

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.
An eight-page paper published every Wednesday and Saturday at 11.00 a. m. in advance of the other papers. It is published by the Telegraph Publishing Company of St. John, a company incorporated by act of the legislature of New Brunswick.

ADVERTISING RATES.
Ordinary commercial advertisements making the run of the paper: Each insertion \$1.00 per inch.
Advertisements of Wants, For Sales, etc., 50 cts. for insertion of six lines or less.

Notice of Births, Marriages and Deaths etc. for each insertion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Owing to the considerable number of complaints as to the mis-arrangement of letters alleged to contain money remitted to this office we have to request our subscribers and agents when sending money for the Telegraph to do so by post office order or registered letter, in which case the remittance will be at our risk.
In remitting by checks or post office orders 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 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 arrears are paid. There is no legal discount on a newspaper 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.

Write nothing for which you are not prepared to be held personally responsible.

THIS PAPER HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS.
The following Agents are authorized to canvass and collect for the Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz:

Wm. Somerville,
W. A. Ferris.

Subscribers are asked to pay their subscriptions to the agents when they call.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph
ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 6, 1901.

HOT WEATHER PRECAUTIONS.

The illness and mortality which accompany hot weather are largely preventable. The observance of two or three simple rules will ward off nearly all the diseases which run up the death rate during July and August; the sufferers are those who disregard these rules. Primarily, ignorance and carelessness lie at the bottom of ninety per cent. of the troubles which come with the summer season. The person who never sits in a cold draught while in a state of perspiration, who takes a cold bath once a day, and who does not eat either unripe or over-ripe fruit has little to fear. The neglect of these precautions brings on congestion, and dysentery follows with its attendant dangers. If the attack is not alarming at the outset, the remedy suggested is a full dose of fruit salts, two drachms of tincture of rhubarb, or a tablespoonful of castor oil. If any one of these correctives is taken at the very commencement of the trouble it will probably effect a cure. If it should fail the services of a physician should be had at once. To neglect such attacks is to court serious danger—the most serious of our summer climate.

Prostrations from heat call for very prompt treatment. Pending the arrival of the doctor, cold cloths, or ice wrapped in a towel, should be applied to the head. If the temperature is high, indicating acute congestion of the brain, both ice to the head and a cold bath are required. As a rule such prostrations give ample warning. There is great burning of the skin, an intense throbbing in the head, and a sense of oppression over the eyes. In very serious cases the temperature falls below the normal after prostration, and when this condition exists vigorous stimulation and brisk rubbing are called for. It is well to know these things, as to know them may be the means in an emergency of saving life.

THE VALUE OF UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

The present is a commercial age, and the tendency is to weigh everything in the commercial scales. Even education does not escape this test and every day newspaper readers are regaled with the opinions of the great masters of finance on the practical value of a university training as applied to business life. The question of culture as an elevating force or as a means of pleasure to the possessor is apparently lost sight of and the philistine view of measuring a man's capacity by his money making power is given undue prominence. In the United States particularly this is true, and the dead that was expressed by the earlier thinkers of that great nation sinking to the level of a mere commercialism seems in danger of being a fixed fact. Not that we undervalue the value of commercial greatness in a nation, but we do claim that no nation can be

truly great which has not its leaven of thinkers, philosophers, poets and prose writers to raise it above the dead level, and to inspire its workers and money makers with higher ideas and nobler aspirations than they are prone to take from the pursuit of wealth. We claim unhesitatingly that Shakespeare has done more to make England great than has the entire family of Rothschild; that Anne Arundell Morgan has done more for the world than to lose the work of Ralph Waldo Emerson. It almost seems as though with the development of machine methods in industry, the world is in danger of worshipping the golden calf of commercial success, and of forgetting the claims which culture undoubtedly has in making a "four square nation," to use Lowell's expressive phrase.

Without conceding the fact that men can obtain money faster without a higher education, for we do not doubt that the ultimate test, we enter our humble protest at the philistine view which would assume to place a money value on culture. We thoroughly understand that all men cannot have the advantage of a university training, nor do we underestimate the importance of the world's industrial leaders; but we feel that wealth is not the "highest good." To those who have had a university education and taken proper advantage of it, there are pleasures which wealth can neither give nor take away. Such men and women must smile indulgently at the idea of taking culture by a dollars and cents value.

The value of a university training lies in the fact that it should make life fuller to the man or woman who has its advantage in broadening his or her viewpoint, and giving them the access to the best society of this and preceding ages. It should make its possessor broader in view, more generally intelligent by the development of all the faculties of mind, and should prevent him from becoming a business drudge. If it does not do these things it is not the fault of the culture he has received, it is rather an evidence that in spite of his university training he is not a man of culture.

THE COST OF CORRUPTION.

The staid and sober old city of Philadelphia is just now in the hands of a most corrupt and daring ring of municipal operators, who not only defy local opinion but seem indifferent to the opprobrium of the combined United States press. The situation is astounding. Recently the city council voted away a perpetual street railway franchise for nothing to a favored set belonging to the dominant party, and despite every effort by influential citizens to prevent it the deal has gone through. Hon. John Wanamaker offered \$2,500,000 for this franchise, and later raised the sum to \$3,000,000; but without avail. The ring is in full control and is proceeding without regard to any interests except their own.

