

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.
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W. A. SOMERVILLE,
W. A. FERRIS.
Subscribers are asked to pay their subscriptions to the agents by their call.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph
ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 24, 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 voted 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.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

In a well considered article under the above title in the Expansionist, Mr. Osborne Hovet takes up the question of a reciprocity treaty between the two great nations of this upper half of the new world. This article, with the declaration Mr. John Charlton, M. P., are by far the most intelligent statements on the subject we have noticed, and both are so full of information that they could be read to advantage by the peoples on both sides of the border. Mr. Hovet states that the objection to a fair basis of reciprocal trade is made by three allied trades in the United States, the lumber, coal and fishing industries. Unless the Canadians could obtain the repeal, or a liberal abatement of the United States duties on lumber, coal and fish it was hardly worth their while to seriously consider the question of making concessions on their side. The trade figures between the two countries and between Canada and Great Britain are exhaustively treated in both these contributions. Mr. Charlton shows that "the advantages likely to result from

free access to the American market, the Canadian has had but little practical knowledge of since 1866." For the 12 years preceding that date the reciprocity treaty of 1854 had been in vogue with the result that Canadian exports to the United States quadrupled in the period. The exports to the United States in 1868 were \$41,430,000, which had only increased less than one per cent. in 1900 when irrespective of coin bullion or precious metals they amounted to \$44,450,000. In 1866 the Canadian farm produce exported to the United States amounted to \$25,046,000, while in 1900 this had fallen to \$7,367,000. In other words Canada had been forced to find a new market for her wares, especially of the products of the farm and had successfully found it. "In 1890 the total exports of Canada to Great Britain were \$48,333,000. In 1900 the total exports to Great Britain were \$107,736,000. Of this amount \$70,000,000 consisted of farm products or ten times the value of exports in the same line to the United States. The same year the balance of trade in favor of Canada and against Great Britain was \$62,000,000."

As it stands today the British are our best customers and we on our part are doing what we can to balance the inequalities by our 33 1/3 per cent duty preference on British imports. Mr. Hovet treats of this duty preference very exhaustively in his excellent article. He says in part:

"This concession is effective in three ways: First, it favors the nation which is the best customer that Canada has; second, it strengthens the ties which bind Canada to the mother country and in like measure weakens the sentiment that at one time was tolerably widespread favoring annexation to the United States; and, third, it makes it more difficult for American producers to profitably sell in Canada those wares of which the English are competing producers. The result of this trade policy, amply sagacious from a Canadian and British imperial point of view, can not fail in the long run to work to the disadvantage of the United States; that is, unless—which at present seems unlikely—we reverse our obstructive trade policy and show on our side a willingness to make concessions."

"The conception of imperial federation is growing both in England and in Canada; but the only ground upon which England will consent to such a political change, which would give to the colonies a share in the government of the empire is the adoption by the latter of England's free trade policy, at least so far as English products are concerned, and it is in this direction that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is moving."

THE TROUBLE IN MALTA.

The trouble in Malta is one of language. For several years there has been a grievance against the British government on account of its policy regarding the Italian language. The Maltese tongue, spoken by a majority of the people, is based on Arabic with a smattering of Italian words. The schools, being mostly under the control of Italian clerics, introduced Italian and it is employed among the educated and wealthy, and its use was looked upon as an indication of good social standing. A large portion of the population was English, and the compulsory employment of Italian in all the law courts was a very serious inconvenience to them. In fact it was through an occurrence in a law court that the government arrived at the decision to make a change. In February, 1898, Colonel Hewson, a British officer, was called upon to sign a deposition. The latter had been written in Italian, which he did not understand, and he refused, for this offence he was committed for contempt of court by the judge. The British government, through the colonial secretary, have announced that, in the future, the English language will be optional in all courts and also insist upon all English-speaking persons being served with summons, warrants, etc., written in both English and Italian. The British government have gone a step further, and announced that within fifteen years the English language shall be the sole language of the courts. Further that the dual language system in the schools must cease, and that a child must select either Italian or English. The Maltese claim that this leaves them no choice because in self-protection they must select English, because it is the language of business and will be the language of the courts in the future.

