

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 31, 1901.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH. An eight-page paper 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 Wares, For Sale, etc., 50 cents for insertion of six lines or less.

NOTICES OF MARRIAGES AND DEATHS. 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.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. 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.

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BULES 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 receive and collect for the Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz.: W. A. FERLIS, W. M. SOMERVILLE, W. A. FERLIS.

Subscribers are asked to pay their subscriptions to the agents when they call.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph. ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 31, 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 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 BRITISH BUTTER MARKET. It was generally believed that the home production of butter in Great Britain would be materially lessened owing to the excessive heat which prevailed during the summer. This was true to a considerable extent, but the British importation of butter from foreign countries has kept the market well supplied.

Denmark has had a good make and has forwarded large quantities of butter to Britain.

For some time unusually large quantities of butter have been imported by Britain from Russia and Siberia and this has had a tendency to depress the market, especially in the lower grades. The Russian butter is not of first-class quality and the enormous stocks of it held in Britain have had a more or less depressing influence on the whole trade.

Canada has sent fully 40,000 more packages of butter to Britain during the months May August than the corresponding period of last year. The Danish and Canadian butters are preferred because they suit the British consumer better than any other. As long as the Canadian makes a first-class quality of butter he will always find a ready market for his surplus in Great Britain.

QUEBEC CENSUS.

The census of Canada shows that the movement of population is toward cities. This is seen in nearly every civilized country. The increase in England, Scotland and Ireland was mainly in the cities. The entire increase in Germany has been in the cities. The French cities have increased while the country districts have declined. In the United States the increase was much greater in the cities than in the rural districts. The same applies to Canada. In the eastern portion our increase is largely due to cities and towns.

A great deal has been heard from the Tory press of the inflated Quebec census, and insinuations have been made that Hon. Mr. Tarte had stuffed the returns for that province. The figures supplied by the commissioner certainly do not show any such condition of affairs. The increase in the population of Quebec is easily explained. The city of Montreal and suburbs shows 60 per cent of the total increase.

Counties like Champlain, Beauharnois and Sherbrooke have increased on account of the erection of large electrical, pulp and cotton industries at such places as Grandmeur, Shawinigan, Valleyfield and Sherbrooke. Other counties such as Heauce, Bonaventure, Temiscouata, Lake St. John, have been benefited through the energetic agency of the colonization schemes which are prevalent in Quebec for the repatriation of French-Canadians.

Some counties have had heavy decreases such as: Bagot, 5.43; St. John and Iberville, 4.47; Nicolet, 2.145; Rouville, 3.364; Richelieu, 2.778, and so on with some 12 or 15 more electoral divisions.

There is no person who believes the story of the inflated census returns for Quebec, excepting the dyed in the wool Tory who has been guilty of so many shady transactions, when in power himself, that he considers it impossible for any human being to do what is right and honest. The census returns certainly show that in increasing in population it has followed the rule prevalent throughout the civilized world.

AN UNOBSERVED INCIDENT.

The recent English papers contain fuller information regarding the British expedition from Aden into the country of the Haushabis, a South Arabian tribe. Lord Hardwicke showed that a year ago last March one Sheikh Mahomed Nazir Mukhbil, a subject of the Sultan of Turkey, established himself on land belonging to the Haushabis, a tribe living under British protection. His followers consisted chiefly of Turkish soldiers. On communication with the Porte the Sheikh was disowned and his troops were withdrawn. He, however, returned again and fortified himself in defiance of both the Turkish and British governments. The Haushabis complained to the Resident at Aden in June last, and an expedition of Haushabis was sent out to drive him from the territory. It was found, however, that he was too strongly entrenched to be expelled without artillery, and a force of British troops under the command of Major Howe was sent out against him. The Sheikh offered a strong resistance but was finally compelled to withdraw, a number of his Turkish soldiers having been in the meantime taken prisoners. This incident which has passed almost unnoticed by the general public shows the great forbearance of the British government, and that it is almost impossible to conduct diplomatic matters regarding Turkey in a smooth and gentle manner owing, apparently, to the powerless position of the Sultan over his representatives in distant parts of his empire. It would almost appear as if his representative at Yemen had encouraged this seditious act of the Sheikh. The Sultan has long been known to have an ambition to extend his territorial possessions in Southern Arabia and it is just possible that he was not quite innocent of knowledge of what was transpiring in that country. Turkish rule, however, in Arabia is quite as unpopular as it is in Armenia.

