

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.
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C. J. MULLIGAN, Manager.

ADVERTISING RATES.
Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper. Each insertion \$1.00 per line.
Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, 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 misdirection of letters sent to the office, we have decided to limit the number of letters sent to the office to one per week. Letters sent to the office after this date will be sent to the office of the publisher, and will not be sent to the office of the publisher. Letters sent to the office of the publisher will be sent to the office of the publisher.

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 their subscription in advance. Letters sent to the office of the publisher will be sent to the office of the publisher.

RULES FOR CONTRIBUTORS.
Do brief.
Write plainly and take special pains with names.
Write on one side of your paper only.
Attach your name and address to the bottom of the article.
The following agents are authorized to canvass and collect for The Semi-Weekly Telegraph.
W. M. BOWEN, ST. JOHN.
Subscribers are asked to pay their subscriptions to the agents whom they call.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph
ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 5, 1902.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We have at last obtained the official figures of our Canadian census, and as is shown by the following telegram: Ottawa, Jan. 15, 1902.
Press. Pub. Association.
Detroit, Mich.
I hereby certify that the population of Canada on the 31st of March, 1901, was five million three hundred and sixty-nine thousand six hundred and sixty-six (5,369,666).

ARCHIBALD BLAIR.
Special Census Commissioner.
We have long and patiently waited for this information and are now pleased to inform the public that the official population of Canada is 5,369,666.
As soon as the census closed all coupons were turned over to the committees on awards, comprised of the Hon. William J. Maybury, mayor of Detroit, the Hon. Joseph W. Donovan, judge of the Wayne Circuit Court, and the Rev. Charles L. Arnold, rector of St. Peter's church, Detroit, Mich.
This committee appointed Mr. Henry Otis, bookkeeper and accountant of the Detroit National Bank, to take charge of the coupons and tabulate the estimates. Mr. Otis at once took possession of all coupons and removed them to his private vault, where no one but himself and the committee had access to them. Mr. Otis and his staff of assistants divided all the estimates in both continents into divisions of thousands and tens of thousands, so as to facilitate the work of finding the successful estimates as soon as he could obtain the official figures.
The awards have been completed and the winners of the various prizes are announced in a supplement form of this issue. All who have sent in coupons get sent the list carefully and if their name appears can send their certificate to The Press Publishing Association, Detroit, Michigan, and the amount of their prize will be promptly forwarded them.

TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING CO.

SATISFACTORY TRADE RETURNS.

The ninth annual report of the Department of Trade and Commerce has been issued by the Minister of the Department and contains much valuable information. It shows that during the past fiscal year the prosperity which commenced in 1896 has been continued. The returns indicate that there have been some slight increases and decreases in the volume of trade between this country and foreign nations, but no appreciable variations in any particular line. The aggregate trade with Belgium increased about two million dollars, while our business with Germany shows a falling off of about one and a half million. In the same way there were some gains and losses on certain classes of goods, but in no case very extensive.
The aggregate trade for the fiscal year 1901 increased \$5,385,921, made up of nearly one million increase on imports and about five millions in the exports. A comparison of these results with the figures for 1895, the last year of the Tory administration, show that there has been a great increase in the aggregate trade of Canada. The total trade in 1895 was \$224,420,485, while in 1901 it had reached the sum of \$289,805,157, an increase of \$65,384,672 or over 29 per cent in six years.
The total imports in 1895 were \$100,075,081, while last year they aggregated \$117,700,894 and in these respective years our exports were \$108,913,294 and \$194,509,143, an increase in 1901 over 1895 of more than \$85,000,000. In the past few years the exports of manufactures from Canada have grown very rapidly. The value of the manufactures exported in 1897 was about nine and a half millions, while in 1901 it had reached the sum of sixteen millions. Nearly all of our exports show a very perceptible increase over the year 1895.

