

**THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH**  
is published every Wednesday and Saturday at 10 a.m. in advance, by The Telegraph Publishing Company, of St. John, a company incorporated by act of the Legislature of New Brunswick.

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Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper. Each insertion 1.00 per inch.  
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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 communications as an evidence of good faith. THIS PAPER HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

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**Semi-Weekly Telegraph**

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 11, 1902.

**NEW TIME NEXT SATURDAY.**

The churches will be the first public institutions to inaugurate the observance of the new time standard. From all the city pulpits tomorrow will be given the announcement that on the following Sunday and thereafter, in compliance with the provincial law which becomes effective next Saturday at midnight, the church services will be held at the regular hours according to the time of the 60th meridian. The proclamation of the provincial government, printed in The Telegraph yesterday, and the notice of the Department of Marine and Fisheries some weeks ago, specify that the time to be adopted is "Atlantic Standard," but in the case of the government's proclamation it refers to the act of legislature, in which the time is distinctly stated as that of the 60th meridian of longitude. As explained in The Telegraph some time since, there is no authority for naming this standard "Atlantic Standard" excepting that such seems to have become the popular term for it after the Intercolonial Railway repudiated it years ago, when the regular time standard system was adopted by the railways of this continent. The standard had been specified for the maritime provinces in that railway system as "intercolonial standard," and it is understood that the Intercolonial Railway will revert to the use of this term upon the inauguration of its summer schedule on June 15, when all trains east of Campbellton will be run under it. The Marine and Fisheries Department, however, which is in charge of the regulation of time for service for land and maritime use, is said to be afraid that its announcement was not sufficiently specific, on the ground that "Atlantic Standard," not otherwise specified, might be understood by mariners to refer to the time of the 45th meridian, which runs through the Atlantic Ocean. It is therefore possible that a more specific notice may be issued, but that will not interfere with the inauguration of 60th meridian time, and it is even possible at the time ball will be dropped on Sunday next under the new system, for sake of public convenience. After Saturday all business in the maritime provinces, railways, etc., will be conducted on the new time, that of the 60th meridian, and any man who chooses to clock or watch at any other time at a disadvantage. In having this boon for the people The Government is no less gratified than it is to be people will be after the reform inaugurated.

**EAST LINE PROJECT.**

Initiation by the Minister of Public Works of the Board of Trade conference, so that a fast transatlantic mail line this country may be inaugurated, as well as a Canadian line of freight, naturally excites much curiosity as to how the decision is to be brought out. There is no doubt that, for the enjoyment of the natural resources of the coast, a fast freight line of transatlantic ships, with cold storage and other modern equipments, would be far more valuable than a line of expensive greyhound racers, built especially for the transportation of passengers and mails, as hitherto explained in these columns that under the circumstances which have existed, it would be hopeless to endeavor, at this stage of Canada's development, either to provide sufficient passenger traffic for this country at the elaborate prices charged by the New York Greyhound for the success of such ships, or to divert from New York a sufficient share of its patronage to make up the deficiency.

But just at this stage of the discussion new factors have arisen which to some

extent lend a fresh phase to the project. These factors centre about the colonial conference in London and the cementation of the empire which will there be so greatly aided. There seems no doubt that the Australasian colonies are as desirous for inter-empire trade as are the most ardent Canadians, and that also the temper of the people of the United Kingdom is now such as to patronize institutions and steamers wholly devoted to British interests, particularly since the reorganization (to use the new word) of the New York liners. This then tends to the idea that possibly, with the aid of the C. P. R., which already maintains a line of transatlantic steamships, and of such an eminent English steamship man as Sir Christopher Furness, something in the way of a fast line may reach the bounds of a practicable project within the not far distant future. As a step in empire development it would be a great piece of business and one in which St. John, as the winter port of Canada, would be eminently interested. But unless the sympathy of the imperial government, and probably also of the Australasian governments, is expressed in a very handsome financial fashion, there is not probably enough business, aside from sentiment, to make such a venture successful for some years to come. The project for a line of fast freight steamers is, however, eminently practical.

