

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH 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 line. 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.

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 will be no discontinuance of a newspaper subscription until all that is owed for it is paid.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE. Be brief. Write plainly and take special pains with the facts. Write on one side of your paper only. Attach your name and address to your communication as an evidence of good faith.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS. The following agents are authorized to canvass and collect for the Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz.: WM. SOMERVILLE, W. A. PETERS. Subscribers are asked to pay their subscriptions to the agents when they call.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph. ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 16, 1902. HON. MR. TARTÉ IN ST. JOHN. The importance of the visit to St. John of the Minister of Public Works of Canada, will be duly recognized by the citizens, coming as it does at a time when the city is applying to the government for the extra facilities which are necessary not only for the extension of the port and import business, but for the preservation of the trade which has been built up at so much sacrifice by the people of this city.

THESE SENTIMENTS ARE SOUND. "Just the Man for England."—Loyalty to Throne Intensified in Canadian Provinces.—His Subjects Admire the Manliness and Wisdom of King Edward.—Great Hope in Eastern Part of British Possessions Voiced by the Hon. E. H. McAlpine. The above is the heading in "three-deck display," of an interesting half column interview with our talented and distinguished fellow citizen, in the Boston Herald of Monday evening last. A perusal of the article shows that the citizens of St. John are indebted to the Hon. Mr. McAlpine for the excellent and admirable depiction which he has thus made to the American people of the solidarity of loyalty and intensity of satisfaction with British institutions which constitute such dominant and abundant factors in the combination of felicity, harmony and domesticity characteristic of our high repute.

THE DEAF AND DUMB. The Frederick Gleaner, which, since the inception of the investigation of charges preferred by The Telegraph against the management of the Frederick Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, has been the organ of those against whom the charges are preferred, printed yesterday another editorial which had evidently been prepared in absolute defiance of the facts and calculated only to for a time defer an outburst of public indignation which when the full truth becomes known must resound. The nature of the article demands that further statement be made. The Telegraph therefore does not longer hesitate to inform the public that it is not surprising, in view of the abundance of evidence that has been given directly implicating Professor Woodbridge, his assistant, Mr. Ernest Powers, and his son, Norman Woodbridge, in crimes of the most serious and degraded nature, that these people should leave no stone unturned in their endeavor to break down the testimony. Having been unsuccessful in every other direction they have not hesitated to practically kidnap a poor ignorant mate who had given most severe testimony against them, and after taking her to Frederick kept her a prisoner in the institution until she would consent to go on the stand and commit perjury. The decision of the commissioner yesterday to prevent if possible the commission of so serious a crime as perjury by one who was evidently acting under intimidation, is worthy of all approbation, as it could be very plainly seen the witness was wholly ignorant of the nature of the proceeding. It would be another wrong to the unfortunate class who have been so seriously harmed by the villain in charge of the institution if a girl who after nine years within its walls is admittedly totally ignorant of the rudiments of the ordinary English education, should be allowed in intimidation to perjure herself. Yet the action of the commissioner yesterday is the ostensible basis for the Gleaner's article alleging unfairness.

THE PORT OF ST. JOHN. One of the facts which the Hon. Minister of Public Works learned in St. John, and the information seemed to surprise him, was that in volume the tonnage of all classes of vessels, steam and sail, leaving this port was almost two-thirds as great as the tonnage out of the port of Montreal. The figures are interesting even to our own people who are more familiar than a person from the interior with the fact that St. John is a great shipping port. We give the figures for 1901:—

ADVANTAGES FOR MANUFACTURING. It might be a matter of interesting and worthy civic enterprise to so entertain the members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association who will visit this city within a day or two, that they might learn our advantages as a manufacturing centre and that our people might have the opportunity to learn something from them about manufacturing. In view, however, of the possible diversion of one of two of St. John's established industries, now rumored, to Sydney, some people may ask, what are St. John's advantages as a manufacturing centre? This should not be difficult to answer, especially as compared with Sydney, for the site of St. John is in many respects superior and its established facilities are worthy of considerable weight. It is true that Sydney has abundance of coal and iron, and during the season of navigation enjoys cheap freights by water to Montreal and oceanward; but apart from that neither now nor for years to come, if ever, can Sydney begin to present the advantages of this city. For St. John's location as the nearest Canadian seaport to Montreal and the nearest seaport to Boston and other American centres, must always maintain this city's superiority. The established lines of communication both by rail and steamer to the outside world and also the short rail haul to the upper provinces, together with the concentrated facilities of modern civilization afforded by a well-organized community of the size of St. John, are indisputable advantages. If our supply of coal has to be imported, it is but a short distance by water from the inexhaustible fields of Cumberland County, via the Basin of Minas, and our own coal fields in nearer location will soon be able to augment the supply, besides which the abundance of timber and lumber now exported should for many purposes of manufacturing command notable attention. Nor should our existing manufacture of cotton, our superior water works, gas and electric light services, be overlooked, to say nothing of the abundance of intelligent labor. These things, but especially our close touch at all seasons of the year with all other trade centres at home and abroad, are such as many up-province manufacturers may not be fully aware of, but which St. John can well afford to boast of to her own advantage.

