

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 14, 1901.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, an eight-page paper, is published every Wednesday and Saturday at \$1.00 a year, in advance, by the Telegraph Publishing Company, of St. John, a company incorporated by act of the legislature of New Brunswick.

ADVERTISING RATES.
Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper: Each insertion \$1.00 per inch.
Advertisements of Wants, For Sales, etc., 50 cents for insertion of six lines or less.

NOTICES OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS 25 cents for each insertion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Owing to the considerable number of complaints as to the miscarriage of letters alleged to contain money remitted to this office we have to request our subscribers and agents when sending money for the Telegraph to do so by post office order or registered letter, in which case the remittance will be at our risk.

In remitting by check or post office order our patrons will please make them payable to the Telegraph Publishing Company.

All letters for the business office of this paper should be addressed to the Telegraph Publishing Company, St. John; and all correspondence for the editorial department should be sent to the Editor of the Telegraph, St. John.

FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS.

Without exception, names of new subscribers will not be entered until the money is received.

Subscribers will be required to pay for papers sent them, whether they take them from the office or not, until all arrears are paid. There is no legal discount of a newspaper subscription until all that is owed for it is paid.

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RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Be brief.

Write plainly and take special pains with names.

Write on one side of your paper only.

Attach your name and address to your communication as an evidence of good faith.

THIS PAPER HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS.

The following agents are authorized to canvass and collect for the Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz.:

WM. SOMERVILLE,
W. A. FERRIS.

Subscribers are asked to pay their subscriptions to the agents when they call.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B. AUGUST 14, 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 sorted 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.

RETALIATORY MEASURES.

The disciples of protection in the United States are being taught that such a policy has more than one side to it. For many years the nations of Europe have submitted to increased duties against them in the American market without attempting to hit back, but at last the worm has turned. Russia struck very hard at the United States a month or so ago, and now Germany has brought in a tariff which is specially designed to make American shippers pause and think. Austria and Italy and the Netherlands are also moving to make the importation of United States goods more difficult, in fact, of all the nations, patient and long-suffering old England seems to be about the only one that continues in the line of non-resistance. An American journal comments on the situation as follows:

For nearly ten years the Agrarians, or land-owning party of East Prussia, have been a dominating pecuniary assistance through some action of the government. The low price of grain resulting from cheap supplies imported from Russia and the United States has lowered land rent there in the same way as in England, and has reduced the landlords to what they consider pauperism. It has curbed their luxuries and brought the estates of the more improvident ones to sale under foreclosure. This has been to them the very overturn of society. Being a powerful faction in politics, and regarding themselves as the chief support of the monarchy, they long ago made an appeal to the government to relieve them from the consequences of low prices, for which the government was in no wise responsible.

The chief factor in these forces consists of improvements in transportation by land and sea. On the one side lies Russia with vast wheat fields and a growing railway system; on the other the North American continent and an open gateway with constantly improving

steamship lines. During the past ten years it may be fairly said that Germany led the way for other nations, both in carrying capacity and in speed of movement. Every cent of reduced cost in transportation has been an additional sting to the Junkers of Prussia. In their desperation they first demanded the free coinage of silver as a relief. They conceived that the low price of grain was due to an insufficient supply of money, and that a remedy could be found in the recoinage of silver. Chancellor Caprivi so far yielded to them as to order an official investigation, which resulted in nothing. The Agrarians then made a motion in the Reichstag for a new international silver conference, and actually obtained a majority vote for it, but the Bundesrath did not agree to it.

Since the failure of this attempt, the Agrarians have been frantically demanding a higher tariff on cereals, in order to raise the price of home-grown wheat and rye. They have all the time been working to exclude American meat from the German market by raising questions as to its healthfulness, but these endeavors have not yielded any large percentage of money to themselves, although they have created much irritation in the United States. A protective tariff is certainly a much more national scheme to accomplish the end they have in view, and it has the further advantage that we Americans cannot reasonably object to it, since that is the way of accumulating the incomes of the home producer.

It seems now that the German chancellor has yielded to these demands so far as to frame a new tariff schedule, in which increased duties on agricultural products hold the leading place. Additional duties have been allowed to manufacturers also, but are not acceptable to them. Being exporters, they are obliged to sell in competition with England, Belgium and the United States, while the increased duties on food products will surely add to their costs of production. It is probable that the new tariff bill has been put forth as a test of public opinion, rather than as a settled plan of the government, and that it is liable to be abandoned or modified according to the constituents, and in the press, and in the foreign chancelleries.

