

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

ADVERTISING RATES.
Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper. Each insertion 10¢ per inch.
Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc., 50 cents for insertion of six lines or less. Notice of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25 cents for each insertion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Owing to the considerable number of complaints as to the misarrangement of letters alleged to contain money remitted to this office, we have 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 order, 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 arrearages are paid. There is no legal discontinuance of a newspaper subscription until all that is owed for it 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 its genuineness. 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. PERRIS.
Subscribers are asked to pay their subscriptions to the agents when they call.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph
ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 20, 1902.

SHAME AVERTED.
The city council did the right thing Friday for once in adopting the Telegraph's suggestion in regard to the library contract and in showing the people that they represent St. John instead of any foreign interests when city affairs are under consideration. It would have been indeed, to use a popular if rather inelegant expression, "a meanly shame" if our new library building should have been made a specimen of architecture creditable to no New York tenderer was entirely willing to admit, the plans sent in were not necessarily the only ones that the competing architects would be willing to construct from, but were merely samples of their ability, the selection being that of a capable man rather than of mere mechanical drawings. In the selection made by the council therefore, a valuable precedent has been established and a policy inculcated which it is to be hoped will be adhered to. Patriotism is above party and business ought to be a prime consideration also in all such matters. In the selection of a local architect for the purpose the city authorities have the advantage of getting a man in close touch with all local conditions and who has a special pride in making his work most creditable to St. John as well as an enduring monument to his name and fame. If all other matters in connection with the project are conducted in the same spirit it will be well.

A PRACTICABLE FAST LINE.
The statement in our cable service today of the views of the Minister of Railways in regard to a fast line service corroborates the suspicion that the statement attributed to him of his advocacy of merely an eighteen-knot service must have resulted from a misunderstanding on the part of the Montreal newspaper men from whom it emanated. This is the more apparent from the fact that eighteen-knot allegation, about which various unkind comments have been made by the press opposed to him in politics, was reported to have been made on the very eve of the minister's sailing for England and his appearance in print has probably not yet reached his eyes.

The service favored by Mr. Blair is one that would give us independent communication with England equally fast as that via New York and at a possibly tremendous saving over a maximum fast service. It would be better adapted for practicable business and stand far more chance of paying than a line of torpedo boat yachts of materially greater expense. The matter is however evidently receiving the most careful attention and the activity of the steamship companies in bidding for the service bids fair, to result in the best practicable line being established. That is all that any except the most visionary will hope for.

"RUGGED HONESTY" IN POLITICS.
An interesting study in democracy is the mayorship of Mr. Denis Mulvihill, of Bridgeport (Connecticut). Denis was a stoker in the engine room of a factory. He saved his money, bought land, built tenement houses, attended party caucuses, was elected an alderman and made such a good record in the direction of economy that he was elected mayor. His platform was "rugged honesty" and his party are now suffering from its effects. No party plans of squandering the city wealth for Denis; no considerations of jobs, no ap-

pointments on the ground of friendship or of party services. He manages the city as he would one of his own tenement houses, and the result is that his party are now saying he cannot be re-elected. His first move was to veto the project for a new city hall at a cost of \$400,000 and repair the old one instead at a cost of only \$70,000. Then he squelched the city auditor for a paid fire department, also on the ground of economy. Next he went carefully through the lists of civic officials and unhesitatingly discharged many, demanding in every case of those retained a full day's work for a day's pay. His only adviser, it is stated, is his old German friend Hans, who drives a delivery wagon for the works where Denis used to be stoker, and to Hans he goes to talk things over. His latest daring act has been to veto the city council's proposition to send a committee of four to the League of American Municipalities at Grand Rapids. Denis said that if any aldermen wished to go they should do so at their own expense; the council thought differently and voted an appropriation over his veto. Thus a clear and distinct issue will be made for Bridgeport's next civic election.

MISSING THEIR OPPORTUNITY.

