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Semi-Weekly Telegraph ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 23, 1902.

FOR MODEL COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

The project of establishing model country schools in this province, a statement in regard to the measure for which appears in another column of this issue, is one which without doubt should give cause for rejoicing by those whom it will benefit. The proposition voiced by Sir Wm. C. MacDonald, who is the philanthropist in the matter, is that the children included in the rural population of Canada are deprived of just as good educational facilities as those in the cities.

In the working out of this proposition for application in this province, the executive ability of Professor Robertson, of the Department of Agriculture, has been secured. The project, he believes, can best be tested by experiments in districts which, if capable of showing success, will demonstrate that it can be made even more successful in other districts.

It is proposed to make the instruction in such a school, thoroughly equal to that of the best city schools up to grade 12, and likewise to add features of manual training and domestic science that are likely to be most appreciated and most useful in country sections.

CITY CONDITIONS.

The unfortunate murder case of the lad Doherty has stirred up the people of St. John to a realization of the fact that all has not been done that ought to have been done to improve conditions so that the city might be exempt from the possibility of such events in the future.

to happen in the best regulated places, but there is certainly a popular feeling that a reform of a sweeping character might be inaugurated for the benefit of the growing boys and likewise for the benefit and credit of the city in other lines. It is conceded that those who have the means to provide comfortable homes for themselves out of town lose to a certain extent that close touch with the actual status of city life during their out-door recreation period which might otherwise impress them to greater effort for the improvement of the masses.

It is likewise conceded that our city government in its present form does not cover the details of improvements which some taxpayers have thought devolved upon those elected to look after civic affairs. It must be also admitted that the church organizations do not fully cover the ground of reaching all whom it is the ostensible object of the churches to influence in the development of character most creditable to the manliness and prestige of the city.

What seems to be needed, however, is unanimity of co-operation to secure any practical results in such a line. Under the circumstances, how would it do to organize a city improvement association, without any consideration of political partisanship, but by which all such matters might be freely and fairly discussed and with the betterment of city conditions as the sole object, some practical solutions of the various problems attained?

The field for such an organization must appeal to all who have given the matter any thought. It would prove an aid to the Tourist Association, to the city council also and even to the churches, besides conducing to the better maintenance of law and order and everything which makes for a most creditable status of a city. Any thoughtful person who thinks it over must realize the advantages to be attained through such work, and it should not be said by anyone that his influence is too small or weak, or even that his time is too valuable to spend a little of it for such an aim.

SOME ASPECTS OF IMMIGRATION.

In view of the increasing immigration to Canada and the filling up of our North-west with an industrious population, it is of interest to note that between the years 1850 and 1900 not fewer than fifteen millions of people were gradually transferred across the Atlantic to establish themselves in new homes in North America. To take this number from any single European nation at once would create great alarm. It is indeed alleged by many that such migrations are a serious menace to the resources of the nations from which they are drained.

This one is led to reflect that people are not born into the world essentially as Germans or Frenchmen or Italians or Britishers, but primarily as men and women to do their work for the benefit of mankind generally wherever their lot may be cast, for if they went to the United States it did not take very long for those of every previous nationality to amalgamate into one, and the same will be true of Canada in the future.

It is true that Canada was not, as has been said of the United States, "cradled in the sterage of transatlantic ships," but there is little doubt that our future history will be to a large extent, as has been true of the history of the world, and the nation, a matter of migration and colonization. When one reflects upon the historic stories of the wandering Tartar tribes invading Europe as far as the gates of Vienna, of the missionary movement of the early Christians to the peoples of northern Europe and of the overflow of the Germans upon Rome, one sees the effect that such migrations have had upon historic races; but they were primarily invaders, plunderers and conquerors, carrying their own laws with them.

It is the welcome that the broad domain of Canada extends to all those who seek to work for a home, there are therefore no restrictions other than those which experience has shown to be the best for the welfare of the people themselves. We have full confidence in the very nature of our climate and the efficient inspiration for labor that life in this country imparts to prove abundant stimulus for the migratory to do their best.

THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The Fredericton Gleaner of Monday published another editorial in defence of the Deaf and Dumb institution. The article was more moderate than some of its distastes have been, but was still characterized by the spirit of venom against The Telegraph for having undertaken the investigation. It seems strange that a public newspaper, with such an explained mismanagement of an institution as has been long self-evident in this case, should so diligently seek to screen those who must be held responsible, instead of helping to elucidate the matter in order that reform may be inaugurated.

It is evidently useless to devote time and space to the Fredericton Gleaner in endeavoring to persuade it of its misrepresentations in regard to the Deaf and Dumb Institution. If, as it remarks, "it cannot be truthfully said of the journals of this country that they would attempt to screen wrongdoing in any public institution, nor to uphold any official who deliberately and persistently violated the trust reposed in him," there is one notable exception to the rule and that is the Fredericton Gleaner. If the Gleaner has no sympathy for the man or combination of men whose ambition is to ruin a public institution, it should have long ago expressed its lack of sympathy with the notorious combination who have ruined the Fredericton Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, and the evidence of whose malevolent work The Telegraph has been discussing. The Gleaner has been discussing the Gleaner further remarks that "the more reform, have been made for the purpose of reform, and it is to be hoped that the Fredericton Gleaner will have no sympathy for the man or combination of men whose ambition is to ruin a public institution."

FOR GOOD ROADS, ETC.

The gentlemen of the Maritime Board of Trade, in convention at Sydney have been passing a number of interesting resolutions upon matters of public moment and in regard to which they are expressing public opinion. Exactly to what extent their resolutions may represent the popular sentiment of the maritime provinces however, events alone can determine. It is a very easy and oftentimes a pleasing task for a number of gentlemen to get together and cultivate each other's acquaintance and pass resolutions. Sometimes indeed the proceedings of such conventions as indicated by the programme of resolutions may be misleading as to the real extent and importance of the results of the meeting to the members, but the mere formulation of the matters resolved upon is of value to the public as giving a certain basis for further action.

HOW GOOD ROADS SAVE MONEY.

Here is an argument for good roads, compiled by an eminent engineer, that our country amateur road makers who do their road work as a matter of compulsion have probably seldom if ever figured out for themselves. It is worthy of attention:

The cost of moving one ton by horse power over one mile of dry, sandy road is 64 cents; over wet sand, 32 cents; over rutted and mud, 39 cents; over broken stone and ruts, 28 cents; over an earth road that is dry and hard, 18 cents; over a broken stone road in good condition, 8 cents; over a compact gravel road, 8.5 cents; over a stone paving, 5.33 cents; over asphalt, 2.7 cents. The engineer argues that if wagon transportation at a

difference of opinion; it is a matter that has been frequently voiced in these columns and the great advantages of protection to our timber limits thoroughly proclaimed.

The principle of the resolution for a better system of road work is likewise excellent, but it is doubtful whether in the method of improvement specified the provision goes far enough. This is a matter deserving of rather more extended discussion than seems to have been accorded it, for looked at from a purely business point of view and with politics set aside, as might well be done by a board of trade, a more efficient practical solution of the problem in detail might reasonably be expected than if discussed in a legislature where reformers of existing methods might feel themselves to some extent handicapped in the expression of their views.

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TWO TORIES TALK.

Rather different tones of expression were heard at the Maritime Board of Trade in Sydney on Wednesday from two gentlemen somewhat eminent in the ranks of the Conservative party. Upon the subject of trade with Newfoundland and the British West Indies, the resolution of the board was a general one favoring either federal or commercial union; but Mr. A. C. Bell, M. P. for Pictou, rose to remark that "we should work incessantly to bring Newfoundland within the political fabric of Canada and to bring the British West Indies and British Guiana within the fold as well."

Among the delegates at Sydney who had something to say on Wednesday, however, was another eminent Conservative, no less a gentleman than Senator Wood, Meagher, of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, created a sensation this afternoon by causing the arrest of J. E. DeWolfe, vice-president of the Halifax Board of Trade.