A NEW ERA IN IRELAND. The retirement of Paul Cadogan from the vicereignty of Ireland, noted in our despatches today, marks the close of what history will doubtless consider in many respects the most notable tenure of that office since the Act of Union. This has come about possibly not so much through any very remarkable personality of the incumbent of the office as through the

merely of the great American eagle and the golden image.

It is however peculiarly gratifying that his honor has proclaimed to the Bostonese that "we in the provinces live in an atmosphere of hope." This may be perhaps disputed by some of his Halifax friends who are so often obliged to exist in an atmosphere of fog that their hopes of port supremacy deferred have made their hearts sick, but his honor's optimism may well fall to have the effect of inspiring others with equal ardor and patriotism, and should do much to prevent the few expatriated St. Johners who still reside in Boston that they are not only recent to their trust, but are missing much that is in this life worth living for through their continued absence from their old home. The congratulations indeed that St. John can afford to shower upon its eminent envoy for the patriotism and other typical St. John characteristics which he has displayed for the education of the Americans must be congratulatory upon St. John itself in its ability to own one so worthy representative, and it is only to be hoped that in the progress of his professional preference he may ever remain the same truehearted namesake of the King whom we delight to love and honor. His example should encourage others of our honorable citizens to likewise blow a bugle blast for St. John whenever they take their walks abroad.

THE OPPORTUNITY IN FUEL. If some enterprising citizen with a little capital or credit wants to do a big stroke of business in the fuel line, there would seem to be a first-class chance in St. John at present. People who are accustomed at this time of year to lay in their winter's supply of coal find anthracite so dear on account of the American strike that they are turning to soft coal and wood, but the tendency on the part of regular dealers seems to be to hold off for best prices obtainable according to the market and await customers' inevitable demands. If someone were to obtain a limited number of months' The citizens may not have any cause for complaint of illegitimate extortion against existing fuel firms, but they want their fuel at as cheap a rate as is compatible with fair dealing and it is The Telegraph's duty as the friend of the masses to elucidate the facts. Indeed there is already talk among householders of clubbing together and purchasing their coal at wholesale on the co-operative plan, but this would not be as advantageous to all as the contract and delivery as required system.

ADVANTAGES FOR MANUFACTURING. It might be a matter of interesting and worthy civic enterprise to so entertain the members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association who will visit this city within a day or two, that they might learn our advantages as a manufacturing centre and that our people might have the opportunity to learn something from them about manufacturing. In view, however, of the possible diversion of one of two of St. John's established industries, now rumored, to Sydney, some people may ask, what are St. John's advantages as a manufacturing centre? This should not be difficult to answer, especially as compared with Sydney, for the site of St. John is in many respects superior and its established facilities are worthy of considerable weight. It is true that Sydney has abundance of coal and iron, and during the season of navigation enjoys cheap freights by water to Montreal and oceanward; but apart from that neither now nor for years to come, if ever, can Sydney begin to present the advantages of this city. For St. John's location as the nearest Canadian seaport to Montreal and the nearest seaport to Boston and other American centres, must always maintain this city's superiority. The established lines of communication both by rail and steamer to the outside world and also the short rail haul to the upper provinces, together with the concentrated facilities of modern civilization afforded by a well-organized community of the size of St. John, are indisputable advantages. If our supply of coal has to be imported, it is but a short distance by water from the inexhaustible fields of Cumberland County, via the Basin of Minas, and our own coal fields in nearer location will soon be able to augment the supply, besides which the abundance of timber and lumber now exported should for many purposes of manufacturing command notable attention. Nor should our existing manufacture of cotton, our superior water works, gas and electric light services, be overlooked, to say nothing of the abundance of intelligent labor. These things, but especially our close touch at all seasons of the year with all other trade centres at home and abroad, are such as many up-province manufacturers may not be fully aware of, but which St. John can well afford to boast of to her own advantage.

