

POOR DOCUMENT

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 27, 1901.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH is a daily paper and 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 Wares, 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 misarrangement of letters alleged to contain money remitted to this office we have requested our subscribers and agents who send 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 post office order or registered letter, 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.

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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., JULY 27, 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.

A HAMPERED PARTY.

It is amusing to observe the comments of opposition papers with respect to the public expenditure. It is almost impossible to find any two of them agreeing as to the figures, some of the statements being many millions apart. This error arises from the reckless disposition of those hostile critics to compare the estimates brought before Parliament with the actual expenditure of other years. In this way they build up a fictitious sum as the outlay for the current year, and the result is to deceive those who believe what they say.

This, however, is not of so much consequence as two other things, which our Tory friends carefully avoid. They talk, in the first place, about the alleged pledge of the Liberals to reduce the public expenditure—although no such pledge was ever given—through the public mind were a blank on the history of the Tory party itself in this regard. When the Mackenzie government was displaced in 1873 it was on the distinct undertaking on the part of the incoming administration that the public expenditure would be reduced. They kept their pledge by increasing the annual outlay from \$23,000,000 to \$42,000,000.

That fact hampers our Tory friends in their criticisms. But that is not all. Not only do they fight shy of anything like an analysis of the expenditure now current, but they avoid any reference to items which could be dispensed with. If they make complaint against an expenditure which they claim is too high, it is their

plain duty to show how it might be reduced. In declining to take this course they either betray a lack of honesty, or the fear that they have a weak case. Both views are probably correct.

A still more serious drawback encountered by our fault finding friends is the necessity imposed upon them of dealing with but one side of the case. When referring to the cargo view they ought in all candor to take up the income view as well. The reason they are silent in that regard is, however, quite obvious. The moment they gave the figures relating to income they would be revealing to the readers whom they desire to mislead the very important fact that much, if not all, of the alleged increase of expenditure is a mere matter of book-keeping. That is to say, it is counterbalanced by a correspondingly large revenue having no connection with taxation.

THE VALUE OF EDUCATION.

So much is being written now on the question of the value of higher education from the purely monetary standpoint, that it is pleasant to run across a sounder exposition of educational theories such as Dr. Thwing, a prominent American educationalist, has set forth in a recent address, delivered at the National Educationalists' Convention, which met at Detroit. Starting out with the well-founded assumption that "public opinion in a democracy is usually tyrannical," and that "the tyranny of the majority is among the severest of all despotisms," Dr. Thwing lays down the doctrine that the University owes three duties to public opinion. It should enlighten in order that public opinion may be rightly formed; it should teach the right and duty of dissent in so far as public opinion is against the finding of individual conscience; it should teach and be an example of fairness and moderation. In order that the university shall fulfill its duty to the state it must of necessity be true to its own teaching. Education, whether in its primary or its higher stages, is a search after truth and absolute freedom in the teaching of the truths it finds in a primal necessity. There can be no antipathy between true religion and real education, for in its investigation of the fundamental truths upon which the former rests, education but seeks to discard the chaff from the wheat and to leave the church organizations resting upon the solid rock of truth, from which all vain and empty theories have been eliminated. As Dr. Thwing expressed it: "To the church it is a support and a buttress. The larger, worthier and more impressive a university becomes, the more intimate becomes its relation to religion as the greatest of all movements, and to the church as the most important of all institutions."

Turning to the relation of education as a helpmate to modern industrial progress, it is readily seen that the university should and does train great administrators. But it does more; it develops the ability to find the most effective means by which these great industrial undertakings can proceed and the most favorable conditions under which they can secure their highest development. In the words of this prominent educationalist: "The ministry of the university is to instruct the ignorant, harmonize the brutal, purify the sensual, broaden the narrow, enrich the poor in mind, make natural the unnatural, and the human divine and the divine human." In so far as it does these things higher education is worthy of its own teaching.

IS AN AMERICAN-BRITISH PREFERENTIAL TARIFF POSSIBLE?

United States politicians are more or less worried at the hostile attitude of some European powers in increasing their tariff on certain products. The agitation in Germany of the Agrarians for increased duties on cereals, and the demand of American manufacturers for protection from German wares have aroused the Washington people to their true position. They realize that retaliatory legislation can only be enacted by congress, and there is no power in the present tariff law, which permits the executive to act of its own initiative, and adopt retaliatory measures. The Americans in the proposed German tariff a direct blow at American goods and produce, and consider the attitude of Germany in this matter as extremely hostile. A prominent republican senator is reported by the New York Herald with having stated:

"The time is coming when we shall have to enact a preferential tariff law which will admit to the United States at low rates of duty goods from those countries only which do not discriminate against American goods in their ports. As matters stand at present that would mean a practical preferential tariff law in favor of Great Britain and her colonies, for British ports are almost the only ones in which there is not some discrimination against American goods."