**DEBTS OF HONOR.**

Mr. Patrick Sheedy, a gentleman of New York who through his sporting proclivities has become known, by name at least, beyond the confines of his own state, finds fair to have done the public a service in showing that all men of sporting additions in the American metropolises are not strictly men of honor financially. The showing does not reflect upon the honor of Mr. Sheedy, but rather through his action upon that of others by whom he stands to lose. The relation of the circumstances may be of interest to Telegraph readers beyond the province of New Brunswick who may be tempted to indulge in the mad whirl of gambling circles elsewhere, although in St. John the topic may be void of attractiveness for the reasons that St. John men never bet, at least never more than the value of a cork screw; they are always too much occupied with legitimate business and innocent recreation to gamble when they go abroad, and they are all too honorable to ever repudiate an obligation, however thoughtless or risky incurred.

It appears that Mr. Sheedy came into possession of a note for \$25,000 which was originally made in Naples by a Mr. C. Frederick Kohl, of Philadelphia, to one Martin J. Walsh, payable in one year in the State of Pennsylvania. The reason for the giving of this note, it is stated, is that Mr. Kohl was playing cards with Mr. Walsh in his room at a hotel in Naples and lost. The game is thus described:—

"The pack of cards was placed on the table face down, six cards were pushed out and they were picked out, each player took a card and the right card was bet on."

It appears also that a certain Mr. Gray was likewise playing, and to him Mr. Kohl gave a similar note for \$16,729. At all events Mr. Sheedy brought action in New York on the \$25,000 note, and lost, on the ground that no recovery could be had because the note was given for a gambling transaction. The fact that Mr. Sheedy was the innocent holder of the note did not avail, because it was held that gambling notes are absolutely void in their inception. It also transpired during this trial that various estates in New York had repudiated notes given for debt incurred at poker, and had been upheld by the courts in their repudiation. The sporting people of New York indeed do not appear to have been slow, honor or no honor, to have taken advantage of the decision of the Supreme Court of their state as far back as 1828 which said:—

"Illegal gaming implies gain and loss between the parties by betting, such as would excite a spirit of cupidity. Experience having shown that this leads to idleness and waste, riot and intemperance, the common law has wisely pronounced it pernicious; and condemned the gambling house as a common nuisance."

**A BOOM FOR SOUTH AFRICA.**

Since the announcement of peace in South Africa the commercial newspapers of the United States have been dilating upon the wonderful market to be opened and the great opportunity for American manufacturers to extend their trade. The same doctrine having been fully unfolded by the English press for some time in anticipation of the event that would enable the arts of peace to succeed the arts of war, it is unlikely that the Americans will have it all their own way. It is gratifying also that with regular communication from St. John to the Cape, Canadians are enabled likewise to freely compete for a share of the profits and it is extremely probable that the South African country will be able to give fair orders to all competitors for some time to come in staple lines. That grant of \$3,000,000 by the British government towards the replenishing of the Boers with means of livelihood will afford considerable stimulus to the inception of trade and there is no reason to doubt that, having learned so much favorably and forcefully about Canadians, they should be rather inclined to favor Canadian productions as liable to prove of worthy quality.

Among the things noted that the Americans propose to push for sale in

the new market are: Machinery for boring artesian wells, agricultural implements and all sorts of farm machinery, mining machinery, dynamite, building materials of all kinds, lumber, house furnishings and every variety of hardware. From recent English papers we find that there will likely be a demand for increased railway facilities, involving the employment of engineers, more rolling stock, etc.; more hotels, with competent hotel managers; the establishment of cold storage accommodations; the equipment of telephones and other electrical devices; the distribution of books and everything pertaining to higher education on a British basis. There may even be possibilities for more newspapers, a chance which some disgruntled Tory journalists in Canada might find it to their advantage to embrace.