The action of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in annual session at Halifax last week developed prominently two or three things. The resolutions adopted in favor of increased protection showed that the association is not at all in sympathy with the Tory newspapers which have been accusing the present government of maintaining a protectionist tariff. They also show that they are totally at variance with the views expressed by one of the most successful Nova Scotian manufacturers (Mr. Wm. Orley) some years ago, who said that he would welcome free trade to the fullest extent as best suited to his business. Mr. Orley was the originator of the famous Oxford tweeds which the Toronto Globe has been advocating as a uniform material instead of khaki or scarlet for the Canadian militia. The significance of the Manufacturers' Association resolutions in regard to preferential trade with Great Britain is likewise essentially not of an encouraging nature, the conditions recommended being quite the contrary. In fact the tenor of the proceedings all through did not exhibit the spirit of Canada for Canadians, but of Canada for Canadian manufacturers. It was also regrettable that the association took no special cognizance of industries in and for the maritime provinces and in fact very largely missed its opportunity to inspire the people of these provinces with sympathy for the majority of its members. Had they recognized the fact that the people of the maritime provinces have long had a feeling of resentment against the manufacturers of the upper provinces on account of the great lack of reciprocal trade, our products being shipped abroad and our payments for Ontario manufactures being made in cash, they might have done more to impress the people at large with an idea that they were not utterly selfish.

SOCIAL INEQUALITIES IN THE ARMY.

The very fact that Lord Roberts has considered it necessary to issue a memorandum calling upon British army officers to behave more decently towards their colonial confederates is evidence that there has been cause for complaint by the colonials. It is both unfortunate and regrettable that the regular army contains so few men among its officers who are able to cast aside society lines in the service and recognize a man upon his personal and professional merits. This is what makes unpleasant the experience of colonialists attached to British regiments as well as of officers who have risen from the ranks. The same thing occurred in the United States navy at the time of the civil war when the graduates of Annapolis Naval Academy were insufficient in number to supply the demand for officers and efficient masters in the merchant marine were given commissions to supply the deficiency. Such outsiders who remained in the service as to this day regarded as outsiders by the regulars and there is no further provision for a man becoming an officer in that navy unless he is a graduate of the Annapolis Academy.

CONFERENCE RESULTS.

That those who have with curiosity and interest been eagerly watching for definite information in regard to the actual proceedings of the conference of colonial premiers in London will be doomed to still further disappointment is evident from the latest mail advices, which show that not only have we been told considerable in the despatches that emanated merely from the brains of the correspondents, but that in the very nature of things the full proceedings of the conference will not be made public. The latter statement was explained by Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons with the information that these conferences were in the nature of those international conferences which precede a treaty and the details of which are never communicated to the public, but only the conclusion. And indeed the conclusions will only be communicated by the premiers to their respective parliaments, so that until those reports are made the public must remain in ignorance of most of what has transpired. But really the public can have comparatively little use for any information of details of the proceedings in view of the fact that the meeting of the premiers actually took place and was evidently harmonious, for there was no reason to expect that anything more

definite than meeting and talking would take place. This is a fact too apt to be overlooked by those who had expected large things from the conference. Its scope was purely of a consultative character and it was only empowered to pass resolutions as a basis for commending legislation to the parliaments concerned. Under these circumstances the only conclusions stated by the despatches to have been arrived at: agreement upon the principle of preferential tariffs and certain steps toward imperial defence, may well be deemed important. There is however and can be no rushing of any policy to conclusion, no matter what understandings may have been arrived at. As Mr. Chamberlain also remarked, "there is no intention to go one step further than will be justified by public sentiment in the United Kingdom and in the various colonies." In the meantime it is satisfactory to know that the conference fulfilled its purpose.

DIVERTING GRAIN EXPORTS.

The almost absolute disappearance of the export grain trade from the port of New York is one of the marvels of the changing conditions of business which the foreign trader and shipping merchant has to fully recognize in order to keep pace with the times. Time was when the grain shipments from New York constituted a most important item in the volume of exports. There used to be grain storage upwards of twenty millions of bushels and as recently as seven years ago the elevators there actually held at one time sixteen millions of bushels. Yet within the past eighteen months there has been but one solitary grain cargo shipped from New York and that was a comparatively small vessel, the steamer Mokta, with only 130,000 bushels. Of course there has been more or less grain taken as ballast among the cargoes of the regular liners, but this was put on board them by the floating elevators, and contrasted with the times when five large tramp steamers per month for full grain cargoes was about an average for most of the elevators, the change is a tremendous one. Indeed so absolutely hopeless do the owners of New York ever recovering the European grain export trade that the elevators along the Brooklyn wharves are being wholly dismantled and the properties turned over for other uses. Within the past few months the towering elevator structures so familiar to passengers on the East River ferries and from the water front generally, including those at Watson's, Woodruff's, the United States and Pinto's stores, and two others in the Atlantic Basin, have all been torn down, and their costly machinery and plants sold for junk.

