

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 18, 1900.

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, N. B. It is 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 line. Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc., 50 cents for each insertion of 6 lines or less. Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25 cents for each insertion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. Owing to the considerable number of communications as to the inconvenience of letters being sent to the office, we have decided to discontinue the practice of sending money to the office for the purpose of securing our papers for the purpose of sending money to the office...

FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS. Without exception names of no new subscribers will be entered until the money is received. Subscribers will be required to pay for their papers sent them, whether they take them from the office or not, until all arrears are paid.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS. Write plainly and take special pains with names. Write on one side of your paper only. Attach your name and address to your communications as a guarantee of good faith.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS. The following Agents are authorized to canvass and collect for the Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz: T. W. Rainsford, Allison Wishart, W. A. Ferris, Wm. Somerville.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH. ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 18, 1900. A WARNING AND A BRIEF. The spectacle of a great political party seeking to alarm the manufacturers of Canada into a hostile view of the Liberal policy in respect of the tariff, will probably be one of the chief features of the campaign now fairly begun.

protection, not less protection, is the need of the time' declared the 'Mail' and 'Empire' a day or two ago.

Manufacturers may safely be left to the exercise of their own judgment in this matter. They certainly know where their interests lie. But it is just as well that the masses should know that the Tories have not yet got rid of the notion that a people can be made prosperous and contented by piling taxes upon them.

RAILWAY SUBSIDIES.

The attempt of Mr. George E. Foster and the Conservatives who follow his leadership in the House of Commons to prevent the government from giving subsidies to various railways, among others several lines in New Brunswick, is a very dissastous failure. That Mr. Foster should resort to such desperate tactics is only another proof of the condition of helplessness to which the opposition has been reduced.

CONCERNING SERMONS.

To many people the sermon is still the most interesting feature of public worship and the one which attracts them to church. A good sermon is always duly recognized and properly praised, and it puts the hearer in a better frame of mind to go to church again and hear another sermon from the same source.

OUR WATER SUPPLY.

The Common Council did well to put its veto on the proposal which was favored by some of the aldermen to go to Loch Lomond for a source of supply of water for the city. As long as this idea had any standing in the council it was certain to interfere with those less costly, but more practical plans for the proper utilization of the present supply which have been recommended by the superintendent of water supply.

THE BOER RAIDS.

The recent Boer raid shows that the burghers of the Transvaal are still active and inclined to be troublesome. The attack on an outpost and the capture of a few men is not in itself a matter of great significance, because such an affair is always possible where there is a mobile Boer force which may be secretly gathered and hurled against any weak point in the British line.

THE PLEBISCITE MATTER.

Opponents of the government habitually allude to the plebiscite as 'a farce' and 'a trick.' We should like to know wherein it was either of these things. Was it not honestly and properly taken. Let there be something like common sense applied to this question, and when that is done we shall hear no more of this clap-trap about tricking the temperance people, and so on.

Nearly 700,000 electors did not vote at the last election. It becomes a fair question as to what the government ought to have done upon such an announcement in respect of public sentiment.

THAT INTERCOLONIAL SURPLUS.

Our Tory friends seem to be worrying very much over the surplus of \$120,000 realized this year on the Intercolonial. This is not surprising. In contrast with their years of enormous deficits such a result looms up large and eloquent as a proof of good management. It knocks to smithereens Sir Charles Tupper's impudent boast that only Conservatives possessed the genius of government, or knew anything about political economy.

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is to cause as much trouble as possible. As their policy they should be made to pay for it. The proper way to exact the penalty is to subject them to reprisals.

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BEST BOYS' CLOTHING.

Most stores search the market for Boys' Suits that can be sold at a low price and yet insure a rich profit. They get the nicest looking suits that can be offered customers at say \$2.00 or \$2.50, it may be quite handsome at first—but only at first. Here's a Clothing Store. It is a satisfaction store. If you get a poor garment for your money your money is yours again. We MUST sell reliable Clothing and none other, and we believe our prices are lowest for this kind of Clothing in St. John.