Some of the most prominent are products of the mine, thirty-three millions; agricultural products nineteen and a half millions; and manufactures nearly nine millions.
These figures show a healthy condition of our trade, especially as the statistics for the present fiscal year show that the good record of 1901 is being maintained. The continuance of these conditions indicates that in Canada we have not as yet reached the crest of the wave of good times which has already been attained in Europe, where the trade returns show that there is a tendency towards the trough, although in Britain it has been less marked than was the case, which British economists consider a good feature. The reaction in trade and commerce has not evidently reached America, but the warning of Hon. Mr. Fielding should not be neglected in view of the condition of trade in Europe.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENT.

The Telegraph has already called attention to the need for prompt action in providing increased steamer accommodation on the west side of the harbor in the way of deep water wharves and modern warehouses which are necessary for the extension of the export and import trade through St. John. We maintain, and it would seem fairly, that the proper equipment of this port as one of the great national ports on the Atlantic seaboard is a subject of national importance. The enormous growth of Canada's foreign trade in the past five years has awakened the people of this nation to a fuller realization of the necessity of properly equipping the Canadian ports so that they may provide a suitable outlet for the products of the interior which are seeking a profitable market in Great Britain. St. John has no jealousy or silly envy in regard to the gigantic efforts which are being put forward to equip the port of Montreal for example. This question of diverting the nation's trade through Canadian ports is a national not a sectional matter. Nor is it our wish or intention to arouse sectional feeling by any unkind comparison of the great national ports. All are necessary and in time we trust the volume of business will be sufficiently large to satisfy the legitimate aspirations of each, and to ensure the prosperity of all. In no better way can the public money be used than in solving Canada's great transportation problem and this involves the efficiency of the national ports.

In former articles we confined ourselves to the advisability of increased wharf and warehouse accommodation at St. John. But there is another improvement of equal necessity and one to which the Minister of Public Works has already given serious consideration. We refer to the need of dredging to a greater depth the channel at the mouth of the harbor. Two years ago the member for the city and county of St. John obtained from the Minister of Public Works a promise that this important matter would receive the attention of his department, and the necessary dredging done to make St. John harbor easy of access to vessels of the greatest draft at all tides. The people of this city realize that the federal dredges have been used beyond their capacity and this work has been delayed until a suitable dredge could be constructed. Soundings were taken by the engineers of the Public Works Department showing some 23 feet of water at the lowest spring tides, which in years past was quite sufficient for all practical purposes, but which is today insufficient owing to the larger type of deep draught steamers employed in the transatlantic freight trade. It is generally understood that the soundings revealed a bottom of hard gravel and boulders, upon which the ordinary type of dredge is unfitted to work. It is probable, however, that if the department is not yet in possession of a suitable dredge and should decide to let the work by contract, that reliable dredging concerns equipped with proper facilities, would be ready to undertake the contract. This is the time when the estimates are being made up for the year's work, and this is a matter of sufficient importance to warrant prompt action.

St. John and New Brunswick are not unmindful of the care which has been bestowed, in recent years particularly, upon the important public works in this district. But this is a matter, as we have shown, of national concern, involving as it does the fuller efficiency of this important harbor, and the government's action would therefore not be in the line of satisfying and petty sectional requirement, but would have the fullest endorsement from all parts of the dominion.

THE MONTREAL ELECTIONS.

The mayoralty election in Montreal on Saturday attracted a great deal of attention throughout Canada. Much interest was manifested in the result on account of the incidents which led up to the contest and the personnel of the candidates. To understand the situation it is necessary to go back to the last municipal elections. Mayor Prefontaine had one term and according to the unwritten law it was the turn of an Irish-Catholic mayor. Mr. W. E. Doran was nominated by his fellow-countrymen and a large number of the English voters, but he was easily defeated by Mayor Prefontaine who thus got a second term out of turn.
Just prior to the recent election there was some doubt about Mr. Prefontaine's intentions. However, he let it be understood that he would probably be in the field for a third term, although he publicly

