

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH
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In remitting by check or post office order our patrons will please make them payable to the order of 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.

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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, N. B.:
WM. SOMERVILLE,
W. W. PERRELL,
Subscribers are asked to pay their subscriptions to the agents when they call.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph
ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 27, 1902.

THE SUN AND THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL

Our morning contemporary in its issue of Tuesday devotes its leading column to an attack upon the Attorney-General because he is not conducting the criminal case now being tried at the St. John Circuit Court.

Those who have watched the course of Mr. Pugsley throughout his long professional career, and his conduct in the many criminal cases which he has conducted, do not need to be assured that he would not neglect any public duty which he felt it incumbent upon him to assume.

The Sun seems to take it for granted that attention to criminal business is all the work which the Attorney-General has to perform, but our contemporary must be aware that there are a thousand and one other important duties which that official has to discharge. He is obliged to attend in respect to criminal business throughout the province; he advises and directs with regard to the trial of all important cases; he is constantly called upon to advise coroners and magistrates in the discharge of their duties, and we are reliably informed that there is scarcely a day passes that he is not called upon to consider and advise on various public matters. He is the legal adviser of the different departments of the government, and the proper performance of his duties in this respect necessarily takes up a good deal of time.

At the present time his attention is necessarily taken up with the preparation of the case to be presented on behalf of the province in respect to the claim of about two million dollars, which is to be preferred against the Dominion government for its share of the Halifax fund, and generally in respect to the question of the fisheries, which is soon to be considered at the conference to take place in Quebec.

necessarily so much occupied with public business, would be unable alone to give that attention to a criminal case which ought to be given to it. This fact has been recognized by those who have heretofore filled the position of Attorney-General. When the late Governor Fraser was Attorney-General he did not personally attend to the criminal business, but employed counsel throughout the province for the purpose, and we recall to mind the fact that Mr. Pugsley was then employed on behalf of the government to prosecute many important cases. Many of our readers will remember that the McCarthy murder trial—one of the most important criminal cases ever tried in the province—was not attended to by the Attorney-General of the day, but the interests of the crown were looked after by the present Chief Justice, who was then Clerk of the Crown, and the present Judge Hanington. It is true that Mr. Blair, when he was Attorney-General, with the enormous capacity for work which he had, tried more criminal cases than his predecessors, and his example was followed by Mr. White, but these were exceptional cases. It can be said without fear of contradiction that since Mr. Pugsley has been Attorney-General, all the criminal business of the province has been looked after with a degree of care and attention which has given eminent satisfaction.

Not content with making the attack referred to upon the Attorney-General in connection with the criminal case now being tried before His Honor Judge Landry, the Sun makes a statement that he last year received nine thousand dollars from the province for his public services.

As one reads from day to day the unfounded charges and the false statements which appear in the columns of our contemporary it is impossible to avoid being amazed at the utter disregard of truth which they display. The Sun knows as well as we do that at the last session of the legislature this statement was made by the opposition and shown to be absolutely false. In order to come anything near the amount mentioned by the Sun it was necessary to include fees on collection of succession duties which were paid to others than Mr. Pugsley, counsel fees paid to other counsel than himself, and also his traveling expenses and fees for his services during the four years that he was prosecuting the claim of the province in respect to the Eastern Extension, in which he was retained before he became a member of the government or even a member of the legislature. Surely it would scarcely be possible for the most bigoted party journal to depart further from the path of truth and fair play than the Sun does in its conduct toward the Attorney-General.

MAINLY ABOUT OURSELVES.

The Telegraph has been content to let its enterprise as a newspaper speak through the newsiness of its columns and its devotion to the public interests manifest itself in such necessary reforms as the purification of the General Public Hospital and the inauguration of a Maritime Province time standard. That the public is quick to appreciate a good thing in newspaperdom, as it is in any other direction, has been clearly exemplified in the steady increase of circulation and influence which has been this paper's happy experience in the past two years. In that time The Telegraph has pushed to the forefront of Maritime Province journalism, so that it is generally conceded today to be the leading newspaper of Eastern Canada. We recognize that the favor of the public is but an impetus for greater effort in the public service, and to that end The Telegraph is seeking to gather to it the best newspaper talent.

