

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 24, 1901.

**THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.**  
An eight-page 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 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 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.

**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 discontinuance of a newspaper subscription until all that is owed for is paid.

It is a well settled principle of law that a man must pay for what he has. Hence whoever takes a paper from the post office, whether directed to him or somebody else, must pay for it.

**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 24, 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.  
ST. JOHN'S SUBMERGED TENTH.

We are prone to congratulate ourselves on the absence in this community of the dire distress, shocking scenes of crime, and the deplorable filth and squalor which exists in great cities. Perhaps too prone, for if the evidence of the police and of such other eye witnesses as are moved by generous purpose to visit St. John's, fester spots is to be credited, we have in the famous or infamous "Blood Alley" the very epitome of filth and squalor for the existence of which there is no good cause. And unfortunately the descriptions are scarcely as realistic as the reality or the civic authorities would have ended the disgrace which such a locality is to the entire community. The Telegraph published some time ago some faint impressions of this spot made upon one of its staff who made a visit to it, not for the purpose of writing a sensational article but in the attempt to bring some little comfort to the unfortunate creatures who inhabit the tenements and especially the poor little children to whom such a visitation with the attendant filth and squalor and other comforts of childhood are but too rare a pleasure.

We publish in this issue an interview which one of THE TELEGRAPH staff was accorded with Mrs. Davis, one of New York's practiced philanthropists, after that lady, with others, had seen for themselves the reality of filth and degradation in which some of the unfortunate are existing in this Canadian community. The Telegraph's object in publishing this is to arouse the interest of some of the ladies of St. John whose unselfish charity has done so much in other directions to comfort the sick and the needy. It would seem to be a practical thing to carry out

the suggestion of Mrs. Davis to lead these poor degraded creatures into better and cleaner habits if the health authorities would do their part and if more decent dwellings could be erected to replace the shanties now existing in "Blood Alley." The Telegraph is informed that the city of St. John is part owner of the land upon which these shanties are erected and that if that be correct the onus of improving the conditions of this local plague spot must rest largely with the city.

In the meantime we trust some of the St. John ladies will take up in earnest the project of giving the innocent children growing up in such homes a glimpse of the trees and the birds and the flowering things which may at least temporarily gladden the childish hearts of those whose lot is cast in such a dismal place. The Telegraph promises its active support to such a plan and we trust within a few days we may be able to announce that arrangements have been made to that end. We feel certain we can bespeak for it the cordial support of the citizens so far as concerns the money which may be required to carry out such a plan of outings for the unfortunate little ones. To give to such an end is a privilege which many would be proud to share.

**A CHANGE OF VIEW.**

Once upon a time our Tory friends were enthusiastic immigration propagandists. They set apart from \$400,000 to \$600,000 a year for the purpose of promoting immigration, and they spent the money with a lavish hand. They were united in the view that the one great need of this country was settlers—men and women to fill up the great provinces of the west—and it was a favorite recreation with them to calculate in dollars and cents just what was the value of the incoming flood of immigrants. They put an estimate of \$2,000 per head on each man, woman, and child coming into the country, and, in this way they figured out a large national gain as the result of their enterprise. It may be put to the credit of their zeal in the cause rather than to any superior knowledge they possessed on the economic aspects of the matter.

They appear now to have had a change of heart. There is in their criticisms an unmistakable disposition to scoff at immigration methods, and they are beginning to turn up their noses at Doukhobors and Galicians. They do not see why we should be sharing our heritage with these foreigners, who are suspected of not being ready to fight for their adopted country, and in many ways they have soured on immigration efforts. All this either indicates a radical change of opinion or a shameless exhibition of hypocrisy. In the days when they did their figuring there was never a word said about the special value of fighting men. It was cultivators of the soil who were being sought for at high cost, and upon whose incoming such a special value was set.