Our American cousins are now awakening to the fact that the old, and much abused, motherland is the only country which has not discriminated against American products. It is exceedingly doubtful if congress will adopt the suggestion set forth in the republican senator's statement as the Anglophobe and protection elements are probably too strong to permit such a measure to become law.

A RUSSIAN VIEW ON INDIA.

A pamphlet on India, by the well-known Russian writer, M. S. Solovieff, has attracted considerable attention. It differs very materially from the general tone of Russian articles on this subject. He believes that Russian commerce and industry would be greatly benefited by the establishment

of a Russo-Indian empire—that is provided the conquest was permanent and real. He does not think, however, that such is possible. He holds that the breaking of the British power is not enough, as it would only result in intertribal revolts and conflicts, and, consequently, Russia would gain nothing by its conquest. He makes a number of suggestions, among them being the confederation of all the Indian states under a Russian protectorate. This he does not admit himself, as he holds that it would be a constant source of danger and trouble to Russia, owing to the possibility of organized rebellion and the efforts of Britain to re-establish its control.

Russia's true policy, he considers, is to form an alliance with Britain which will enable them both to work harmoniously and profitably in the East, and with more satisfactory results than at present, where the relations are very much strained. He believes that if Russia should attempt the conquest of India it will result in failure, but after the failure the friendship between the two nations will become stronger and more lasting.

THE WASTE OF IT.

One cannot read of the losses which are daily occurring in connection with the strikes now going on without feeling how deplorable is the waste thus brought about. The employers and employees lose what cannot be made up. At Pittsburgh the daily loss to the three companies concerned is estimated at \$200,000, while the workmen lose \$150,000. The American Tin Plate Company is said to be losing \$80,000 per day, while the canners, who are unable to get supplies with which to carry on their business, suffer a loss which cannot be reckoned with any degree of accuracy. It is this indirect loss which is perhaps the saddest contingency of the strike. If the canners cannot go ahead with their work, the fruit pickers lose their season's employment, and the grocers waste their product in large measure. So it is with scores of other industries.

One naturally thinks of the disappointment and suffering which falls upon the women and children who have no part in the strike, and who do not get an advantage, no matter how the trouble is settled. It is in contemplating this sad aspect of the matter, which is very much akin to that produced by war, that the desire for some adequate and acceptable system of arbitration is generally and earnestly felt. These are indeed troublesome times, and the whole world seems to be rapidly passing into an acute stage of revolution, both social and national. It may not all be in vain if out of it should be evolved a workable plan by which these conflicts between capital and labor would in future be avoided. Strikes present a poor way of settling disputes with respect to wages, for the obvious reason that they cost very much more than they are worth, and they tend to widen the chasm between the necessary breach between employers and wage earners.

A MEANINGLESS TAUENT.

It will be admitted that the functions of an opposition are not to hinder the government, but rather to criticize measures which they are brought forward, or as they are administered. This view our Tory friends do not apparently accept. If one can properly understand their tactics, they would seem to be aimed toward making government difficult, if not impossible. "In pursuing this course, they not only expose themselves to the reproach of obstruction, but of inconsistency."

Both parties are committed to reciprocity. It was the chief ground assigned by Sir John Macdonald for his sudden appeal to the country in 1891, and it was also made a part of the Liberal policy at the convention of 1893. Now, however, a strange situation has been developed by the Tory press. On one hand they taunt the government with failing to obtain reciprocity, and on the other they declare that Canada does not want it. The taunt is meaningless, and the statement of Canadian opinion is erroneous. The government has honestly endeavored to negotiate a treaty, and it is disposed to continue efforts in that direction.

A SECRET WORTH TELLING.

