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Write plainly and take special pains with names. Attach your name and address to your communication as an evidence of good faith. THIS PAPER HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

THE FOLLOWING AGENTS are authorized to canvass and collect for The Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz.: W. M. SOMERVILLE, W. A. PERRIS.

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

Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 6, 1902.

SUCCESS REAL OR APPARENT.

It has been previously remarked in these columns that perhaps the present provincial exhibition partakes more of the nature of a fair than of an ideal exhibition. These terms may involve explanations.

Looking at the matter from this point of view, the success of an exhibit depends altogether upon the object aimed at. If the object were to collect representative products in all lines of industry from the various sections of New Brunswick and place them upon exhibition for study and competitive examination, the method of attaining such an end would be costly and perhaps unproductive.

If one examines the styles of the wagons most popular in demand and realizes the comfort and convenience they afford in comparison with those of say thirty years ago, one can quite appreciate the progress that has been made not only in the manufacture, but among the people able to own such conveyances, and when one is assured that so many hundreds of other have been sold and delivered in various parts of the province within a limited time, one begins to appreciate the real comfort and satisfaction in existence to which our average people have attained.

It is gratifying to find that the latest story about the Doukhobors in our north-west, in regard to their having become dangerous on account of a religious mania, is as likely to prove an unscrupulous piece of fiction as have been various other fantastic lies concerning them which have from time to time been perpetrated by sensational western journalists.

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attracting a crowd. And, superficially at least, such a style of exhibition may be considered an unqualified success.

Presuming that the latter type of fair is that which is this week attracting such unprecedented crowds to our exhibition grounds, the question arises whether it is satisfying and whether it can be perennially maintained with success? The thoughtful persons may be inclined to ask whether, if this style of show is continued, it may not in the natural order of events result in outsiders monopolizing the "exhibition" for advertising and business purposes, to the exclusion of those who would seek to encourage agricultural and industrial development within the province by maintaining an exhibition of purely provincial products?

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od as boats of burden. The Doukhobors, however, proved that, like other women in pioneer days, they could rise to an occasion. The men being away earning money on the railways to support their families through the coming winter, and the season rapidly advancing, with draught animals scarce, the women had dragged the ploughs, but under no compulsion save that of trying circumstances in which, as God-fearing and industrious people, they did the best they could.

Yes another slander was very recently perpetrated upon them, in charges made by Conservative papers under such headings as "Mr. Sifton's Favorites," that four had to be given away for the support of the Doukhobors and taken by them from the cars in wagons drawn by their women. The Free Press investigated this story and discovered that the carloads of flour referred to were purchased by the Doukhobors themselves and that the only giving to them has been the assistance extended by their settlements from the start by the Society of Friends in England and Pennsylvania and by Count Tolstoy; also that the flour to remove the flour from the cars induced the settlement to all turn out and employ their homes, oxen, men, maidens and boys to draw the vehicles available and get delivery of it promptly in order to save expense with the least interruption to regular work.

The Doukhobors, the Free Press assures us, are scrupulously honest in carrying out their engagements and in paying their debts. Their trade is being sought after and there are no people in the world among whom women are better treated and held in higher respect. They are steadily becoming more prosperous and give evidence of practical belief in the truth that God helps those who help themselves.

NO HIGHER DUTIES.

The views of the Hon. Clifford Sifton, Canadian minister of the interior, in regard to the possibility of tariff changes, as presented in The Telegraph yesterday, are at present of very material importance because of their unmistakable pronouncements and positive character. This statement in particular is calculated to set at rest any fears that may have been caused by the recent resolutions of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association at Halifax:— "With a trade which was stationary and high protection now growing beyond the most sanguine predictions, and with the western prairies—empty and desolate under Conservative rule—filling up with settlers and increasing their product by millions, we regard the position as extremely satisfactory, and we have certainly no intention of supporting an attempt to saddle ourselves with the discarded Tory policy which kept the country in a state of stagnation for fifteen years. I am satisfied that the great bulk of the Liberal party is signed on the question."