Boys' Natty Vestee Suits.

The kind that gives the boy a manly look. We offer them in Serges, Cheviots and fancy mixtures, with a variety of pretty trimmings. Ages 3 to 9 years, \$2.50 to \$6.00.

Boys' Blouse Suits

for ages 3 to 12 year. In an almost endless assortment of styles and fabrics. Nothing dressier than this when worn with a pretty flowing tie, \$1.25 to 5.20.

BOYS' TWO-PIECE SUITS—In Tweeds, serges and Worsteds, not a larger or prettier assortment to be found anywhere ages 4 to 12 years, \$1.50 to 5.00.

BOYS' SACK SUITS—For boys, ages 9 to 16 years Coats are single breasted. You select from at least 40 different patterns, including all the popular fabrics, \$3 to \$8.

Boys' Wash Suits, Boys' Wash Blouses, Boys' Tommy Atkins Suit, Boys' Khaki Suits

YOUR MONEY BACK IF DISSATISFIED.

GREATER OAK HALL, SCOVIL BROS. & CO.,

King Street, Corner Germain. ST. JOHN, N. B.

many. Of second-class battleships, Great Britain had 20 afloat and none building, while France had 20 afloat and 10 building, Russia had 15 afloat and Germany had 8 afloat and 6 building. Of third-class battleships, Great Britain had 11 afloat, France 7, Russia 3 and Germany 8. In all Great Britain had 41 for France, 27 for Russia and 22 for Germany. The same superiority is to be found in vessels of all other classes, armoured cruisers and protected cruisers of various kinds.

For some years past the reduction of the debt has been going on at the rate of about £7,000,000 a year, but during the last twelve months there must have been a large increase in the debt owing to the war in the Transvaal. Just how much this war will cost it is impossible to tell, but there is no doubt that it will add very considerably to the national debt.

THE CLOSING SESSION.

The session of 1900 at Ottawa will be chiefly remembered for two things—the budget and the degradation of parliament. The budget will be remembered as the best and most encouraging which has ever been presented by a finance minister in Canada, showing enormous advances in trade and a large balance of revenue over expenditure. Prosperity, however, seems to be a thing which can only be relished by supporters of the government. The opposition could not deny the facts as presented nor belittle them; but the effect which the showing had upon them was to make them sour and rebellious.

A PROPER CONTRACT.

A surplus of \$7,500,000 for the fiscal year just closed is a thing which may give satisfaction to every Canadian. The pity is that many will only view it in its political aspect, and fail to see how eloquently it speaks of abounding prosperity and large growth. The fact which every one will realize, however, is that it has not been won by increased taxation, but under lower taxes, and that they were offset by huge deficits, and all the time there has been in force a scale of customs duties much higher than those which prevail today.

THE BRITISH NATIONAL DEBT.

The British national debt in 1815, at the Peace of Paris, amounted to £801,000,000 and the annual charge on account of the debt was £2,615,000. As the population of the British Islands at that time did not exceed seventeen millions this was the most stupendous burden in the shape of debt ever imposed on any people. The national debt of Great Britain became a by-word as the representative of all that was excessive and burdensome, and the fact that it was the direct result of war did not in any sense relieve it of its evil effects. It was the consequence of the contest which Great Britain waged for twenty years against revolutionary France, and against Napoleon, during which she subsidized nearly every nation in Europe and yet won her gratitude so little that she had almost lost her credit.

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THE BRITISH NAVY.

Although Russia, France and Germany are making great efforts to increase the size of their navies, the British navy still continues to be far superior to all others and to any other two navies combined. At the beginning of the present year, Great Britain had 17 first-class battleships afloat and 8 building as against 11 afloat and 2 building by France and 5 afloat and 4 building by Russia and none by Ger-

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