Probably jealousy actuates a good deal of the fault finding emanating from our own position friends; for they cannot help seeing that the immigration efforts of their successors are attended with better results than they were ever able to achieve themselves. We are not only getting more immigrants; but they are remaining in the country. We all know now that the figures relating to the coming in of settlers, as published by the Tories between 1880 and 1890, were wholly allegorical. The reports of the agriculture department said the immigrants had come in and were here; but the census told a widely different story. If the foreigners ever came within our borders they very speedily got out again. At all events, they were not in Canada when the census enumerators came along. Now, time has changed the value of an immigrant to Canada. If he was worth \$2,000 in 1885 he is worth quite as much in 1901. The only change that has occurred is that our Tory friends have been the spending of a large vote for immigration every year, much of which, in their time, found its way to the papers that are now so sceptical about the need of bringing in settlers for our northwest. If the political fortunes of the Tory party were to change tomorrow there are good reasons for believing that they would see the matter in the same light that appealed to them so strongly in years gone by. In the meantime, the people of Canada may take comfort in the thought that our immigration service is better conducted, is producing vastly larger results, and is costing less than when the Tories had charge of it.

**AN OBNOXIOUS REGULATION.**

Some of the wholesale grocers have called the attention of THE TELEGRAPH to a change in the customs regulations affecting the gauging of molasses. Hitherto in gauging the article the officials have been required to mark on the cask in addition to other things the number of gallons which each contained and the amount of outage. The outage is the space in the barrel or cask not filled with molasses. The gauger's marks were accepted by the trade as the guarantee of the quantity of contents and casks of molasses could be sold from one dealer to another or to the retailer, each in turn being protected by the gauger's guarantee as shown by the marks on the package. By the new regulation the gauger is not required to mark either the number of gallons or the amount of outage and simply marks his own initial, the initial of the vessel from which it is taken, the number of the cask and the year of gauging.

It will be readily understood by merchants what a danger there is under the

new regulation of frauds being perpetrated by unscrupulous dealers. A dealer by filling the cask at a few gallons more than it actually contained could quite easily underbid his more honest competitors in the business, and the chance of detection would be very small, where under the former system of gaugers' marks such fraud was impossible.

The matter should be at once brought to the attention of the minister of customs and the obnoxious regulation repealed.

**A NEW LABOR UNION.**

The union of domestic servants at various large centres in Canada and the United States points to the commencement of a movement which may lead to important changes within city homes. The prime object of the union is to obtain fixed hours of work, similar to those which apply to other employees. For example, if a girl begins her work at seven in the morning, she claims the right to be entirely free at 8 o'clock at night. If any service is wanted after that hour it must be done by members of the family, or arranged for according to a recognized scale of compensation.

Some incredulous people may smile at the possibility of such a union; but it is among the things which are going to be tried, at all events. Organizers are already at work in several Canadian cities, and they claim to be making satisfactory progress. In the United States the movement has attained considerable headway. We shall reserve our observations on the merits of the subject until a later issue; but, in the meantime, it may be remarked that if this organization should lead to an increase in the available supply of domestic help it would at least accomplish one desirable result.

**ALTOGETHER TOO PARTISAN.**

The impatience which Tory journals are displaying with regard to the census is only equalled by their manifest desire to discredit it. Few of them have had word to offer on the subject which has not been in a tone of suspicion and hostility, which is neither patriotic nor justifiable. They deal with the matter as though it were in the controversy between political parties. Of course, this is not the case. If it should transpire that the growth of population has been greater during the past decade than between 1881 and 1891, our opposition friends ought to be just as proud of the fact as anyone else. As it is, they are lying the basis of a charge of hypocrisy if they should join in the general rejoicing which the full census figures are sure to call forth. They are carrying partisanship too far.

**THE MEDITERRANEAN AS A FRANCO-RUSSIAN LAKE.**

The Mediterranean was the subject of a recent leader in the Vossische Zeitung, of Berlin. The German paper asks the question: "Is the Mediterranean to become a Franco-Russian lake?" The recent aggressive policy of France in North Africa has attracted a great deal of attention in diplomatic circles. There is a very general opinion that France has designs on Morocco. The possession by France of Morocco would mean that the western end of the Mediterranean would be under French control. The Berlin paper believes it would not be difficult for Russia to obtain possession of the eastern end—the Suez canal. To accomplish this it would only be necessary for Russia to march a land army through Armenia and Syria and take possession of the canal. Britain, it is true, would still possess Malta, but with France in control at one end, and Russia at the other, this would be worthless. The Triple Alliance has always considered Italy's fleet of great importance, but with the Mediterranean a Franco-Russian lake the naval forces of Italy would be of no value to the triple powers. The Vossische Zeitung says:

"We would wish Morocco may retain her independence, but if she does not, it is our interest that she should come under the dominion of England rather than that of Spain, by which Spanish dominion would be preferable to France."