We are pleased to announce that The Telegraph has secured Mr. Ernest W. McCready as its editor and chief editorial writer and to the many Telegraph readers acquainted with Mr. McCready's brilliant work on such papers as the Boston Post and New York Herald this is a sufficient indication that their favorite paper will be even better in the future than it has been. In hiding Mr. McCready welcome we do not forget to wish Godspeed to his predecessor, Mr. J. W. Stearns, who for this past year has moulded the destinies of The Telegraph along the lines of success as success is known in its highest and best sense in newspaperdom.

THE VERDICT.

Despite a somewhat indefinite but quite general opinion in this city to the contrary, the jury in the Doherty murder case were able Wednesday to agree upon a verdict, finding the youth Higgins guilty of the crime. In its finding the jury must have been materially assisted by the charge of His Honor Mr. Justice Landry who, in his summing up, presented in a remarkably clear and concise manner the questions at issue, and his clear cut charge to the jury will stand out as a model of judicial utterance in a case of the most serious import. The counsel in the case have worked indefatigably in the interest of crown and prisoner respectively, and while the prisoner's counsel has at times betrayed harshness of criticism towards adverse witnesses, the police and the press, allowance must be made for his deep interest in his client's welfare in so important a case. And certainly Mr. Mullin has spared no effort in his duty to the unfortunate youth on trial.

The people's interests were protected by the Hon. H. A. McKeown in a way which left nothing to be desired. Not standing as the instrument of vengeance, but rather

as the representative of justice and the public weal, Mr. McKeown preserved a moderate bearing throughout the case, and his address to the jury will remain as a brilliant sample of forensic eloquence. For the unfortunate youth found guilty of the dreadful crime of blood, nothing but sorrow can be felt, for while the public safety demanded the prosecution of this case to its legitimate conclusion there has been no hysterical cry for vengeance on the wrongdoer, but rather a keen sympathy for the misguided youth whose habits have led him into such a terrible predicament. His youth has naturally appealed to the hearts of the mothers and fathers of St. John and of New Brunswick, and the finding of the jury under such circumstances is the best possible indication that not even the keenest sympathy can deter a jury in this country from doing its sworn duty to the people, for whom these twelve men are chosen to act in criminal matters.

There seems to be some doubt in the public mind as to the penalty which the verdict of murder entails. Without attempting to pass sentence in a case in which certain legal exceptions taken by the prisoner's counsel have still to be argued and passed upon, The Telegraph for the information of its readers quotes Crankshaw's Criminal Code of Canada, section 231:—
"Everyone who commits murder is guilty of an indictable offence and shall, on conviction thereof, be sentenced to death."
The recommendation for mercy which the jury in its merciful disposition of the case has added to its finding will, in the event of the verdict standing against the legal exceptions, be referred by the presiding judge to the Minister of Justice for his consideration, and it is of course within his province to say whether the penalty of death shall be carried out. There is certainly a strong feeling in this community that mercy should temper justice now that justice has been vindicated.

THE ATTITUDE OF MR. MOIT, M. P.

We notice in one of our contemporaries an explanation of the cause which has led to friction between Mr. Moit and the government.

It appears that about a year or so ago the Surveyor-General had reason to believe that in the county of Restigouche the return made by one of the scalars was considerably short of the lumber which had actually been cut, and in order to protect the public interest he sent Mr. McIntosh, a scaler from another section of the province, to make a thorough investigation, with the result that it was discovered that the return of the scaler referred to was about five millions short of what it ought to have been.

The Surveyor-General thereupon compelled the operator who had been thus favored to make a further payment to the province of five thousand dollars and dismissed the scaler who had been so unfaithful to his trust.