OUR NEIGHBORS' TROUBLES.

It is a significant thing that there should be two powerful and zealous parties in the United States endeavoring to accomplish purposes directly opposite to each other. On one hand, a large number of influential and well meaning people, chiefly living in the northern states, are trying to raise the status of the negro. Their aim is to develop his sense of responsibility as well as his usefulness as a citizen. On the other hand, the whites of quite a number of the southern states are united in a movement which has for its object the complete disfranchisement of the black man and his reduction to a level little better than that which he held before the civil war.

Each of these parties is aggressive and determined. The northern agitators are just now jubilant over what the negro has done as a soldier. Within the past month the mustering out of two negro volunteer regiments, after nearly two years of creditable service in the Philippines, and the recent appointment of three colored men as officers in the enlarged regular army, have called public attention to this matter in a striking way. Two of these men graduated from the ranks on account of special capability, and apart from these, one colored officer has risen to a prominent command in one of the best cavalry regiments in the army, while another has been made major in the pay department. The general employment of negroes is not, however, without some drawbacks. They are not prudent with their money, they carry concealed weapons and are readily susceptible to excitement; but it is to their credit that appeals to their honor and the interests of their race invariably touches their most sensitive point.

The southern opponents of the negro are not having a wholly smooth road to travel. Democratic delegates to the Alabama constitutional convention of last week were chosen under a party pledge that negro disfranchisement should be accomplished without disfranchising a single white man, but as the session progressed the difficulty of carrying out the programme became increasingly apparent. Clear-headed men in Alabama see the danger and the injustice of the proposed course, and do not hesitate to make their views plain to all. It is evident that the logic of the advice of ex-Governor Jones, who has spoken repeatedly for impartial restrictions upon the suffrage, and against removing from the negro a great incentive to improvement, is having its effect. Even Senator Morgan, from whom, in view of his frank and unblushing hostility to political equality for the negro, one should not expect enlightened views on this question, opposes the use in Alabama of the expedient of the "grandfather clause," adopted by Louisiana and North Carolina. He insists that "to make blood the medium of transmitting the electoral power is to uphold from its foundations the whole system of democratic government." In the discussion by the convention, recently, the opposition to an hereditary basis for the suffrage was strong and clear.

AN UNWARRANTED FAITH.

The folly of the Boer leaders in looking for outside help has been amply demonstrated by events. President Steyn, of the Orange Free State, as appears by the official correspondence, recently captured by the British, was impelled to the course he took in the belief that the nations of Europe were in earnest in their statements to the Boer representative. "We trusted in God's help and foreign intervention," wrote President Steyn. Like Oliver Cromwell's "trust in God and keep your powder dry," but not so shrewdly reasoned as the puritan's practical order, for puritan powder when dry was an effective instrument of destruction against the enemy, but for

Boer intervention which takes itself out of talk is of little use to the Boer. Why President Steyn was so misled is not yet apparent, but one can guess that Dr. Leyds was the cheerful optimist through whom came the flimsy promises of France and Germany. In all human probability Dr. Leyds had assurances which in his opinion justified the belief that Britain would have to face a united Europe before the South African war was over. Dr. Leyds is probably better acquainted with continental diplomacy today than he was then. But the harm has in the meantime been accomplished from President Steyn's standpoint. His experience has been so dearly bought as to be of little practical benefit to him, as his country has passed under British rule and it is not likely he will ever again be in a position where knowledge of the faithless nature of intervention promises will be of any service to him. His confession, however, throws a clearer light on the reason for the participation of the Orange Free State in the Transvaal war. It is the first official and explicit statement that the Boer ultimatum would never have been issued except for the belief in foreign intervention.

THOSE FUNNY FABLES.

There are possibly some credulous and simple minded people in the world, who regard the interesting occurrences recited by the late Mr. Asop as actual events. If so, they are neither more credulous nor simpler minded than the people who believe some of the fables which are repeated day after day in the opposition press. One of these fictions to which opposing journals are most attached is, that when Sir Wilfrid Laurier attended the jubilee demonstration in 1897, he was offered preferential trade for Canada and declined it. For doing this he is said to have been given the Cobden medal.