The same feeling appears to prevail in Spain regarding the possession of Morocco. The Imperialist, of Madrid, says: "That Spain must fear, in the Morocco question, France more than England." Perez de Guzman has an article on Gibraltar in the Epoca, in which he strongly suggests "an alliance between England and Spain, as against France, the common adversary." It is quite probable that before long the Moroccan question will have a prominent place in European politics. The recent visit of the Moroccan embassy to Britain and other continental powers may delay the matter, but the possession of Morocco is certain to be a subject which will agitate Europe in the near future.

Should France become possessed of Morocco, it would be a serious menace, not only to Britain, but also to the Triple Alliance and Spain, because to the two former it would mean, as the Berlin journal says, a strong temptation for the dual powers to convert the Mediterranean into a Franco-Russian lake.

**THE CHINESE DEADLOCK.**

The news that Russia had annexed Niu-Chwang is quickly followed by the announcement that Britain has countermanded the order withdrawing the Bombar Lanceros from China, and also that the British force at Tien Tsin would be increased by another thousand men. Li Hung Chang is, as usual, working with Russia and assisting the Bear in obtaining Manchuria and Niu-Chwang.

The deadlock in the present proceedings is essentially between Britain, United States and Japan, as against Russia, in which the two former are backing up the Japanese in their claim for an increased indemnity, while Russia is strongly resisting the claim. No one can say how or when the deadlock will be solved, but from the despatches it would appear as if Russia intended not only to retain possession of Manchuria, but also Niu-Chwang. The latest news indicates that Germany is also preparing to stay in China until a satisfactory settlement has been reached.

**THE REASON WHY.**

The question of reciprocity in trade is becoming a live subject for discussion with our thriving neighbors in the republic to the south. A number of commercial bodies have endorsed the idea, not only in New England, but in New York and some of the western States. The New York Journal of Commerce, in a recent article on the subject, says:

"New England is profoundly interested in increasing trade with the dominion. This city is not less so. The lake cities are, if anything, more interested in Canadian trade than New England is. If the balance of trade, which the protectionists regard with superstitious veneration, is to guide, every effort ought to be made to encourage and promote trade with Canada, which lays more of us than we do of it. There is a small agricultural interest in opposition, although Canada is a good customer for our farm products; alone, this interest is not large enough to amount to a fair measure of reciprocity with Canada, which are a few high and dry old protectionists who are trying to make commerce run up hill and desire to check commerce with Canada, much of which is in our own latitude, and substitute it with Patagonia, but the practical argument would soon eliminate these. The successful enemies of reciprocity with Canada are the American lumber and wood pulp interests."

It is not difficult to discover the reason for the renewal of interest in Canadian trade by the mercantile interests in the United States. Canada has, ever since 1860, made many futile attempts to obtain a fair measure of reciprocity with the United States, and finding its efforts in that direction disregarded by the American public, has successfully turned its attention to building up a profitable trade in other directions. For example, the Canadian farmer, finding it impossible under existing tariffs to profitably dispose of his farm, dairy and orchard products in the neighboring republic, has become a formidable rival in the open markets of Great Britain. And this has been accomplished by a reduction in the duty on British imports into Canada, as compared with the same class of goods coming into the country from the United States. It is quite true that while this has increased British imports it has not lessened the import of American goods into Canada; but the American manufacturer understands that he is forced to reduce his profits, owing to the action of the differential duty against him. He further realizes that the time is coming when the great and unbalanced balance of trade now existing between Canadian imports from and exports to the United States must cease. If Canada is to find Great Britain her best customer, so that turn will Canada become steadily a bigger purchaser of British goods, in so far as natural conditions will permit. When that time arrives the American manufacturer will be shut out of Canada almost as completely as the Canadian producer has been debarred from the nearer markets of the United States by the unnatural and unprofitable barrier of prohibitive tariffs. Hence the new born interest in a reciprocity treaty with Canada.

**NOTES AND COMMENTS.**

The hat manufacturers of the United States are going to form a combine—capital.

We don't believe the story that Steyn escaped, only with his nightshirt. Our information is that the Boers never indulged in such luxuries.