Mr. Moit made strenuous efforts to have this man reinstated, but the Surveyor-General refused to do so. This, it is stated, was the commencement of Mr. Moit's dissatisfaction with the government. Certain it is that he never found fault with the Surveyor-General not counting the Muskoka Lumber Company to make a larger cut upon their lands than they were doing, and it was not until after the dismissal of the scaler above referred to, and when the Muskoka Lumber Company were about making a transfer to Mr. Slijves and his associates, who intended to operate upon a large scale, that Mr. Moit suggested that the conduct of the department in regard to these lands was in any way against the public interest.

It is now very inconsistent upon Mr. Moit's part to base his political action upon the fact that the Muskoka Lumber Company, while they held the lands, had not operated to the extent that they might have been required to do, and then to object to a transfer being made to gentlemen whose object is to operate upon a most extensive scale.

across the harbor from the steamer side, instead of embarking the Sand Point warehouses. It does not quite appear in all these discussions where St. John comes in. This is not a philanthropic plan we presume in which the city is everlastingly play the role of donor, but rather a matter of business. If it be a matter of business it has not yet been made clear to us why the laboring art should be so solicitously tendered to the city.

We admit that St. John has been more enterprising than other ports, and has freely spent upwards of a million dollars in providing facilities on the west side of the harbor for the handling of freight shipments during the period of the war when the ports of Montreal and Quebec are closed to navigation. The citizens have with an uncommon generosity presented these wharves and warehouses to the C. P. R. on the understanding that the railway corporation would use them for the purpose for which they were constructed, and that if the trade increased to such an extent as to legitimately require more facilities of the kind, that the C. P. R. would construct these. The bargain seemed simple enough at the time it was made. It seems equally simple today.

If the increased winter trade warrants the providing of more wharf and warehouse facilities, it would seem that the only duty existing is for the railway corporation to provide these according to its agreement. If the C. P. R. can get the government to provide the funds for the purpose the citizens have no complaint to make. Why then should there be any scheme such as the lighterage proposition? This will not relieve the railway of its duty to provide the necessary facilities for carrying on the winter freight service at this port. We are not prepared to discuss the merits of the lighterage proposition as it seems to be admitted that it is only a poor substitute for wharves and warehouses on the west side, and the city is surely not prepared to accept the substitute in lieu of the facilities called for under its agreement with the C. P. R.

If it be said that some makeshift must be arranged for this winter on account of the impossibility of providing wharves, etc., in time for this season's business, then we submit that it is a matter with which the city is not called upon to deal. If the city must assume new burdens because of its past generosity, then it is logical to assume that each year display of generosity will entail new burdens for the future.

As His Worship Mayor White expressed the idea recently, there must ever be a time for a city to call a halt on its expenditures and for St. John that time has arrived. The paring with its valuable assets such as the Market slip or any other portion of its east side wharfage is equivalent to an expenditure of funds. And there seems no clear cut reason given for such a course. In a word if the lighterage proposal is a substitute St. John would do well to reject it; if it be merely a temporary makeshift then St. John would seem to have no responsibility in connection with it.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

The address of Professor James Dewar, president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at the annual meeting held in Belfast a few days ago, has created a sensation in Britain. Professor Dewar has given in his plain, blunt, Scottish fashion, a warning to the British people that a continuation of their insular prejudices means the destruction of their industries. He pointed out that during the past quarter of a century Germany has profited very largely by the application of discoveries made by British scientists in the field of chemistry. Professor Dewar illustrated this by reference to the aniline dye industry, which was developed in Britain but is now, almost entirely, in the hands of the Germans. There appears to be a degeneration or indifference among the industrial classes of Britain. It is not so long ago that the British manufacturer was ready to avail himself of all the discoveries of modern science, but today the professor thinks he is contented to plod along in the same beaten track which he has followed for the past twenty-five years, quite unwilling to utilize scientific methods placed at his disposal. Insular prejudices and conceit, says Professor Dewar, will not permit him to acknowledge that he is falling behind his continental opponent in industrial development. The British manufacturer has been living on his past record and not endeavoring to keep pace with the march of progress, and Professor Dewar has felt it necessary to send out a stern warning to the industrial classes, intimating to them that if they desire to maintain their trade and industrial supremacy it is absolutely necessary that more attention should be given to scientific methods, technical education and utilization of the information supplied by the discoveries of science. There was a time in the history of the British industries when this was done, but in recent years there has been a tendency to rest upon their oars and drift with the stream—which has been downward.

