

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

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 inch.

Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc., 50 cents for insertion of six lines or less. Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25 cents for each insertion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Owing to the considerable number of complaints as to the misdirection of letters alleged to contain money remitted to this office we have to request our subscribers and senders when sending money for The Telegraph to do so by post office or registered letter, in which case the remittance will be at our risk.

In remitting by check 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 discount for advance payment of a year's subscription until all that is owed for 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 good faith. THIS PAPER HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS.

The following agents are authorized to call on and collect for The Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz.:  
ST. JOHN: W. A. FERRIS.  
Subscribers are asked to pay their subscription to the agent when they call.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B. OCTOBER 23, 1901.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

As a great number of our subscribers are interested in the Census Guessing Competition, for which prizes were offered to the persons coming nearest to the correct enumeration of the population for the Dominion of Canada, a given out by the Minister of Agriculture from the results of the recent census, we wish to advise the readers of THE TELEGRAPH that no announcement had yet been made by the Minister of Agriculture.

As soon as the Hon. Mr. Fisher has made the official statement showing the results of the Census, the coupons will be sorted out by the Press Publishing Association of Detroit, and the announcement made of the prize winners in the SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH for several issues, so that all may know who the successful competitors were.

This will save our readers and ourselves any trouble of correspondence in regard to the competition.

THE TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING CO.  
OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 16.  
TO PRESS PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION, TORONTO.

Official figures are Five Million, Three Hundred and Thirty-eight Thousand, Eight Hundred and Eighty-three, but they are not final.  
A. BLUE,  
Director of Census.

As soon as final figures can be obtained, the awards will be made by the PRESS PUB. ASS'N.

OUR SUPPLY OF PULP WOOD.

It is a matter of considerable comment in the American newspapers that Canada has unlimited forests of spruce wood suitable for pulp manufacture, and that by reducing the duty on it to permit its importation into the States, it will be possible to conserve the American supply so that it can be gradually re-established. It was recently shown that with proper care the forests of Maine might be restored so that they would yield an abundant crop of spruce pulp wood annually; but the scare of the exhaustion of their native supply is so working upon the American people that they evidently are going in for encouragement of the use of Canadian pulp. This may mean a great deal to Canada. A few facts will illustrate.

The export of pulp from Canada grew from \$168,180 in 1890 to \$1,810,016 in 1900. The export of pulp wood in the same time grew from \$80,000 to \$800,000. It is true that during the Spanish-American war the consumption of newspaper in the United States grew enormously and reflected a corresponding demand for pulp. This demand has now largely fallen off and likewise the demand stimulated for newspapers by the Boer war. To a considerable extent this has had to do with the decrease in the "prices." In the early part of last year pulp was selling at \$2.50 to \$3 per hundred, whereas recent quotations were only \$1.70 per hundred. During the past year or two the number of pulp mills in Canada has increased enormously

and the competition has become so keen that profits have dropped greatly. Owing to this condition there is no doubt that many Canadian pulp mill owners would welcome greater aggression on the part of Americans for a Canadian supply, which would naturally carry with it the prospect of selling out to advantage. Greater business in the clearing out of Canadian forests for the American demand would also mean good profits for Canadians. It is to be noted also that there has been a marked increase of late in the exports of wood pulp from this country to Great Britain. For the first half of this year they amounted to 33,757 tons, valued at nearly £162,822, an increase of nearly 15,000 tons and 438,000 above the figures for the same period of the year 1899. The exports of pulp from Norway to Great Britain in the first half of this year amounted, it is true, to 128,000 tons, but they are said to have very materially decreased from previous records.

Now the question arises whether Americans should be made welcome to our supply of wood and pulp, or whether any possible system of reciprocity with the United States should for the benefit of Canada exclude these articles. Such papers as the Montreal Star and the Monetary Times have voiced the opinion that we should go very slowly in permitting the encouragement of the industry for the American demand. On the other hand comes the report of Mr. J. C. Langelier, superintendent of Forest Rangers, Quebec, which was made at the second annual meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association at Ottawa in March last and is now incorporated in the annual report of that association printed by the Dominion government. Mr. Langelier quotes statistics extensively in regard to the industry from its inception about twenty years ago and notes that such an extraordinary development as an increase of 305 per cent. in the capital invested, and of 178 per cent. in the wages paid and of 157 per cent. in the value of products turned out, was well calculated to cause some alarm as to the possible ruin of our spruce forests by the industry. The question as to whether those fears were well founded and whether the alarm was justified by facts, he was, however, at pains to examine in detail.