No story ever told has been more thoroughly exposed than that which relates to the alleged offer of a preference to Canada by the Duke of Devonshire, and the refusal of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to accept it; yet, despite the many refutations, including a direct and positive statement from the Duke of Devonshire himself, there is scarcely a Tory paper in the land which does not, from time to time, repeat the fable as though it had some foundation. Just now the occasion of Mr. Mills' preference for the privy council to the proposed imperial court is being taken advantage of to tell again the worn out and exploded yarn. The only redeeming feature in such a course is the persistency which sustains our Tory friends in telling a story which neither they nor others believe.

BETWEEN SESSION THOUGHTS.

It is perhaps a fortunate thing that during the long recess between sessions of parliament people are afforded an opportunity for a more or less dispassionate observation of the way the game of politics is played. They will be apt to remark upon two or three things which the unprejudiced mind cannot help but regard as curious. For example, they are constantly being reminded that Mr. Foster, in 1894, made a cut in the scale of duties applicable to sugars. The Tory journals call that a reduction of taxation. They will also be told that, in 1897, Mr. Fielding slashed into the entire tariff list, wiping out the duties wholly in many cases and cutting down the general rate from 20 per cent. to 16 per cent. These same Tory journals call that an increase of taxation.

The open minded onlooker will also notice that a very remarkable change of view has taken place among Conservatives with respect to the causes which produce good or hard times. Between 1878 and 1890 there was not a mill started or a man given employment between Halifax and Vancouver but the credit thereof was claimed by the Tories for the national policy. The national policy was practically wiped out in 1897, and although better times have since come than Canada ever before experienced, it would be a sheer waste of time to look in Conservative journals for a syllable of credit for these happy conditions to the existing fiscal policy of the government. They now discover that "world wide condition" and "the favor of Providence" govern the prosperity or depression of nations.

Quite apart from these things, it will be observed that among Conservatives a distinctly new view prevails in relation to the chief of government. The ministers who are now administering the public trust placed in their hands are daily referred to as a set of rascals, dishonest in motive, corrupt in practice, disloyal to the crown and generally bad, although in every respect they are doing better than did their predecessors, and carrying on affairs with the strictest regard for cleanliness and propriety. Why this altered tone toward duties and surely sufficiently arduous without the additional burden of unjust criticism.

A particularly sensitive and active sympathy for the taxpayer has developed in the Tory breast since 1891. Up to that time the dominant party held tenaciously to the view that the way to make everybody rich was to pile on the taxes. It was argued that under a high rate of taxation the foreign competition was shut out and the home producer was given an opportunity to build up great industries. This was held to be good for the taxpayers as well as the manufacturer, inasmuch as the former got his money back in some subtle way, and the latter was enabled to go on increasing our national resources. Light has, however, dawned on these erstwhile theorists, and now, although the rate of taxation has been greatly reduced, they

groan with pity for the poor and burdened taxpayer.

The taxpayer is really doing better than before, and is scarcely in need of sympathy. What must impress the unbiased onlooker as somewhat extraordinary is this new-found notion about taxation. If it was a good thing in 1896 to add to the taxation of the people, it ought to be a good thing still—assuming that there has been an addition under Liberal rule, as contended by Tory journals. As a matter of fact, however, there has been a taking off rather than a putting on of taxes; so that the only course our Tory friends can consistently take is to insist that the taxpayer is being ruined, not because his burdens have been increased, but because they have been reduced.

KITCHENER'S PROCLAMATION.

The recent proclamation of Lord Kitchener is a businesslike document. The banishment of the Boers who continue in the field after 15th of September will undoubtedly have a great influence on the burghers, notwithstanding the scoffing of the Boers now comfortably situated in Holland. The nations of the world have again been notified that Britain intends to prosecute the war to its end. The time has now gone by for peace proposals, and all chances which might have existed at one time during the campaign, of political concessions being granted are past. The new policy will give the loyalists of Cape Colony and Natal more heart and encouragement, and they will see in the new proclamation a victory for the aggressive policy which they have so long advocated. The disloyal Dutch of Cape Colony and Natal can read between the lines the energetic action which will be taken against all guilty of treason, and they will understand that the Afrikaander Bond, as a force in South African politics, is a thing of the past. The action of Roseberry and Asquith in supporting the government in its South Africa policy has probably been influential in determining the government to adopt this new and aggressive measure in dealing with all the Boers who prefer to prolong the conflict.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

All indications point to the largest winter's trade this coming season that St. John has ever enjoyed.