The reason for this enormous change and the loss to New York of such valuable trade has been primarily the discrimination by the railroads against that port and in favor of ports where their own terminals are located, such as Baltimore, Newport News, Boston and some of the Southern and Gulf ports. This made a difference of 14 cents per bushel against New York, a difference which meant \$2,500 on a moderate sized cargo of 200,000 bushels. Of course the city might have done something to retain the trade by granting concessions in port charges, etc., as the authorities had been asked to do, but it was apparently considered that there was quite sufficient other trade to maintain the volume of traffic at the port, the water front properties were increasing in value, and it was recognized that the natural trend of the grain export was through other channels. One of these other channels which is conspicuously attracting the attention of the world's grain trade at present is Montreal and this undoubtedly is owing to the constantly increasing crops in the Canadian west. The sailings of grain ships from Montreal from Aug. 13 to Sept. 15, for instance, include 11 to Liverpool, 7 to Glasgow, 9 for London, 3 for Bristol, two each for Dublin, Hamburg, Antwerp and Rotterdam, and one each for Cardiff, Manchester, Leith, Aberdeen and Belfast, a total of 43 steamers in a single month, besides which there will in the same time be four from Montreal are equipped either with cold storage plants or Sirocco fans, showing that the trade is entered to in the most modern fashion. This diversion of so much of the grain trade from New York to Canada augurs indirectly that St. John as well as Montreal must stand to benefit materially in consequence, and when it is realized that every grain ship leaves at least \$2,000 or \$3,000 as her port expenses at the place of loading, the outlook continues to brighten for St. John as the winter port of Canada.

THE RIOT ACT IN BERMUDA.

Probably few people in New Brunswick know anything about the reading of a riot act other than in a most metaphorical sense. Therefore it may be of general interest to learn that the colonial parliament of Bermuda has just adopted a new and stringent one as a measure eminently desirable in view of conditions in those islands. The Bermuda Colonist, of recent date, which gives particulars of the bill and the reasons leading to its enactment, states that it is the first time in the history of the colony that the government has found such a thing necessary and sets forth that it has been owing to the labor disputes with negroes imported by contractors from Jamaica and other West Indian islands. This immigration has it appears, become

so serious within the past few years that a popular demand has arisen for its restriction. The Hansard's full records for the year ended March 31 last show that of 87 prisoners admitted, 61 were persons other than Bermudians and 41 of these were West Indians. In the debate on the bill it was stated in the House of Assembly that:

Any Friday or Saturday night the most awful riot might be got up in Somerset, about Mangrove Bay, that ever took place in any small country. Five or six hundred young men who on Friday and Saturday nights are flush of money, frequent the taverns and drinking places—a polyglot population, representing almost every island in the West Indies—Jamaica, Barbados, St. Vincent, Demerara, etc.—and they are always ready for a row. In addition to that there has been a recent importation of thirty or forty women. Unfortunately these foreigners do not fight like our native boys, with their fists, but with tin cans (laughter)—and when they come to grapple they use their teeth; I have seen men with their jackets bitten through. There is not a member in this house who can say that he ever knew a Bermuda man to fight in that manner. We must give our own population the credit due them that when they do fight they fight fairly with their fists. It is not so with Italians; there have been some stabbing cases among them, and I think it very fortunate that the foreigners here have not got firearms among them. The exact nature of the riot act is described in the act itself that every justice of the peace, provost marshal, or deputy, shall, upon being notified of a tumultuous assembly of twelve or more people within his jurisdiction, proceed among said rioters, or as near to them as he may safely come, and with a loud voice command or cause to be commanded silence to be kept while proclamation is making, and after that shall openly and with a loud voice make or cause to be made proclamation in these words or in like effect:—

"Our Sovereign Lord the King charges and commands all persons being assembled immediately to disperse themselves and peaceably to depart to their habitations or to their lawful business, upon the pains contained in the Bermuda Riot Act, 1902, God Save the King." The act further provides that if the rioters do not peacefully disperse themselves within one hour after the reading of the act, the official reading of the act shall have power to command all citizens available to assist him in seizing and apprehending the rioters, that the citizens shall not be liable for killing or injuring the rioters in such seizure and that such rioters may be imprisoned with or without hard labor for any term not exceeding three years. The act does not require that mischief, to property or other offence than rioting be done to call for its enforcement.