Mr. Langelier presents in his report complete statistics of the consumption of spruce in the four provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; also the extreme limit of consumption for pulp and the extent of our spruce forests. He shows that the consumption of pulp wood amounted to ten times the quantity per year that was stated in the census of 1891, it would require 840 years to exhaust our spruce forests. For such a period the period of exhaustion would be as follows: For Ontario, 800 years; for Quebec, 1,103 years; for New Brunswick, 887 years; for Nova Scotia, 325 years. Adding to this, however, a demand for spruce lumber equal to double the present consumption, the existing spruce forest lands would not be cut over in Ontario for 60 years, in Quebec for 173 years, in New Brunswick for 41 years and in Nova Scotia for 38 years. And as it is known that a spruce forest renews itself in from 15 to 20 years, there seems little danger of exhaustion.

The only dangers of unlimited encouragement of the pulp industry in our provinces seem to be the concurrent danger of forest fires and the danger of too closely denuding the forests by cutting small growth of say less than three inches diameter. Given care in these two respects and there appears no doubt that Canada can supply the United States and practically the world with wood pulp for generations to come. The only points are to observe care in these two respects.

ROYALTY AND CANADA.

The fact that the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York sail from Canadian shores on Monday morning upon the last stage of their long journey, stopping only for a day at St. John's, Newfoundland, will be a striking reminder to them that (excepting only Newfoundland) Canada is the nearest of the colonies to Great Britain as well as the largest. His Royal Highness has seen for himself something of the Canadian domain and been able to get an idea of the industries and commerce of the country. From his observations of the conditions under which we live and the results we have achieved in attaining our present stand through our painstaking efforts in the natural process of evolution, he will be able to appreciate some of the great problems we have to solve and the fact that, judging from our past, Canadians are quite competent to solve their own problems and work out their own destiny to the greatest satisfaction of themselves and of the empire if aided in their plans and devices by the imperial government instead of any hindrance being thrown in their path from Downing street.

It is a great satisfaction to know that the heir apparent will now be able to speak from his own knowledge of Canada and things Canadian. It is an equal satisfaction to realize that he can report to His Majesty the King the most gratifying progress we have made under self-government since His Majesty visited the dis-jointed provinces under the disadvantageous conditions of forty years ago. It may prove of value to us to realize that the highest officials in the empire are able to appreciate the actual conditions and sentiments of the Canadian people. His Majesty and His Royal Highness, conscious of the accident of birth which has placed them in their pre-eminent positions in the world, have placed before their people thus far in their careers evidence that they appreciate the true spirit of the

times and recognize the spirit of this imperial empire, doing all that in them lies to enhance its dignity and glory. In this their course has been such as to elicit the spontaneous admiration and affection of British subjects, as well as the veneration of all other civilized lands. We dignify ourselves by adding to their dignity, and it is a great satisfaction to have been brought into personal contact with them. Soon after their Royal Highnesses return to England we shall cease to hear of them as the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, for they will become, by royal prerogative, the Prince and Princess of Wales. These added honors, however, and whatever others that may in the fulness of time fall to their lot, Canadians will particularly cheer, for our recollections of the handsome young Duke and his charming consort as they visited us in 1901 will never be erased from our pleasurable memories.

SYDNEY'S OPPORTUNITY.

Sydney, C. B., has experienced a taste of what is liable to happen in a wooden town without adequate fire protection service. Her escape from more devastating destruction has been exceedingly fortunate. The loss ought not to be such as to call for assistance more than the town itself can relieve, for the number of families there can be no misery such as was entailed by the dreadful conflagrations of St. John and Windsor.

It is to be hoped that for their own sake, for the sake of the people who live in Sydney and for the sake of the people who would like to invest additional capital there, the town authorities will not, now persist in their course of continuing such conditions as make insurance almost prohibitory. That the insurance authorities showed their wisdom in raising their rates for the town has been demonstrated, as also that there are no better judges of what may be hazardous risks. The risky conditions in Sydney were made plain enough by the insurance people many months ago and, as we previously had occasion to remark in these columns, instead of taking means to remedy those conditions, the Sydney town authorities sought to discourage the insurance companies by withdrawing the town patronage from them.

ENCOURAGING RECIPROCITY.

