow, this one cannot.

PROVOKES FOREIGN ADMIRATION.

The old boast of the Roman citizen might without vainglory be made by every citizen of the British Empire for whatever be the faults of that aggregation of nations even our enemies are forced to admiration of the energy displayed in the protection of the humblest citizen who can fairly claim the shelter of the Union Jack. Whether he be in Abyssinia or China, in Cuba or Algiers, wherever the war drum throbs its warning note of danger to British residents, the whole power of Britain stands firm in the protection of the rights of her sons and daughters. The New York Commercial Advertiser commenting on the demand for American war vessels at the scene of the present South American troubles speaks of "the wonderful energy which the British display in such emergencies." That paper says:

"No matter in what part of the world the month-end of the British Empire happens to be endangered, a British naval force at once turns up like magic. It may be only a little gunboat, or it may be a cruiser, or a battleship, or a fleet, or an imposing fleet, but it is always sufficient for every possible contingency, and best of all, it is always ready when it is needed. In fact, there have been times when our own citizens have had to rely on British protection because American protection was not available. At the time of the capture of the Virginia, for example, had not a British cruiser appeared at Santiago with the utmost promptness, every man on board of that ill-fated ship would have been not down by their Spanish captors, long before any of our ships of war had left our shores. As it was, many American citizens owed their lives to the vigorous action of the British commander, Captain Lambton Lorraine, who, at point-blank range, threatened to stop the city unless the butchery was stopped."

RUSSIAN DUPLICITY.

The information from Pekin is of a very contradictory nature. One day the protocol is signed, and the next day it still remains unsigned. There is no doubt that much of the hesitation on the part of some of the powers, to sign the protocol, is attributed to Russian duplicity. It is probable that the Emperor and Dowager Empress will not return to Pekin until the Manchurian question has been settled with Russia.

When the protocol between the powers and China is completed, Russia will introduce the Manchurian treaty for the consideration of the Chinese court, and will put forth very strong reasons why Manchuria should be under Russian protection. The programme of the Bear is partially outlined in the remarks made the other day by the foreign minister, Count Lamsdorff, when he intimated that as far as Russia was concerned the Chin-

ese affair is at an end, but touching the matter of Manchuria the position was entirely different, as the proper time to make any objection to the action of Russia was years ago when the concession was granted. The count further suggested the query: "Does anyone suppose that a power would build a railway through such a country and leave it unprotected for every wild band of brigands to swoop down on just as they pleased?"

The count neglected, however, to recall the fact that, five years ago, when this railway was commenced, the London Times published the principal features of a secret treaty between Russia and China, by which the former was permitted to extend her Trans-Siberian Railway to Port Arthur. The Russian minister at Pekin and also the Russian minister of foreign affairs denied that any such treaty or concession existed. Now if we revert to the recent statement of Count Lamsdorff, that the proper time to have entered a protest to the action of Russia in Manchuria was when the treaty was signed, we obtain an excellent example of Russian diplomatic duplicity. How in the world could a protest be entered against a treaty which Russia stated positively did not exist?

Five years ago the Russian government stoutly denied the existence of any treaty. Today Lamsdorff says you should have filed your objection five years ago, shortly before the treaty was signed. Such is Russian diplomacy. The Russians at present are having a diplomatic flirtation with both Japan and the United States. To the former they are offering certain ports and land in China, as well as financial assistance in Paris. We hardly think the Japanese will accept the gilded hook. The tactics with the United States are quite different. They propose to make a combination against Germany on the tariff question. It is not likely that Uncle Sam will be caught by this bait, notwithstanding the obvious character of the proposed German tariff. The Bear is playing these two powers in order to obtain their good offices in the favorable settlement of the Chinese question, which is blocked by Great Britain backed by Japan and the United States. We will watch with interest the developments of the next few months.

REDUCTION OF DEATH-RATE.

The census bureau of the United States has issued a most important bulletin upon the vital statistics of that country. The report shows that the average death-rate has been greatly reduced during the decade between 1890-1900, being almost equal on the whole to 25 per cent., while in some of the cities it exceeded 33 per cent. W. A. King, chief of the vital statistics division, says:

The effect of the advances made in medical science and sanitation and in the preventive and restrictive measures enforced by the health authorities is strikingly shown in the comparative rate for the registration cities of the country, taken together. In 1890 the death-rate in 271 registration cities 5,000 or more population was 21 per 1,000; in 1900 the rate was 18.6 per 1,000 in 341 cities of 8,000 population and upward, a reduction of 2.4 per 1,000.