There are indeed few things in the present outlook which we may not be able to find a successful market in South Africa and the pushing of which in legitimate lines may not result in the establishment of permanent trade. Certainly in lumber and its manufactures at least, Canadians ought to be able to find good business and we look to large and successful exports in the near future. Canada deserves to profit as the result of the war, but it will largely depend upon the enterprise of the Canadians themselves what measure of profit may be gained.

**OXFORD IN DISTRESS.**

When, instead of endowing a university with bequests to enable it to add to its own efficiency, a man simply provides means for additional students to attend that university, he may be making a mistake. That is the conclusion that the faculty of none other than the great Oxford have come to in regard to the provisions of the will of the late Cecil Rhodes, which seem to have placed them in an awkward position. Much to the surprise of many, it transpires that Oxford, instead of being able to accommodate more students, is already living beyond its income and is said to be in danger even of bankruptcy if not soon aided to a better financial status. It is set forth that the income of the university for 1900 was \$7,075 less than the expenditure and that in the ordinary outlook there are no prospects of improving matters. The providing by Mr. Rhodes of means for the attending of some two hundred additional students is therefore a very material embarrassment for the university.

Had Mr. Rhodes been at all cognizant of the circumstances of his alma mater, it is of course probable that he would have bequeathed some of his wealth to the university for the purposes desired, but now not only is the university unable to see its way clear to accommodate so many new students at once, but the pressing demands of the faculty are for the disbursement of the bequest to a fund of foreigners. There is in fact quite a disappointment that so many men of a class likely to take advantage of Mr. Rhodes' beneficence may in future be able to rank themselves with the graduates who have considered themselves as an exclusive, and for the most part wealthy, class of Bachelors.

Of course something will have to be done, and the "something" will probably be donations from wealthy Englishmen to help out the famous old variety. It is possible that the fact of such a thing being necessary may tend to alter the state of affairs in England, which has been one of notable neglect in the matter of bequests for the endowment of educational institutions as compared with America. And the action of Mr. Rhodes may result in a more democratic policy of the universities hereafter. Certainly the terms of his bequest have stirred up the classes and the masses of old England to a discussion of facilities for higher education in an apparently very wholesome fashion. Perhaps Mr. Carnegie may see an inspiration in the circumstances.

**A UNIQUE BENEFICENCE.**

There is possibly no better illustration of the good that can arise for the benefit of future generations by the wise investment of wealth in real estate, than the showing of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, in New York, an institution which has just celebrated its centenary. The yearly income of this institution from the endowment of its founder amounts now to \$480,000 and in the nature of events there is no probability that it will ever decrease. In the Snug Harbor itself are sheltered for the remainder of their natural lives some nine hundred veteran mariners, not paupers, but the heirs of another sailor's bounty. The institution itself, occupying a beautiful estate on the northern shore of Staten Island, is one of the sights of the metropolis, a city within itself, covering an extensive tract of land with fifty buildings, a magnificent church and an elaborate theatre, both finished in imported marble of the richest style; special gas and water works and everything that can conspire to make life pleasant regardless of expense. The present governor (Delehanty) was a commander in the United States navy and has a splendid residence in the grounds, with all perquisites and \$5,000 per year salary. The secretary, Mr. A. B. Hodges, has found time to win fame as one of the champion chess players of the world. The trustees each receive \$10 per meeting and everything is characteristic of affluence.

Yet when Capt. Robert Richard Oudal devised the conditions which have resulted in all this luxurious beneficence it is certain that he never anticipated any such results. In fact he had previously

been anxious to exchange his farm of twenty-one acres in New York for an estate in Virginia and it was only because of his lack of success in that project that he bequeathed the property for the founding and support of an institution which should give shelter to "aged, decrepit and worn-out sailors." In his will he thought that in course of time the property might yield a sufficient income for the maintenance of fifty or more such veterans. Certainly if he could have imagined the result he would have been amazed at the status of him which now adorns the Snug Harbor grounds and which, having been made from mere description, without even a photograph as a guide, is more interesting than accurate.

