

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.
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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.
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IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Owing to the considerable number of complaints as to the misdirection 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 checks or post office orders 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.

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Be brief.
Write plainly and take special pains with names.
Write on one side of your paper only.
Attach your name and address to your 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 receive and collect for the Semi-Weekly Telegraph:
W. A. 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 7, 1901.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

As a great number of our subscribers are interested in the Census Guessing Competition for which prizes were offered to the person 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.

THE INS AND OUTS.

From the partisan standpoint there would seem to be a vast difference between being in or out of power. Anyone who has read Conservative journals during the past twenty years cannot have failed to observe a very considerable change in the criticisms and tone of such papers generally. Between 1878 and 1890 there would appear to have been a complete absence of "deals" or "questionable transactions" in public life, while there have been a perfect deluge of them since the latter year. During the eighteen years referred to there seems to have been a wise and economical administration at Ottawa, while folly and waste have come in with the change which occurred in 1890.

It is difficult to understand why a little thing like a change of government should have produced such results as Conservative journals now point out in every issue; why all public measures should have been good then and bad now; why the ministers at the head of affairs should have been honest and efficient prior to 1890 and so degenerating and incompetent since; why the prosperity of the country should have been an unquestionable evidence of good government in the former period and a mere coincidence with bad government in the latter; why the people of Quebec should have been loyal during one regime and disloyal during the succeeding order of administration; why the government should be worthy of everybody's endorsement and support for eighteen years, and be so corrupt and disreputable for the next six years.

There are probably some people who have a theory on this subject. This is an age of theories. They may say that all the change of attitude toward the government and the general administration of

public affairs is the difference created by one party having seats on the treasury benches at Ottawa, and the other having seats away from the so-called treasury benches. If this is a sound theory it must strike the disinterested onlooker as a very remarkable thing, as well as a reflection on our general intelligence and sense of discrimination. A measure emanating from the government of the day cannot be either bad or good just as the government calls itself Conservative or Liberal. It must have merits or demerits apart from purely partisan considerations.

Personally, we are commencing to suspect that much of the criticism which one reads in Tory journals is sheer humbug. This may seem like a hard thing to say; but in fear and trembling we venture to utter it. We cannot, for example, believe that our Tory friends are sincere when they talk about taxation having been increased since 1890. No one who is able to add two and two together can fail to see that taxation has been very substantially reduced since the year indicated; and hence we view with suspicion, mingled with amusement, the desperate efforts of the Conservative press to dispute an absolutely indisputable proposition.

Then, again, anterior to 1890 any measure which involved public appointments was held by the Conservative press to be a thing in the interest of the country; now it is a bill to provide jobs for political friends. Going one step farther, it will be remembered that prior to the change of government alluded to, the predominant political party had what was termed "organization"; now the ruling party is guided by "the machine." These are changes also apt to puzzle the unprejudiced observer; but possibly the in-and-out theory affords an explanation as satisfactory as in the other instances referred to. If so, it may account also for the view that the newspaper which now receives public money for public printing is "subsidized," while the journal similarly treated before 1890 was not held to have compromised its independence.

A NEW TARIFF.

The proposed German tariff is a distinct victory for the Agrarian party of Prussia. The effect, if the tariff should become law, will be to increase the price of food to all classes. The present duty on wheat is \$3.35 per ton; it is to be \$3.00 minimum and \$3.45 maximum. The present duty on rye, which is much used by the working classes, is the same as on wheat; it is to be \$11.90 and \$14.25 per ton. The present duty on oats is \$6.00 per ton; this is to be the same as rye. The duty on corn is to be \$9.22 per ton, and other agricultural cereals are increased in about the same ratio as those mentioned. In animal foods the increase in many cases is much greater. The duty on sausage is nearly 5 cents per pound, and 11.3 cents per pound, cheese over 3 cents per pound and on fresh meats the same, except when prepared as potted tongue, lobsters, etc.—when the duty is to be 8 cents per pound. The minimum duties are conceded only to those countries having commercial treaties with Germany. Germany in making food dearer at the present time is taking a very dangerous step. The manufacturers of Germany have been endeavoring to work up a foreign business and have been partially successful, largely through the medium of cheap labor. Increasing the price of food stuffs must of necessity increase the cost of labor, for the German workman cannot afford to work for a lower rate of wages than at present exists. The increased cost of labor means the increased cost of production and such a condition will doubtless greatly injure the German manufacturer in competing with other nations in the commercial world. The increased taxation on foodstuffs at the present time appears to us to be very inopportune. The rye crop is reported by the government to be short and the wheat crop a failure. The scarcity of these will enhance their price. The industries of Germany are in a very depressed condition and wages have been reduced over fifty per cent and great numbers are out of employment. Under these circumstances one would almost expect to hear that the government had decided to suspend the duties on foodstuffs rather than increase them. It is but natural that the urban population of Germany is making itself heard as it will be the greatest sufferer under the new tariff. This retrogressive action on the part of Germany may impede the industrial and national development of that country, and at the same time cause other nations to establish retaliatory tariffs which may destroy the trade which has taken years to build up. The Kaiser has evidently paid a big price for the support of Agrarians for his army, navy and canal bills.