PROVINCIAL PUBLISHERS.

The presence of an exceptionally large number of visitors from all parts of the province at the exhibition which will open in this city two weeks from today will present the opportunity for quite a number of informal conventions which enterprising business men should find it to their advantage to embrace. A worthy aim in this line may be to have a meeting of publishers and possibly organize a provincial association, or at least a registration, that might result in the obtaining at short notice of special meetings or the expression of views upon matters which are of equal importance to all. Every publisher knows that unanimity of agreement upon certain matters would be highly advantageous to all, and a definite policy could be outlined in the way of business which none would regret. It is a matter of mutual protection that publishers generally should be glad to co-operate upon.

MILLIONS OF MISSING LETTERS.

It seems difficult to account for the statement that ten millions of letters were undelivered in the United Kingdom last year and that they contained money as aggregating \$3,750,000. Such an enormous mass of correspondence and wealth for which the rightful owners could not be found appears incomprehensible to the business man who has not been accustomed to have any of his letters miscarry. In view of the fact that enough letters were delivered in the year for every person in Great Britain and Ireland to receive about 50, the fault would hardly seem to be with the post office authorities. It must therefore reflect upon the legibility of address and imply carelessness on the part of the senders of letters. The moral is to always be particular in seeing that your letters are accurately and legibly addressed, and if there is any danger of not finding the party to have the letter labelled for return to yourself when undelivered.

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Make Use of Our Store When in the City!

Exhibition time will soon be here. You no doubt intend coming to see it. In making your appointments have your friends to meet you here—every one knows where OAK HALL is. When here look around, ask as many questions as you please—you shall be answered courteously, intelligently. Examine the stocks, know the prices, make comparisons, get posted. We want you to feel at home, to enjoy the conveniences of this bright, cheerful, pleasant shopping place where everybody is glad to make your interest his own. And please remember that you are welcome whether you come to meet a friend, to buy or to look—looking entails no obligation to buy.

Clothing for Men and Boys in Fall Styles is now here.

GREATER OAK HALL, SCOVIL BROS. & CO.

The morning Tory organ speaks of Portland (Me.) as "the other Canadian winter port." What did it ever do to make it other than the only Canadian winter port?

Many people are at a loss to account for the horrible depravity illustrated in the Doherty murder case. Why not put it down to the old maxim: "In Adam's fall we sinned all."

A Chinaman has been under guard by immigration officials on a ship in the port of New York for 110 days to prevent his getting ashore. His only crime is his nationality. And that is the land of the free.

The sad and lonely death of Mr. Samuel Napier, formerly well known as a member of the New Brunswick legislature, recorded in our despatches today, will awaken widespread regrets and sympathy.

Traders with New Zealand may be interested to learn that the United States postal authorities propose to demand, when the existing contract with the Oceanic S. S. Co. from San Francisco expires, that new contractors hold their steamers at San Francisco long enough to receive replies from New York to the New Zealand letters they bring on arrival.

The impromptu entertainment afforded the Canadian Manufacturers' Association delegates in St. John yesterday was pleasing evidence to the citizens that however they may differ with these gentlemen in political opinions, the record of this city for hospitality is such as it is hoped may attract them to appreciate closer relations, both business and social, with us.

The beach at the southern end of Sydney street is this summer being developed as such a glorious play ground for the children and lovely resting place for adults, that the marvel is it was so long neglected. The seats placed by the Tourist Association are greatly appreciated and a refreshment booth has now also made its appearance as well as additional bathing houses.

The business proposition of buying Cape Breton soft coal for use in Pennsylvania, sounds rather daring at first, but its practicability also, other depends upon the price obtainable for anthracite. If present prices should be maintained the plan could be worked to advantage, but the promoters may merely aim at getting control of the Cape Breton collieries and reducing competition.

The present visit to Canada of the party of English educationalists promoted by Hon. Mr. Fielding, with Premiers Ross, of Ontario, and Roblin, of Manitoba, is, the upper province papers report, calculated to bear very good results in qualifying the emissaries to give excellent advice to boys upon their return. From the practical knowledge gained of Canada their trip indeed cannot fail to be beneficial.

but before they return they ought to visit the maritime provinces also.