There has been considerable agitation against the new order of things, and the recent flag incident in Malta is attributable to the language question. The London Times states that this is all due to "the activity of a group of agitators, notably Dr. Fortunato Mizzi and Mr. Azopardo, and a few ecclesiastical firebrands." These persons do not realize the fact that Malta is a great fortress and that it must be ruled upon that basis. The entire wealth of the people is derived from the British garrison and warships and this

the Maltese agitators speak of as vile foreign gold.

The agitators in reality do not speak for the majority of the Maltese, but rather for the professional and official classes who form a small but aristocratic and oligarchic circle who entertain the opinion that they rule by hereditary right. What the majority of the 130,000 or so Maltese think is difficult to ascertain. There is nothing to fear from the recent disturbances and when the agitators fully realize that the government is determined in its course, they will probably settle down to quiet citizenship.

PATRIOTISM IN OUR SCHOOLS.

Among the questions discussed at the meeting of educationalists the other day in Ottawa was that relating to the fostering of a national patriotism among the children in attendance at the public schools. This subject was brought up in several ways by papers read before the convention, and is certainly worthy of the importance given it. Hand in hand with the duty of proper instruction in the various branches of primary education must go that of making the children of today the worthy citizens of tomorrow. It is to be accomplished it is of prime importance that the love of country should be instilled into the youthful mind which like the blank page of the blotter is readiest to receive the earlier impressions and to retain these most distinctly. The teaching of historical facts or geographical data is a secondary consideration to this inculcating of a healthy love and pride for Canada. To assume that such feelings come to a child as naturally as the love for his or her parents has ever seemed to us a mistake. Love of country can not only be fostered, it can be instilled by a sympathetic teacher. As Canadians we have a history of which we can be proud, just as proud as the Englishman is of his country's glorious traditions, the Scotchman of the grand stories of his rugged land, or the Irishman of the noble devotion of his sires for home and duty. The history of Canada has been a story of the unselfish courage of its earliest settlers against the dangers and privations of savage foes, and we who hold the heritage should maintain the traditions handed down from the storied pages of those earlier days. We are fast becoming Canadians, and the mingling of races is besetting a new type which is to be the equal of any.

To our children the story of Canada should be more than a faint tradition. They should learn to love their fatherland by being taught the interesting story of the privations and sacrifices of the earlier settlers who have made the country what it is today. To them it should be a study of more importance than the tale of Bruce's bravery or Wallace's daring, for it is their very own. It is the history of home and of country as no other history can be. They may rejoice in the fact that they are sprung from a brave people whose deeds have made famous another land, but it is of more importance that the children of today should grow up with the idea that this Canadian land is a country worth living for and, if necessary, worth dying for.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

The London Mail in a recent review of the present state of the South African war places the Boer strength at 12,000 men. This is made up of 4,000 Transvaalers, 2,000 Free Staters, 1,000 Boers, invaders of Cape Colony, and 6,000 rebels in Cape Colony. From this it will be observed that over half of the entire Boer force is in Cape Colony, and nearly one-half of the force in the field against the British is composed of Cape Colony rebels. The Boer forces are scattered from the Portuguese frontier on the east, to Calvinia in Cape Colony. The principal forces of the enemy in the old republics are to be found in the north, at Lydenburg, and to the west of Pretoria. The Orange Free State has been apparently freed of active Boers by the sweeping movements of mounted troops.

Cape Colony, however, seems to be the chief stamping ground of the aggressive Boer forces. The operations in the Colony are carried on by three commandos under Fouché, in the east, Kritzinger in the centre, and Scheepers in the west. General Brabant, who has been in charge of the operations against these commandos, has been replaced by General French, and already the despatches tell us that his work is beginning to be felt. He is reported as driving the Boers slowly back toward the Orange River. The country being of mountainous nature is exceedingly favorable and suited for the guerrilla and irregular warfare of the Boer, and it is anticipated that he will encounter considerable difficulty in driving the enemy out of Cape Colony. The Boers have the additional advantage of the sympathy of many of the inhabitants of the districts, who will communicate to them any movements of the British forces, and at the same time, supply them with the necessary horses and commissariat requirements. The forces in the Lydenburg district are evidently those under Botha, and which have been recently reported in the vicinity of eastern Transvaal, their old territory becoming untenable. De Wet and Steyn are said to be again in the Free State, but it appears to be a difficult task to locate them.

NO GROUND FOR DESPAIR.

