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ADVERTISING RATES: Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper. Each insertion \$1.00 per line. Advertisements of 10 lines or less, 50 cents for insertion of six lines or less. Notice of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25 cents for each insertion.

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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.

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 4, 1902.

PEACE.

The announcement that peace has been established in South Africa by the signatures of all the Boer representatives to a document of surrender, is news that has been long foreboded, but which will be none the less enthusiastically received. Of course the principal point to the announcement is that there will be no more fighting and that the soldiers will be in no more danger of being killed or wounded in battle. This in itself is great cause for thankfulness. But although such a grand result has been attained it is, as was recently remarked in these columns, only a small stone in the very large task that Britain has set herself in South Africa and which she will certainly accomplish, but which will require years yet in the doing.

That the danger of further hostilities is not yet absolutely over has been within a day or two intimated in a despatch stating that Cape Colony itself is so honey-combed with disloyalty that it may be advisable to continue its existence under the form of government which characterizes British crown colonies instead of restoring it to the full self-governing status which it enjoyed prior to being placed under military law after the war broke out. The cause of this disaffection is naturally attributed to the Cape Dutch, among whom the seeds of revolt had been sown before the Boers of the Transvaal and Orange Free State openly took up arms. Under these circumstances it is conceivable that the present surrender may have been agreed to by the Boers, who have more than once proved themselves so unscrupulous to the point of such suspicion of them, only in order to give time and opportunity for the stirring up of a revolution on a grander scale than ever.

This danger, however, has contra to it the efficient generalship of Lord Kitchener, who may be thoroughly trusted, if any man can, to foresee any such possibility and so practically to prevent it. Both military and diplomatic skill are to be seen at work. A very great deal now of the success to be attained will depend upon the proper exercise of diplomacy. The Boers are by all desirable means to be conciliated and turned from enmity into love for British institutions. The work of education, already so admirably conceived, must be carried on accompanied with wise supervision and the hand of iron in the velvet glove. It has something almost in the nature of the training of a wild animal which must first be deprived of the ability to do harm, then conciliated by rewards and enticed to love his master who, in this case more than is possible with an animal, is willing to admit his equality and repose in him all the confidence of friendship as soon as evidence is sufficiently demonstrated of deserving such confidence. The past record of General Lord Kitchener in such work in Egypt will now stand him in good stead. His unrelenting executive ability has marked him as so excellently adapted for the task that the empire owes to him a debt of gratitude hardly less than it did to General Lord Roberts for having accomplished the beginning of the end.

It is conspicuously pleasing that the long struggle on the veldt should have been brought to a termination on the eve of the king's coronation and we in the important Canadian section of the empire will glory none the less in the peace, which our soldiers have so splendidly taken a part to accomplish, than in the fact that the official beginning of the King's reign will be over an empire more efficiently united and exceeding strong in every respect as a result of the war than before its outbreak.

CELEBRATING

The enthusiastic spontaneity of the people of St. John in proceeding to celebrate the conclusion of the war in South Africa must have impressed any stranger

Monday and warned him with the contagion. It seemed peculiarly fitting that the news should have come on a Sunday evening just before church service, so that the first part of the celebration should have been praise and thanksgiving to Him who doeth all things well. The manner in which all the clergymen, without any preconcerted arrangement, made the news the feature of their services and led their congregations in devout rejoicing, has already been told in The Telegraph, but must be noted as peculiarly characteristic of a Christian nation. Not the less notable was the display of bunting and decorations bedecking the buildings throughout the city which with the earliest flutter of Monday's morning airs gave token of public patriotism aroused. And throughout the day it was a go-as-you-please celebration, by every body and in every fashion, which required no programme and no proclamation for observance, nor any announcement of the performers to assure success. It is such an event as this which typifies the hearty British unanimity that characterizes our people. When it comes to solid patriotism they need no leader, but as one man they rise and say: We are St. John; St. John from the colonies in the four corners of the earth were with us Monday they must have involuntarily felt themselves at home.

A DECADENT AMERICAN CUSTOM.

