

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 24, 1902.

St. John, N. B., September 24, 1902.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH
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C. J. MILLIGAN, Manager.

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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, St. John, N. B.:
W. M. SOMERVILLE,
St. John, N. B.

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph
ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 24, 1902.

ANOTHER QUEEN DEAD.

The death of the Queen of the Belgians plunges one of the most interesting courts of Europe into mourning and marks a period of mourning also in some other royal families with which blood relations exist. Although comparatively little heard of in late years, Queen Marie was only 66 years of age, and leaves an unmarried daughter, Princess Clementine, who was born in 1872. The late queen, having been married at the age of 17, would have next year celebrated her golden wedding. The royal family of Belgium is connected with that of England through the fact of King Leopold being an own cousin of the late Queen Victoria as a son of the Queen of the Netherlands. Leopold I, prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Queen Marie's father, the Princess Louise, the daughter of Prince Philippe of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, the other daughter, the Princess Stephanie, was married to the late Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria, and has one daughter.

A REMEDY AGAINST STRIKES.

They seem to have determined upon a course in England which if carried out will have the effect of abolishing labor strikes, or at least of eliminating the cause for the majority of them. The only question is as to how far it may be possible to apply the remedy. And strange as it may seem, a method adopted in the United States, concerning which there have been experiments, has been "hit upon" as the means. Experiments with this idea did not have the avoidance of strikes primarily at heart, however. The remedy proposed is simply that of profit-sharing by employees and a man no less well known in Canada than Sir Christopher Furness has advanced the cause.

So strongly impressed with the idea has been Sir Christopher that when a short time ago a new issue of capital was made by one of the important shipbuilding enterprises with which he is associated, he announced his willingness to advance money at 3 per cent. to the workmen to enable them to become shareholders in the undertaking to which they looked for employment. It has not been stated to what extent the offer was accepted, but to the workman an offer of this kind may make all the difference in the world since it would set before him the task of as speedily as possible paying off the loan advanced to him for the purpose of acquiring shares, and of thus becoming the possessor of an unpledged security of a remunerative character. This matter has been remarked upon as illustrative of the acceptance of the idea and the subject was extensively dealt with by Sir George Livesey in an interesting speech reported in London newspapers just to hand.

Sir George remarked that the principle had been adopted for some years past in connection with the gas companies with which he is associated and apparently it has been followed with the utmost success. Thus in the case of the South Metropolitan Gas Company it is stated that the last bonus distribution to the employees amounted to £25,000, half of which was invested in stock by the recipients and the other half withdrawn. The same was done in the case of the Commercial Gas Company, another large concern, while with the Crystal Palace Gas Company only £30 was withdrawn out of a total bonus of £1,000. These bonuses represent a share of the profits and so far as invested with the companies concerned carry a share in their management. Thus the men have the satisfaction of knowing that

they reap the advantage of the efficiency of their labor, while in the presence of working men directors on the board they have a guarantee for considerate treatment such as no trade union could probably assure them. But it is likewise important to note—and this is one of the most gratifying features of the movement in England—that the trade unions are now favoring the profit-sharing system; in fact, in various instances the unions have practically given their sanction to the principle, the more general adoption of which could not but tend largely to help the avoidance of industrial conflicts as well as to materially encourage thrift.

EDUCATION IN ENGINEERING, ETC.

One of the most gratifying and advantageous things in the development of any country is its facilities for higher education. Those materialists who are prone to decry such advantages not only fail to see, with the Apostle Paul, the value of setting their minds on "those things that are above," but they seek to minimize the eminence that has come to every place possessing famed seats of learning. What would the United Kingdom amount to in prestige among the nations but for the pre-eminence of the universities of Oxford and Cambridge and Edinburgh and Dublin? What would be thought of the United States had they never developed such institutions of learning as the universities of Harvard and Yale and Pennsylvania and Cornell? Who in Canada is not proud of the work done and fame attained by McGill and Queens and Toronto and all the provincial universities? And among the latter how many realize the actually splendid facilities afforded for higher and technical education by our own University of New Brunswick?

It is very satisfactory to The Telegraph to be able to print among its news articles today a statement of some of the most modern facilities for practical education at our university at Fredericton—the more satisfactory because The Telegraph believes that it is only through lack of knowledge of the facilities afforded by this university at an absolute minimum of cost, that its courses in engineering, for instance, are not more abundantly crowded. The idea of being able to take a university course which shall grant one a degree with the perfect certainty of profitable employment in one of the most desirable and worthy professions, at a cost of only thirty dollars per year for tuition, besides board and lodging at three dollars per week and the only additional expense that of textbooks—which is an investment always valuable—is one so absolutely unknown to a previous generation that the marvel is the news has not spread like wildfire and this college is not crowded with students. To any young man who wishes to enter one of the most desirable professions today, surely no better opening is available. In civil engineering and in electrical engineering the prizes of the present age are probably greater than in almost any other line, while the demands for men far exceed the capable supply. If it is said that the U. N. B. degree does not rank as high as Cornell or Harvard, the reply is that U. N. B. graduates have immediately secured work, that the progress of every professional man is essentially greater after graduation than before and that no where else can the stepping-stone for success in these lines—the undergraduate facilities—be procured at such low price.