The arrival of Shamrock II at New York will start the active interest in the international yacht race for the America cup.

Persons looking for a safe investment with 1000 per cent annual dividends might apply to the First National Bank of New York.

Down south they are trying to settle the negro question by burning the negroes for assault.

Since the steel strike started some people have been wondering if Mr. Schwab is really worth his million dollar salary. He is if he can stop the strike quickly.

The exodus of harvesters on Saturday to the wheat fields of the Canadian middle west was a pleasant indication that Providence has blessed our country with a bountiful harvest.

The burning question in British Columbia is the "yellow peril." It has at present assumed two forms, the fear of Chinese immigration and the dread that the mint will be in Ottawa instead of Vancouver.

The summer is passing by, but the St. John Railway Company have furnished no ocular demonstration of their intention to extend the electric tramway to the Park, the Cemetery, Millidgeville, Carleton or anywhere else.

It is proposed to found a chair of temperance in connection with the London University as a set-off to the chair of brewing at the Birmingham University. Here is an opportunity for Hon. George E. Foster to go back to the temperance cause.

In campaign speeches the statement is often made that trade follows the flag, but a practical Yukoner writing on the question of a Canadian mint suggests that "trade usually follows the gold." That's our experience too.

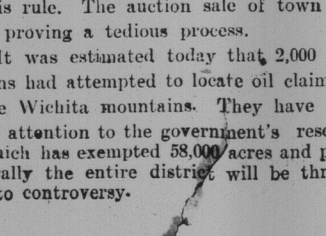
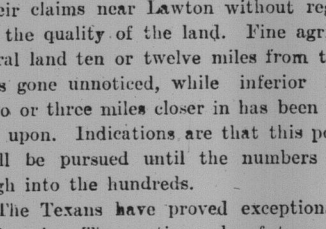
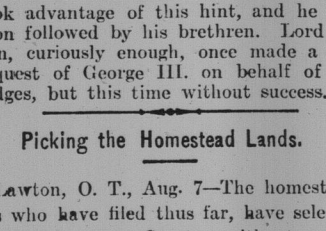
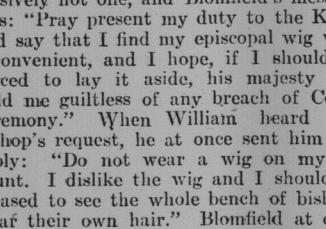
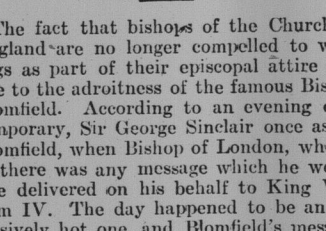
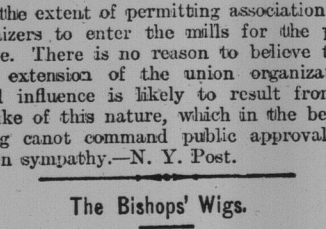
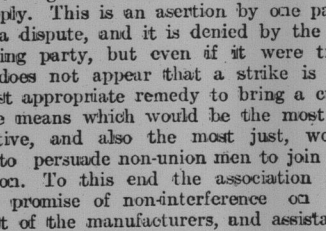
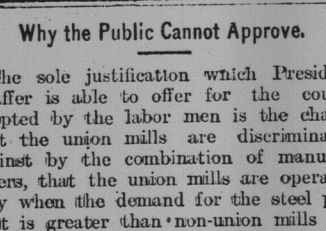
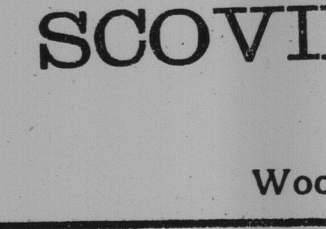
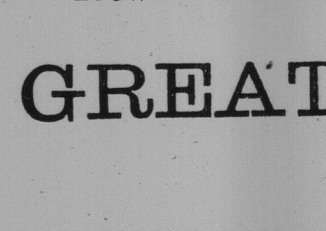
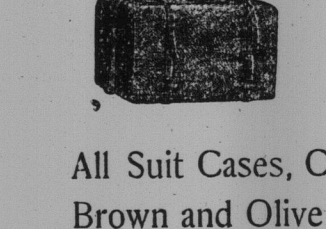
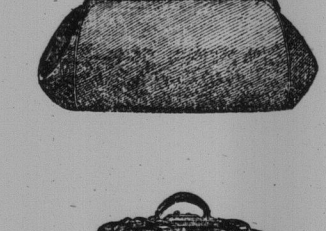
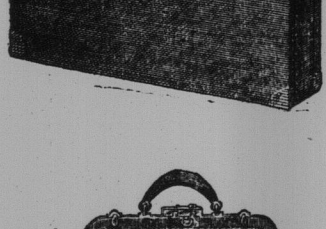
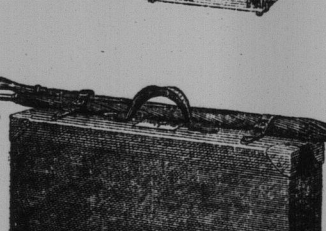
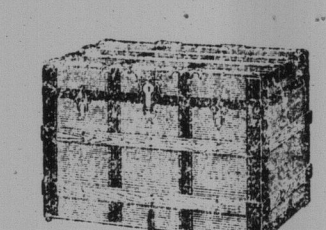
Ex-Speaker Reed and Mark Twain are a heavy combination to strike St. John in one day. They came in so quietly that there was no time to present them with an address. It's a pity for we should have enjoyed Mark's comments on that anti-deluvian form of amusement.