This authoritative dictum, coming on the heels of the significant remarks made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier to a London audience, that while inter-imperial trade was still a long way in the future, it might eventually attain by a gradual lowering of the colonial tariffs, may be taken as a guarantee that by no means abandoned their free trade principles and that they look forward, not to further increases in the Dominion tariff, but rather to a gradual lowering of the same. It is therefore entirely possible that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the Tory party in sympathy with them, have managed to misinterpret the much referred to speech of Hon. Mr. Tarte in which he expressed a merely academic opinion as to what Canada might be forced to do to meet the oppressive features of the United States tariff.

It was perhaps not unnatural that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, led by men representing the extreme wing of the ultra-protectionist party, and inspired by the fact that so very little had been heard of free trade in Canada in late years, let themselves fall into the delusion that the people had come around to their way of thinking and that they had only to make their requests known to the Dominion government to secure continued increases in the tariff. But it is now very gratifying to find that the foundation for their expressions must have been a mere delusion and that there is no possible outlook for the granting of their requests. Indeed no thinking man of sound judgment could suppose that, in the existing prosperous condition of the country, their higher tariff propositions could be seriously entertained by the government.

ENGLAND'S HOME GUARD.

English papers at hand with details of the great naval review at Spithead on August 16, afford material for an interesting contrast with the past and notes as to the material progress and development of the British navy. There were assembled in last month's event twenty battleships, varying in size from 9,330 to 14,000 tons and manned by crews of from 386 to 757 men; six armored cruisers of from 5,000 to 12,000 tons and with crews of from 497 to 700 men; four protected cruisers, of from 7,350 to 11,000 tons and with crews of from 520 to 677 men; twelve second-class cruisers of from 3,400 to 5,750 tons and with crews of from 273 to 450 men; two third-class cruisers of 2,135 tons and 225 men each; fifteen torpedo-boats, each with a crew of about 100 men; thirty-two torpedo-boat destroyers each with a crew of about 50 men; three sea-going training ships with 1,120 hands, and seven sea-going training briggs with some 300 hands. These 101 vessels, with crews of nearly

thirty thousand men, were drawn up in four columns and represented the actual homestead of the British Isles, the only trustworthy bulwark that is maintained against invasion and the violation of the British shores. The vessels included only those in actual commission in the Channel, Home and Cruiser Squadrons in addition to which the admiralty has not only a larger number of vessels and more modern ships in commission on the foreign stations at the present time than was the case in 1897, but there are a large number of ships in the Reserve ready, or nearly ready, for commissioning.

Considered as a display of sea power it is only necessary to compare this fleet with that assembled in the same waters in 1814 at the conclusion of the war with France and in 1856 after peace had been signed with Russia. In 1814 the ships were those that had been handled by Nelson, of timber, hemp and canvas, propelled by wind alone and armed only with smooth-bore guns, the crews maintained mainly by impress laws. In 1856 sail power was still used in conjunction with steam, and the system of rifting guns had just been devised, armored protection had to some extent been applied and conditions of life at sea had been materially ameliorated, but that was only a beginning. As a kind of national stock-taking of the kingdom's sea-gard, therefore, the display could hardly fail to inspire confidence and satisfaction among the people, congratulations to the authorities for their success and warning to any rival nation of the character of the protection the British energetically maintain.

A SERIOUS AMERICAN PROBLEM.

Whatever opinions may be expressed of Mr. Russell Sage as to his character or individually, no one will fail to give him credit for being one of the shrewdest business men alive and one, judging from his exceptionally long experience and close acquaintance with the most prominent matters of the money world, as well as with the men who direct them, is entitled to a most serious hearing when he expresses his opinions. The expression quoted from his lips in our despatches today therefore must be taken as voicing the sentiment of one who knows of what he is talking and is amply independent not to care how his views may be opposed by those who through other motives might not scruple to blind the public to possible to what awaits them in impending fate. Mr. Sage sees the danger of the great capitalist trusts. He sees not only the immediate trend of events, but the ruin that awaits the people dependent upon the trusts. And when Russell Sage says there is danger of ruin the public will look out.