In the providing of such facilities for the young men of New Brunswick therefore the provincial university has conferred a rare boon upon the population and one which ought to have the result of an appreciation even beyond the most sanguine expectations of the promoters. It is needless to say that in the other lines of education the university continues to maintain its excellence and the session now about to open should therefore prove one of the most successful in its history. No one who has hitherto beneamed an alleged lack of "practical education" can, with these engineering courses in view, throw any further possible minimizing comment upon our provincial university.

DISPUTE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

There is a piece of territory down in South America at present which seems to be a bone of contention involving possibly international complications. Its name is Acre, and although it comprises more than an acre, it is not so very much more than a great moment to outsiders. It is on account of its very valuable products in india rubber, however, that it has attained fame and must some day yield fortunes to its owners.

This territory of Acre, it appears, was until a few years ago, rather a man's land, but when it came to be exploited by explorers, Bolivia set up a claim to its ownership and the right was recognized by Brazil by a protocol in 1868, although the adjoining Brazilian state of Amazon remained unfavorable to the decision. Peru likewise set up claims to the territory and did not assent to any protocol. This discontent at possession of Acre by Bolivia has quite lately been increased by a disposition of the territory made by Bolivia to a powerful New York syndicate, with a grant of almost sovereign rights. Against this grant Brazil has protested and says that she will not recognize the authority of the strangers nor their right to maintain armed forces or a fleet on rivers common to the two countries, threatening indeed to close the

Amazon river from access to Acre if Bolivia insists upon the deal with the New York company. Already Brazil has gone so far as to suppress her consulate in Acre and has suspended the protocols so as to re-establish the status quo ante, while the Brazilian press is so excited over the matter as to advocate a triple South-American alliance between Brazil, Chile and the Argentine for the dismemberment of Bolivia and other purposes.

Possibly Bolivia would not insist upon the deal with the New Yorkers being carried out but for the revenue in sight and the fact that so unhealthy is the country that each ton of cocaine produced is calculated to cost two human lives. Besides, Bolivia feels that her sovereign rights are being infringed upon by the other South American provinces and consequently she has solicited the intervention of the United States, which thing has further dissatisfied the other South American republics. The thing has likewise assumed importance in Europe because the New York financiers are reported to have met both financial and diplomatic success with their enterprise in negotiations at London and Berlin. It is said that the United States government will not officially interfere in the dispute between Bolivia and Brazil, but is using its good offices at Rio Janeiro in favor of the American syndicate yet without success on account of the Brazilian stubbornness. Exactly what may happen in, through, or on account of Acre therefore becomes an interesting problem.

FOURTY YEARS TRADE EXPANSION.

One of the most interesting things in the progress of the world is the development of international commerce. The record of how trade expands, and has in the past few years particularly been developing, seems almost marvellous. For the past forty years only have statistics been accumulating the returns of the export and import commerce of all countries that supply the figures and estimating the trade of the world nations which, like Turkey, do not publish records of their commerce. These summaries from year to year show a steady growth. Although there have been occasional periods of industrial prostration in many countries, crop failures, etc., the other countries have always brought up the average to a total excess of the year before, and in the forty years' record the total value of international commerce has been doubled. Such development has been due of course to the establishment of cheaper and faster means of transportation and the increase in number and improvement in quality of the commodities. It is not surprising that most of the growth has been within the last twenty years and that the highest rate of expansion has been within the past five years. Another point worth noting is the steady increase in the number of minor contributions to the world's commerce and the fact that the United States has grown to third place, with Germany second. Some of the latest figures are worth quoting. We find that the value of the foreign trade of all the various countries last year was, in round numbers, \$24,022,400,000. This was an increase of more than \$8,000,000,000 above the total of 1880. The international trade of 1897 was \$12,207,000,000 larger than that of 1885, and that of 1901 was \$4,838,400,000 greater than that of 1897. Inasmuch as wars are often fought for the sake of commerce and where greater commercial disincorporation exists there is the greatest disinclination to let war interfere with it, all this development would seem to make for the increased peace as well as prosperity of the world at large.

THE SUN CAUGHT AGAIN.