announced that if the right man was nominated he would retire. The reform element, Ald. Ames, Laporte and others, knew that it would be impossible to defeat Mayor Prefontaine, who was the representative of the corporations, with an English-speaking candidate, so they with a committee of influential citizens persuaded Dr. Lachapelle, an eminent authority on public health and a man of high standing, to become a candidate.
There is no doubt that the backers of Mr. Prefontaine saw that Dr. Lachapelle would poll the greater portion of the English vote and at the same time get strong support from the French wards, and by some method the representatives of the various corporations endeavored to obtain an English candidate of standing and chose ex-Mayor Wilson-Smith. At this stage of the proceedings Mayor Prefontaine left for Europe and his spokesman, Senator Forget, announced his candidacy. Mr. Wilson-Smith also stated that he would accept nomination, but only on condition that he was elected by acclamation. Mr. James Cochrane, a shrewd politician and member in the legislature, the Lawrence division of Montreal, quickly seized upon the true position of affairs and saw through the little game of the corporations, and not waiting for any requisition, announced himself a candidate for the mayoralty and that he was in the fight to stay.

Nomination day came and the four candidates: Prefontaine, Lachapelle, Wilson-Smith and Cochrane were nominated. The third act of the comedy commenced when it was suggested that the two French candidates should retire as it was the English-speaking people's turn to have a mayor. This of course came from the friends of the corporations who considered Dr. Lachapelle a dangerous candidate, while Cochrane was not taken seriously and if it succeeded Mr. Wilson-Smith would be elected, which was just the same to them as Mr. Prefontaine. After consultation between the friends of Messrs. Lachapelle and Prefontaine, both decided to withdraw and as the latter was not able to be present in person the notification was done by power of attorney held by his partner, Mr. Archer. This now left the field to Messrs. Wilson-Smith and Cochrane. In about three days it was observed that Mr. Cochrane was developing extraordinary strength and then an effort was made to have Mr. Prefontaine's name placed on the ballot as it was claimed that the parties who had withdrawn it had not the power. The name of Mr. Prefontaine was again before the people as a candidate on a summons of Judge Langlois.

Mr. Cochrane opposed it and the next day it was ordered to be struck off the ballot. This closed what might be termed act four of the municipal comedy.
With only Mr. Wilson-Smith and Mr. Cochrane in the field, the corporations realized that the latter would probably win as he was a hustler and a campaigner. The supporters of Wilson-Smith now started their organs, the Star, Gazette and Le Journal, to boom their candidate and belittle Mr. Cochrane, which they did to perfection. Mr. Cochrane had no paper, but he had the sympathy of the people in the fight and put up a great battle, resulting in his election by more than one thousand of a majority.

The efforts of Messrs. Hugh Graham, James Crathern, Dalby and others to defeat "another's people's Jimmy" have been in vain and Mr. James Cochrane, M. P., is the mayor of Montreal, a fact which was not thought of four weeks ago. He was last in the fight and stayed in it to the finish. The mayoralty contest which concluded on Saturday would supply the plot and material for a good comic opera. The reform party also carried the majority of the seats at the council board which is a decisive victory for Ald. Ames and Laporte and the Montreal Herald and Witness.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

The speech of the French prime minister, Waldeck Rousseau, at St. Etienne on the occasion of the dedication of a statue in honor of Francis Garnier, the founder of French Tonkin, was the first gun in the coming elections. The position of the parties is fairly well defined. The Prime Minister in this address pointed out that when he assumed the seals of office the Dreyfus affair was disrupting the republic and that through a judicious settlement of that grave question, calm and security existed at present, a marked contrast to three years ago. The chief opponents of the Waldeck Rousseau administration are M. Malne, leader of the Moderate Republicans, and M. Cavaignac, leader of the Nationalists. The former was Prime Minister during the storm of the Dreyfus affair, which did much to drive him from office. He has been a member of parliament for upwards of thirty years and is the father of the present French protectionism. M. Cavaignac was another politician whose career was cut short by the Dreyfus agitation, as at one stage of it he was the Minister of War in the French cabinet.