Some of the cities exhibit marked reductions, as:

	1900	1891
Boston	20.1	23.4
Newark	18.8	27.4
New York	20.4	25.3
St. Paul	9.7	14.0

The city having the lowest death-rate is St. Joseph, Mo., with 9.1 per 1,000, and the highest, Shreveport, La., with 45.5.

The principal causes of death with the rate per 100,000 were: Pneumonia, 101.4; consumption, 190.5; and heart disease, 134.0. It is probable that the percentage death-rate for consumption has been underestimated, as meningitis is classified by itself. It is interesting to note that the death-rate from consumption has decreased in the United States 54.9 per 100,000 in the decade. The average age at death in 1890 was 31.1 years, in 1900 it was 35.2. These statistics must be welcome news to our neighbors. The reduction in the death-rate is rightly attributed to the advancement of medical science and hygiene, and to the enforcement of the sanitary laws. There is no good reason that the rate per 100,000 of a civilized power, with good sanitary laws, should exceed 10 per 1,000, but this cannot be accomplished in one or even two decades. If the United States could reduce the death-rate to 12 per 1,000, it would mean an annual saving of nearly 600,000 lives. The increased longevity of the people of the United States has two commercial sides to it. The value of the four years of man is a creator of wealth, and the reduction of the rate of life insurance. Under the present circumstances it would appear as if the life insurance companies should revise their tables and reduce the rate corresponding to the increased longevity. The actuaries, however, of life insurance companies move slowly and it is questionable if any reduction will be made. In the meantime the mutual associations will utilize the new vital statistics for the purpose of pushing their business and re-assuring their present policy holders.

Letter writing is a dangerous pastime for publicists. General Hutton and Colonel Sam Hughes are terrible examples of the fact, and now R. L. Richardson has picked the bubble reputation by his ludicrous appeal to Premier Laurier to save him from the effects of his own mistakes or worse. There is, however, no comfort in the thought that a man like Richardson will always hang himself if he is given sufficient rope.

Suit Cases, Bags and Trunks.

Travellers' requisites—Trunks, Bags and Suit Cases are in most demand at this time. The buying can be done to best advantage here.



Trunks—Barrel Top, Fancy Metal Covering, Iron bottom and iron bindings, good strong lock, w. tray, 28 in., \$2.25; 30 in., \$2.65, 3.40; 32 in., \$3.00, 3.75; 34 in., \$3.40, 5.25; 36 in., \$4.50.

Leather Covered Barrel top, with tray, iron bottom and iron binding, 34 in., \$6.75, 8.25.

Metal Covered Trunks, with good strong locks, well bound, flat tops, 28 in., \$1.75; 30 in., \$2.00; 32 in., \$2.25; 34 in., \$2.50; 36 in., \$2.65.

Canvas Covered Flat Top Trunks, with tray, iron bottom, cast corners and brass lock, 30 in., \$4.00; 32 in., \$4.50; 34 in., \$4.75.

Canvas Covered Flat Top Trunks, with tray, iron bottom, brass trimmings, and heavy brass corners and lock, 34 in., \$6.75, 7.90; 36 in., \$9.75.

Steamer Trunks, containing tray, having iron bottom, cast corners and brass lock, 34 in., \$4.90; 36 in., \$5.25.

Heavy Sole Leather Trunks in all sizes, heavy brass locks, well strapped and double-sole leather corners, \$19.00 to \$27.00.

Suit Cases—Our special line at \$6.00 is unexcelled, well made, sewn and riveted, having steel frame, fancy brass fastenings and locks, 24 inches in length. Other values at \$7.50, 8.50, 13.00, 13.50.

Bags—Club Bags in canvas and leather linings, neatly made in all sizes from 14 to 18 in., \$1.65, 1.90, 2.25 to 7.00.

Gladstone Bags—\$3.90, 5.00, 7.00 to 17.00.

All Suit Cases, Club Bags and Gladstone Bags made in Tan, Russett Brown and Olive Shades.

GREATER OAK HALL,

King Street, Cor. Germain.

SCOVIL BROS. & CO.,

St. John, N. B.

Wool taken in Exchange for Goods.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

If France gets hot under the collar the Sultan will advise that nation to take a Turkish bath.

There is more philosophy to be extracted from an average census than from anything discovered outside of a ripe watermelon.

Hamilton Post: "The Toronto police are going to take a special census. As all the inhabitants of Toronto are known to the police it is likely to be accurate."