Canada has made good progress during the past decade, although the figures of population are probably disappointing to many. This disappointment has its foundation in the spirit of optimism which grew up with good times. When we saw

the trade of the country going ahead beyond the dreams of the most sanguine, industries everywhere active, the west and the east alike prosperous, rapid development taking place in many localities, capital pouring in as never before and the whole dominion throbbing with a new life—when we saw these things it was only natural to expect that they would all be reflected in striking census. That expectation has not been realized.

Although we have not grown in population as we had expected, we should not commit the folly of doubting the things which our eyes have seen. We should not look at the increase of 556,000 to our numbers during the past ten years, when we counted upon a million, as a sufficient reason for discontinuing the advance we have made in other respects. Nor should we grow pessimistic over what present conditions will inevitably do for us in the future. It is simply impossible that abundant harvests in the west, great mineral and industrial developments in the east, an annually swelling surplus of manufactures, available for export from the central provinces and great activity everywhere, can fail to stimulate the growth of population. One set of conditions must produce the other.

We seem to have expected the results in population too soon. The filtration of settlers in a steadily swelling stream from the United States into Canada has not produced the volume we had thoughtlessly counted upon, and pausing now to calculate more carefully we see that we were not warranted in putting the results looked for so high. The immigration that has come to us from that source or from across the Atlantic is, however, found in an increase of 63,668 souls in Manitoba and 91,827 in the Northwest Territories. There was also an increase of 91,827 in British Columbia, of which possibly a third came from the older provinces. Taking the three provinces together, as representing the basin into which our immigration has chiefly flowed, a gross increase of 264,000 cannot be looked upon as unsatisfactory. It is the best result as yet attained to these provinces revealed by any census.

Canada is today the most attractive field to settlers and to investors in the world. There is not another country which is offering free homesteads, and land has usually been the greatest of all incentives to movements of population. To this drawing power must be added the record of success in farming being achieved by those who are on the spot. On the other hand, the prosperity of Great Britain during the past five or six years has operated as an offset to the inducements held out by Canada; but that counteracting influence must weaken the moment depression whether agricultural or industrial, sets in, and depression in some degree is inevitable in all lands.

If the census figures have not come up to our sanguine expectations they are nevertheless gratifying and inspiring. The vigor and expansion which has been manifested in connection with our trade is expressive of potentiality which is not only new, but is capable of producing steadily increasing results. The bases of fresh enterprises and fields for effort are being laid day by day, and in many ways the dominion has taken on a new vitality. In a word, we have added to our capacity for national life, and in due time that capacity must mean a large population. Let us in the meantime accept the discipline of events, and joyfully pursue our way amid conditions more promising than those which surround any other people under the sun.

ONE REASON.

The Toronto News (Can.) publishes an interview with Assessment Commissioner Elliott, of Kingston, Ont., relative to the decrease in the population of the latter city from 19,283 in 1891, to 18,043 in 1901. Asked if he could assign any reason for the decrease, the assessment commissioner replied as follows:

"The main reason is that there were two entirely distinct systems in vogue. Ten years ago when the census was taken the enumerators were paid five cents per name and they took good care to get every name and to put it in the list. This time the names of students were not placed on the list. Ten years ago they were; that alone makes a difference of seven or eight hundred. At the last census the names of servants, visitors, etc., all that could possibly be obtained were used. The enumerators were native born and were obtaining as many names as possible for their own profit. I have not the slightest doubt that the schedules were padded in 1891, and am sure the returns were not correct. The statements made out this time are correct."

"The enumerators were paid by the day and no names went on the lists that could not have been put there. This is the main reason for the apparent difference in the population."

KOCH ON TUBERCULOSIS.

Prof. Koch has naturally observed the general tendency to criticize his theory without any attempt on the part of the critics of advancing any experimental data in support of their arguments. Last Friday he gave out a signed statement to the Berlin press, the opening sentence of which is characteristic of the great experimentalist. He says:

"Experiment and not argument must be the watchword of medical and scientific men who would fight consumption to the finish. I deprecate very deeply—though not from a personal standpoint, but from the standpoint of the vital tissues involved, should now sow only greater discord in our already many minded ranks. We are well on the road to victory over consumption. The final triumph is denied only by those who are unwilling to sacrifice their hobbies and work together to the common end. I have one word and only one word to say and that is what I said in London. That word is 'experiment.' I would send it

to my brother practitioners the world over."