The government in going to the country will receive the support of the great band of officials, the anti-military and anti-clerical parties and the immense Jewish influence. The Moderate Republicans are not the most aggressive and dangerous opponents of Waldeck Rousseau, because they are not well organized nor are they extremists. The principal opposition will come from the Radical Republicans of the stamp of Jules Lemaitre and those of the Corps, academicians, and that hero of the Parisian mob, Paul Deroulade, this party will put in the field many army officers who have resigned as a protest

against the action of the government in the Dreyfus affair and will employ it as a canvass with the people against the present administration. The whole of the clerical influence will be thrown against the government on account of the passage of the Associations Law and it is expected that the finances of the opposition campaign will be largely supplied from the treasuries of the various associations. The anti-Semitic party will also oppose the so-called Dreyfus government and throw in their lot with the Nationalists in uniting against the common enemy—the ministry.

There is little chance of the success of the Nationalists in the coming elections. They may carry Paris and some of the other large cities, but in the provinces the people will support the government. The party in power, composite as it is, has a powerful lever in controlling the electoral machinery. This is of great advantage and it is almost impossible to defeat the government of the day at the polls. The continuance of the Waldeck Rousseau government in power is of much importance to Great Britain. The success of the Nationalists would greatly endanger the friendly relations which exist between Britain and France, and their policy would be certain to cause complications between the two powers. The Nationalists consider Britain France's worst enemy and it is probable that one of the first acts of a Nationalist cabinet would be an attempted interference on behalf of the Boers in South Africa. The Waldeck Rousseau government, although containing an element of Collectivist Socialism, has had a longer existence than any previous French administration and has had a very good record as cabinets go in France. Its return to power is very probable, although after the election there may be some changes in its personnel.

COLLEGES AND ATHLETIC RESTIG

A very interesting statement has been made by President Eliot, of Harvard University, in regard to the relative merits of the reputation for athletic prowess of the students of a university as attracting students to that university. The statistics presented by President Eliot show that the theory, often advanced in recent years, that athletic prestige attracts students, is absolutely without foundation. He has taken pains to compare results at Harvard and Yale, and has discovered that consecutive years of athletic defeats in both universities were not by any means attended uniformly with decrease of new students; in some years quite the contrary. So variable were the statistics that no reliable inference could be traced between the two. "In short," he says, "it is impossible to trace any clear influence of success or failure in athletic sports on the comparative attendance at these two colleges as this attendance appears in their respective freshmen classes." And rightly so, concludes the eminent president.

But President Eliot goes a step further in the consideration of this subject. He says that if the colleges and universities could satisfy themselves that success in athletics is not indispensable to college growth, or, better still, be persuaded that too much attention to athletic sports, or a bad tone in regard to them, hinders college growth, there would probably be a greater improvement in the spirit in which intercollegiate contests are conducted; they would come to be regarded as the by-play they really are, and would be carried on in a sportsmanlike way as interesting and profitable amusements. This statement must be received with satisfaction by those parents who send their sons to college with the fear that the athletes will preponderate in the attention the boys will devote to the occupation of their time. And coming from such an eminent source this statement will undoubtedly carry weight not only in Harvard, but with the many smaller colleges throughout both the United States and Canada.

President Eliot does not, however, overlook the importance of athletics and he is glad to find that so far as his own university is concerned tennis is the sport which affords to the largest number of students the means of outdoor exercise. While the next most popular sport is rowing, incomplete but serviceable lists recorded 790 Harvard students as playing tennis, 640 as taking an oar, only 222 players of football and 220 of base ball.

STORM PHILOSOPHY.

The storm of Sunday was one of those interesting events in the programme of nature which gives us something to talk about and favors existence in a climate that is not tame with an everlasting monotony. The value of storms from a hygienic point of view has been often made a matter of comment and undoubtedly if any germs of smallpox or other disease still lurking in the country would have been exposed to the blasts of old boreas they would have been speedily swept away. While, however, the pedestrians in city streets were in dread and danger of flying bricks, live wires and falling debris, and Jack frost, with a shout up under and plenty of sea-room was blessing his stars for all the mercuries he enjoyed, Jack on a lee shore was in quite a different mood, and the list of wrecks that begin to come in today tell of the peril and the awful force of sea and storm against which man's skill is veritably puny.

One who experienced the full force of Sunday night's gale when at its height, stated to be 84 miles per hour, here, we get some idea of the terrific force of a

Boys' Clothing--Big Reductions.