The celebration of Decoration Day in the United States is a ceremony that in course of time bids fair to wear itself out, although it will be a good many years yet. Established more particularly for the commemoration of the soldiers who fell in the civil war of 1861-64, it has on May 30 been celebrated ever since in all the states and territories excepting Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas and Virginia, which, being Southern States, took exception to joining with the northerners, but most of which have separate celebrations of a Confederate Memorial Day. It is the Grand Army of the Republic, composed only of veterans from the civil war, who especially celebrate the 30th of May and the first post of the organization was established at Decatur (Illinois), on April 6, 1868. These veterans march in procession to the cemeteries which they are to decorate and after an oration delivered by one of their number place a miniature flag and wreath of flowers upon the grave of each departed comrade, with appropriate military formality. The scene at any of the larger cemeteries of the country where the ceremony is elaborate and largely attended, followed or preceded by a review of the Grand Army posts mustered, is an impressive one, well calculated to emphasize upon the rising generation the important patriotic sentiments of the war which it is thus sought to educate inculcate. The day is also taken advantage of by relatives or descendants of fallen soldiers of the war of 1812, even of the old revolutionary war and other conflicts to similarly decorate their graves, and lately the effort has been made to include in the Grand Army programme the graves of soldiers fallen in the war with Spain.

It might be thought that after a lapse of thirty-seven years, the ranks of the Grand Army would have been materially depleted. So they have. The loss by death during the year ended June 30, 1901, was 8,106; but there still remained no fewer than 209,507 members of the Grand Army, many of whom were able to march. Since the war with Spain and the continuance of the hostilities in the Philippines there will be an ample supply of veterans of a new crop to establish a reorganized Grand Army, but so notable has the tendency become in recent years to make a holiday of the occasion, instead of perfectly going through the ceremonies prescribed, that it seems probable the actual observance of the event with such enthusiasm as characterized it twenty years or more ago will steadily lapse into abatement.

RECIPROCITY IN PHYSICIANS.

The measure of Doctor Roddick, M. P., in the Canadian parliament at its last session, for the unification of the standard for medical practitioners throughout the Dominion, so as to drop the bars against inter-provincial practice, has attracted such attention in the United States that the medical press of the republic are advocating similar action there. A similar system of state licensure prevails in the republic to that which obtains here and the best physicians now seem to be recognizing that it is a disadvantageous and unwise plan. The proposition to reorganize the system in the United States however appears to be a debatable one as the American physicians do not deem that a general federal law on the subject would be desirable. In this perhaps there is even a stronger jealousy for the guarding of state rights than there is here of provincial rights. But they say that the same results may be more amicably and efficiently attained by the mutual co-operation of the various state boards of examiners and the modification, extension and perfection of the methods of licensure. The proposition, it is admitted, should not be so narrow and exclusive as to deny the right to practice within each state of reputable physicians from another state. So far as keeping out the disreputable and of limiting self-advertisers and quacks, the individual state boards could devise rules which would accomplish the purpose without subjecting the honorable and capable man from another state to an unnecessary and often foolish re-examination which is often only a waste of time and a piece of

red tape. It is set forth that with proper certificates and testimonials from the state whence he comes and also from that whereto he moves, the unnecessary and bigoted re-examination might be done away with.

Such a method of interstate reciprocity would exhibit a large spirit of good will and professional benevolence that would redound to the material benefit of the profession itself as well as of the public at large. While the American physicians are considering the wisdom of a national congress to endeavor to effect action in this line, might it not be a hint to the supporters of the Roddick bill in Canada for the practical attainment of something in the line aimed at if the provincial endorsements of the Ottawa measure might perchance be delayed? Even if two or three of the provinces agreed to establish such reciprocity among themselves it would be something gained.

A DIFFICULT LIGHTHOUSE PROPOSAL.

A fresh plan for the establishment of a lighthouse at that most dangerous point along the United States Atlantic coast, the Diamond shoals, off Cape Hatteras, is now before congress and has already passed the senate. The bill appropriates \$300,000 for the lighthouse and provides after two years' successful operation an additional sum of \$275,000 be paid the designer, Capt. Albert F. Ellis, of Boston. The plan, however, does not specify, so far as has been made public, the method of construction or whether the designer is to take the risk of being able to erect the lighthouse within the limit of cost, and this is exactly the difficulty that is to be encountered.