THE CONTEST IN YORK.

Recent Conservative advances are to the effect that the Rev. Dr. McLeod is continuing his triumphant march through York county denouncing the government as he goes in stentorian tones which one of his hearers declared could be heard "from the mouth of the Nashwaak to where the gentle Nackawick gurgles its peaceful course to the noble St. John." The worthy doctor has met with no opposition on the stump, as his opponents have not yet opened an active campaign on behalf of Mr. Alex. Gibson, Jr., the Liberal candidate.

The issues before the electors of York are so simple that there should be no difficulty in preventing the revered gentleman from bedouling them as he seems disposed to do, if the reports of his speeches published

in such friendly journals as the Frederickton Gleaner and the St. John Sun are correct. The main issue before the people of York is not Dr. McLeod, although that gentleman seems under the mistaken impression that it is. Nor is it the personality of one candidate as compared with the other. The issue to be decided in the York contest is rather whether a moribund party, with its natural leaders even in opposition divided among themselves, is to be preferred to a government whose record for five years has been a succession of successes in the administration of the country, and under whose guidance the nation's trade has advanced by leaps and bounds to give a new found prosperity to the people. In 1896 many men naturally hesitated to throw in their lot with a party which had been in opposition for many years that its capacity for government was an unknown quality. But last fall the people of York and of Canada passed their verdict of approval over the Laurier administration for its success in conducting the nation's affairs to the people's satisfaction. Nothing has transpired since November 7th last to justify a reversal of the confidence which the electors of York voted in Mr. Gibson as the candidate of the Liberal party. It would rather seem that in the experience of a session, Mr. Gibson had justified the people's opinion of his desire and of his ability to serve them as member of the Dominion Parliament for the County of York.

DEATH OF EMPRESS FREDERICK.

Empress Frederick of Germany died Monday afternoon at Cronberg. The Dowager Empress Victoria, eldest daughter of the late Queen Victoria was born November 21, 1840, and married to the late Emperor Frederick III. on January 25, 1853. There were six children born to this union, Emperor William II. being the oldest member of the family.

Empress Frederick's death will be heard with sincere regret by the British people. For more than a year she has been suffering from an incurable disease of a cancerous nature. Probably no one had more enemies among the politicians of Germany than Empress Frederick. From 1870 until his death Prince Bismarck hounded her in every way possible.

The Empress Frederick had opposed to her the government and court of Germany together with an almost united press of the country. At all times and on every occasion she was branded "English" and not German, and the seeds of hatred against the English press were well disseminated from the press to the people of the country. More than nine tenths the people believed the insinuations of the Bismarck organs, and as a result Empress Frederick, although the wife of Frederick the Noble and mother of the Emperor was most cordially hated by the German people. Bismarck was successful in accomplishing his object, for not only did he saturate the public mind against her, but succeeded in rousing the present Emperor on his side against his mother, and to such an extent that the young man would openly insult his mother on public occasions. Through all the intrigues and plotting of Bismarck she fought single-handed, for "Unser Fritz," though a noble man, lacked the backbone to oppose politicians of Bismarck's stamp. Then came the memorable illness of her husband before his ascension to the throne and the fight for life and the throne which was blocked at every side by the Iron Chancellor. The short reign of ninety-nine days was closed by the death of her husband, Frederick the Noble.