It is difficult to foresee what will be the outcome of the dangerous trend of affairs which Mr. Sage so tersely depicts. In some way or another the United States as a republic has hitherto managed the overcoming of all crises, although confronted from time to time with most serious problems. The second money campaign of a few years ago, when gold for some days in New York went above par for the first time since the civil war and the financial centres of the nation were shaken, was one of the events of most threatening moment. The material threats of revolution resulting from discontent upon the Pacific coast with control of affairs in the east—a sentiment which is not yet extinguished, although the Panama canal movement and the development of trade with Hawaii, Alaska and the Philippines are doing considerable to quiet it—is another strongly felt movement that is possible of material trouble. But apparently in the capitalist aggressions Mr. Sage sees the most dangerous problem that is pressing itself for solution.

The population of Toronto is now estimated to exceed 235,000. The exhibition attendance compared with previous years shows progress. The directors of the D. and D. school are wondering how they came to take so much for granted, remarks the Fredericton Herald.

Those maritime board of trade men at Sydney seem to have marred their good time by running up against Judge Meagher.

The great St. Lawrence river is surely getting all the bouquets it has earned. The Quebec Board of Trade calls it the "fluvial artery" of Canada.

It is now a settled fact that St. John is known to at least two eminent New York millionaires—August Belmont and Russell Sage. But Andrew Carnegie is still to be heard from.

It would appear that the scientists have not yet successfully diagnosed the true inwardness of the trouble with Mont Pelee. Further prophecies in regard to the future of Martinique are now in order.

The fact that Prince Edward Island is about to institute such an extensive system of cold storage as is set forth in our correspondence, is proof positive that the island province cannot be regarded as a true child of "Our Lady of the Snows."

The Manitoba government arrangements for the distribution of harvest laborers this year bid fair to give much better results than the haphazard system of last year.

While Montreal, Quebec, Halifax and Sydney are scrapping as to which will become the fast line terminus, it is easy to see that the best compromise may be made by selecting St. John.

Rats are to be exterminated from ships, by order of the London local government board, by blowing through the holds a medium of carbonic oxide for the production of which a special apparatus has been built, adequate to kill all the rats in a vessel in half an hour.

Rather a pity that Mr. Belmont did not arrive here in time to see our Labor Day parade. The appearance of Mr. W. F. Hatheway in the procession with the air of indignation as to how long he will continue in the procession was a study worthy even a New York magazine.

WHO WAS TO BLAME?

An interesting accident, which will probably result in an action for damages, occurred the other day in northern New York. A lady who attended the Cortland County Fair patronized the Ferris wheel, and while high in the air became suddenly faint. Her mouth opened and out fell her false teeth. They dropped a distance of 25 feet and struck another woman on the face, knocking her senseless and seriously damaging her beauty. The question arises, who is liable? If the sufferer sues the woman who owns the teeth, the reply may be made that the Ferris wheel was to blame. The proprietor of the wheel might retort that he could not guarantee to keep a woman's mouth shut, and if held to blame he would be obliged to exact a guarantee from patrons that their teeth would not drop. This might throw the whole blame upon the dentist for insecure work, and if the dentist had not been paid further complications might ensue.

WARM TIME FOR A COLD TOWN.

The election of a representative to the House of Commons from the Yukon will add a new and rather unique feature to the composition of parliament, just as the election, which is to take place on December 2 (nomination Nov. 4) will be a unique event in the territory. It is worthy of note in this connection that the election will mark another conspicuous advantage which the residents of the Canadian section of the Yukon have over the American territory, the population in Alaska, under the American flag, having no representative in Congress nor any other voice in the councils of the American nation. Their only contact with the United States government is through the territorial governor appointed by the president, and the autocratic governmental officials under him. They have not even any legislature. This is the beauty of British institutions and of the Canadian system which, when it elicits a vote in Dawson and vicinity in December, will no doubt cause a warm time of rejoicing.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

In two weeks St. John will have a real murder trial.