The press despatches, after capturing Houdin in Matsue, now inform us that the man is too blind for the real thing. Houdin is as hard to catch as De Wet.

The despatches state that Russia has agreed to protect Tibet from the "greed of Great England." That reminds one of the protection accorded by the wolf to the lamb, for safe keeping he swallowed it.

Mr. J. P. Morgan says "the United States Steel Corporation will not consent to arbitrate." J. Pierpont has evidently heard of the Lancaster water arbitrations and doesn't want to give away the whole business to the arbitrators.

The Sackville Post says the "Dr. McLeod would speedily make himself heard in the House of Commons" if he were elected in York. Our contemporary is quite right, but Dr. McLeod will have the consolation, after the election, in the remembrance that "silence is golden."

There is an old adage that one should not halloo until he is out of the woods, but the Halifax constable who got lost in the woods while chasing a prisoner might not have injured himself by falling into an unused mine shaft if he had hallooed loudly enough before he got out of the woods.

France is excited by the alleged conspiracy to overthrow the French republic and install Prince Louis Napoleon as emperor of France. Last week that country was excited over a tidal survey by the British government off its coast. We may expect next week some excitement over the fact that the Waldeck-Rousseau ministry still exists.

## 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	\$3.35,	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, Corner Germain.

## SCOVIL BROS. & CO.,

St. John, N. B.

Wool taken in Exchange for Goods.

## NOVA SCOTIAN IN TROUBLE AT PORTLAND.

Wm. Conroy Arrested for Alleged Larceny of a Check.

Portland, Me., July 22.—William Conroy, wanted in Rumford Falls for the alleged larceny of a check, was arrested here today. City Marshal Sylvester was notified by the Portland authorities this afternoon that the man was wanted and he at once communicated with the Canadian National Bank, upon which institution the check was drawn, requesting that he be notified if a man answering Conroy's description appeared. Later in the day the man went to the bank and presented a check for \$30.35 issued by Joseph F. Chute, of the Casco Loan and Building Association, Portland, to Alfred Harte. The stranger was asked if the signature was his and he replied that it was. The man was detained until an officer arrived and arrested him. At the station he said his name was William Conroy and that his home was in Nova Scotia.

He laid the check was found by a man in Rumford Falls and given him to get cashed. The Rumford Falls officers were notified and the prisoner was taken to that place late this afternoon.

**The Ministers and Lord Minto.**

At the Methodist ministers' meeting Monday, a protest was entered against the presence of the Governor General, Lord Minto, being arranged so that he will leave the city on Sunday afternoon, thus causing a great deal of unnecessary work on that day and greatly disturbing its sanctity. We especially deplore this in view of the efforts being made throughout the Dominion to preserve the day intact for rest and worship.

## WHY CROUP IS FATAL.

When croup attacks your child you must be ready for it. It comes as an accompaniment to an ordinary cough, or it may attack without warning. All the children develop quickly, and when any kind of cough appears there should be something at hand to stop it with promptness. Many a child has choked to death with croup because the right remedy was not convenient. Every one should know that the right safeguard for a child's cough or any cough is Adamson's Balm for Coughs. With this soothing compound in the house, croup is always easily checked and relieved.

To give a child a "cough mixture" containing a narcotic is a very serious matter, yet most preparations contain something of this kind. Adamson's Balm is prepared from the purest extracts of herbs and roots and it has never lost a friend through its use. It is a safe, healthy, and effective remedy for every component part of it. Wherever it touches an inflamed surface, it heals and soothes it. Nothing ever compounded for cough is so harmless, and nothing so efficacious. Adamson's Balm is an old remedy and it has never lost a friend through its use. Keep it in the house. Try it on your own cough and do your child a good turn by being ready for any emergency. Price 25c. at any druggist's.

## RUGGED AND BROWN, THE YACHTSMEN. ARRIVE HOME AFTER THEIR CRUISE.

The annual cruise of the Royal Kennebec Yacht Club came to a close Sunday afternoon and all the yachts in the squadron are now moored at their anchorage at Millidville. The cruise has been the most enjoyable yet held and the hundred or more yachtsmen have returned burned brown by the sun and in best of health.