The Sun, referring to the refusal of the Surveyor-General to accede to the request of Mr. Mott, that he should, without the slightest grounds, have declined to consent to the transfer of certain timber licenses to the Messrs. Campbell to make for him and his associates, indicating that a member of the government was solicitor for the parties desiring to make the transfer. The Telegraph has reason to believe that this suggestion is absolutely without foundation, and, like so many other insinuations in which our contemporary indulges, is the fruit of the imagination of its editor. We invite the Sun to name the member of the government to which it refers. This would be the main course.

Then the Sun says there was no competition for these lands, because special terms were given to the Messrs. Campbell. Our contemporary knows that this statement has no foundation, and is only intended to deceive the public. The Sun, following Mr. McInerney, has also asserted that the total amount received by the province in respect to these lands since the limits were purchased by the Messrs. Campbell is \$7,000. So far from this being true, the total mileage paid to the province by Messrs. Campbell in the nine years since the limits were sold is \$19,088, while they have also paid in stampage dues \$2,640.93 or a total of \$21,728.93, or four times the amount stated by Mr. McInerney and the Sun.

Our contemporary and the rejected Kent must surely see what a profound apology they owe to the public for their gross attempt to mislead.

ONE LESSON FROM COAL STRIKE.

With advent of cold weather comes the reminder that the coal strike is not yet at an end. There are daily rumors of a settlement being reached, but so far evidently no substantial progress has been

made in that direction. The strike is a serious matter to consumers of coal, and especially of anthracite. We, in the Maritime Provinces, are not so dependent upon the Pennsylvania and Ohio coal fields as are the people of Ontario and a portion of Quebec. Nevertheless, the enhanced price and scarcity of anthracite materially affects the people of this province.

It has been estimated by experts that the anthracite coal shortage this year will be twenty million tons. What this enormous amount means is not easy to grasp, but when it is stated that with all the mines running at their full capacity it would require two and a half years to make up this shortage, then the true position of the coal trade becomes at once apparent.

There is a lesson in the coal strike for the people of this province, as it shows New Brunswick's absolute dependence upon Nova Scotia and the United States for fuel. The present coal situation should stimulate the development of the coal areas of this province and at the same time attract the attention of the public to the fact that there is yearly an enormous waste of valuable fuel in the refuse of the various lumber industries.

It is about time that our manufacturers realized the value of their by-products and endeavored to find methods for their successful utilization. In the meantime the coal famine exists, and there is no doubt that those who suffer from its effect will revolt against the economic conditions which give rise to it.

COAL STRIKE LESSONS.

With five months of non-production of the anthracite coal mines and the end perhaps not yet, three or four points in regard to such matters must become very apparent to the public apart from the universal concession that the public must pay for it all in increased prices to the mine owners. It must be admitted that the men on strike lose more than anyone else, but it must likewise be admitted that, in the United States at least, compulsory arbitration cannot be enforced, for President Mitchell states that "the union would never consent to it." Ever since the men went out, it has been within their ability to restore the "status quo" by returning to work, but they preferred to run their chances of getting an improved status for themselves, so, while they stand the greatest inconvenience, they have also to bear the responsibility of maintaining the strike. Moreover, the public is learning that neither laws, nor popular clamor can make capitalists do business if they do not wish to and that neither one nor the other can force strikers to go to work against their will. A realization of these things seems to be all that the public and the strikers get for their money in the present instance. If the mines were controlled by the government the output could be regulated, but apparently not otherwise.

EXHIBITION FINANCES.

The Telegraph, always on the watch for news, secured and printed on Saturday an interesting article regarding the exhibition, giving an exact statement of the distribution of prize money and saying that the show was a success financially. The article was correct but it did not please Mr. W. W. Hubbard. Instead of communicating with The Telegraph Mr. Hubbard wrote a gratuitous and impertinent letter to the newspapers which had not printed the story in question, saying the article was "unauthorized," and using other adjectives which are more creditable to his vocabulary than his judgment. Incidentally he so worded his letter as to give an entirely erroneous impression of the matter which The Telegraph printed—a course which The Telegraph cannot condemn to be all that it hopes Mr. Hubbard will not persist.

Mr. Hubbard is vastly in error if he thinks The Telegraph must publish only his own carefully prepared statements concerning any enterprise with which he is connected.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

City householders are getting home from the country again and the autumn demand for fuel increases.

Cable communication with Hawaii is the next thing on the programme in that line. The work of laying it is now under way.

President Roosevelt is taking a throat specialist with him on his present western tour. The President's voice enterprise in more ways than one.

The capital in a company for the manufacture of ice at Baltimore has been increased from \$2,000,000 to \$3,300,000. And yet lots of ice in this country goes to waste.

It is said that the west is better provided with money than ever before. "Go west, young man, go west." That is if you aren't quite sure that the west is a better place for a permanent livelihood.

People will have to be satisfied for the present with the statement of Lieut. Peary that the North Pole can be found. Capt. Bernier, who has never been near it, has given us the same assurance. But it's fugitive.