THE BRITISH POSTAL SERVICE.

The report of the Postmaster General of Great Britain contains some interesting facts and figures. The growth of postal business in the home land has been steady and every decrease in the cost of postage has been met by an increase in the volume of mail matter. The total number of postal packets delivered in the United Kingdom for the year 1900 was 3,723,817,000, while the total post office revenue was £15,995,470, and the expenditure £10,694,993, showing a handsome profit from the enormous business. The postal authorities in Great Britain have been experimenting with the motor car for city mail deliveries similar to those in vogue in the American cities. The experiments in Great Britain have, however, not been altogether successful.

In Great Britain as in this country postal savings banks are operated in connection with the general mail business of the nation, but apparently more advantage is taken of them by the people there than here. Last year the public deposited in the British postal savings banks no less than £49,516,438, and the total amount due to depositors at the end of the year was £133,349,645. The Telegraph Department, which in the United Kingdom is under national control and is run in connection with the postal system, showed a deficit in 1900 of £62,104. This deficit was, however, easily covered by the enormous surplus of the post office service, to which reference has already been made. One cannot fail to be impressed from

CRIME IN CANADA.

The statistical department at Ottawa has prepared the criminal statistics for 1900. The following table shows the convictions for indictable offences by provinces and the ratio per 10,000 of the population:

Table with 3 columns: Province, No. of convictions, 1900, No. of convictions, 1899, Ratio per 10,000. Rows include P. E. I., N. B., N. S., Ontario, Quebec, P. C., and Canada.

It will be observed that there has been a slight increase in the percentage of convictions in this province.

The province of British Columbia shows the greatest increase which has been about 23 per cent, doubtless due to the mining population. Quebec is the only province which exhibits a decrease. The origin of the criminals is given as follows: Canada, 68 per cent; England, 7 per cent; foreign countries, 16 per cent; United States, 4 per cent; Ireland, 3 per cent; Scotland, a little over 1 per cent.

This shows a decrease in the contributions to our crime by Canada, England, Ireland and Scotland, and a very considerable increase from foreign countries.

The religious denominations supply the following percentages: Roman Catholic, 38.8; Anglican, 15; Methodist, 9; Presbyterian, 7; Baptist, 3; all others and not given, 23. From the statistics the tendency appears to be towards a habitual criminal class whose number will be small and a more frequent repetition of crime.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE POLES.

Sometimes ago we dealt with the political and geographical position of the Poles in Germany. The majority of the Poles are members of the Roman Catholic Church and they profess to have a grudge against the dignitaries of the Church in Germany. Recently a congress of the Polish Catholics was held in Berlin. One of the objects of this congress was to devise ways and means of forcing the Catholic clergy to hear confessions and conduct preparatory communion classes in the Polish language. One of the chief Catholic organs of Germany characterizes this proposal as the "most heinous humbug" because the Poles, who live in the districts represented at the congress, are quite familiar with German. A clerical speaker at the congress "in a moment of weakness" gave the whole thing away, when he admitted that the children of the Poles not only spoke German, but that for the most part they were unable to speak Polish. The argument of this Polish clerical was that the Poles should always speak their own language in the family circle and teach the children the old-fashioned Polish, so that they would understand the language, and thus be in a position to demand, as a right from the priests, that the children should be instructed in their own language. The congress decided to send a deputation to the Prince-Bishop demanding the use of the Polish language in church services, and also to obtain the same concessions for the Poles who have settled in West Germany. It is probable that the Church will not concede to these demands and that all the efforts of the Poles will be futile.

FRANCO-TURKISH TROUBLES.