If the New England people have any influence with the next session of the United States Congress it may be taken for granted that several wedges will be driven to level up the platform in favor of reciprocity with Canada. There is at present a conference in Philadelphia of the National Association of Manufacturers and most of the delegates to it from the New England towns had particular instructions to endeavor to imbue the Association with the desired desirability of reciprocity with Canada. The purpose of the Association is not to urge any very sweeping revision of the McKinley tariff, but to support the tariff policy declared by the late president in his last speech at Buffalo. There is no doubt that the Association can exert very material influence at Washington and if it expresses itself satisfactorily the National Congress throughout the United States will support it heart and soul, for the American manufacturers are inclined to work as a unit and have very strong faith in their association to map out such a programme as they ought to support. The Boston Post of Friday last in reference to this matter said:

On this question the commercial organizations of Boston have spoken with emphasis. It is a matter which concerns us, and not only the trade and industry of Boston but of all New England. There can be no policy of reciprocal trade with foreign countries complete without a liberal arrangement with Canada. There is no other point at which so important of the Canadian domain and been able to get an idea of the industries and commerce of the country. From his observations of the conditions under which we live and the results we have achieved in attaining our present stand through our painstaking efforts in the natural process of evolution, he will be able to appreciate some of the great problems we have to solve and the fact that, judging from our past, Canadians are quite competent to solve their own problems and work out their own destiny to the greatest satisfaction of themselves and of the empire if aided in their plans and devices by the imperial government instead of any hindrance being thrown in their path from Downing street.

OUR SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The recent story cabled from London that Lord Minto as governor general of Canada was to be recalled and Baron de Huguere appointed in his stead has not received any substantiation and the whole account is so excellent when he came to St. John again this week was not a whit the less cordial and friendly on account of any such rumors having reached us. That rumors of the kind are not worrying Canada and that the home government is not worrying about Canada has long since passed into accepted fact. Canada has so abundantly demonstrated her ability for self-government by her efficiency of self-government that the Colonial Office has no anxiety in regard to Canada's doings, no matter who may be the viceregal representative. The present royal tour through the dominion has demonstrated that Canada's people are supremely loyal, heartily affectionate toward the empire and well affected toward one another. There is no part of the empire where law and order are better observed and which can boast a government conducted by able and more skilful statesmen than ours of native birth. Our courts are models for the world, our banking system is unsurpassed, our railways and industrial in-

stitutions have been elevated to a status not rivalled in comparison with that of any other country. The governor general, whoever he may be, will receive our hearty respect.

THE DUKE'S FAREWELL.

The farewell address of the Duke of Cornwall and York to the people of Canada, which we publish elsewhere, is a document at which all Canadians may breathe satisfaction. The address is such a one as might have been expected from one who most sincerely appreciated the true spirit of hospitality in which he was entertained. All the principal points of the programme of entertainment that had been prepared throughout his journey in our dominion were reviewed by His Royal Highness, and nothing left unsaid that could fairly be expected of him, much said that might not have been expected from other than one who holds the most friendly esteem for his hosts, and nothing said that might have been fairly expected to be at least intimated in the way of admonition or regret.

It is an art to be entertained acceptably, more than to entertain. It would have been within the right of His Royal Highness to have bidden us farewell in a fashion more abrupt, but he has left nothing undone that can elicit from his recent hosts, now that he has gone, feelings other than that if it had been possible to have done more to please him better we would have been at pains to exert ourselves in the endeavor. If that is the sentiment which the Duke and Duchess have inspired equally in other parts of the empire, there can be no doubt that their tour will abundantly result in even greater unity of the empire and in greater affection of the people in all its classes for the personages of the royal family, as well as in a closer appreciation by the people of the knowledge that their highnesses hold a real and sincere interest in all the industries and institutions, which go to make the empire great.

The Duke has complimented the Canadian government and all the Canadian railways by which he traveled, the Northwest Mounted Police and all the local police which came under his cognizance. He expresses gratification and admiration for our commercial and industrial enterprises which became evident to him and he voices the hope that our abundant opportunities for immigrants will be taken advantage of by deserving people of the mother country. These things coupled with the cordial fashion in which His Royal Highness referred to the decorations, both public and private, which had greeted him even in the smallest and most remote places through which he passed, could not fail to be marked with full-hearted pleasure by every one who perused the address. And one of the concluding sentences of the address consciously tended to make one feel the great pleasure as well as the honor of entertaining such a man and feeling pride that the heir to the throne of our nation is such a man—this:

"We have seen enough to carry away imperishable memories of affectionate and loyal hearts, frank and generous natures; prosperous and progressive communities; boundless productive territories; glorious scenery, stupendous works of nature, a people and a country proud of its membership of the empire, and in which the empire finds one of its brightest offspring. Our hearts are full at saying farewell."

MORE BUSINESS FOR ST. JOHN.