A section of the Liberal party in Great Britain is common with Boer sympathizers in other countries has been attempting to point the finger of shame against the empire for the prolongation of the war in South Africa with its attendant horrors and sacrifices. In a matter of this kind it is easy to criticize but a more difficult matter to suggest a practical method of ending the annoying guerrilla warfare into which the war has lapsed. The claim that the war has occasioned sorrow and suffering to the people of the Transvaal is no doubt correct, for as Bismarck tersely remarked, "War is hell." Unfortunately the sorrow and suffering occasioned has fallen on the deluded victims of Kruger's duplicity, and Steyn's criminal ambition rather than upon those schemers who recklessly plunged their country into the horrors of war. Unfortunately, too, the sorrow and suffering have not been confined to the Boer people but have fallen also with almost equal force on the brave ladies who, obeying duty's call, have fought the battles of the empire, and upon the widows and orphans of those who have given their lives in the struggle. Great Britain has been bending its immense power to the purpose of ending the fearful sacrifice on friend and foe, and the useless criticism and idle taunts of its military methods have alike been rather calculated to embitter the opera-

tions rather than to make the war less deadly in its effects. If it had not been for the pro-Boer sympathizers in Great Britain the Transvaalers would long ere this have given up the useless struggle. It would be more to the point if the critics of the war would inform the British war office of the secret of ending a guerrilla war without delay. That is if they hold the valuable secret.

A FOREIGN OPINION.

A new light has been thrown upon the contestants in the South African war by Madame Alice Brou, the daughter of a Belgian barrister, who joined the staff of the ambulance corps sent out to the scene of conflict by the Dutch and Belgian Red Cross Associations. Madame Brou, being a Belgian, was naturally strong in her sympathies for the oppressed Boers, and her brother was actually fighting in their ranks. After doing her woman's part in nursing the sick and wounded Boers, she was captured by the British, and in turn nursed the hated Briton. In this way the lady had a capital opportunity of judging the soldiers of both armies, and in her diary of a Nurse in South Africa, Madame Brou gives the result of her varied experiences. "The conduct of all these English officers and soldiers alike is admirable," writes Madame Brou, whose experience was that the wounded Boers never failed to thank her "gratefully and respectfully," while the Boers, on the other hand, she says "would have snatched my hard earned food from me" if they had dared. The wounded Briton on leaving the hospital thanked her with tears in their eyes, offering whatever little trifle they had—shoulders, straps, regimental buttons, etc.—as a mark of gratitude for her kindly nursing. The wounded Boer, on the contrary, snatched food without even a word of thanks. In fact, Madame Brou records that because she nursed British wounded the Boers refused her and her comrades food, although she was very ill at the time. "My poor brother is fighting for these wretches," she cried. "I have fallen ill in their service, and yet they refuse me even a drop of milk. I knew well enough that they were a bad lot, but I never thought so ill of them as that."

Such strong statements from a pro-Boer critic who speaks out of the book of her actual experience with both armies, is the highest possible testimony on behalf of the British soldier, who has been too frequently described in this war as a ruthless despoiler of defenceless farms and a brutal ravisher of innocent women and children. Such testimony should also make the Boer sympathizers in Britain understand that their sympathy has been misused, and that the Boers are not the downtrodden patriots which an excited fancy has pictured them.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Canada is threatened with a biscuit trust, if the shrewd Gumpack can be induced to put his dough into a combine.

In Missouri the inhabitants pay for rain, but instead the mercury ascended still higher. They should join the Christian Scientists.

The principal features of London during the past week have been heat and politics. The latter, at times, assumed the atmospheric condition.

Bryan is reported to be opposed to the anti-Bryan law of the Ohio Democracy. It required a political wizard to report that palpable fact.

An order has been placed with a Massachusetts concern to forward 20,000 lady bugs to South Africa. We trust this will not be construed into an order for Yankee settlers.

The people of the United States are still wondering where the cool summer which was predicted by some astronomer has gone. Probably they will find it with the Arctic expeditions of Baldwin and Perry.

The assessment for taxation purposes of the Toronto street railway plant has been increased from \$91,212 to \$124,731. Toronto is evidently not alone when her assessors get after the corporations.

Mr. R. L. Borden, M. P., in his speeches condemns appeals to the racial passions of the people of Canada, but his personal organ—Halifax Herald—manages to work organ in a great deal of matter of that kind. In yesterday's issue there were three such articles.

The steel trust claims to be fighting the battle of independent labor. We appreciate, however, that the trust, in its posing as labor's friend, is like a wolf masquerading in lamb's wool.

Senator David B. Hill, Perry Belmont and John C. Sheehan have organized a Democratic crusade against Tammany Hall. The indications are that those gentlemen will be read out of the party when Tammany gets through with them.

And now the Brooklyn, N. Y., tailors have gone on strike against the sweatshop system where men are said to work 16 hours a day for little or nothing. The newspaper men will probably follow their example as they work an hour a day longer for a dollar a week less.