In the importance of the work in question every maritime nation has an interest, for the reason that the light proposed is one in a section probably more frequented than any other on the American seaboard south of Sandy Hook. Jutting out into the Atlantic much farther than the capes either north or south of it, and so low lying that it cannot be seen at a very great distance, Cape Hatteras itself would be a danger, but when it is considered that distant miles from the outer edge of the coast line proper is a line of submerged shoals eleven miles along, outside of which altogether it is necessary for any deep draft vessel to keep for safety, the peculiar danger of the spot may be realized. Past these treacherous shoals, which are also in the stormiest section of the whole trend of coast, all the shipping from the Northern United States and Canadian ports to the West India and Southern ports, and vice versa, is obliged to travel, and many a stout craft, seeking to clip corners or out of her longitude owing to thick weather, has come to hopeless grief upon them. It is indeed exceedingly rare for any vessel, after striking the dreaded Diamond Shoals off Hatteras, to be successfully floated.

The United States government has done everything possible in the past to lessen the danger of this point. The lighthouse on the cape itself shows in clear weather ten miles beyond the danger limit and for several years a lightship, particularly constructed for the service, has been moored off the shoals with elaborate mooring tackle especially devised to enable her to maintain her position. But so severe are the storms which sweep that section that this ship goes drift quite often and the post is so rough that no shipkeeper cares long to keep the job. A few years ago the first vessel built for the service was cast ashore and wrecked. Before this lightship service was established the government tried to build a lighthouse on the shoals and one contractor, who was very experienced at such work, lost a lot of money in the vain attempt, the sea sweeping away his caissons and the soft bottom changing so frequently that he abandoned the task as hopeless. It is this soft and shifting character of the sandy bottom which renders the effort to build a lighthouse upon submerged shoals in such an exposed position so exceedingly difficult.

CANADA IS ON THE BOOM.

A gentleman who has recently made the trip across Canada from British Columbia by the C. P. R. informs The Telegraph that at the single station of Moosejaw more than one thousand cars of settlers' effects coming into this country were recently handled in a single week and that this is not a solitary instance, but typical of what is being done all along the line through the Northwest. The settlers arrive and disperse so steadily and quietly that there is no excitement and the territory for settlement is still so great that one is puzzled at first to account for their distribution or what becomes of them until one gets away from the line of rail and sees the new ranches and towns and villages springing up. Near Maple Creek this gentleman saw in one flock more than seven thousand sheep grazing, cattle in immense herds and vast new areas being sown with grain. His observation convinces him that the boom now being enjoyed by the Northwest is but the beginning of the same style of abundant immigration which filled up the Western States as soon as railway communication was provided, with this exception, that whereas the American immigration of a generation ago was largely of foreigners whose initial progress was slow and difficult, our immigration includes a large proportion of these same farmers, now skilled in agricultural methods, and possessed of financial resources enabling them to immediately develop their new farms to the very best advantage. The vast advantage to Canada of acquiring such immigration must within a very few years make itself

apparent in an unparalleled business boom not only west but east.

A REFORM IN HIGHER EDUCATION.