THE DEAF AND DUMB. The Frederick Gleaner, which, since the inception of the investigation of charges preferred by The Telegraph against the management of the Frederick Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, has been the organ of those against whom the charges are preferred, printed yesterday another editorial which had evidently been prepared in absolute defiance of the facts and calculated only to for a time defer an outburst of public indignation which when the full truth becomes known must resound. The nature of the article demands that further statement be made. The Telegraph therefore does not longer hesitate to inform the public that it is not surprising, in view of the abundance of evidence that has been given directly implicating Professor Woodbridge, his assistant, Mr. Ernest Powers, and his son, Norman Woodbridge, in crimes of the most serious and degraded nature, that these people should leave no stone unturned in their endeavor to break down the testimony. Having been unsuccessful in every other direction they have not hesitated to practically kidnap a poor ignorant mate who had given most severe testimony against them, and after taking her to Frederick kept her a prisoner in the institution until she would consent to go on the stand and commit perjury. The decision of the commissioner yesterday to prevent if possible the commission of so serious a crime as perjury by one who was evidently acting under intimidation, is worthy of all approbation, as it could be very plainly seen the witness was wholly ignorant of the nature of the proceeding. It would be another wrong to the unfortunate class who have been so seriously harmed by the villain in charge of the institution if a girl who after nine years within its walls is admittedly totally ignorant of the rudiments of the ordinary English education, should be allowed in intimidation to perjure herself. Yet the action of the commissioner yesterday is the ostensible basis for the Gleaner's article alleging unfairness.

THE OPPORTUNITY IN FUEL. If some enterprising citizen with a little capital or credit wants to do a big stroke of business in the fuel line, there would seem to be a first-class chance in St. John at present. People who are accustomed at this time of year to lay in their winter's supply of coal find anthracite so dear on account of the American strike that they are turning to soft coal and wood, but the tendency on the part of regular dealers seems to be to hold off for best prices obtainable according to the market and await customers' inevitable demands. If someone were to obtain a limited number of months' The citizens may not have any cause for complaint of illegitimate extortion against existing fuel firms, but they want their fuel at as cheap a rate as is compatible with fair dealing and it is The Telegraph's duty as the friend of the masses to elucidate the facts. Indeed there is already talk among householders of clubbing together and purchasing their coal at wholesale on the co-operative plan, but this would not be as advantageous to all as the contract and delivery as required system.

THE DEAF AND DUMB. The Frederick Gleaner, which, since the inception of the investigation of charges preferred by The Telegraph against the management of the Frederick Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, has been the organ of those against whom the charges are preferred, printed yesterday another editorial which had evidently been prepared in absolute defiance of the facts and calculated only to for a time defer an outburst of public indignation which when the full truth becomes known must resound. The nature of the article demands that further statement be made. The Telegraph therefore does not longer hesitate to inform the public that it is not surprising, in view of the abundance of evidence that has been given directly implicating Professor Woodbridge, his assistant, Mr. Ernest Powers, and his son, Norman Woodbridge, in crimes of the most serious and degraded nature, that these people should leave no stone unturned in their endeavor to break down the testimony. Having been unsuccessful in every other direction they have not hesitated to practically kidnap a poor ignorant mate who had given most severe testimony against them, and after taking her to Frederick kept her a prisoner in the institution until she would consent to go on the stand and commit perjury. The decision of the commissioner yesterday to prevent if possible the commission of so serious a crime as perjury by one who was evidently acting under intimidation, is worthy of all approbation, as it could be very plainly seen the witness was wholly ignorant of the nature of the proceeding. It would be another wrong to the unfortunate class who have been so seriously harmed by the villain in charge of the institution if a girl who after nine years within its walls is admittedly totally ignorant of the rudiments of the ordinary English education, should be allowed in intimidation to perjure herself. Yet the action of the commissioner yesterday is the ostensible basis for the Gleaner's article alleging unfairness.

A NEW ERA IN IRELAND. The retirement of Paul Cadogan from the vicereignty of Ireland, noted in our despatches today, marks the close of what history will doubtless consider in many respects the most notable tenure of that office since the Act of Union. This has come about possibly not so much through any very remarkable personality of the incumbent of the office as through the

events since he went to Dublin Castle having constituted an exceptional chapter of Irish history. The office of Lord Lieutenant has been a difficult one to acceptably fill since the agrarian agitation began under Dr. Isaac Butt, and more than thirty years ago, and culminated in the home rule movement, but Lord Cadogan was held his office for seven years, a longer tenure than that of any predecessor except the Duke of Devonshire, who in the early part of the eighteenth century was vicerey for eight years.

During Lord Cadogan's incumbency of office a remarkable legislative advance was accomplished in that at least three important Irish acts of parliament were put upon the statute books: the Land Act of 1880, which improved the position of the tenant in regard to the fixing of judicial rents and facilitating purchase from the landlords; the Local Government Act of 1888, which conferred a notable degree of self government by local councils, and the Agricultural and Technical Instruction Act of 1880, which aimed at giving the tenant improved knowledge of and facilities for scientific farming. There were also three royal visits during Lord Cadogan's official residence in Dublin, notably that of Queen Victoria, which was prompted by the heroic conduct of the Irish soldiers in South Africa and was marked by a peculiar heartiness of reception, while other statutory social functions included the proclamation of King Edward at Dublin Castle and the investiture of several Knights of St. Patrick, among the number the present Prince of Wales and Lord Roberts.