The evidence accumulates that the New York newspaper which recently stated that South Africa would take no more Canadian hay was atrociously misinformed. Our despatches from Ottawa today convey the good news that fifteen thousand tons more of Canadian hay are to be shipped next month and that eight additional steamships will load hay and oats at this port in December in this trade.

The situation depicted by our correspondent is surely one upon which Canada is to be congratulated. The empire as well. The people of South Africa, excepting the handful of Canadians who happen to be there, have no doubt very happy ideas as to the geographical situation of Alberta, and the farmers of Alberta were probably very doubtful as to what they would advantageously do with the enormous surplus of oats with which they were blessed this season. Now these two remote sections of the empire are brought together in the most pleasant of all ties, that of congenial trade, and to act as the medium of communication in proving the place of shipment at which the exports will be transferred from rail to vessel for the Cape. It is our good fortune to begin now to realize the benefit of our location as one of the principal wharves of the dominion, and as the crops of our western prairies increase so shall our business in a commercial sense be augmented.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Royal party have bade adieu to Canada.  
It's a cold day when St. John gets left by royalty.  
And now it is Home Sweet Home for the Duke and Duchess.

Did the Duke and the Mayor swap photographs in uniform?  
The fact that royalty leaves Canada by no means implies that Canada leaves royalty.

The detectives at the royal reception in the exhibition building, were conspicuous by their unostentatious presence.

The Canadian Clydesdale horses captured every prize at the Pan-American. This is a great year for everything Canadian.

We had a perfect October day for the reception. Now let the leaves and the rain fall, and the frost come and the snow fall, etc.

Mark Twain is supporting the campaign for Low in New York. Mark's voice is not so low that it cannot have marked effect.

Canadians have been again chasing the Boers. If there were more Canadians after them the Boers would get tired running.

The clerk of the weather was very thoughtful in arranging for an airing of the furs of the duchess the day after presentation.

The pleasure of New Brunswick's greeting to royalty was enhanced by the presence of Canada's brilliant Premier, Sir Wilfred Laurier.

It is a matter of opinion whether the Archduchess Elizabeth of Austria should wed Prince Odo of Windischgratz, but the prince evidently thinks she'd ought to.

Of course if we were greeting royalty over again we could suggest lots of ways to improve, but for a first try—at least in the present generation—it was a fairly good attempt.

The soldiers who had the freedom of the city of St. John presented to them will not have to exercise or overtax their brains with the privileges which it confers upon them—none.

Habtebulla has been acknowledged by Great Britain as the new ameer of Afghanistan. His name sounds tedious. We trust his reign may be happy and his experience bulky, and that he may not be a bully.

Sir Thomas Lipton says he won't get married until he has lifted the cup. He seems to be aiming at more than one cup of bliss at a time.

The mayoralty robe and cooked hat can now be laid away until the next state function. It is to be hoped that they will be carefully packed, otherwise the motto might destroy that exquisite and valuable fur trimming of the robe.

It is reported that Hon. George E. Foster would not have objected to the Tory nomination in West York. The friends of the late Hon. N. Clarke Wallace have, however, not forgotten Hon. George E. Foster's attitude to the deceased member.

The Church Times in its attack upon King Edward for his attendance at Cra-

st Presbyterian church appears to have forgotten that the King is not only the spiritual and temporal head of the Church of England, but of the Church of Scotland as well.

Capt. Bernier not having received sufficient financial assistance to float himself to the North Pole, now proposes to demonstrate the practicability of the winter navigation of the St. Lawrence. Why not the Hudson Bay route? Both are about equally impracticable.

Of course everybody says that if we had it to do over again we'd have done it better, but the question is under existing conditions, would we have, and how? This might form a fertile and valuable topic for discussion by debating societies throughout the winter.

They have a saying in the West India trade about the hurricane season, like this: "June too soon; July, stand by; August, look out you must; September, remember; October, all over." The season of gales on the North Atlantic is then about to be inaugurated and Old Bores begins to dance to keep himself warm.

The Moncton Times states that Mr. J. D. Hazen, M. P., only requires one plank for his platform—"turn the present government out"—to win the next election. Our contemporary has evidently forgotten that Mr. Hazen is a heavy-weight, physically, and that it would require a very strong plank to carry himself safely. The one proposed being very weak, we might propose as a second plank—"We are longing for office and its spoils."