The returns for the trade of Canada during the past year satisfy the patriotic pride of the Canadian people. If the Dominion had increased its trade as rapidly from 1878 to 1898 as it has done in the past five years, the Conservative party would have justified their right to be a ruling force in Canadian politics.

SUMMARY OF WINNINGS OF THE CANADIANS.

What Each of Our Men at Bisley Won for Himself and the Team.

Toronto, July 23.—(Special)—The Telegram's special cable from Bisley camp says: Following are the sums won by each member of the Canadian team for himself and team:

Individual.	Team.
Armstrong, Pte., Toronto. 4 0	4 10
Bodley, Sergt., Victoria. 2 5	2 5
B. C. Staff Sergeant. 10 10	4 0
Crowe, Staff Sergeant. 9 0	12 0
Dalton, Lieut., Toronto. 2 6	2 0
Elliot, Capt., 12th York Rangers. 17 0	17 0
Fleming, Gunner, Victoria. 21 13	35 10
Gilchrist, Lieut., Guelph. 2 5	33 14
McDonald, Sergt., Toronto. 17 0	34 0
Mason, Pte., Ottawa. 2 10	3 0
Moore, Pioneer, Ottawa. 2 0	2 0
Murphy, Lieut., 1st Fusiliers. 1 0	1 0
Masters, Pte., 1st P. W. R. 2 9	13 0
McDonald, Sergt., Maj. British Columbia. 2 9	13 0
Ogg, Lieut., Guelph. 3 0	14 0
Richardson, Col. Surrey. 14 0	14 0
Victoria, B. C. 14 0	14 0
Spencer, Pte., Toronto. 6 0	15 0
Swaine, Sergt., Kingston. 5 0	28 0
Wilson, Sergt., Kingston. 4 2	21 0
Westmore, Capt., 74th Sussex. 12 10	6 0

TEN THOUSAND BAPTIST YOUNG PEOPLE.

Great Gathering in Convention at Chicago--To Establish a Paper.

Chicago, July 24.—Five thousand delegates to the eleventh annual international convention of the British Young People's Union arrived during the day, and twice that many more are expected tomorrow.

The board of managers, comprising one member from every state and territory in the United States and Canada, held its annual meeting during the day.

The first meeting of the young people was held at the Second Baptist church tonight. One of the matters which received special attention was the establishment of the First Baptist Young People's paper called the Young People's Baptist Union.

DIED FROM WOUNDS.

Bullet Sent to Work Suicide Carry Out Their Mission After Days.

Gloucester, Mass., July 23.—The bullet wounds inflicted upon himself with suicidal intent by Albert Thayer last Wednesday morning, proved fatal today.

Father, mother and brother of Mr. Thayer, who had come from Albany, N. Y., were with the man during his last moments. Mr. Thayer was 37 years of age. Formerly he lived in Albany, but had come here some 20 years ago. He had achieved political, social and business prominence. Ill health is said to have prompted the man to such himself.

BRITISH COMMONS.

Lord Cranborne Makes Statements Relative to Warships at Shanghai.

London, July 23.—In the house of commons today Lord Cranborne, parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, assured Geo. J. Lambert (Liberal) that the presence of the French, German and Japanese troops at Shanghai was purely temporary, the result of Chinese disturbances and in no wise prejudicial to supremacy on the Yangtze region or involved any alienation of territory.

Terra Cotta Sea Off California.

Los Angeles, Cal., July 20.—Following the earthquake that visited the Pacific coast last week, the waters of the ocean for 65 miles along the Los Angeles county shore line have become a terra-cotta red. Usually they are a clear green. This color line extends off-shore for several miles and is so distasteful to the fish that they have gone far into the ocean seeking the water as clear as sweet. The theory is suggested that the earthquake opened a fissure off the coast that forces fresh water and colored matter to the surface.

Philippine Outlaw's Sentence.

Washington, July 25.—Reports of the trial and conviction by military court martial in the Philippines of natives charged with all manner of crimes continue to be received at the war department. Tuesday's record included an interesting case. Isidro Valasco was sentenced to 25 years at hard labor. He was the leader of a band of outlaws who caused three innocent natives and their wives and families to be hanged because they "told too many tales."

Mrs. Patrick Campbell's next new production will be a piece from the pen of W. Downing, a London stock exchange man. The play will be called A Street Anchor.

Difficult Digestion

That is dyspepsia. It makes life miserable. Its sufferers eat not because they want to, but simply because they must. They know they are irritable and fretful; but they cannot be otherwise.