THE OPPORTUNITY IN FUEL. If some enterprising citizen with a little capital or credit wants to do a big stroke of business in the fuel line, there would seem to be a first-class chance in St. John at present. People who are accustomed at this time of year to lay in their winter's supply of coal find anthracite so dear on account of the American strike that they are turning to soft coal and wood, but the tendency on the part of regular dealers seems to be to hold off for best prices obtainable according to the market and await customers' inevitable demands. If someone were to obtain a limited number of months' The citizens may not have any cause for complaint of illegitimate extortion against existing fuel firms, but they want their fuel at as cheap a rate as is compatible with fair dealing and it is The Telegraph's duty as the friend of the masses to elucidate the facts. Indeed there is already talk among householders of clubbing together and purchasing their coal at wholesale on the co-operative plan, but this would not be as advantageous to all as the contract and delivery as required system.

ADVANTAGES FOR MANUFACTURING. It might be a matter of interesting and worthy civic enterprise to so entertain the members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association who will visit this city within a day or two, that they might learn our advantages as a manufacturing centre and that our people might have the opportunity to learn something from them about manufacturing. In view, however, of the possible diversion of one of two of St. John's established industries, now rumored, to Sydney, some people may ask, what are St. John's advantages as a manufacturing centre? This should not be difficult to answer, especially as compared with Sydney, for the site of St. John is in many respects superior and its established facilities are worthy of considerable weight. It is true that Sydney has abundance of coal and iron, and during the season of navigation enjoys cheap freights by water to Montreal and oceanward; but apart from that neither now nor for years to come, if ever, can Sydney begin to present the advantages of this city. For St. John's location as the nearest Canadian seaport to Montreal and the nearest seaport to Boston and other American centres, must always maintain this city's superiority. The established lines of communication both by rail and steamer to the outside world and also the short rail haul to the upper provinces, together with the concentrated facilities of modern civilization afforded by a well-organized community of the size of St. John, are indisputable advantages. If our supply of coal has to be imported, it is but a short distance by water from the inexhaustible fields of Cumberland County, via the Basin of Minas, and our own coal fields in nearer location will soon be able to augment the supply, besides which the abundance of timber and lumber now exported should for many purposes of manufacturing command notable attention. Nor should our existing manufacture of cotton, our superior water works, gas and electric light services, be overlooked, to say nothing of the abundance of intelligent labor. These things, but especially our close touch at all seasons of the year with all other trade centres at home and abroad, are such as many up-province manufacturers may not be fully aware of, but which St. John can well afford to boast of to her own advantage.

THE DEAF AND DUMB. The Frederick Gleaner, which, since the inception of the investigation of charges preferred by The Telegraph against the management of the Frederick Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, has been the organ of those against whom the charges are preferred, printed yesterday another editorial which had evidently been prepared in absolute defiance of the facts and calculated only to for a time defer an outburst of public indignation which when the full truth becomes known must resound. The nature of the article demands that further statement be made. The Telegraph therefore does not longer hesitate to inform the public that it is not surprising, in view of the abundance of evidence that has been given directly implicating Professor Woodbridge, his assistant, Mr. Ernest Powers, and his son, Norman Woodbridge, in crimes of the most serious and degraded nature, that these people should leave no stone unturned in their endeavor to break down the testimony. Having been unsuccessful in every other direction they have not hesitated to practically kidnap a poor ignorant mate who had given most severe testimony against them, and after taking her to Frederick kept her a prisoner in the institution until she would consent to go on the stand and commit perjury. The decision of the commissioner yesterday to prevent if possible the commission of so serious a crime as perjury by one who was evidently acting under intimidation, is worthy of all approbation, as it could be very plainly seen the witness was wholly ignorant of the nature of the proceeding. It would be another wrong to the unfortunate class who have been so seriously harmed by the villain in charge of the institution if a girl who after nine years within its walls is admittedly totally ignorant of the rudiments of the ordinary English education, should be allowed in intimidation to perjure herself. Yet the action of the commissioner yesterday is the ostensible basis for the Gleaner's article alleging unfairness.

THE OPPORTUNITY IN FUEL. If some enterprising citizen with a little capital or credit wants to do a big stroke of business in the fuel line, there would seem to be a first-class chance in St. John at present. People who are accustomed at this time of year to lay in their winter's supply of coal find anthracite so dear on account of the American strike that they are turning to soft coal and wood, but the tendency on the part of regular dealers seems to be to hold off for best prices obtainable according to the market and await customers' inevitable demands. If someone were to obtain a limited number of months' The citizens may not have any cause for complaint of illegitimate extortion against existing fuel firms, but they want their fuel at as cheap a rate as is compatible with fair dealing and it is The Telegraph's duty as the friend of the masses to elucidate the facts. Indeed there is already talk among householders of clubbing together and purchasing their coal at wholesale on the co-operative plan, but this would not be as advantageous to all as the contract and delivery as required system.