If we hadn't such peculiar notions as to how new and fresh a Clothing stock should be at the beginning of every season, we'd sell all we could of these Clothes at full prices and keep the rest till next fall and winter.

But we've got that peculiar notion, and besides we want the trade of Men and Boys who want good clothes, but haven't found out yet where they are, and so we are willing to lose some money on the balance of stocks.

You will need to take quick advantage of such pricings as these—

- Vestee Suits**—These suits are for boys 3 to 9 years old, and are made in tweeds, serges, chevots and worsteds. We have grouped them into three lots, with a full range of sizes in each lot, and priced them as follows:
- Lot 1—Former prices, \$2.50, 2.75, 3.00; Your choice, \$2.00
 - Lot 2—Former prices, \$3.50, 3.75, 4.00, 4.50; Your choice, \$3.00
 - Lot 3—Former prices, \$5.00, 5.50, 6.00, 6.50, 7.00, 7.50; Your choice, \$4.00
- Two-Piece Pleated Suits**—There are over 200 Suits in this lot, and are for boys four, five and six years old, and are made in Tweeds, Serges and Worsteds. We give you your choice at \$2.00. Former prices were \$2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00. Exceptional bargains in this lot of suits for some one.
- Boys' Ulsters**—Our full stock of boys' ulsters are placed in two lots, and priced as below:
- Lot 1—Former prices, \$3.00 to \$4.50; Now \$2.30
 - Lot 2—Former prices, \$5.00, 5.50, 6.00; Now \$3.40
- Two-Piece Pleated and Norfolk Jacket Suits** for boys 7 to 12 years. We have made three lots of these suits and priced them as below:
- Lot 1—Former prices \$2.25, 2.50, 2.75; Your choice, \$1.90
 - Lot 2—Former prices, \$3.25, 3.50, 3.75; Your choice, \$2.90
 - Lot 3—Former prices, \$4.25, 4.50, 4.75, 5.00, 5.25; Your choice, \$3.90
- Boys' Three-Piece Suits**, for boys 9 to 16 years, made from all the popular fabrics. We have priced them to clear as below:
- Lot 1—Former prices, \$3.50, 3.75, 4.00; Your choice, \$2.95
 - Lot 2—Former prices, \$4.50, 5.00, 5.50; Your choice, \$3.95
 - Lot 3—Former prices, \$6.00, 6.50, 7.00, 7.50; Your choice, \$4.95
- Boys' Reefers**, for boys 3 to 16 years, in Beavers, Naps, Priezes and Curly Cloth. Prices are now:—
- Lot 1—Former prices, \$2.50, 2.75, 3.00; Sale price, \$2.00
 - Lot 2—Former prices, \$3.50, 3.75, 4.00, 4.50; Sale price, \$3.00
 - Lot 3—Former prices, \$5.00, 5.50, 6.00, 6.50, 7.00, 7.50; Sale price, \$4.00

You can't afford to miss this sale if your Boy needs Winter Clothing for this season or next.

GREATER OAK HALL, King Street, Cor. Germain.

SCOVIL BROS. & CO

yclone, although such storms, from which we in this country are fortunately free, come as suddenly as a bullet from a gun, levelling without warning whatever may be in their path. But the western prairie people, accustomed more or less to cyclones as they may be, can never conceive of the grandeur of nature in its sterner mood upon the sea, the waves lashed to fury, and dashing a force compact to which the power of mere cyclonic air upon existing things is small and weak. It is no wonder therefore that they who go down to the sea in ships and witness the wonders of the Lord in the mighty deep are inspired to become a more versatile and able people than those confined upon stretches illimitable of level land. The history of all nations show that maritime races are superior to those without the natural advantages that maritime provinces we have considerable of the "land of the mountain and the flood," and despite the disadvantages that some bemoan, the storm of Sunday, rightly considered, is another illustration that our "lines have been cast in pleasant places."

AN OLD HOME WEEK.
There was a difference of opinion about the advisability of an "Old Home Week" before the matter was up for discussion before the Tourist Association recently. Some of those who spoke the thought that "Old Home Week" was not a particularly advantageous institution because it was not designed to attract to the place foreigners with illimitable money to spend, and voiced the idea that instead of catering to old friends now resident elsewhere, the association should devote itself more exclusively to the attraction of moneyed strangers.