The latest strike threatened is that of the Pullman porters for an increase of tip. Some day when the public gets courageous enough it will strike on the tip question and refuse to give up already paid for in buying a Pullman ticket.

An American banker in a recent interview in a Toronto paper decides that there is room for big improvement in the Canadian banking system and advocates the disestablishment of branch banks. We did think the Canadian banking system was, to use the words of Mr. Clouston, general manager of the Bank of Montreal, "the admiration of the world," but the article from Sleepy Eye, Minnesota, has rudely awakened us from our dream.

Suit Cases, Bags and Trunks.

Travellers' requisites—Trunks, Bags and Suit Cases are in most demand at this time. The buying can be done to best advantage here.



Trunks—Barrel Top, Fancy Metal Covering, Iron bottom and iron bindings, good strong lock, with tray, 28 in., \$2.25; 30 in., \$2.65, 3.40; 32 in., \$3.00, 3.75; 34 in., \$3.40, 5.25; 36 in., \$4.50.

Leather Covered Barrel top, with tray, iron bottom and iron binding, 34 in., \$6.75, 8.25.

Metal Covered Trunks, with good strong locks, well bound, flat tops, 28 in., \$1.75; 30 in., \$2.00; 32 in., \$2.25; 34 in., \$2.50; 36 in., \$2.65.

Canvas Covered Flat Top Trunks, with tray, iron bottom, cast corners and brass lock, 30 in., \$4.00; 32 in., \$4.50; 34 in., \$4.75.

Canvas Covered Flat Top Trunks, with tray, iron bottom, brass trimmings, and heavy brass corners and lock, 34 in., \$6.75, 7.90; 36 in., \$9.75.

Steamer Trunks, containing tray, having iron bottom, cast corners and brass lock, 34 in., \$4.90; 36 in., \$5.25.

Heavy Sole Leather Trunks in all sizes, heavy brass locks, well strapped and double sole leather corners, \$19.00 to \$27.00.

Suit Cases—Our special line at \$6.00 is unexcelled, well made, sewn and riveted, having steel frame, fancy brass fastenings and locks, 24 inches in length. Other values at \$7.50, 8.50, 13.00, 15.50.

Bags—Club Bags in canvas and leather linings, neatly made in all sizes from 14 to 18 in., \$1.65, 1.90, 2.25 to 7.00.

Gladstone Bags—\$3.90, 5.00, 7.00 to 17.00.

All Suit Cases, Club Bags and Gladstone Bags made in Tan, Russett, Brown and Olive Shades.

GREATER OAK HALL,

King Street, Cor. Germain.