THE DEAF AND DUMB. The Frederick Gleaner, which, since the inception of the investigation of charges preferred by The Telegraph against the management of the Frederick Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, has been the organ of those against whom the charges are preferred, printed yesterday another editorial which had evidently been prepared in absolute defiance of the facts and calculated only to for a time defer an outburst of public indignation which when the full truth becomes known must resound. The nature of the article demands that further statement be made. The Telegraph therefore does not longer hesitate to inform the public that it is not surprising, in view of the abundance of evidence that has been given directly implicating Professor Woodbridge, his assistant, Mr. Ernest Powers, and his son, Norman Woodbridge, in crimes of the most serious and degraded nature, that these people should leave no stone unturned in their endeavor to break down the testimony. Having been unsuccessful in every other direction they have not hesitated to practically kidnap a poor ignorant mate who had given most severe testimony against them, and after taking her to Frederick kept her a prisoner in the institution until she would consent to go on the stand and commit perjury. The decision of the commissioner yesterday to prevent if possible the commission of so serious a crime as perjury by one who was evidently acting under intimidation, is worthy of all approbation, as it could be very plainly seen the witness was wholly ignorant of the nature of the proceeding. It would be another wrong to the unfortunate class who have been so seriously harmed by the villain in charge of the institution if a girl who after nine years within its walls is admittedly totally ignorant of the rudiments of the ordinary English education, should be allowed in intimidation to perjure herself. Yet the action of the commissioner yesterday is the ostensible basis for the Gleaner's article alleging unfairness.

A NEW ERA IN IRELAND. The retirement of Paul Cadogan from the vicereignty of Ireland, noted in our despatches today, marks the close of what history will doubtless consider in many respects the most notable tenure of that office since the Act of Union. This has come about possibly not so much through any very remarkable personality of the incumbent of the office as through the

in future, Willie Doherty will not have lived in vain. Sometimes it requires an awful lesson to impress responsibility.

Toronto is said to be in fear of a salt famine. Montreal will probably be unkind enough to comment that the Queen City has long been suspected of getting too fresh. Oregon river steamers have begun to use oil instead of cord wood for fuel, because oil at \$1 per barrel is equal per barrel to half a cord of wood at \$2.25 to \$2.75 a cord. The federal parliament of Australia bids fair to break all records in the length of its session. It was opened by the Prince of Wales in May, 1901, and is likely to last until next Christmas. The terminus of a monthly mail and freight service to Cape Town is the latest feature of St. John as the winter port of Canada. This is encouraging. And the contract is for five years. See despatches. Ras Makonnen, the Abyssinian general who has been made a K. C. M. G., has a name that sounds too much like that of a Scotchman to believe he is one. Chances are it was originally spelled "Mac."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR. The Recent I. C. R. Wages Increase. To the Editor of The Telegraph: Sir,—Allow me a little space to congratulate the I. C. R. maintenance of way men on the recent increase in their pay, the rules and regulations adopted giving them protection against injustice, promotion by seniority where qualified, pay for over-time, etc.; in brief, a voice in saying what their conditions of service and its price shall be. We have been trying for years to reach this desired and desirable state of affairs and have at last made a very long step forward towards the goal of our hopes, fair conditions to work under and a fair day's pay for a fair day's work. To the excellent qualities of the chairman and secretary of the men's committee are mainly due the increased comforts which will bless the homes of these arduous toilers, the men of the track and bridge departments. Messrs. G. W. Murray, of Truro, chairman, and John McGilivray, secretary of your town, well deserve to be held in grateful remembrance by their comrades in these departments of the I. C. R. Railway and P. E. I. Railway. Please use full advertisements to be inserted in suitable Canadian newspapers, sending accounts for same and copies to me.

THE OPPORTUNITY IN FUEL. If some enterprising citizen with a little capital or credit wants to do a big stroke of business in the fuel line, there would seem to be a first-class chance in St. John at present. People who are accustomed at this time of year to lay in their winter's supply of coal find anthracite so dear on account of the American strike that they are turning to soft coal and wood, but the tendency on the part of regular dealers seems to be to hold off for best prices obtainable according to the market and await customers' inevitable demands. If someone were to obtain a limited number of months' The citizens may not have any cause for complaint of illegitimate extortion against existing fuel firms, but they want their fuel at as cheap a rate as is compatible with fair dealing and it is The Telegraph's duty as the friend of the masses to elucidate the facts. Indeed there is already talk among householders of clubbing together and purchasing their coal at wholesale on the co-operative plan, but this would not be as advantageous to all as the contract and delivery as required system.