A NEW MARKET.

The Dominion government is sending out to the manufacturers valuable hints regarding the development of Canadian trade with South Africa. Mr. Jardine, the Canadian trade agent in South Africa, has found a very friendly feeling existing among the merchants of Cape Colony and Natal towards the people of this country. The steamers subsidized for the China-

dian-South African service will make monthly sailings and it is expected that they will be thoroughly equipped and up-to-date.

The Department of Agriculture is sending out information regarding the possibilities of this trade and the best methods by which to take the full advantage of them. The officials are of the opinion that the most effective way to obtain a foothold there is to send agents accompanied with samples of the wares which are offered for sale.

The goods required for the South African market for some time to come will be very varied owing to the condition of the country after the war. There will probably be a large demand for building material, machinery, lumber and manufactured goods generally to restore the property destroyed during the campaign. For some years there should be a heavy demand for provisions and a ready market should be found for cheese, butter, bacon, ham, flour, etc.

The Americans early realized the value of the South African market, and since 1899 there has been a regular fortnightly service between New York and Cape Town. In the course of a few years the Americans built up a trade with South Africa which was worth, in 1900, about eighteen millions of dollars. The conditions at present in South Africa are extremely favorable for the development of trade and the Canadian manufacturers should endeavor to establish themselves firmly in that market. There should be a good opening for the manufactured lumber and mill owners could probably win advantage to themselves by opening up a profitable South African trade. Only in saved lumber but in finished material for buildings.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Our Conservative contemporaries will spend the next week explaining away the handsome surplus of the People's Railway for the last financial year.

Now that the open season for big game has arrived we have a feeling that there should be a codicil to the game laws protecting the hunters from themselves.

Now that the Doherty murder is solved it would seem to be a good time to make another effort to unravel the Oulton mystery. The police have an opportunity to add to their laurels.

Speaking about the big wheat crop in Manitoba and the Northwest reminds us of the big exodus from the Dakotas into Canada. Prosperity and increase of population seem to be naturally related.

The world is getting used to news of fresh eruptions of Pelee, but the unfortunate inhabitants of Martinique must find each new break more trying on their nerves.

The Princess of Wales declares Toronto is just a lovely city and a place such as she would like to live in. The princess has evidently kissed the blarney stone in her trip to Ireland.

Eggs from the continent of Europe are being shipped to the British market in Canadian cases. Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, but the Canadian hen doesn't appreciate the compliment.

When the high tariff and free trade elements get talking about the country will settle down to the same old conviction in favor of a moderate revenue tariff and the prosperity which natural conditions ensure to a thrifty people.

Mr. R. L. Borden has probably discovered by this time that there is no such wild clamor for protection in the west as the leading apostles of that pet doctrine of Toryism are wont to find existing in every nook of the Canadian confederacy.

St. John is certainly getting sporty. A week of sports at this time of year will certainly do much to keep off the chill of winter. Incidentally athletics may be employed to take the place of the customary house warming if the anthracite strike doesn't end soon.

Mr. F. D. Monk, M. P., is greatly distressed at the different views held by Messrs. Tarte and Sifton on the tariff. He thinks it is a public scandal. What were his feelings when "the nest of traitors" retired from the cabinet?

Fortunately St. John is surrounded by a densely wooded district and if cool keeps creeping up to the price of diamonds each householder will have to take to the woods literally. The man with the axe will disappear in popularity "the man with the hoe" rendered famous by Mr. Markham.

There has been no noticeable excitement in the United States over the prospect of international difficulties between Great Britain and Venezuela. Our American neighbors know Venezuela better today than they did when Grover Cleveland sent his firework message on Venezuela's behalf.

The abrupt termination of President Roosevelt's western trip will not be regarded as a serious calamity by the Republican party managers. There has certainly been a widespread belief that every time the President opened his mouth on the question of the trusts and the tariff he put his foot in it.