His advice to the medical profession to drop argument and adopt experiment is a severe blow at many of his British and American critics, whose names are unknown in experimental science. Speaking of the ideas set forth by him at London he says:

"I had no claim either to priority or monopoly to any ideas therein propounded. I sought only to tell of my own private experiments, and was, in fact, glad of the opportunity given to mention my contemporaries in some of their experiments, among whom was one of America's greatest medical authorities, Dr. Theobald Smith."

Dr. Theobald Smith, formerly of Washington, but now of Harvard, in 1898, conducted a series of experiments similar to Dr. Koch upon animals with human tubercle bacilli and arrived at the same conclusion.

A GREAT ACHIEVEMENT.

Canadians may justly feel proud of their achievements in respect of facilities for transportation by water. No other country in the world has such a fine system of canals, and while the people of the maritime provinces may sometimes speak as though they had not as deep interest in the matter, it is nevertheless of great concern to the entire dominion. Great as have been the advantages of our canals in the past they promise to do much more for us as a people in the future, and while those who are wholly dependent upon the railways for shipping accommodation may feel that the expenditure of \$80,000,000 on our inland waterways is of little benefit to them they should not forget that the canals have a controlling influence over the freight rates in general.

The Chicago-Manchester steamers demonstrated the utility of the canals and though the venture was not a financial success, yet it served the purpose of placing a check on railway charges from Lake Michigan to the seaboard. The failure of the Chicago-Manchester steamers to do business profitably, between these two ports, is not attributable to the canals or the St. Lawrence route, but rather to the small tonnage of the vessels competing with the great trans-Atlantic carriers.

There may be some who will be ready to say that Canada will be receiving a poor return if her canals only serve to provide facilities for American lake ports. That, however, would be a short-sighted view. Whatever benefit the western states secure in the way of low freight rates will be shared by our own western shippers, and beyond that there are good reasons for the hope that Canadian ports will ere long be the outlet for vast volumes of products from the west. This year it is estimated that 5,000,000 bushels of American grain will pass out oceanward by way of Montreal, St. John and Halifax. This may not seem much, but it is the commencement of a great movement.

Montreal is the pivot point in the Canadian system, and Montreal is not yet ready for large business. She has neither adequate elevator nor wharf accommodation, but both are under way. When these are completed, Montreal will be in a position to accumulate immense stores of grain in the fall for shipment eastward during the winter. To this traffic must be added the cargoes which will be brought down by the C. P. R. from the lake elevators of the railway, and which will find an outlet by way of this port. The International time being the time being prepared to compete for the cargoes available at Montreal, and those who are acquainted with the facilities which have been provided in that regard know that a very considerable share must come this way. Nothing but storing accommodation stands in the way of many millions of bushels of grain being available for export during the winter season via St. John and Halifax. That accommodation is certain to be provided during the current year. We are equipped for the traffic at this end, and had not Montreal spent much valuable time in squabbling about sites and plans there is every reason for believing that St. John would have witnessed an unparalleled season of activity between November and April next. As it is, the business of the approaching winter is practically sure to surpass all previous records, and to represent much of stimulation to this port and its sympathetic interests. Long cherished hopes would seem to be springing into fruition.

MANUAL TRAINING.

The summer school of manual training has come to St. John, and after a month of active and useful work, in which many teachers evinced a great interest in the system, has been closed for the present so far as this city is concerned. But the question remains whether the generosity of Sir W. C. McDonald in providing the funds for the central or parent schools is to be rewarded by an awakening of sufficient interest on the part of the school boards and of the people in general in localities outside of the immediate centres where the work is being carried on by the McDonald instructors? Are we in St. John content to blind our eyes to the value of a proper system of manual training in our public schools?

The Maritime Board of Trade discussed the question at its session Thursday, and we were glad to notice, had expressed its approval of the system as a valuable addition to public school education. The people of St. John are paying from direct taxation some \$80,000 a year for the maintenance of city schools, in addition to the various amounts expended from time to time in the necessary school buildings and equipment. Besides the large amounts of capital and maintenance expenditures, the

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people of this city pay indirectly probably half as much more, as their share of the provincial expenditure for educational purposes. With these facts in view, it must be apparent to all that the question of making our common schools as valuable as possible in their work is worthy of our earnest consideration.