THE DEAF AND DUMB. The Frederick Gleaner, which, since the inception of the investigation of charges preferred by The Telegraph against the management of the Frederick Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, has been the organ of those against whom the charges are preferred, printed yesterday another editorial which had evidently been prepared in absolute defiance of the facts and calculated only to for a time defer an outburst of public indignation which when the full truth becomes known must resound. The nature of the article demands that further statement be made. The Telegraph therefore does not longer hesitate to inform the public that it is not surprising, in view of the abundance of evidence that has been given directly implicating Professor Woodbridge, his assistant, Mr. Ernest Powers, and his son, Norman Woodbridge, in crimes of the most serious and degraded nature, that these people should leave no stone unturned in their endeavor to break down the testimony. Having been unsuccessful in every other direction they have not hesitated to practically kidnap a poor ignorant mate who had given most severe testimony against them, and after taking her to Frederick kept her a prisoner in the institution until she would consent to go on the stand and commit perjury. The decision of the commissioner yesterday to prevent if possible the commission of so serious a crime as perjury by one who was evidently acting under intimidation, is worthy of all approbation, as it could be very plainly seen the witness was wholly ignorant of the nature of the proceeding. It would be another wrong to the unfortunate class who have been so seriously harmed by the villain in charge of the institution if a girl who after nine years within its walls is admittedly totally ignorant of the rudiments of the ordinary English education, should be allowed in intimidation to perjure herself. Yet the action of the commissioner yesterday is the ostensible basis for the Gleaner's article alleging unfairness.

THE OPPORTUNITY IN FUEL. If some enterprising citizen with a little capital or credit wants to do a big stroke of business in the fuel line, there would seem to be a first-class chance in St. John at present. People who are accustomed at this time of year to lay in their winter's supply of coal find anthracite so dear on account of the American strike that they are turning to soft coal and wood, but the tendency on the part of regular dealers seems to be to hold off for best prices obtainable according to the market and await customers' inevitable demands. If someone were to obtain a limited number of months' The citizens may not have any cause for complaint of illegitimate extortion against existing fuel firms, but they want their fuel at as cheap a rate as is compatible with fair dealing and it is The Telegraph's duty as the friend of the masses to elucidate the facts. Indeed there is already talk among householders of clubbing together and purchasing their coal at wholesale on the co-operative plan, but this would not be as advantageous to all as the contract and delivery as required system.

THE DEAF AND DUMB. The Frederick Gleaner, which, since the inception of the investigation of charges preferred by The Telegraph against the management of the Frederick Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, has been the organ of those against whom the charges are preferred, printed yesterday another editorial which had evidently been prepared in absolute defiance of the facts and calculated only to for a time defer an outburst of public indignation which when the full truth becomes known must resound. The nature of the article demands that further statement be made. The Telegraph therefore does not longer hesitate to inform the public that it is not surprising, in view of the abundance of evidence that has been given directly implicating Professor Woodbridge, his assistant, Mr. Ernest Powers, and his son, Norman Woodbridge, in crimes of the most serious and degraded nature, that these people should leave no stone unturned in their endeavor to break down the testimony. Having been unsuccessful in every other direction they have not hesitated to practically kidnap a poor ignorant mate who had given most severe testimony against them, and after taking her to Frederick kept her a prisoner in the institution until she would consent to go on the stand and commit perjury. The decision of the commissioner yesterday to prevent if possible the commission of so serious a crime as perjury by one who was evidently acting under intimidation, is worthy of all approbation, as it could be very plainly seen the witness was wholly ignorant of the nature of the proceeding. It would be another wrong to the unfortunate class who have been so seriously harmed by the villain in charge of the institution if a girl who after nine years within its walls is admittedly totally ignorant of the rudiments of the ordinary English education, should be allowed in intimidation to perjure herself. Yet the action of the commissioner yesterday is the ostensible basis for the Gleaner's article alleging unfairness.

A NEW ERA IN IRELAND. The retirement of Paul Cadogan from the vicereignty of Ireland, noted in our despatches today, marks the close of what history will doubtless consider in many respects the most notable tenure of that office since the Act of Union. This has come about possibly not so much through any very remarkable personality of the incumbent of the office as through the

in future, Willie Doherty will not have lived in vain. Sometimes it requires an awful lesson to impress responsibility.