The evidence which our despatches state is now being collected in the vicinity of Cape Sable by Inspector Jones in regard to the alleged looting of the wreck of the ship Drumalis and previous wrecks, will be very interesting when it is made public. The fishermen at Clark's Harbor and that vicinity have enjoyed a high reputation for honesty and hospitality, and before leaving the scene of their wreck the captain and officers of the Drumalis published most cordial words of thanks to the people there with whom they had come in contact.

Some months ago the Sun announced with big headlines that a suit had been commenced against Revisor Thomas Gilliland of Rousesay by George W. Fowler, M. P., through Messrs. Hazen and Raymond, his attorneys, to recover penalties provided by the statute for alleged wrongdoing in connection with the Rousesay electoral list. We learn that this suit has been abandoned. May this course be taken as evidence that Mr. Fowler and his attorneys have become satisfied of Mr. Gilliland's entire innocence in the matter? Perhaps the Sun will enlighten us on the point.

The goodly number of New Brunswickers in New York who ought to be members of the Canadian Society of New York, will be glad to know that the society has issued a new book, very neatly gotten up, giving a list of the members, resident and non-resident, the constitution and by-laws, report of the fourth annual dinner, report of the Victoria commemoration service, etc. Copies may be obtained from the secretary, Henry C. Hunter, 160 Broadway, New York City.

Sheriff's Sale.

There will be sold at Public Auction on SATURDAY, the second day of November next, at 12:15 o'clock P. M. at Chubb's Corner (so-called), in the City of Saint John, all the Estate, right title and interest of LeBaron Estey and Mary Estey, his wife, of and to that certain leasehold, lot, piece or parcel of land with house thereon situated, lying and being in the City of Saint John aforesaid and bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning on the north-east side line of Victoria street at a point distant one hundred and sixty-five (65) feet measured westwardly along the said line from the intersection thereof by the western line of Elgin street, aforesaid one hundred (100) feet; thence westwardly parallel with Victoria street aforesaid one hundred (100) feet; thence southwardly parallel with the line first described one hundred (100) feet to Victoria street and eastwardly along Victoria street thirty (30) feet to the place of beginning.

The above sale will be made under and by virtue of an order or judgment for sale made by His Honor Judge Forbes on the fifteenth day of July instant in the Saint John County Court in a matter wherein Charles E. Harding, doing business under the name, style and firm of E. Harding and Son; James Christie and Charles S. Christie, doing business under the firm, name and style of the A. Christie Wood Working Company; Gilbert McMullin and Frank Jordan, doing business under the firm, name and style of McMullin and Jordan; Charles Oatley and William H. Ebbett and C. Edward Hamilton, claimants in and against their respective statements of claim duly registered lien holders, plaintiffs, and LeBaron Estey (debtors), husband of Mary Estey, and the said Mary Estey (owner), defendants.

H. LAWRENCE STURGEON,  
Sheriff of City and County of Saint John.  
St. John, N. B., July 18, 1901.

Men's Suits.

The exceptional quality of our Clothing, coupled with the extremely low prices, has placed this store at the front of all the establishments in the country. This season we will continue in our position as first. Our wares are even better than heretofore and the prices are most modest—quality considered.

- At \$5.00—Men's Double Breasted Tweed Suits in dark grey, small check and blue serges; also Single Breasted Tweeds in bronze and green effects.
- At \$6.00—Men's Tweed Suits, made double breasted sac coat style, in a large range of Tweeds and Blue Serges; also Tweeds made single breasted coats.
- At \$8.00—Men's Fall and Winter Suits in dark grey tweeds of small check; also, Blue Serges made single and double breasted.
- At \$10.00—If economy is your watchword, here is a line of Men's All-Wool Tweed Suits, in plain and fancy colorings that will meet your needs at the extremely modest price of Ten dollars. We also show at this price Serges, Worsted and Black Clay Diagonal. Sizes to fit regular, stout and slim.
- At \$12.00—An extremely large assortment of all the leading cloths in colorings and plain black and blue. Actual value \$15.
- At \$13.50—A line of All-Wool Tweeds and Worsted, made single breasted sac coat style, for value cannot be duplicated hereabouts.
- At \$15.00—In a class by themselves. What splendid making! All-Wool Scotch Tweeds and Worsted in checks and correct mixtures. By every measure of comparison these are worth three or four dollars more.
- At \$18.00—Here's where you get the equal of the average tailor's \$25 suits. Materials and trimmings the finest. Smart exclusive patterns in broad variety.

Our Fall Style and Sample Book is now ready and will be mailed free for the asking. Send for one it will be of interest to you.

GREATER OAK HALL,  
King Street, Cor. Germain.  
SCOVIL BROS. & CO.,  
St. John, N. B.