The fleet left their anchorage Saturday morning at 9:30 o'clock for Erb's Cove, on the Belleisle, which was reached early in the afternoon, and after a good night's rest, they started early Sunday morning for Carter's Point, where the annual service was held. A sermon was preached by the R. K. Y. C. chaplain, Rev. Lindsay Parker, of Brooklyn. On the trip down river, a heavy head wind was encountered and a few of the yachts were forced to put into Oak Point, and did not reach Carter's Point in time for the service.

There was a large number of visitors, many going up river from town on the steamer Flushing. The place of service was near the Methodist church, in a field. The organ from the church was placed under a large tree and was presided over by Fred. Sandall, city chamberlain, and the other music was furnished by H. McIntyre and Howard Holder, with cornet and violin, while the quartette from the yacht Windward led in the singing. After the singing of the hymn Jesus Lover of My Soul, and a selection by the quartette, the chaplain read the lesson from John 3. After another hymn was heartily sung, the yachtsmen taking a prominent part, the chaplain preached his sermon, taking for his text St. John 3:3. "We know that thou art a teacher come from God." The preacher said:

These are the words of Nicodemus, a ruler of the Jews. What is his object in coming to the Master we do not know. He was inquiring, feeling his way towards the truth which this great teacher had come to reveal. He asserts his own conviction as to the fact that Jesus, this new prophet of Nazareth, was indeed a teacher come from God. No man, he says, can do these miracles, except God be with him.

I want, in a simple way, to present to you what I think is a very satisfactory definition of Christianity, the teaching of Jesus Christ, this "teacher come from God," this great Master. His teachings may be summed up under these five heads: His teachings concerning the kingdom of God; His teachings concerning the fatherhood of God; His teachings concerning the immeasurable value of the human soul; His teachings concerning the better righteousness; His teachings concerning the commandment of love.

The kingdom of God—We think a great deal about the word church. We lay emphasis on our church. Jesus Christ never but twice used the word church. He had very little to say about a church. Once he said concerning the wrong-doer, talk with him in the presence of two witnesses and then if he will not hear you talk to him in the presence of the church. Another time he said: "Upon this rock I will build my church." But

He is forever talking about the kingdom of God and the kingdom of heaven, and he tells this inquirer, Nicodemus, that unless a man is born anew he cannot even see the kingdom of God. Every time you yield to a good desire you are being brought nearer the kingdom of God; do not care what church you belong to. Do you belong to the kingdom of God?

The fatherhood of God—The second truth justifies your highest hopes and loftiest aspirations concerning yourself, because this second thought is concerning the fatherhood of God. This is one of the most inspiring texts in the New Testament; one of the grandest and most uplifting; my Father and your Father. He put his hand into the hands of humanity and said, look up men, as I look up, and as I say My Father, I authorize you to say my Father. The universal Father; not simply the father of those that are converted; he is the father of them that believe. That is to say, they realize the divine fatherhood and to them that believe and to them that receive Christ He gives power to become the sons of God. They realize their sonship and live as sons of God should live in the world. There is no grander or more inspiring thought than this.

Immeasurable value of the human soul—Christ was really the discoverer of the individual. He brought out each human soul and held it out as a jewel flashing in the sunlight of the living God. God so loved the world that He gave His only son. Your soul is one of such immeasurable value that Jesus Christ has said, I have come to seek and to save that which is lost. He takes your faculty and power and makes you over, redeeming the waste and the misused and apparently useless, and transforming you into a pure man and a pure woman.

The better righteousness—Concerning opinions we have heard of scries and pharisees, there are few of us as self-deceiving as the pharisees. Except your righteousness exceeds that of the old pharisee, you can not enter into the kingdom of heaven. I think that if there is an insult that can be offered to Jesus Christ it is imputing Jesus Christ's righteousness to you or me or anyone else. We have no right to it. The better righteousness is that righteousness which does the right thing as between man and man.

Commandment of love—Jesus, as he was going away, said to his disciples, love one another. Hereafter shall men know that you are my disciples. You have got to go out to the poor unfortunate and fallen, and remember how the Master said: "Inasmuch as you have done it unto the least of these my children you have done it unto Me."

This is the commandment of love. Remember how it is written concerning Him: "He went about doing good." A collection was taken, which amounted to a good round sum, half of which will be given to the Carter's Point Methodist church and the other half to the Seamen's Mission, St. John. The service closed with prayer and the benediction. The yachts then made sail, and, against a strong head wind, left the point for Millidville.