The statement of the Minister of Railways which we print in another column today presents information which must be highly gratifying to the people of Canada. That the Intercolonial has been brought up from a burden to a paying

Men's Fall Suits.

Comparisons prove we give you more or better for your money than any other store gives you.

Don't we scour the markets for the best goods and the smartest patterns? Isn't every piece of Cloth that goes into Oak Hall Clothing carefully tested for wear—worth—and color? Don't we keep our eyes upon the makers and see that every stitch measures up to our standard? Don't we give better value for the money than any other clothing store? Don't we sell more clothing than any other store in town? Men know what they want—and they come here for it.

See the Suits at \$8.00
See the Suits at \$10.00
See the Suits at \$15.00

Single or Double-Breasted Coat, any cloth; any color. There, now; aren't you coming to see em?

Boys' Real Good Clothing.

Good cloth—good wear. Pshaw! Others say the same and advertise suits at similar prices. So they do. But go back of their words and ours—compare cloth, make-up, style. Whose are slighted at every point? Of course—and we shall never do that—it doesn't pay. The largest clothing business in own proves it.

Two Piece Suits (In Norfolk Jacket, Pleated and Double Breasted)	\$1 50 to \$5 00	Three Piece Suits	\$3 00 to 10
Sailor Suits	75 to 12 00	Russian Blouse Suits	\$5 00, 5 50, 6 00
Vestee Suits	2 00 to 3 00		

GREATER OAK HALL,

King Street, Cor. Germain. SCOVIL BROS. & CO.

"GOOD NIGHT."

I felt in no mood for entertaining, and when the bell vibrated through the lower hall and eventually reached the top floor, I felt tempted to lock my sitting-room door so that a chance caller might imagine there was no one at home. But I didn't, and when I heard footsteps ascending the stairway I decided that whoever it might be, he should be treated decently at all events. My sectional birthright demanded that. Because I was a Southerner I felt that hospitality was very much due, and to treat a guest shabbily, even though he be an unwelcome one, was an unpardonable crime. And then I did not know who it might be so laboriously climbing the stairs. I was expecting no one, and I was in no mood for congeniality. Of course, it was my heart that bothered me. The truth of the matter was, I had no heart. I had lost it nearly two months before, and the person who now held it was such an antithetically close-mouthed little body that affairs were decidedly awkward. Of course, we talked of other things—lots of things. And she was very kind to me, in a way. She was just as kind to Harry King—even kinder, it seemed to me, when we both happened to be there at the same time, which wasn't often. I should have disliked young King most heartily if I hadn't known that she was also the custodian of his heart and would give him no more satisfaction than myself. But King had the advantage of me—he was bolder. I knew he would ask her first. What would her answer be? "Yes," of course—to King. I mean, he was better looking, quite a handsome fellow, in fact; while I—well, I was never noted for my excess of beauty.

Then he had better prospects, and though we were rivals, I must acknowledge that he was an exceptionally decent kind of a chap. We were not particularly intimate; he had called at my rooms to play whist, but we had never been alone since we had met two years before.

When I opened my door, in response to the rap I found the hallway in utter darkness, but I recognized the voice.

"Good evening, Mr. Harlow."

"Oh! why, how are you, King? Come in; I couldn't see you. Let me take your coat and hat; there is no place to put anything here," and I gazed at my big couch covered with pillows large and pillows small.

"Thanks," he said; "I was up this way and saw your light, so decided to drop up for a few moments. Hope I'm not keeping you at home."

"No, indeed; glad you came. Awfully cold out, isn't it?"

"Bestly," and the wind seems to go right through one, but it's nice and warm here."

"Perhaps it's too warm," I said. "Let me open a window; it will freshen the room a bit. I'm a slave to tobacco. May I roll you a cigarette?"

"No, thanks; I never smoke them."

"Fill you a pipe, then?—I have some very fair tobacco here," and in answer to his nod I filled my choicest meerschaum I

NEWS OF LOCAL FISHING.

Nova Scotia.

Halifax, N. S., Sept. 22.—The reports from the fishing points are: Digby—Haddock fair; hake scarce. Lunenburg—Cod plentiful, other branches dull.

Miquelon—Cod, haddock and halibut fair; herring and mackerel scarce. Salmon River—Cod and haddock very plentiful, squid plentiful, mackerel fair.

Port Macleod—Herring fair; no mackerel or squid.

Canso—Squid very plentiful; other branches dull.

Ingonish—Cod fair, to scarce; squid fair, mackerel scarce.

Prince Edward Island.

Malpeque—Cod plentiful.

When a chemical is used for bleaching it is put in water in which the clothes are boiled. When it is employed to soften the dirt it is put in the water in which they are soaked.