Their complaint is of a bad taste in the mouth, a tenderness at the pit of the stomach, an uneasy feeling of puffiness, headache, heartburn and what not.

The effect, remotely, proved by permanent cases of thousands of severe cases, is Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills are the best cathartic.

\$10 Suits to Order \$10

We are showing a large range of cloths, from which we will make you a suit-to-order for ten dollars.

This is a very special offer, as the goods cannot be bought ready-made for less than \$12.00 to \$14.00.

Call and see the values we are showing in ready-to-wear clothing for men, youths and boys.

J. N. HARVEY, 199 UNION STREET St. John, N. B.

Keep the Flies Out

BY BUYING—

Fly Screens and Screen Doors.

Also—Don't buy a Mower or Rake till you have seen The McCormack.

A. M. ROWAN, - 331 Main St., N.E.

U. N. B. MATRICULATIONS.

In the matriculation examination held recently throughout the province, 74 candidates presented themselves, of whom three passed in the first division, 28 in the second division, 19 in the third division, 12 passed conditionally, and 11 failed.

In the leaving examination 10 candidates presented themselves, of whom 2 passed in the second division, 6 in the third division, and 2 failed.

Matriculation Examinations.

Division I.

The successful matriculants are as follows:

Anna J. Purdy, Fredericton Grammar School.

Mary E. Lawson, Fredericton, Grammar School.

Roy C. Alward, Fredericton, Grammar School.

Division II.

Clara G. Turner, Fredericton Grammar School.

J. D. McCarthy, Fredericton Grammar School.

Gertrude H. Lawson, St. John Grammar School.

Mary Lenihan, Fredericton Grammar School.

Mae A. Perkins, St. John Grammar School.

Martha A. Osborne, Milltown Grammar School.

William B. Smith, St. John Grammar School.

Paul E. Babbitt, Fredericton Grammar School.

John S. Smiley, Milltown Grammar School.

L. Emma Brown, St. John Grammar School.

Mary M. Winslow, Woodstock Grammar School.

Henry G. Hobbs, Fredericton Grammar School.

Ethel E. Day, Fredericton Grammar School.

Henrietta Ruel, Fredericton Grammar School.

John McNaughton, Chatham Grammar School.

Bessie M. Wilson, St. John Grammar School.

May B. Pinder, Fredericton Grammar School.

Margaret Maloney, St. Andrews Grammar School.

George S. Whitaker, St. John Grammar School.

Barton M. Hill, St. Stephen Grammar School.

Minnie P. Spragg, St. John Grammar School.

Bonnie M. Fraser, Chatham Grammar School.

Maurice E. Peters, St. John Grammar School.

Edith G. Cummings, St. John Grammar School.

Kate Little, Campbellton Grammar School.

G. Estelle Carruthers, Chatham Grammar School.

Madge Parkinson, St. John Grammar School.

Lulu M. Murray, Milltown Superior School.

Division III.

John E. Palmer, Fredericton Grammar School.

Wm. W. L. Salter, Chatham Grammar School.

Division III.

Denist and Companion Drowned.

Matane, Que., July 24.—(Special)—Dr. Rioux, unmarried, dentist, aged about 25 years, belonging to Sherbrooke, and Miss Bedard, about 24 years, of Compton, captured from a small boat here today and both were drowned. Miss Bedard was on a visit to Rioux's mother and arrived here only yesterday.

EXPERIENCED CORNS AND WARTS.

Your unsatisfactory experience with other preparations should not influence you against Putnam's. It was the first, the best, the only painless corn cure. Give it a trial. A corn treated with other remedies would fester so again if it could help it. Give your corn a chance. Druggists who sell only the best always sell Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor.

Body Found on P. E. I. Shore.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., July 22.—(Special)—The body of a man was discovered on the shore at Percival River today. The head and hands were nearly worn off, and it was utterly impossible to identify the body. It is supposed to be that of Sylvan G. Casey, of Egmont.

"You look very badly in a shirt waist," said the punctious man.

"I'm sorry," said the easygoing citizen. "But I'd rather look badly than feel badly."—Washington Star.

A bottle of Liniment for 10c. is what you want. That's Bentley's!

GET LAMER BACK!

No need of that now. That sort of pain can be knocked out in short order, for Polson's Nervine, which is five times stronger than any other, penetrates at once through the tissues, reaches the source of suffering, drives it out, and thus gives relief almost instantly. Not magic, but strength that gives Polson's Nervine this power, you will think it magic however if you try it, pain goes so quickly. Sold by dealers everywhere, in large 25 cent bottles.