Later Mr. DeWolfe moved a resolution at the meeting resenting the judge's insult to the delegates, and subsequently exchanged words on the street with Judge Meagher, who immediately ordered him arrested and Mr. DeWolfe was marched off to jail. The delegates to the Maritime Board of Trade, which opened its session at Cape Breton's new county building today, during the opening session of the eighth annual convention of the Maritime Board of Trade, clear and concise addresses reflecting the industrial and commercial progress of the maritime provinces marked the day's proceedings.

More than 100 delegates were present and they were all men of energy and worth in the business life of the province by the sea. It is doubtful if a more representative body of maritime men ever met together to discuss matters, not only of vital importance to their own provinces, but to the whole of Canada as well.

NOTE AND COMMENT. Even Japan has not escaped the devastating volcanic disturbances. A trust of watch-hair manufacturers is the latest. This does not sound very soothing.

The demolition of Newgate Prison, as well as the Old Bailey court, in London, are marks of reform that will make Dickens more than ever historical.

Waterbury & Rising

UNION STREET STORE ONLY. Directly Opposite Opera House.

A Shoe Sale Which Is The Sensation of the Day.

THE SURPLUS STOCK OF A LEADING MANUFACTURER BOUGHT AT OUR OWN PRICE AND PLACED ON SALE AT PRICES WHICH SEEM A SHAME.

Success Whilst the sale since its inception has been a tremendous success, thousands of pairs having been sold, there still remains a few thousand pair unsold.

NOW is your opportunity to obtain a supply of footwear for yourself and family. This is unquestionably the biggest and by all odds the cheapest sale of Boots and Shoes ever held in the city of St. John.

The power of money was never greater than in buying now. Thousands have already purchased and been made happy. Why not you? This big sale comes right in the midst of need time. Exhibition days will soon be here. Then will be your opportunity. Two things to remember when you come to the city: SEE THE GREAT SHOW AND THE GREAT SHOE SALE. Chances like this come but once in a life time. Do not miss this. An old proverb says "Those who neglect opportunities shall be neglected by them."

The prices at which these goods are being sold is more like giving than selling.

- Here are a few of the prices: Women's Genuine Dongola Button Boots, - - 68c. a pair Women's Genuine Dongola Laced Boots, - - 72c. a pair Men's Laced and Elastic Side Boots, 80c. and \$1 a pair Girls' Button and Laced Boots, - 55 and 68c. a pair Children's Button and Laced Boots, - - 48c. a pair

These are but a few. Everything else in proportion.

Waterbury & Rising, J. E. DE WOLFE UNDER ARREST AT SYDNEY.

Sydney, C. B., Aug. 20.—(Special)—Judge Meagher, of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, created a sensation this afternoon by causing the arrest of J. E. DeWolfe, vice-president of the Halifax Board of Trade. The delegates to the Maritime Board of Trade, which opened its session at Cape Breton's new county building today, during the opening session of the eighth annual convention of the Maritime Board of Trade, clear and concise addresses reflecting the industrial and commercial progress of the maritime provinces marked the day's proceedings.

More than 100 delegates were present and they were all men of energy and worth in the business life of the province by the sea. It is doubtful if a more representative body of maritime men ever met together to discuss matters, not only of vital importance to their own provinces, but to the whole of Canada as well. President W. A. Black occupied the chair, and on his right sat W. S. Fisher, president of the St. John Board of Trade, and on his left the president of the Charlottetown board.

In opening the session President Black stated that it was a matter of congratulation that the board met under such favorable circumstances. It was the largest gathering the board ever held. Mayor Crowe was then introduced and addressed a few words of welcome to the delegates, welcomed them cordially on behalf of the town of Sydney and with the best wishes for a successful convention.

Whereas the rapidly developing resources of Canada have rendered the transportation question one of most vital importance to the future prosperity of this country, and Whereas it is most desirable in the national interest that every effort should be used to have the import and export trade of Canada carried on over Canadian routes and through Canadian seaports, and Whereas to carry this out most effectively it is necessary that national water-

Advertisement for Sunlight Soap. Prof. W. Hodgson Ellis, Official Analyst to the Dominion Government, reports that "Sunlight Soap has a thorough cleansing power without danger to the clothes or skin." SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE. Ask for the Octagon Bar.