The recent threatened suspension of diplomatic relations between France and Turkey was caused by the question of the purchase of certain quays at Constantinople. The purchase arose probably in the first instance from inability of the Sultan to assert his sovereignty over the wharf and dock property conceded to French capitalists some years ago. He then proposed to buy back the company's rights and when the deal was consummated refused to pay for the property. The actual issues involved between M. Constans and the Porte are not very clearly stated in the despatches. It may have been that the French capitalists wished to establish a concession, similar to those frequently granted in China, which would give it an international standing, and which would make the French legation a barrier to Turkish supervision. This did not suit the Porte and it made the purchase. The Porte probably had not the cash to pay for the property, and hoped by dilly-dallying over the payment to retain possession of it. The Sultan's foreign minister notified M. Constans that the Porte has abandoned the idea of purchasing the quays, because it was considered a bad speculation for Turkey, and on account of the difficulty of raising the money to cover the purchase. M. Constans demanded that the Ottoman government issue a decree granting the Quays Company full and free title to the quays for two years, the period which the company had been deprived of its rights. The general opinion is that M. Constans has only won a paper victory. It is said that his real object was to compel Turkey to purchase the quays, which are said to be unremunerative. This the Sultan has refused to do and the French capitalists have obtained their concessions.

THE GROWING TIME.

The chief Tory organ at Toronto takes the ground that either the growing time, so much talked about, is a falsehood, or the census figures are untrue. To argue in that way is, however, absurd. Whatever may be said about the census, the progress and prosperity of the country since 1890 is not doubted by any sane man in the land. To doubt such a fact would be to doubt the clearest possible evidences that can be presented to the country. Who, for example, questions the growth of our Dominion trade? Who disputes the statements presented by our banks and railway corporations, showing the most remarkable and unprecedented expansion of business throughout Canada? These things are real. If they have not

CANCER.

The reference by the king at the recent tuberculosis congress "to one other terrible disease—cancer," and the death of Empress Frederick has attracted attention to this disease. It is probable that cancer causes more suffering and agonizing pain

than the great white plague, but happily it is not nearly so prevalent. It has been recently announced that deaths from cancer were increasing in number every year. There is apparently no authentic evidence in support of this statement. In the majority of cases persons suffering from this disease reach middle age and many even old age. The cause of the disease is unknown. Many theories have been advanced, but none are generally acceptable. Formerly it was believed, in consumption, to be due to some inherited fault of constitution—a valueless hypothesis. The general opinion today is that the cause of the disease is a micro-organism. The organism is not of a vegetable nature, like bacteria, but will probably, when discovered, be found to be a member of the animal kingdom—of the nature of protozoa. Many prominent bacteriologists have investigated the disease and failed to discover the germ which causes it.

MR. RICHARDSON'S CASE.

The attempt of the Conservatives to make capital out of the case of Mr. Richardson is hardly likely to be attended with much success. It is too transparent. Moreover, they have the moral sentiment of the people against them. There will always be a measure of sympathy for the man who has lost; but in this instance that very natural feeling will be much modified, if not wholly neutralized, by the circumstances of the case. No matter what else may be said, it remains true in the last analysis that Mr. Richardson lost his seat because of corrupt practices. He was not unseated by Mr. Sifton or Sir Wilfrid Laurier; he was unseated by a court of competent jurisdiction, after a full and fair trial.

Mr. Richardson has followed up his discipline at the hands of the court by writing a very silly letter to the premier. In doing this he was clearly trying to do two things—to win sympathy for himself, and to help his Tory allies. He is not likely to accomplish much in either direction. In the first place, he shows there had been a falling out between himself and his leaders, and his letter reveals the cause. He is a crank—a man who wants his own way, no matter how much the judgment of others may be to the contrary. That much Mr. Richardson makes clear in his letter, and if all the circumstances from the other side were told they would show that he had been most unreasonable in his demands upon his party. As everyone knows, there cannot be such a thing as a strong and effective party if every individual member is to have his way.

In trying to help his new Tory friends, Mr. Richardson fails to make it clear that he parted from his leaders because of any particular principle to which he was anchored. The newspaper situation in Winnipeg probably had more to do with the matter than anything else. It is true, he asserts, that the men in power at Ottawa have broken the pledges given at the Liberal party. The same charge was made by opponents of the government in the last campaign. It was probably the chief issue in that contest. It was, however, fairly debated before the people and the verdict went against the accusers. Mr. Richardson has not made out a better case than did Sir Charles Tupper last autumn.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Notwithstanding all the blowing about the American yachts still there have been a few drifting matches.