The good done by the ill wind of the Mont Pelee and Soufriere volcanic eruptions has already been made apparent in the dust fall. It is stated that as a result of the fertilizing properties of the volcanic dust, a phenomenal growth of vegetation has taken place in St. Vincent, and that in Kingston, which was covered with several inches of the dark powder, flowers are blooming in a luxuriance never known before. This recalls that following the eruption of 1812 the output of the estates was tremendously increased by the dust.

Our manufacturers should feel happy that they do not live under such an unprotective government as for example that of Egypt. Cotton spinning mills were introduced in Egypt a few years ago with the idea of saving the cost of transport of the raw material to England and the manufactured article back again, as also the import duty of eight per cent. ad valorem upon goods imported into Egypt. But not only did the Egyptian government fail to encourage this home industry but imposed a duty last year of eight per cent. upon all cotton goods manufactured in Egypt. An appeal to the courts has just now enforced the tax.

Artichokes.—Another crop of great value for pork production is the artichoke. It should be sown late in the fall or very early in the spring. The pigs may be allowed to feed on it in October and the early spring. They will do the harvesting themselves. This is a most excellent crop for brood sows in spring and autumn.

Almost all varieties of juicy forage crops are suitable for pork production, the sorts mentioned above being probably the best for Canada.

ECONOMICAL PORK PRODUCTION.

Some Items of Importance to the Feeder and Pork Raiser Generally.

In the past some objections have been raised by the packers to the use of forage plants and roots for pork production, but the light of recent experiments would seem to show their fears or objections groundless; in fact, the good influence of a considerable proportion of green feed in the ration of a pig can scarcely be overestimated. It has long been known that skim milk has a most beneficial influence upon the thrift of the porkers, and quality of the pork, even when the amount fed forms only a small part of the ration. Green food and roots seem in a large measure to be capable of supplementing the now—in view of the tremendous expansion in the Canadian bacon industry—quite inadequate supply of dairy by-products, for use in pig feeding. The farmer whose conditions permit may go even further than to use forage plants as a supplementary food. He may even make them the chief item of his pig feed if he is careful to use a good proportion of grain (oats, peas and barley) during the last month of the feeding period.

As the season is rather far advanced for an exhaustive discussion of forage crops suitable for this purpose, I shall confine my remarks to such as are still seasonable.

Clover.—Probably no crop is better adapted to young pigs than clover, and a bit of clover stubble used for this purpose will give very good returns. So far as our experiments go, the pork so produced is of good quality.

Rape.—Of all the crops used here so far for pasturing pigs, rape quite easily stands first. The principal points in its favor are: (1) its quick growth; (2) its wide range, as it grows well on almost any kind of land; (3) its long season, as it may be sown as late as September and still do fairly well; (4) its evidence of stability, as the pigs eat it greedily, and (5) its good effect upon the quality of the bacon, producing as it does almost invariably a good firm carcass. Rape may be expected to be fit for pasturing from six to eight weeks from date of sowing. It should be sown in rows about 24 inches apart, since when so grown it gives the greatest return per acre and is best adapted for pasturing. It should be sown thickly in the rows, say three pounds of seed per acre. An acre may be expected to carry from 20 to 40 pigs through a season, depending on the season and the condition of the crop when the pigs are turned in.

Vetches.—Vetches also are valuable as forage for swine and may be, under exceptional conditions, sown late in the season. Especially is this true of the hairy vetch, which species has the peculiar quality of growing up again after having been cut off or eaten down.

Outs.—Probably no green crop will give a better return in pork than oats. They may be sown late in the season, say at the rate of five or six bushels to the acre and the pigs turned on about a month after they germinate. The fault of this crop is that it lasts only a short time, as it does not seem to be able to recover when once eaten down.

Artichokes.—Another crop of great value for pork production is the artichoke. It should be sown late in the fall or very early in the spring. The pigs may be allowed to feed on it in October and the early spring. They will do the harvesting themselves. This is a most excellent crop for brood sows in spring and autumn.

Almost all varieties of juicy forage crops are suitable for pork production, the sorts mentioned above being probably the best for Canada.

The question as to the advisability of allowing pigs to graze, or shutting in a small pen and feeding them the green crops, does not seem to have been positively settled yet, for while greater daily gains may be expected where animals are kept in close quarters, there is always the item of extra labor for cutting and carrying the forage.

Another item of some importance to the feeder is the comparative economy of the feed and summer feeding of pigs. According to various experiments conducted here recently, pork may be produced at about