The closing exercises of the various universities recall to the public mind the position of a professor as an investigator. As has been pointed out in these columns some months ago, the average amount of original investigation carried out by the Canadian professor and teacher is exceedingly small and as a general rule of a mediocre quality. It has generally been considered that the professor doing full work in a university is unfavorably situated to perform original research. There is much truth in this latter statement and especially in the smaller universities during the term where one man is expected to give instruction in a number of subjects, and it is just this latter fact which leads to poor results, not only in teaching but in research. It is almost impossible at the present day, especially in science, to find any one man who can master the principal details of any branch, let alone being burdened with several other subjects and compelled to keep in touch with the advances made in each one. It is quite true that the majority of the small universities only give elementary instruction in the various subjects, and the students are compelled to go to the larger institutions to obtain an advanced course. The multiplicity of subjects imposed upon professors has a tendency to discourage original research as it results in them generalizing and does not develop the mind to specialization in any one branch. This generalization is detrimental to the development of original ideas, not only in the teacher, but in the students, and it follows as a consequence the majority of them lose the power of keen observation. Take for example the recent report of the original investigations of the marine biological station at St. Andrews. Here are to be found a research on "the effects of polluted waters on Fish Life." Had the originators and investigators of this research been specialists, they would have adopted better methods, obtained more reliable results and have found that years ago these investigations had been carried out with the utmost care and are found recorded in several well-known authorities on the pollution of water. What applies is applicable to a large portion of the so-called original research performed in Canada. The professors and teachers are not so much to blame as the college governors who expect that men who have three and four subjects to teach should be scientific, literary and philosophical enthusiasts. There is no doubt that the investigator should teach and is personally benefited by giving instruction, but to expect him to devote his time to several subjects is not fair.

In the maritime provinces a great deal of this trouble could be overcome and at the same time the development of original research aided, if the various colleges were confederated and thus permit each teacher to have not more than one subject of instruction, while also devoting a certain amount of his own time and that of his more advanced students to the development of original investigation.

BIG SALARIES IN THE ANTIPODES.

The explanation of Lord Hopetoun's resignation of the governor-generalship of the Australian Commonwealth, unless granted a larger salary than \$30,000 per year, comes in the statement that he has been required from his own resources to maintain an official residence and official dignity at Sydney, the State of New South Wales having declined to allow him reimbursement for such expense although insisting that he give equal glory to the capital at Sydney as a seat of government, as to the capital at Melbourne, despite the fact that the State of Victoria stands some of the expense and it is admitted that the \$30,000 would be sufficient for the maintenance of one seat of government. In contrast with the fact that more populous Canada allows only \$50,000 for her governor-general and that the President of the United States only receives the same salary, it seems a bit extraordinary that Australia should make such extravagant demands. But in view of the fact that the six state governors of the new Commonwealth receive in the aggregate no less than \$150,000 per year, compared with our \$71,000 for all seven Canadian provinces and the Northwest Territories, it will be seen that the Australians go in for pomp and dignity on rather a large scale, and the resignation of Lord Hopetoun becomes evidently all the more reasonable. When the states agree upon one seat of government and all that pertains thereto, the cost of the governor-generalship may be modified, but such a heavy tax for governing would seem to reflect upon the wisdom of the people. New Zealand, however, with a population of only about 800,000, pays her governor £7,000 salary.

HOW WILL SPAIN ACT?

The idea of Spain choosing allies does not to the superficial observer seem to be of very much importance at present, and neither it would be for the other nations save for the use they could make of her. But for Spain it is a matter of material moment and it is announced that the accession of King Alfonso has been the signal for a renewal of overtures for closer relations between Spain and the Dual Alliance on the one hand, and Great Britain, aided by Germany, on the other. Britain is chiefly interested in the matter because of her ownership of Gibraltar and because of the involved issue of British control of the Mediterranean route, with Germany's support of that control as a means of access to the

east and its markets, and the intense ambition of France to gain the mastery of Morocco. In regard to Morocco indeed, the services rendered by France to Spain by acting for her in the negotiations following the war with the United States, and by loaning her money, have imposed obligations which it would appear that the French foreign office now seems inclined to take every advantage of. If the statement of Spain can be taken as the present matter of their prime endeavors.

Just what Spain may do however seems at present problematical. It is stated that the premier, Senor Sagasta, is opposed to the French and Russian proposals that Spain should join the Dual Alliance, while his probable successor, Senor Monet, strongly favors them. Russia supports the French position because the Mediterranean route is also a matter of concern to her, especially with France as an ally. French expansion in Africa by the incorporation of Morocco, joined with both French and Russian expansion in the Far East, have made the Spanish attitude a matter of considerable importance to those nations. But on the other hand there is a party in Spain who recognize that an alliance with Britain would mean much for the Spaniards in the encouragement of a more enterprising industrial and commercial policy. It has also even been alleged in Spain that if Morocco were to come into the possession of France, or if Spain were to rely upon French aid to recover Gibraltar, Britain would at once declare war and, if successful, would demand an additional slice of the main land as well as the port of Ceuta, immediately opposite on the African coast. It is such considerations of interest to the powers which make the decision of Spain as to the casting of her affections a matter of moment.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

A very severe frost occurred on Ontario Thursday which nipped the Tory hope of office in the bud.