Home Insurance Co'y.
NINETY-EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT, JULY, 1902.

Cash Capital	83,000,000
Reserve Premium Fund	5,405,511.00
Unpaid Losses	718,796.63
Unpaid Re-insurance, and other Claims	676,456.43
Reserve for Taxes	63,000.00
Net Surplus	6,068,687.33
Cash Assets	815,916,449.43
Surplus as regards policy holders	\$9,068,687.35

KNOWLTON & GILCHRIST, General Insurance Agents, St. John, N. B.
Applications for agencies solicited.

HOW SHARES WERE SET FOR THE UNWARY.

October 16 is about as good a date for Thanksgiving as any but according to the local opposition there shouldn't be any such day in the province of New Brunswick for the country is going to the infernal how-wows. But we'll celebrate Thanksgiving in spite of the mournful Mr. Hazen.

The Brooklyn Eagle has a cartoon showing "Canada" as a cow that has got through the boundary fence into Uncle Sam's field marked "Alaska," and Farmer Sam is asking Farmer John Bull to please remove his cow. In the cartoon John Bull isn't saying a word, which doesn't seem natural. What he would say if the cartoonist had given him half a chance would be: "It isn't the cow that needs to be removed, but the fence."

In his speech at the opening of the St. John exhibition Governor Snowball struck a good note of explanation as to why Canada had so long been dormant as a grain producer. It was not that the Northwest and even the eastern provinces could not raise wheat, but that early experiments had not been with the right kind of wheat, a fact which when recognized had resulted in abundant demonstration of our ability to produce foodstuffs of the highest quality.

A railroad war between the Goules and J. P. Morgan is predicted by American financial journals. Back of the Morgan interests are the Vanderbilts and the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., while with the Goules is the Western Union Telegraph Company and many of the western roads. George Gould, now the head of the family, has made a reputation not as a wrecker, but as a builder of roads and it is said will brook no interference with the development of his plans for furthering his railroad interests.

HELP FOR MOTHERS.

Baby's Own Tablets Are What You Need When Little Ones are Cross, Fretful and Sleepless.

If a child is cross, fretful and sleeps badly, the mother may feel absolutely certain that some derangement of the stomach or bowels is the cause. And she can be just as certain that Baby's Own Tablets will put her little one right. The Tablets cure all the minor ailments of little ones such as indigestion, constipation, simple colic, worms, and teething troubles. They are guaranteed to contain no opiate and can be given with absolute safety to the youngest and most delicate child. Every mother who has used them speaks of these Tablets in the warmest terms. Mrs. E. B. Barrett, Deerwood (N.B.), says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for my youngest and bowel troubles, and I think them the best medicine in the world. They always strengthen the children instead of weakening them, as most other medicines do."

You can get Baby's Own Tablets at any drug store, or by mail post paid for 25 cents a box, by writing direct to The Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville (Ont.), or Schenectady (N. Y.).

Three Chisel at the Speaker

London, Sept. 25.—John Kennis, the noted head of the Protestant Crusade in the Established Church, was seriously injured today and his eyesight endangered by being struck with a chisel, which was thrown at him after he had addressed a meeting at Birkenhead.

Fatal Duel in Paris.

Paris, Sept. 25.—A fatal duel with pistols was fought this morning at Vincennes, near Versailles, between two Poles. At the first fire one duelist was shot through the head and died later.

Emballment Beef Alger.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Sept. 25.—The candidacy of former Secretary of War R. A. Alger for the U. S. senator to succeed the late James McMillan, was endorsed today by the special Republican state convention called to select a candidate for supreme justice to succeed the late John D. Long.

"Kootenay" Steel Ranges
have every latest improvement, are made from the best grades of heavy steel work, and will do more work with the same amount of fuel than any other range.
30 styles and sizes.
Sell at from \$23 to \$43, which is from \$13 to \$25 less than any imported range.
Sold by all Enterprising Dealers.
Made and guaranteed for five years by
The McCLEARY MFG. CO.,
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