Latest despatches report the Boers as absolutely discouraged. We should have been somewhat discouraged to learn that they were anything else.

The Canadian manufacturers of brushes and brooms have decided to amalgamate. They expect to make a clean sweep of the trade and rub it into the consumers.

The Yankee consumers of Canadian potatoes will have cause to remember the Dingley tariff. A stiff price will be paid for potato starch.

The Halifax city council have decided not to purchase a robe and chain for the mayor. In the "foggy city" uniforms are restricted to the military and naval gents.

In Paris the other day a young actress dropped dead from stage fright. In this city it is the audience which generally suffers.

The brick-makers of the United States propose to form a combine. It should not be a difficult task seeing they have the building material.

A man in Rochester, N. Y., committed suicide because he did not like his house-work. There are many women who do not care for housework but they do not adopt such radical measures to obtain relief from the drudgery.

The London Chronicle believes that Lord Strathcona will be appointed successor of the late Lord Herschell as head of the delegation representing British interests in the joint high commission. The appointment would be satisfactory to all Canadians.

The Mormon missionary, who was endeavoring to convert Hungarians to the faith of Joe Smith, has been expelled. We presume the wives of the officials are responsible for the expulsion. They probably did not desire to see the small government salary slip in twain.

France has delivered its ultimatum to Turkey, but the world knows that national ultimatums are much like the much abused "positively last appearances" of celebrated actors. And apparently the Sultan shares that knowledge. He has made a few more promises in reply.

It is hard to say who is chiefly to blame for the fiasco of hurrying thousands of men to the west to save the Manitoba wheat crop and then allowing them to remain idle or return home in disgust. The men blame the C. P. R., the railway; the government blames the greedy farmers who refused to hire men when they were aware that the labor market was overstocked. Apparently all hands, excepting the poor individuals who went west, are seriously to blame.

Prince Chun, who is en route to Berlin to apologize for the assassination of Baron von Ketteler, has been suddenly taken ill at Basel, in Switzerland. It is understood that he has received a telegram from Pekin that the protocol has not been signed, and the illness is a mere pretext. Serious illness seems to be the

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Intercolonial Railway. On and after Monday, June 18, 1901, trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows: TRAINS LEAVE ST. JOHN. Suburban Express for Hampton, 8.30. Express for Halifax and Camp-Bellion, 7.00. Suburban Express for Rothesay, 11.00. Express for Point du Chevre, Halifax and Pictou, 11.50. Express for Sussex, 12.00. Suburban Express for Hampton, 17.45. Express for Quebec and Montreal, 19.25. Express for Halifax and Sydney, 22.45. Accommodation for Moncton and Point du Chevre, 13.00. TRAINS ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN. Express from Halifax and Sydney, 8.00. Suburban Express from Hampton, 7.15. Express from Sussex, 8.25. Express from Montreal and Quebec, 11.50. Suburban Express from Rothesay, 12.30. Express from Halifax and Pictou, 17.00. Express from Halifax, 19.25. Suburban Express from Hampton, 21.00. Accommodation from Point du Chevre and Moncton, 14.15. All trains run by Eastern Standard Time. Twenty-four hour notation. D. POTTINGER, General Manager. GEO. CARVILL, C. T. A. City Ticket Office: 7 King Street, St. John, N. B. Army Remounts for English War Office. A purchasing commission will visit New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia after the middle of August next, for the purpose of purchasing remounts. Height from 14.1 to 15.1.5. Ages from 4 to 8. Hides will be fixed hereafter. H. F. DENT, Lieut.-Col., Remount Officer, Canada.

Humors. They take possession of the body, and are Lords of Misrule. They are attended by pimples, boils, the itching tetter, salt rheum, and other cutaneous eruptions; by feelings of weakness, languor, general debility and what not. They cause more suffering than anything else. Health, Strength, Peace and Pleasure require their expulsion, such eruptions are positively effected, according to thousands of grateful testimonials, by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Hood's Sarsaparilla. Which radically and permanently drives them out and builds up the whole system.