The Tory press of Ontario called last Thursday the day of emancipation. Very true—when Whitney and his gang of defamers.

Whitney could only find three men in New Ontario who approved of the Ross policy. Ross has four supporters in the house from the district.

William Fad MacLean, M. P., predicted a severe frost on Ontario Thursday. His prediction came true, but it was his friends who were out in the cold.

American breweries now have a slightly greater product and greater revenue

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 Sarat silk tie, long pants, \$3.00
- 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.

"We Make Matches"

And can surely please you if you will ask your grocer for any of the following brands: PARLOR, SULPHUR, SAFETY, WAX VESTA'S. Headlight, Telegraph, Capital, In various sized boxes, Eagle, Telephone, Tiger. Little Comet.

Wax tapers that will not blow out in the wind.

The E. B. Eddy Company, Ltd., SCHOFIELD BROS., Agents, St. John, N. B.

than those of England. But what about the quality? . . .

"Money in blossom" is the heading of a lengthy article in the Kentville Advertiser in reference to the abundant promise of the gravenstein apple crop this year, and urging the best possible care and fast transportation of such fruit to the English market.

The manufacture of ice by artificial means in the United States now represents the investment of \$38,204,054 capital in 787 establishments yielding a profit of about \$4,000,000 per year above cost of production on an annual output valued at \$13,874,513.

A Michigan man who drew up his own will has left \$60,000 to establish "a home for indigent old women," as he spelled it, and one of the "indignant" ones, a former sweetheart, proposes to contest the will in order to relieve her from becoming indigent.

The occupation of a horse race starter does not ordinarily occur to one as an eminent business, but Starter Caldwell who died at Saratoga the other day, received from \$20,000 to \$30,000 per year from the racing associations which employed him.

It is to be hoped that all the Board of Trade delegates to the Toronto meeting this week will very carefully weigh the disadvantages of incurring cost for the establishment of a fast transatlantic service.

The Hamilton Spectator (Tory) and the other members of the Southern syndicate will not do the Ontario government printing for some time to come. They will therefore get no return for printing the Mabce pamphlet.

Our Tory contemporaries are very low spirited over the victory of Ross in Ontario. It will now be in order for them to attribute the Liberal victory to con-

ruption, coercion, impersonation and all the other illegal methods employed by the Tories to carry elections.

The Telegraph some weeks ago stated that changes had been made against the conduct of the Fredericton Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb. The government Friday decided to appoint a royal commission for the investigation of the management of the institution.

On her recent run from Buenos Ayres to Boston with a cargo of hides and wool valued at nearly \$300,000, one of the modern American schooners averaged for some days a speed of 270 knots per day, a performance which beats that of the average tramp steamer.

It is stated that Americans present at the royal bullfight at Madrid on the occasion of King Alfonso's coronation "had to cover their faces with their fans and their handkerchiefs to save themselves from fainting at the revolting spectacle before them." That would almost sound as if it were worse than the American military "water cure."

Mr. J. P. Whitney, M. P. P., the Tory leader in Ontario, stated on Wednesday that "40 per cent. of the information I have received is true I will be in power at Toronto." As the source of the leader's information was from members of his own party, he should have known that a 60 per cent. discount on Tory information was much too small a discount. He will now know that the proper rate of discount for Tory statements is from 90 to 95 per cent.

The evening reprint has the hardihood to rebuke The Telegraph for silence on the question of government inspection of railways to prevent the danger to the public of accidents from defective bridges or roadbed on branch railways in this province. On the other hand The Telegraph was the first paper to seriously urge this action, as the reprint may ascertain by reference to our issue of May 11, 1901. The trouble is that the reprint is as usual one year behind The Telegraph.