SCOVIL BROS. & CO.,

St. John, N. B.

Wool taken in Exchange for Goods.

Why the Public Cannot Approve.

The sole justification which President Schaffer is able to offer for the charge adopted by the labor men is the charge that the union mills are discriminated against by the combination of manufacturers, that the union mills are operated only when the demand for the steel product is greater than non-union mills can supply. This is an assertion by one party to a dispute, but even if it were true, it does not appear that a strike is the most appropriate remedy to bring a cure. The means which would be the most effective, and also the most just, would be to persuade non-union men to join the union. To this end the association had the promise of non-interference on the part of the manufacturers, and assistance to the extent of permitting association organizers to enter the mills for the purpose. There is no reason to believe that the extension of the union organization and influence is likely to result from a strike of this nature, which in the beginning cannot command public approval or even sympathy.—N. Y. Post.

The Bishops' Wigs.

The fact that bishops of the Church of England are no longer compelled to wear wigs as part of their episcopal attire was due to the untrustworthiness of the famous Bishop Blomfield. According to an evening contemporary, Sir George Sinclair once asked Blomfield, when bishop of London, whether there was any message which he would like delivered on his behalf to King William IV. The day happened to be an excessively hot one, and Blomfield's message was: "Pray present my duty to the King, and say that I find my episcopal wig very inconvenient, and I hope, if I should be forced to lay it aside, his majesty will hold me guiltless of any breach of Court ceremony." When William heard the bishop's request, at once sent him the reply: "Do not wear a wig on my account. I dislike the wig and I should be pleased to see the whole bench of bishops wear their own hair." Blomfield at once took advantage of this hint, and he was soon followed by his brethren. Lord Eldon, curiously enough, once made a like request of George III. on behalf of the judges, but this time without success.

Picking the Homestead Lands.

Lawton, O. T., Aug. 7.—The homesteaders who have filed thus far, have selected their claims near Lawton without regard to the quality of the land. Fine agricultural land ten or twelve miles from town has gone unnoticed, while inferior land two or three miles closer in has been selected upon. Indications are that this policy will be pursued until the numbers run high into the hundreds.

The Texans have proved exceptions to this rule. The auction sale of town lots is proving a tedious process. It was estimated today that 2,000 persons had attempted to locate oil claims in the Wichita mountains. They have paid no attention to the government's reserve, which has exempted 58,000 acres and practically the entire district will be thrown into controversy.

Trend of the Cotton Industry.

Agent Thomas is reported to be going south to manage a cotton mill there. That is a serious matter, for Agent Thomas is one of the most successful mill agents in New England. He is a practical man, whose knowledge is sustained by the experience he has acquired. He has made the Tremont and Suffolk mills what they are, and has done much for the progress of cotton manufacturing in New England. We made no comment when northern money went south to build cotton mills, nor even did we notice the absence of our overseers in those mills; but when they attract men like Agent Thomas we may well put on our thinking cap and solve the problem of the future if we can.—Lowell Citizen.

To Exterminate Iron-workers' Union.

Chicago, Aug. 6.—While union molders were walking the streets because their employers refused to pay them \$3 a day, these same employers voted today to replace them with non-union men who are to receive wages of \$4.20 and \$4.75 a day. In voting to pay this scale the National Founders' Association have taken the first step in a fight for the extermination of machinists' and iron molders' union.

A Great Militia Officer.

It is really true that Kitchener is to be taken from the head of the South African operations we would suggest that the war expert of the Toronto Telegram be given the job. That individual can lick anything from a lager to a postage stamp.—Cleveland Leader.

A church service in the hollow of a tree recently took place in Gipsland, the eastern province of Victoria, where the Duke of Cornwall has had some shooting. A giant eucalyptus, or gum tree, had been cut through at a distance of 21 feet from the ground. The remaining part of the trunk was then hollowed out and rooted overhead. A room 25 feet in breadth was thus formed. It was found capable of accommodating a congregation of 50. It is not to be permanently used as a church. Its owner intends converting it into a crenery.

Many countries have curious methods of raising money to reduce taxation. In Hesse, Germany, a tax has been put upon bachelors, who now have to pay 25 per cent. more in taxes than married men. The result has been that many well-to-do bachelors have emigrated to Prussia.