It is true that Bismarck was triumphant for a time, but his victory was short-lived as the new master doubtless felt that a chancellor who was capable of such intriguing would be a dangerous leader of the government, and soon the victory was with Empress Frederick, for her son was seen "dropping the pile" of the German Empire from the ship of state.

Even to the day of her death, however, Empress Frederick was detested by the greater portion of the German people. She was a noble, clever and intellectual woman who has done much to elevate the position of womanhood in Germany, and although hated, there are but few Germans who will not admit that she was a woman of great ability and indomitable pluck and energy. With the death of Empress Frederick a notable personage in the history of Germany from 1870 to 1890 has passed away.

THE GREAT STEEL STRUGGLE.

In the line of our recent references to the great struggle across the line between the steel workers and their employers, some of the strongest and most independent of American journals are coming out strongly against the strikers. The New York Nation, in its last weekly number, says:

"It is something to get a statement about the steel strike which clears the air of rumors and defines the issue sharply. This is the merit of Mr. Morgan's clearest announcement on Friday, in behalf of the United States Steel Corporation, that there can be no compromise on the only question in debate with the Amalgamated Association. From the first, the employers contended that it was a matter of principle, affecting their honor, both as men and as masters, not to consent to the forcible 'unionizing' of mills at present non-union. This is now the naked issue, and it will be in vain for President Shafter to try to speculate on the 'tyranny of trusts, political intrigue, and so on. He was elected to make his fight on an independent and outrageous claim, going to the heart of the rights of free labor; and everything else that he may say, or that the newspapers may allege, is wholly beside the main point. This is simply the serious question whether a union tyranny

may be set up which will deny to men the right of selling their labor as they will. If they had to be fought out some day, even at frightful cost, the battle might as well come now as later."

Of course, there may be much to be said on the other side of the question.

THE DRY DOCK.

The Telegraph contains good news this morning in the definite announcement that the Imperial Dry Dock Company intends proceeding forthwith in the construction of that much mooted harbor improvement—a dry dock. We publish elsewhere in this issue an interview with Mr. George Robertson, M. P. P., the managing director of the company, through whose persistent efforts and indomitable energy this important project has been brought to a point where performance will take the place of promise. Tenders are to be called for at once, and the next two and a half years will be occupied in the construction of a dry dock of ample dimensions and modern equipment.

With a harbor open twelve months in the year, equipped with ample wharf, warehouse and elevator facilities to which is to be added a suitable dry dock for the speedy repair of damaged craft, St. John is in a fair way to realize her dreams of being an important export and import centre. The Telegraph hopes to be soon in a position to announce that definite action has been taken in the steel ship-building enterprise, which would complete the facilities of this port for the construction, repair and freight providing of the steel carriers which must sooner or later make St. John one of the important national ports on the Atlantic seaboard.

THE PRINCIPLE AT STAKE.

The strike of steel workers in the United States involves an issue of some moment on account of the novel way in which it has arisen. There has been an agreement reached between the officials of the labor organization and the steel trust; but the former are holding out because the latter refuse to include non-union mills within the scope thereof. Ordinarily, the opposition to non-union establishments comes from the union side; but in this instance the strikers want the agreement made applicable to all mills. The steel trust officers say this would be grossly unfair, because it would simply force the non-union men into the union. They say, and not without some force, that they have no more right to force men into the union than they have to keep them out in the first instance. There the matter rests, and as is quite natural under such circumstances, American press is divided in opinion as to which side is right. The fundamental principle at stake is the question as to whether or not the trust should protect its non-union employees from being forced into the union.

A NEW VIEW OF SENATORSHIPS.

The chief Tory organ is authority for the view that a senatorship is simply a life pension to the appointee. There was a day when a call to the senate was regarded by the same journal as a call to discharge a responsible and strictly judicial duty, and it is somewhat singular, if not suspicious, that the pension theory should only have been developed after the appointive power had passed into Liberal hands. As we pointed out the other day, however, this disposition to reproach what was formerly praised is not limited to senatorships. Our Tory friends are seeing everything in a new light, and very soon there will not remain a thing which they once defended that they are not ready now to condemn. This some what erratic course, which leaves no room for a return to consistency or fixedness of principle, is one of the symptoms of a thoroughly despairing party. A senatorship today ought to be considered just as honorable and just as judicial as it was anterior to 22nd June, 1861.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Japanese are quickly becoming Americanized. The Japan tea growers are forming a tea trust.