Toronto is said to be in fear of a salt famine. Montreal will probably be unkind enough to comment that the Queen City has long been suspected of getting too fresh. Oregon river steamers have begun to use oil instead of cord wood for fuel, because oil at \$1 per barrel is equal per barrel to half a cord of wood at \$2.25 to \$2.75 a cord. The federal parliament of Australia bids fair to break all records in the length of its session. It was opened by the Prince of Wales in May, 1901, and is likely to last until next Christmas. The terminus of a monthly mail and freight service to Cape Town is the latest feature of St. John as the winter port of Canada. This is encouraging. And the contract is for five years. See despatches. Ras Makonnen, the Abyssinian general who has been made a K. C. M. G., has a name that sounds too much like that of a Scotchman to believe he is one. Chances are it was originally spelled "Mac."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR. The Recent I. C. R. Wages Increase. To the Editor of The Telegraph: Sir,—Allow me a little space to congratulate the I. C. R. maintenance of way men on the recent increase in their pay, the rules and regulations adopted giving them protection against injustice, promotion by seniority where qualified, pay for over-time, etc.; in brief, a voice in saying what their conditions of service and its price shall be. We have been trying for years to reach this desired and desirable state of affairs and have at last made a very long step forward towards the goal of our hopes, fair conditions to work under and a fair day's pay for a fair day's work. To the excellent qualities of the chairman and secretary of the men's committee are mainly due the increased comforts which will bless the homes of these arduous toilers, the men of the track and bridge departments. Messrs. G. W. Murray, of Truro, chairman, and John McGilivray, secretary of your town, well deserve to be held in grateful remembrance by their comrades in these departments of the I. C. R. Railway and P. E. I. Railway. Please use full advertisements to be inserted in suitable Canadian newspapers, sending accounts for same and copies to me.

THE OPPORTUNITY IN FUEL. If some enterprising citizen with a little capital or credit wants to do a big stroke of business in the fuel line, there would seem to be a first-class chance in St. John at present. People who are accustomed at this time of year to lay in their winter's supply of coal find anthracite so dear on account of the American strike that they are turning to soft coal and wood, but the tendency on the part of regular dealers seems to be to hold off for best prices obtainable according to the market and await customers' inevitable demands. If someone were to obtain a limited number of months' The citizens may not have any cause for complaint of illegitimate extortion against existing fuel firms, but they want their fuel at as cheap a rate as is compatible with fair dealing and it is The Telegraph's duty as the friend of the masses to elucidate the facts. Indeed there is already talk among householders of clubbing together and purchasing their coal at wholesale on the co-operative plan, but this would not be as advantageous to all as the contract and delivery as required system.

THE DEAF AND DUMB. The Frederick Gleaner, which, since the inception of the investigation of charges preferred by The Telegraph against the management of the Frederick Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, has been the organ of those against whom the charges are preferred, printed yesterday another editorial which had evidently been prepared in absolute defiance of the facts and calculated only to for a time defer an outburst of public indignation which when the full truth becomes known must resound. The nature of the article demands that further statement be made. The Telegraph therefore does not longer hesitate to inform the public that it is not surprising, in view of the abundance of evidence that has been given directly implicating Professor Woodbridge, his assistant, Mr. Ernest Powers, and his son, Norman Woodbridge, in crimes of the most serious and degraded nature, that these people should leave no stone unturned in their endeavor to break down the testimony. Having been unsuccessful in every other direction they have not hesitated to practically kidnap a poor ignorant mate who had given most severe testimony against them, and after taking her to Frederick kept her a prisoner in the institution until she would consent to go on the stand and commit perjury. The decision of the commissioner yesterday to prevent if possible the commission of so serious a crime as perjury by one who was evidently acting under intimidation, is worthy of all approbation, as it could be very plainly seen the witness was wholly ignorant of the nature of the proceeding. It would be another wrong to the unfortunate class who have been so seriously harmed by the villain in charge of the institution if a girl who after nine years within its walls is admittedly totally ignorant of the rudiments of the ordinary English education, should be allowed in intimidation to perjure herself. Yet the action of the commissioner yesterday is the ostensible basis for the Gleaner's article alleging unfairness.

THE OPPORTUNITY IN FUEL. If some enterprising citizen with a little capital or credit wants to do a big stroke of business in the fuel line, there would seem to be a first-class chance in St. John at present. People who are accustomed at this time of year to lay in their winter's supply of coal find anthracite so dear on account of the American strike that they are turning to soft coal and wood, but the tendency on the part of regular dealers seems to be to hold off for best prices obtainable according to the market and await customers' inevitable demands. If someone were to obtain a limited number of months' The citizens may not have any cause for complaint of illegitimate extortion against existing fuel firms, but they want their fuel at as cheap a rate as is compatible with fair dealing and it is The Telegraph's duty as the friend of the masses to elucidate the facts. Indeed there is already talk among householders of clubbing together and purchasing their coal at wholesale on the co-operative plan, but this would not be as advantageous to all as the contract and delivery as required system.