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This is certainly a curious spectacle: the mayor and a town committee from North Sydney coming to our city avowedly to coax away if possible one of our oldest and most eminent industries, and our own mayor and city council standing idly and listlessly by.

The Montreal Gazette (Conservative) remarks that "it is better to be a politician and succeed than a statesman and fail." That being the Tory motto is, we presume, the reason that there are so many aspiring politicians in the Tory ranks and so few statesmen.

The American republic is in the throes of another great naval war. Three of its ships have been sent away under instruc-

Home Insurance Co'y.

NINETY-EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT, JULY, 1902. Cash Capital \$3,000,000.00 Reserve Premium Fund 5,405,511.00 Unpaid Losses 718,796.66 Unpaid Re-insurance, and other Claims 676,454.43 Reserve for Taxes 62,000.00 Net Surplus 6,068,687.35

KNOWLTON & GILCHRIST, General Insurance Agents, St. John, N. B.

Applications for agencies solicited.

An interesting sidelight upon American volunteer army peculiarities is afforded by the statement of five volunteer regiments in the Cuba campaign of which none were killed, wounded or missing. 2,907 claims have been filed for pensions, while in five regiments of regulars there are only 764 pension claims although these regiments had 93 killed, 471 wounded and 40 missing.

It is gratifying to learn that owing to the criticisms of the British press and the refusal of the German emperor to further countenance the matter, those international military endurance tests from Brussels to Ostend are likely to be abolished. Enough has been demonstrated to show that the best cared for horses do the best work and that all horses will do their best until they collapse from sheer exhaustion.

That rather extraordinary things are noted nowadays as evidences of insanity was illustrated the other day by the observation of a Newport (R. I.) paper in regard to a young gentleman who (quoting) it might be in line for us older boys to provide some decent playgrounds for the young 'uns. A boy has to have plenty of outdoor sport to keep him decent. Better give the boys base ball, cricket, football and a place to play these games as a counter attraction to the dime novel and the excitement of burglary. It costs less in the end, especially if you place any value on the boys. And they are pretty near all some of us have in the way of assets.

The fact of President Roosevelt's accident so near upon the anniversary of the assassination of President McKinley might lead to the suggestion of some new conspiracy. But no one acquainted with Teddy would imagine that a mere trolley car could accomplish any nefarious designs against him. It would require at least one battleship, two or three regiments of artillery and a whole brigade of imperial rough riders to extinguish the light of his countenance.

Now that the "tammy gang," of which young Higgins was a member, is broken up, it might be in line for us older boys to provide some decent playgrounds for the young 'uns. A boy has to have plenty of outdoor sport to keep him decent. Better give the boys base ball, cricket, football and a place to play these games as a counter attraction to the dime novel and the excitement of burglary. It costs less in the end, especially if you place any value on the boys. And they are pretty near all some of us have in the way of assets.

If the Lake Superior doesn't move soon it will pay the city to purchase the privilege of destroying such a starting advertisement of Canada's Winter Port. It's no wonder our people are so weak as to forget to claim the terminus of the Atlantic Line with the Superior staring them in the face. Now if she were in Halifax harbor it would not be so bad, as the fog would hide her from general view. I put this last sentence on so the Halifax papers couldn't copy the item.

Talking about circles reminds me that this old town is more devoid of wholesome, healthy amusements, especially for boys, than the ordinary country village. In the words of the sage of old, "Let me make the people's amusements and I care not who makes their laws."

"It's an ill wind blows nobody good." Since the murder of poor, unfortunate Willie Doherty everybody wants to see Rockwood Park and the surroundings of the site where the crime was committed. The Sussex Sunday schools combined in a picnic for the purpose—that is, for the purpose of seeing the park.