Another victim added to the list of those who have perished in the beautiful but deadly Kenebecensis Bay.

Ottawa proposes giving the Duke, during his visit, a genuine backwoods treat. This will not be much of an effort for Ottawa. He is to shoot de chute.

With a sixty million bushel wheat crop in Manitoba there need be no fear of Canadians going hungry next winter—if they have the price.

The Conservative press reports that Mr. R. L. Borden, Senator Wood and Mr. J. D. Hazen have endorsed the Rev. Dr. McLeod. If reports be true, these gentlemen have a foretime got into trouble from on dorsing.

Up in Hamilton, Ont., the people have decided to let the Duke of York have a rest when he reaches their city. Hamilton evidently thinks the Duke will feel tired after a day in Toronto.

Earl Roberts has been granted a bonus of £100,000 for his South African successes, and the best of it is that no one grudges this last piece of good fortune to "little Bob." That is, none but a few pro-Boers.

The city of St. John is likely to find that it costs money to in-sit upon a bill of items from the lawyer who acts for it. A good recipe for a bill of costs is that given with castor oil—swallow it at one gulp with your eyes shut.

Special Offer for This Week.

Reduction of prices in our custom tailoring department is most unusual.

In order to keep all the forces busy we're willing to make some liberal reductions in prices of made-to-measure clothes.

The fabrics are of the kinds and patterns that have taken best with good dressers, and the making is first class in all details.

These reductions will induce you to help us keep our forces busy.

Your choice from a collection of suitings, former prices of which were \$20, \$21, \$22. Special price \$15.00.

It's a Good Time to Buy Men's Clothing.

The suits offered you in this "overproduction" stock sale are in the same weights and colors that will be worn this fall, and right up to the middle of November. The vital point, however—

the one that you should consider is this: Can I buy a suit for fall at present prices if I wait? Indeed you cannot.

And that's why we say it's a good time to buy when we offer such prices as these:

Men's Suits at	\$3.85	Value, \$6.00	Men's Trousers at	\$1.00	Value, \$1.50
" " "	4.35	" 6.50	" " "	1.35	" 2.00
" " "	4.90	" 8.00	" " "	1.85	" 3.00
" " "	7.00	" 12.00	" " "	2.00	" 3.50
" " "	8.00	" 12.00	Men's Overcoats at	6.75	" 10.00
" " "	10.00	" 14.50	" " "	7.35	" 12.00
Men's Trousers at	.75	" 1.25	Boys' 3-Piece Suits	3.00	" 4.50

GREATER OAK HALL,

King Street, Cor. Germain.

SCOVIL BROS. & CO.,

St. John, N. B.

Wool taken in Exchange for Goods.

KEEPING HOUSE.

Character Study of the Woman in the Home in Various Lands.

I am a little afraid lest the title of this article should draw down on me the contempt of my readers, for a housewife, in the eyes of the new generation, a worthy woman in an apron with red hands, who can only talk of the price of butter or difficulties with servants. There are many of this kind, but I have known some of another, although the title is becoming rare and scarce. Directly the wife of a captain of the ship, giving commands and making others carry them out. She thinks one can only keep house well by pottering about from morning to night in the kitchen. She makes a great mistake. An exaggerated love of sauciness is contrary to the higher interest of woman, which is to oppress man entirely for his good, of course, and for the greater happiness of her country. In all that she does she should be guided by the motto: "I am a housewife, a club-woman, one who speaks at meetings and is a member of many societies, should not be married. One cannot be everywhere at once. Her roast is burnt while she is superintending the cooking of others. While she is working for the public welfare, that of her own home runs great risk of being only imaginary. The French bourgeoisie of my youth, she who wore caps and ribbons, never looked as if she left the salon and yet knew all that went on behind the scenes in my ideal of the household manager who knows how to be at one and the same time a woman of the world. She was not only a much better housewife, she was much more original in mind than her granddaughters who have diplomas, are fond of sport, and are exactly like the women of their contemporaries who have followed the same programme and learnt the same exercises. Women of the present day are much more of their own kind. At what time in the day can they think? They do not feel they need to do so. Their professor of literature has crammed them with ready-made opinions which are almost always well adapted to drawing-rooms, neither too stupid nor too audacious; the professor sees to that; it is not his business to teach paradoxes to the young. When it comes to studying new books, new authors, questions of the day, they have newspapers and many Bodineers whose business it is to furnish busy people who have little time for reading or reflecting with the current opinions on Nietzsche or on freedom of association. Our grandmothers had gone in for few