The farm left by Captain Randall, however, lay in what afterwards became one of the busiest sections of New York city, covering the Broadway and Fifth Avenue district below 14th street. A peculiarly wise provision of the will was that the trustees of the estate should never sell any of it, although left at liberty to do so. The land is consequently leased and at the expiration of almost every lease it is enhanced in value. Under the will the trustees are the mayor and recorder of New York, the president of the chamber of commerce, the president and vice-president of the Marine Society, the senior minister of the Episcopal church, and the senior minister of the Presbyterian church. Thus the board, comprising a membership of officials elected for other purposes, affords a considerable perquisite to them and causes, in the Marine Society at least, much interest as to the outcome of the annual elections. Indeed previous to the appointment of the present governor, the mercantile marine men had monopolized matters and there has been much bickering in consequence of his appointment. Any mariner who has sailed three years foreign in an American vessel is eligible to become an "old man," as the inmates are popularly termed, and once appointed can remain in the institution or not as he chooses, his number and place being assigned and maintained for him. Clothing is provided free. In the dining room is a table for one-armed men, another for blind men, etc. The institution is unique in the world in its provisions and operations. Up till recently the inmates were allowed to vote, not being adjudged as the recipients of public alms, but a special court ruling disfranchised them.

**NEWFOUNDLAND.**

There has long been a general feeling that the manifest destiny of Newfoundland is union with Canada. Ask an average man on the street and nine chances out of ten he will tell you that it is bound to come, sooner or later. So far as the sentiment can be gauged from the Newfoundland newspapers it would appear that there is a far better feeling in favor of the movement than ever before and that in fact the question is simply one of terms. There is no doubt that the old anti-confederate feeling in Nova Scotia had a strong influence in preventing Newfoundland from seeking admission to our union. So long as the people of the Ancient Colony saw the people of their nearest Canadian province apparently dissatisfied and even willing to get out of the union if they could, the Newfoundlanders were not ambitious to become Canadians by act of parliament. The long period of depression during the Tory regime at Ottawa also had a dampening effect upon any confederation sentiment in Newfoundland. The lonely islanders preferred to keep to themselves and wait until they saw the success of the Canadian confederation more abundantly demonstrated before they would evince any ambition to throw in their lot with us.

The trend of sentiment now however seems to have materially changed. The inception, within the past year or two, of the abundant success undoubtedly in store for Canada; the evidence of the commercial prosperity already upon us, and the splendid advertising that Canada has attained as the result of the opportunity to show her abilities in connection with the rest of the empire, have done their work in a marked degree; so that now Newfoundland today would probably vote for union on any fair terms, but that her politicians, seeing the existing ability of Canada to concede better terms than once might have been possible, are not likely to urge a popular vote upon the matter until they ascertain what may be the best they can do. Perhaps the result of the meeting of empire statesmen in London this month may perceptibly affect the object. At all events the outlook seems very much more promising than ever before.

As to terms, it is very certain that Newfoundland can afford to concede more for the benefit of union than her politicians will probably represent. Canada having got along well far in an independent fashion and even without trade concessions from the United States, can continue to live and prosper without Newfoundland. But the advantages to be derived by Newfoundland from confederation are exceedingly great. As a matter of fact she imports more goods from Canada than from any other country. Of her imports in 1900, \$376,470 worth were from the Dominion, compared with \$437,038 from Great Britain and \$409,624 from the United States. The chief articles of her imports were flour (\$94,324 barrels), \$281,234, and textiles (apparel) \$235,874. Hardware, pork and butter, which we

should also largely supply, would give her great benefit under free trade as a confederated province. But Newfoundland has a large export trade which does not come to Canada, as for instance in 1900, \$435,032 worth to Brazil, \$297,334 to Portugal, \$236,616 to the United States, \$239,000 to Great Britain and only \$106,877 to Canada. The exports being chiefly fish, such destinations are natural, but the returns being largely cash, the result of trade with Canada would in a sense be more beneficial for us. It may not be too much to say that of a total population of about 210,000 in an area nearly as great as that of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia combined, Newfoundland has \$4,753 engaged in the fisheries and only 1,547 farmers, 2,682 mechanics and 1,238 miners.