If Shamrock II fails to lift the America cup our only hope lies in a St. John river woodboat sailed under the condition that the competitors can only sail before the wind.

Sir Charles Tupper says he is disappointed at the census figures. Not the first disappointment. That feeling was evident after he heard the returns of the last general election.

Wm. F. McLean, M. P., has another fact. It is the reformation of the banking system of Canada. He will presently propose to nationalize all the banks, and purchase them for \$1.

The Tories should now blame Tarte for the decrease in crime in Quebec. He is held responsible for everything that occurs in Canada, excepting the wheat crop and the good times.

The Montreal Herald figures out that if the 800 invitations in Montreal are to be accepted as a standard only 101 St. John people will be permitted to bow to the Duke of York. Well that settles the question; 299 of our "400" will have to be slighted.

Perhaps it is just as well the mayor is to be adorned in a purple robe trimmed with imitation ermine when the Ducal party reaches St. John. The kodak fiends will make His Worship the centre of the fire zone and the heir apparent may escape unscathed.

The Mail and Empire publishes a picture labelled "The Sultan as he appears today." It's a good thing for the artist that the paper isn't published within the Sultan's "sphere of influence" or his troubles would be closed by the peaceful waters of the Bosphorus.

Amid the wailing and the sighing over the fact that the census does not show bigger gains in population, it is well to remember that over 8,000 increase in New Brunswick in the past ten years is something to be thankful for, when you remember that this province gained only 49 in population during the previous decade.

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 JACO, Assistant Secretary.

The rumor that Manager Schwab intended to resign his job and the million dollars a year that goes with it gave us hopes of a millennium near at hand. But he hasn't resigned. Designation at \$1,000,000 a year is more than you can expect of an ordinary mortal man.

France is tired of waiting on the Sultan and threatens to break off diplomatic relations if her demands are not granted. France always was unreasonable. How does it expect the Sultan to pay for food out of an empty treasury. He is always willing to give his L. O. U.

The Ottawa Citizen makes a great hubbub that it beats its local contemporaries with the news of the Islander disaster. The Telegraph has exclusive telegraph news every morning and does not think it necessary to refer to a fact that is patent to every newspaper reader in New Brunswick.

PURELY PERSONAL.
Newcastle, June 9—Mr. Thomas Hays is again a well man and says: "As one who for ten years suffered from Asthma, I recommend Catarrhose as a positive, sure cure; three bottles cured me perfectly." Catarrhose has never yet failed. Even cases of 20 years' standing that baffled the skill of specialists, have been cured by Catarrhose in two to five weeks. Instant relief and ultimate cure guaranteed. If Catarrhose is used, Give it a trial. Price \$1.00; small size, 50c. Druggists or Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

Clarence A. Wing, of Palmer, Mass., has an ancient copper cent piece, which is over 100 years old, and which bears the following: "Long live our president, G. W." This being intended for George Washington. The coin was found in the garden near Mr. Wing's home, and he says it is extremely valuable.

TOOTHACHE CURED IN ONE MINUTE.
Not only toothache, but any nerve pain is cured instantly by Polson's Nerviline. Thousands have testified that its powerful, penetrating, pain-subduing properties make it an absolute cure for neuralgia, rheumatism, toothache, cramps, colic and all other pains and aches that beset mankind. The world is challenged to equal Nerviline as a household liniment. Large bottles 25 cents.

Wood's Phosphorine.
The Great English Remedy. Sold and recommended by all druggists in Canada. Only reliable medicine discovered. No other packages guaranteed to cure all forms of Sexual Weakness, all effects of abuse or excess, Mental Worry, Excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants. Mailed on receipt of price, one package \$1.00, 2 for \$1.50, 3 for \$2.00. Write for it to-day. Key to health. Consultation in person or by letter, 9 to 5; Sundays, 10 to 1. Export Treatment.

Fredericton Business College.
FREDERICTON, N. B.
The only school in the province in affiliation with the Business Educators' Association of Canada. Write for Catalogue. Address, W. J. OSBORNE, Principal, 40-42 York Street.

Army Remounts for English War Office.

A purchasing commission will visit New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia after the middle of August and Nova Scotia for the purpose of purchasing remounts. Height from 14.2 to 15.2 h. Age from 4 to 8 years. All horses shown will have to be ridden.
Dates will be fixed hereafter.
H. F. DENT, Lieut.-Col., Remount Officer, Canada.