We concede that there may be differences of opinion among educationalists as to the comparative value of the addition of a practical course of manual training to a school course, which already taxes the children to the uttermost. For we have on more than one occasion expressed the opinion that there is at present an attempt to overload the juvenile brain under the existing system. But we contend that the Sloyd system of manual training would rather be a relaxation than an additional brain strain to the pupils. We further maintain that if there is not time for such work under existing conditions, it is not an argument against adding manual training to the school course, but, rather, an argument for dropping out of the present curriculum some subjects of which it is at the best possible to teach the merest smattering, and unfortunately that smattering is apt to be of doubtful correctness. Every man or woman who has passed through the public schools knows to his or her sorrow that too much was attempted and too little accomplished. Many a parent today gazes in bewilderment at the collection of text books which the scion of the house carries in his school bag. The fond parent, if he had time to conduct a searching examination, would be still more surprised to find how little of the text book has been absorbed by the child.

We therefore are forced to the conclusion, from experience and observation, that the full return is not being obtained from the present common school system, and it is of the utmost necessity that correctness of existing educational theories should be fearlessly applied by the men and women in charge of this important service. We put forward the suggestion that the addition of a practical system of manual training at a moderate cost will be a valuable investment of the public funds. We do not expect any system to put brains into the head of the dullard or supply wit to the weak minded, but teaching a child the use of his hands co-operating with his mind is in itself a valuable course of instruction. It sharpens his powers of observation, it quickens his sense of accuracy and enables him to conceive and execute in an orderly way the object of his creation.

It would at least be worth some investigation by the St. John Board of School Trustees, as the Sloyd system has passed the experimental stage and facts and figures concerning it are easily obtainable as well as the results of the experience which other cities and towns have had with it.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Ontario papers are blaming the Hon. Mr. Tarte for the census results. He must be a terrible man that Tarte. He gets blamed for everything but the wheat crop.

The striking C. P. R. trackmen seem to be having a strike among themselves. Yet the public respect is not lessened for the absence of rowdiness and illegality

which has characterized the whole movement.

Better half a loaf than no bread. Better a donation of \$50,000 for the Free Public Library accepted, than one of \$100,000 declined with thanks.

The last man who tried to trip up Premier Laurier with an open letter was Mr. R. L. Richardson, of Manitoba. He succeeded, with Sir Wilfrid's assistance, in making himself ridiculous.

His Worship the Mayor has chosen the royal purple as the color of his official robe. The new ladder-robe might be used as a triumphal chariot to enhance the pomp of the first appearance of the robes of state.

Those thieves who burglarized the house of H. H. Cook must have read the evidence which he gave before the select committee. They probably thought he had a few ten thousands lying about the house. They didn't know their man.

Mr. Carnegie has not forgotten St. John in his generous attention. This city can afford to accept the proposal. Will the city fathers embrace the opportunity to endow St. John with a properly equipped free public library?

There are several momentous questions of civic interest to be considered by the city fathers in the near future. The necessary repairs to the streets and the question of the color and cut of the mayor's official robes vie with one another in popular importance.

The Mail and Empire wants the Ontario government to take a provincial census to prove that Ontario people have not been all counted. This is the first time we know our Ontario contemporary would trust the Ontario government to take anything—honestly.

If the local government and the citizens' committee are in doubt as to the best way to entertain the Ducal party, let them come to the newspaper men's clam bake next Monday. If the Duke ever hears of it, he will wish he had been a humble journalist instead of a "future" king.

The suggestion that Premier Tweedie will retire from the premiership at the same time that Senator Ellis accepts the governorship of New Brunswick is unkind. The newspaper men of all political opinions are unanimous in the opinion that no one could adorn the highest position in the province so creditably as a newspaper man and we should rejoice to see Senator Ellis in the position. It will never do to wait until the impossible happens for his elevation to take place.

Army Remounts for English War Office.
A purchasing commission will visit St. John, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia after the middle of August next, for the purpose of purchasing remounts. Horses from 14.2 1-2 to 15.3 1-2. Ages from 4 to 9 years. All horses shown will have to be ridden.
Dates will be fixed hereafter.
H. F. DENT, Lieut.-Col., Remount Officer, Canada.