**MONEY IN ICE, ETC.**

It is admitted that most of the wealth of the neighboring State of Maine has been made from wood and water. Agriculture, fishing and mining have cut but small figures in the trade that has produced the comfortable homes inhabited in a comparatively sterile country by a population nearly equal to that of the three maritime provinces combined. In three maritime provinces have had a considerable influx of sportsmen and summer tourists from the metropolitan cities, whose demands have afforded the opportunity for winning auxiliary wealth, and such places as Bar Harbor have shown the grand possibilities in this respect. But at the bottom of all Maine's business lies the two staples specified. Her lumber shipments and vessel-building industry, her waterpower and exports of ice, have paved the way to wealth of the majority of her rich men.

New Brunswick has the advantage of Maine in superior agricultural facilities and equals all Maine's other resources in every line. As a mecca for tourists our natural attractions are unsurpassed, but our artificial attractions in the way of hotel accommodations remain yet to be developed. In the ice business we earn by exports practically nothing, and yet our ability to greatly earn in this respect has been strangely overlooked. There is no reason why the ice crop on the St. John river and its tributaries should not abundantly compare with that of the Penobscot and the Kennebec, but to the thriving industry which has lined the banks of the latter rivers with magnificent icehouses, the St. John has no comparison. It is at this season of the year, when Maine is beginning again to realize from her ice crop, that the consideration of the subject becomes practical. Of late years the effort has been made in New York and all the large southern cities to compete with natural ice by that made in artificial manner, and to a considerable extent the result has been successful. But it is stated that the cost of artificially made ice has been now figured as low as there is any prospect of it getting, and

there is still a good margin for the sale of natural ice in places where it can be cheaply got to market. Careful examination has recently demonstrated that there is a zone, bounded on the south by a line from Rhode Island to Lake Erie, north of which natural ice can still be harvested and marketed at considerably less cost than ice can be made by machinery. South of that line is a middle zone, including New York and Pennsylvania, wherein both natural and manufactured ice are sold in competition with each other; but south of Virginia the lower cost of manufactured ice gives it a complete monopoly. Ice can be manufactured at from 50 to 90 cents per ton, while the cost of harvesting natural ice runs from 25 to 80 per ton. It is stated that of about 5,500,000 tons of ice consumed in New York city per year, about 90 per cent. is natural and 10 per cent. manufactured, while in Philadelphia the relative proportion is about 75 to 25 per cent. As the populations of the cities increase, of course the demand for ice increases, and it will probably be a long time ere the man who can afford to regularly harvest a crop of natural ice will not stand to make big money from it in one year out of three or four and a fair return in the other years. Why should not New Brunswick make some of this money?

**A STRONG DELEGATION.**

The Canadian representation to the conference of colonial premiers and other gatherings at coronation time will certainly be one to favorably compare with that of any other British nation or dependency. Besides Premier Laurier, there will be Hon. Messrs. Borden, Mulock, Tarte, Fielding, Paterson, Premier Ross of Ontario; Tweedie, of New Brunswick; Haultain, of the Northwest Territories; Murray, of Nova Scotia, and Peters, of Prince Edward Island; accompanied by Mr. John Bain, private secretary of the Minister of Customs, as secretary to the conference delegation. The members of the Dominion cabinet specified will not all take part in the colonial conference, but Solicitor-General Carroll, who will likewise be in London at the time, will also add to the general strength of the representation.

**NOTE AND COMMENT.**

A single swallow does not make a summer, but this week's bery of June brides has introduced the summer style.

It is intimated that cannibalism in the Southern States may be the next indignity to be heaped upon the negro.

The Cunard Line has refused to join the Morgan Syndicate and it is said will be the nucleus of an opposition combination.

The Ontario Tories should buy out that Cuesion volcano which is active at

present. It would be valuable to them as a mud slinger.