In this connection it is to be noted that the states of Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire provide for an "Old Home Week" by law, and the enactment of a similar law is now being advocated in the Massachusetts legislature. It is alleged by its advocates that while there is a substantial business value to the institution, that aspect of it should not be made prominent in contrast with the sentiment of paying honor to the name and deed of forefathers without expecting financial remuneration of any sort. The idea of inviting everybody back home and entertaining them as handsomely as possible seems to be one with a ring of joy to it that cannot but do good to all concerned.

And on the other hand, is it not a matter of indirect advertising that would repay any place to cater to? Who can recommend a place in such excellent fashion as the man who has been there, who is in love with it and knows all about

it and how to get there? Is it not rather a reflection on the ability of our own citizens who have gone abroad to put them in a separate class from the moneyed foreigners? Is it not natural to suppose that if any moneyed foreigner were acquainted with a man from the place he thinks of visiting, that he would take him as a sample of the people they produce there and seek to get information from him about the place? And is it to be supposed that because a man returns to his old home for a week he comes as a pauper?

Such sentiments as these would seem to be worthy the thoughtful consideration of our Tourist Association.
A PUBLIC DUTY.
The prompt recognition by a number of the churches and individual citizens of the splendid work of the Rev. H. H. Roach in ministering to the sick and dying during the recent smallpox epidemic reminds us that some public recognition should be made of the services to the community rendered by the physicians and nurses who were engaged in their arduous duties. Particularly is this true of the nurses, who deserve well of the citizens for their unselfish and heroic devotion to duty in volunteering for the dangerous service of nursing the patients from the terrible disease. When it is remembered that only with the utmost difficulty and by offering a relatively high wage that outside help could be obtained to do the menial work of the epidemic hospital, the citizens can better understand the unselfish action of these brave young women in volunteering their services at the trying time in the city's experience.

Whatever difference of opinion may be expressed of the want of prompt and intelligent direction by those in authority, and The Telegraph has not hesitated to criticize their inaction and carelessness, there can be no doubt that Mrs. Morris and Ellis and the nurses under their direction did yeoman service in staying the dread plague which so seriously threatened the health and material prosperity of this community. It seems almost a public disgrace that not one out of a dozen of the average citizens even know the names of these brave girls who showed the earnestness of their zeal in soothing the distress of the unfortunate victims of the disease.

Whatever action is taken should be of a public nature. St. John is not so poor or its citizens so lacking in public spirit, as to pass by, without recognition, services so important to the entire community. It is true the services were rendered in the observance of their duties by both doctors and nurses, and without thought

of any such public recognition. That fact but makes the duty of the citizens more imperative that the service should be given proper recognition.
NOTE AND COMMENT.
A glucose combine has been formed in the United States. It ought to stick together.
"Positively for the last time" Newfoundland has agreed to the extension of the French Shore modus vivendi.
Lord Rosebery is writing a novel. He is evidently following in the footsteps of Lord Beaconsfield.

The Orange Free State having become a thing of the past, the Congo Free State rises as the only thing of that character in Africa.
The Toronto Mail and Empire says that Mr. J. P. Whitney, M. P. P., is the man that Ontario wants to stay at home is the Grits' opinion.

Hon. Mr. Balfour has intimated that the British government will introduce a bill to reconstruct the parliamentary constituencies of Great Britain.
The New Zealand government proposes to give British goods a preference in its markets, in the form of a rebate duty when they are carried in British vessels.

The clerk of the weather made a mistake of a month. It is March which is supposed to come in like a lion and not February.
Mr. Torrance, of the Dominion Line, has been viewing ice in St. John harbor. This is a frost on Canada's winter port. The gentleman has evidently mistaken Lily Lake for St. John harbor.
Six hundred American mules are now being shipped to the Fiji Islands for service on sugar plantations there. If the early missionaries had been in charge of such a shipment the cannibals might have had more respect for them.