"There's nothing half so sweet in life as love's young dream." All the same those June bridegrooms are already confessing that the question of cold supply is a hideous nightmare. For myself, I have decided to rent a heated house. If that doesn't bring down the price of coal then my hoodoo has left me.

That surplus of over seven million dollars for the fiscal year operations of the Dominion government makes those annual deficits of Geo. E. Foster, the Napoleon of Finance, look like a cheap imitation of statesmanship.

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MOUNT PELEE CLAIMS THOUSAND VICTIMS.

Terrible Destruction Wrought by the Angry Volcano—Eruption of Saturday Last Drives People Panic-stricken From Martinique.

Kingston, St. Vincent, B. W. I., Sunday, Aug. 31.—A remarkable volcanic phenomenon occurred here between 9 and 10 o'clock last night. There was a startling series of detonations from La Soufriere louder than any since the terrible eruption of May 11. Each explosion shook the buildings of this town. The noises were terrific and gave the impression in every town and village of the island that the scene of disturbance was only about two miles away.

Two luminous circles like rainbows appeared in the cloudless sky to the north-west. They were presumably the reflection of the flames in the crater of La Soufriere. Subsequently a dense cloud of steam arose from the crater but this soon dispersed. The weather today is fair.

Telegraphic reports have been received here from the islands of Grenada, Trinidad and Barbados saying loud detonations were heard there between 9 and 10 o'clock last night. The explosions were similar to those heard when Mont Pelee and La Soufriere were in eruption. This phenomenon was not attended by serious results on St. Vincent, but fears are entertained here for people on Martinique as Mont Pelee is known to be still terribly agitated.

Pointe a Pitre, Guadeloupe, Sept. 2.—The French liner Canada arrived here this morning from Martinique. Her officers confirm the reports of the eruption of Mont Pelee. They declare also that 1,000 were killed at Martinique and many severely wounded. The sea entered Fort de France 40 feet. The French cruisers Sachet and Tage are bringing the inhabitants of the northern part of the island to Fort de France.

Rev. Father Nazy, of Morne Rouge, was frightfully burned and died of his wounds. The previous scenes of distress and panic are being repeated. The eruption of Aug. 30 was exceedingly violent and far reaching. Basse Terre, Guadeloupe, Sept. 2.—It has been learned from the gendarmes of Martinique that 1,000 persons were killed and 1,500 injured during the last eruption of Mont Pelee.

According to an official account Morne Rouge and a great part of Ajoupa Bouillon were destroyed. The scene between the river Capote and the valley of Champ Fleure and Fonds Marie-Reine has been devastated. Mont Capote suffered severely and the hills around Basse Pointe were burned.

The governor of the island is arranging for the evacuation of the northern parishes and the removal of the wounded. The atmosphere at Martinique is reported almost unbearable.

Upper Canadian Spice Combine.

Toronto, Sept. 3.—(Special)—It is stated that the leading spice men of Ontario have formed a combine with capital of \$300,000. The leading mills of Toronto, Hamilton and London are said to be in the deal.

Boston's Milk Price Rises.

Boston, Sept. 3.—After considering the crop conditions and other factors, the farmers supplying the Boston milk contractors, at a meeting today, voted to demand 40 cents a can from the Boston contractors during the coming winter.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On and after Sunday, June 15, 1902, trains will run daily (SUNDAY EXCEPTED), as follows: TRAINS LEAVE ST. JOHN.

No. 2—Express for Halifax and Campbellton. 7.50 No. 126, 128 and 124—Suburban train for 1.00

TRAIN ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN. No. 9—Express from Halifax and Sydney. 4.30 No. 1—Express from Sussex. 5.00

City Ticket Office: 1 King Street, St. John, N. B.

Model Underwear. Stanheld's Unshrinkable is Model Underwear it fits the body like a second skin. Always a perfect fit, always comfortable. Made in all sizes. If your dealer has not your size write THE TRURO KNITTING MILLS CO. LTD., TRURO, N.S.