The letter in another column on the subject of trust companies is worthy the attention of those interested, as the writer seems to be well-versed in the matter.

Oom Paul, it is said, has decided to return no more to South Africa. Well, probably the country will survive without him longer and better than he will without it.

The United States Congress are again talking about settling the sad state of affairs in the Philippines which the Americans started away back in the 19th century.

When Lord Kitchener gets time he will probably investigate those two new little Boer republics said to have lately been established partly on British and partly on German territory, one under the name of Sengberg, with Piet de Villiers as president, and the other, name unknown, under Commandant Beyers.

Anxiety about having one's hat on straight evidently isn't a circumstance to what it comes to when obliged to wear a coronet. The peeresses of England are reported to be now practicing ten hours a day so that they can speedily and accurately readjust theirs, as during part of the coronation proceedings it will be necessary to remove them.

Thanks to the New York Press for an invitation to the house-warming of its new building, 9 to 11 Spruce street, on Saturday afternoon next. This is the paper of which Mr. John Boden, sr., is managing editor, and Mr. John Boden, jr., sporting editor, both gentlemen formerly of St. John. The Press office has for many years been in the Potter Building.

The English language has become richer by several words of Boer use since the war in South Africa started, and also by some words not of Boer use, "Maffik," for instance, has come to be an expression meaning "to let things loose in rejoicing," as a London paper expresses it; also the verb "to Maffik"—adapted from the celebration of the relief of Mafeking.

The style of sentiment which operates against interprovincial freedom of practice by physicians is evidenced by the recent statements of Dr. N. A. Powell, president of the Ontario Medical Association, who holds that Ontario is in advance of all the provinces or states on the continent with regard to regulation by legislation of the study and practice of medicine, and that "there must be no leveling down to meet the needs of schools in any other part of the dominion."

## Boy's Washable Suits.

You can't begin to form an idea of the variety here and captivating styles, unless you come and see them. White has a prominent place in boys' suits this summer. Take for granted there isn't a style you want for your boy 3 to 10 years that isn't here. At all prices. But come and see.

- At 75c**—Plain Colored Crashes and Brown and Blue Stripe Galateas. With wide sailor collars, plain and fancy trimmings.
- At \$1.00**—In Brown and White and Blue and White Striped Duck and Galateas. Collars of white duck, some with collars same material as blouse, fancy trimmings in various styles.
- At \$1.25**—Blue and White and Brown and White Striped Duck and Galateas. Collars and cuffs trimmed with pique, some trimmed with seven rows of white flat braid.
- At \$1.50**—Twelve patterns of Ducks and Galateas, in brown, white, red and blue stripes and plain colors; also, tan colored linen. All have wide sailor collars of various trimmings, removable shields, fly front blouses, pearl buttons.
- At \$1.75**—Ox Blood, Red Duck, Herringbone weave effect, pearl buttons, white duck sailor collar and shield, silk embroidered star on shield; also, wide or narrow blue and white stripe duck, trimmed same as foregoing line.
- At \$2.00**—Imported Drab linen, fancy striped collar, white duck shield with silk anchor; French Gingham, of blue and white mixture, trimmed same as foregoing line; Ox Blood red with white stripe, having white silk star on shield and corners of collar; also, Striped Duck and Galateas, handsomely trimmed, pearl buttons.

Prices continue to rise in easy stages from \$2.50 to \$4.00 and include novel effects in Chambrays, Madras and Fancy Percale weaves, in various colorings and patterns, all being very prettily trimmed; also, White goods in Ducks and Pique.

### MAN O' WAR SUITS.

In White Duck, with long pants and white lawn tie, **\$2.75**  
White Drill with double collar, lanyard and whistle and black Surah silk tie, long pants, **\$5.00**  
Washable Blouses, 60c to \$1.50.

We have only given you a slight detailed description at some of the prices, to fully describe the stock and styles would take a whole page. As we said at the start, you can't form any idea of the variety unless you come and see.

## GREATER OAK HALL, King Street, Cor. German: SCOVIL BROS. & CO.