THE DEAF AND DUMB. The Frederick Gleaner, which, since the inception of the investigation of charges preferred by The Telegraph against the management of the Frederick Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, has been the organ of those against whom the charges are preferred, printed yesterday another editorial which had evidently been prepared in absolute defiance of the facts and calculated only to for a time defer an outburst of public indignation which when the full truth becomes known must resound. The nature of the article demands that further statement be made. The Telegraph therefore does not longer hesitate to inform the public that it is not surprising, in view of the abundance of evidence that has been given directly implicating Professor Woodbridge, his assistant, Mr. Ernest Powers, and his son, Norman Woodbridge, in crimes of the most serious and degraded nature, that these people should leave no stone unturned in their endeavor to break down the testimony. Having been unsuccessful in every other direction they have not hesitated to practically kidnap a poor ignorant mate who had given most severe testimony against them, and after taking her to Frederick kept her a prisoner in the institution until she would consent to go on the stand and commit perjury. The decision of the commissioner yesterday to prevent if possible the commission of so serious a crime as perjury by one who was evidently acting under intimidation, is worthy of all approbation, as it could be very plainly seen the witness was wholly ignorant of the nature of the proceeding. It would be another wrong to the unfortunate class who have been so seriously harmed by the villain in charge of the institution if a girl who after nine years within its walls is admittedly totally ignorant of the rudiments of the ordinary English education, should be allowed in intimidation to perjure herself. Yet the action of the commissioner yesterday is the ostensible basis for the Gleaner's article alleging unfairness.

A NEW ERA IN IRELAND. The retirement of Paul Cadogan from the vicereignty of Ireland, noted in our despatches today, marks the close of what history will doubtless consider in many respects the most notable tenure of that office since the Act of Union. This has come about possibly not so much through any very remarkable personality of the incumbent of the office as through the

Home Insurance Co'y.

Table with financial data: Cash Capital \$3,000,000.00, Reserve Premium Fund 6,415,111.00, Unpaid Losses 715,795.65, etc.

KNOWLTON & GILCHRIST, General Insurance Agents, St. John, N. B.

A Big Blaze!

E. B. Eddy's HEADLIGHT PARLOR MATCH

is now used in thousands of homes in the Maritime Provinces. It grows more popular every day. Never has a match made such a record before. Only six months old, and probably already the most used of any match on the market.

SCHOFIELD BROS.

Selling Agents, St. John, N. B. The E. B. Eddy Co., Limited, Hull, P. Q.

If you still use a Sulphur Match ask for E. B. Eddy's Parlor.

serious in their discussion of the advantages of the vertical or other styles of hand-writing to be taught in the schools. If they took a consensus of opinion of the business men they would probably discover that for business purposes the style is immaterial so long as the writing is absolutely clear and legible. Swiftiness of writing is also a material advantage. The shy of elegance and of flourishing adornment has given place to the day of utility.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Recent I. C. R. Wages Increase.

To the Editor of The Telegraph: Sir,—Allow me a little space to congratulate the I. C. R. maintenance of way men on the recent increase in their pay, the rules and regulations adopted giving them protection against injustice, promotion by seniority where qualified, pay for over-time, etc.; in brief, a voice in saying what their conditions of service and its price shall be. We have been trying for years to reach this desired and desirable state of affairs and have at last made a very long step forward towards the goal of our hopes, fair conditions to work under and a fair day's pay for a fair day's work.

A DELAYED DEMAND.

Tenders Wanted from Canada, But Something Has Gone Wrong.

Ottawa, Aug. 14.—(Special)—Major Maude, militia secretary to the governor-general, has communicated to the trade and commerce department the contents of a cable message from the general officer commanding the Transvaal and Orange River Colony which is dated in the last week of July.

The notification comes very late to be of any service to Canadian exporters. That is to say there is little time between this and month of October for these firms who happen for have agents in South Africa to arrange data on which they could submit an intelligent tender. It is hard to understand also the delay from the last week of July until now in the messages reaching a quarter from which it can be given out.

MASTERS PLUMBERS' OFFICERS.

Proceedings of Convention at Halifax Yesterday.

Halifax, N. S., Aug. 14.—(Special)—The National Association of Master Plumbers of Canada today decided upon Montreal as the place of meeting next year. Officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, Frank Powers, Lunenburg. Vice-president, P. C. Ogilvie, Montreal. Secretary, George A. Perrier, Halifax. Treasurer, Ald. Lemarche, Montreal. Provincial vice-presidents, Ontario, W. H. Meredith, Toronto; Quebec, E. Levesque, Montreal; Nova Scotia, Jas. Farquhar, Halifax; New Brunswick, Wm. Watson, Moncton; Ontario, R. C. H. Mahoney, Guelph; Manitoba, A. J. Hammond, Winnipeg. This afternoon the visitors enjoyed an excursion on the Arm and harbor, and this evening they were entertained at dinner at Bedford, the guests of Wm. Stairs, Son & Morrow.

Millwright's Complaint About St. George's Work.