FORGOT HIMSELF.

Wife—My dear, you haven't a cold, have you?

Husband—No.

Wife—Any headache?

Husband—None at all.

Wife—Rheumatism?

Husband—Not a particle.

Wife—You don't think it will rain, do you?

Husband—No danger. Why?

Wife—This is Sunday, and it's 'most church time.—Fun.

How Vulgar.

She (petulantly)—I don't see why you should hesitate to get married on 2500 a year. Papa says my gowns never cost more than that.

He—But, my darling, we must have something to eat.

"Oh, William. Always thinking of your stomach!"—Tit-Bits.

The Best Way.

Mrs. Atherton—You mustn't believe all you hear, Beattie.

Beattie—I don't. I only believe the pleasant things.—Somerville Journal.

After the Engagement Was Broken.

Ned—She asked me to return her letters. Jack—Well, did you?

Ned—Oh, yes, I returned them. And I dropped three or four from other girls in with them.—Somerville Journal.

"In Cork," says O'Connell, "I remember a supernumerary crier who had been put in the place of an invalid trying to disperse the crowd, exclaiming with a stentorian voice: 'All you Blackguards that isn't lawyers have the court entirely, or, by the powers, I'll make ye'!"—Liverpool Mercury.

Sir John Murray, who has just given an interesting account of his six months' exploration of Christmas Island, is a distinguished naturalist, says the London Star, and a former member of the Scotch fishery board. Born at Cobourg, Ont., in 1841, he visited Spitzbergen and the Arctic regions as a naturalist on board a whaler as early as 1869, and he was one of the naturalists on H. M. S. Challenger during her historic exploration of the physical and biological conditions of great ocean basins between 1872 and 1876. Sir John also took part in the "Triton" and "Knight Errant" explorations in Færo Channel, and he was the editor of the report of the results of the Challenger expedition which was published by the government in 50 royal quarto volumes. Sir John has a large collection of great oceanic shells, of which he makes a special study, and he has written exhaustively. He commemorates his earlier adventures by calling his house near Edinburgh "Challenger Lodge," and though just past his 60th birthday is as keen in research as ever.

Although Lord Kelvin is one of the foremost scientists of the world, it is said that he is a poor teacher. During his professorship in the Glasgow University his lectures were so obtuse that his classes could not understand them. He had an assistant named Day, who, with half the knowledge of his collector, had twice the success as a lecturer. The story is told that when Lord Kelvin was first knighted he found one morning the following legend written on the blackboard in front of his class: "Work while it is day, for the knight comes when no man can work."

Paul Lasser, the new Russian representative at the court of Pekin, is renowned as a diplomat. He was originally an engineer, and attracted the attention of the famous General Skobelev while engaged on the Trans-Caspian railway. Afterward his rise was rapid. His knowledge of the Russo-Persian and Russo-Afghan frontiers is complete and of inestimable value to the czar in all questions in which England is concerned.

The Russian General Bobukov, who was recently recalled from the post of governor-general of Finland, is one of the most unpopular men in the dominions of the czar. It was not by service in war, but by intrigue, subterfuge and a selfishness beyond all description that he managed to reach the rank of major-general.

Professor William Dewart Alexander, who recently resigned from the Hawaiian department of surveys and accepted a position on the United States coast and geodetic survey, is one of the greatest authorities on everything pertaining to the Hawaiian Islands, and has written several books on such subjects.

Count Tolstoi is keenly skeptical of physicians. When he learned of the diametrically opposite views of his case the doctors he said: "You excel in knowledge everything that medicine but medicine itself knows nothing."