Corruption, however, is a costly luxury. The other day tenders were invited for a loan of \$9,000,000 in order to provide a water filtration plant. The bonds were to bear three per cent. interest, and it was expected they would bring more than par, inasmuch as United States national securities of the same class were quoted at 103; but only one offer was received for \$5,000 at 101. This startled the citizens, but seems not to have seriously impressed the hoodlums. The lesson, however, may not be lost on other communities. We have become accustomed to exposures of gross corruption in New York and Chicago; but these cities have never offered such examples of ring rule as are just now humiliating the good people of Philadelphia.

MR. BLAKE ON PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

The recent debate in the British House of Commons on the proposal to introduce a preferential duty on sugar imported from the British West Indies, called forth some remarks from the Hon. Edward Blake, which will be read with interest by the Canadian people. Mr. Blake said his own view was not quite that of the chancellor of the exchequer with reference to the advantage which a colony might receive from the adoption of the principle of preferential tariffs. He believed some considerable advantage might be derived by a colony under these conditions. But that was not the question. The question was the price at which that advantage to the colony would be obtained. The great advantage of this country, whose trade was said to be in a somewhat critical position, the soundness of its policy with reference to the question of duties. Great Britain was not dependent upon devices which rendered trade less free and interfered with its liberty to obtain in the cheapest market whatever it wanted. In the situation in which we were, to suggest that the country instead of keeping fast by that which was good, should enter into this enterprise—wholly quixotic, and producing disadvantages outweighing any possible advantages—was perfectly absurd.

CANADA AT THE GLASGOW EXHIBITION.

The Canadian exhibit at the Glasgow Fair is evidently worthy in every way of this country, as it has called forth the most fulsome praise from those who have seen it, and the British papers seem to vie with one another in their commendations.

The London Times says that the Canadian agricultural trophy is worth the expense and time of a trip from London, if for no other object than to see it.

Canada has learnt from experience the necessity of making an exhibit that will really represent the varied interests of our half of the North American continent. It is certainly pleasant to know that the people's money invested in such directions

is honestly and intelligently expended. Better to be unrepresented at the great world fairs than to have an exhibit which, by contrast, is not in keeping with the country's claims as the best land on earth for the settler.

FINANCIAL STRENGTH.

During the year ending 30th May, the capital of our Canadian chartered banks increased from \$61,583,147 to \$70,000,000 and the reserve from \$31,000,000 to \$36,402,913. Within the same period the deposits increased by \$43,672,000 and the current loans by \$27,000,000. These figures, read in the light of the annual statements of the banks recently made public, indicate both growth and solidity. In view of the very high level reached in the preceding year, the increase of \$27,000,000 in current discounts shows that business continues to expand and would also point to the fact that the crest of the wave, to which the finance minister alluded in the early part of the year, has not yet been reached. It would seem that we are enjoying steadily and safely onward, not enjoying the very questionable advantage of boom conditions, but under circumstances which make for soundness and permanency. These things should give rise to a general feeling of satisfaction. No other country is prospering more than Canada.

DISCOURAGING CONDITIONS.

Our American friends are not realizing their expectations with respect to trade in the Philippines. During the first ten months of the year 1900 the Philippine imports increased to \$20,143,000, as compared with \$18,614,508 during the corresponding period of 1899, a gain of nearly \$3,500,000, or 21 per cent. The exports increased from \$12,975,000 to \$19,372,000, or about one-half the gain in the total trade. The share of the United States in this commerce, however, was relatively small, and is growing smaller. Imports from the United States, it is true, increased materially, from \$1,218,000 to \$1,740,000, but exports to the United States fell from \$3,316,000 to \$2,311,000, while those to European countries rose from \$1,081,000 to \$2,519,000.

THE OTTAWA CAMPAIGN.

The torrid weather of the past two weeks has not abated to any appreciable degree the activity of the local campaign in Ontario. Each party has a number of speakers in the field holding meetings nightly, and it may be safely assumed that so much propaganda would not be carried on except on the eve of an election. At this distance it is not possible to discover any particular issue between the parties. The Ministerialists point to their record of clean and capable administration, while the opposition allege corruption and mismanagement. We apprehend that the stock cry of corruption, unless it is supported by very convincing evidence, only serves to betray the weakness of the side which raises it. This is practically certain to be the case in Ontario, where the record of the Ross government is above reproach. The province is prospering, its finances are in excellent shape, and the Whitney party are without anything in the nature of an attractive policy to lay before the people.

A LESSON IN FINANCE.

There is a valuable lesson in the recent failure of two large banking institutions in Germany. The immediate cause of both suspensions was their making a very large loan to one customer. The Dresden Credit Anstalt was forced to close its doors because it had loaned \$2,250,000 to the Kummer Electric Company, while the Leipziger Bank had advanced \$2,000,000 to a Cassel bank concern. We do not believe it is the practice of banks in this country to make large loans to individual concerns, although such things have occurred in this city in the past. Banks which lend so freely, as did the German institutions, to individual companies cannot hope to be successful. The first touch of adversity more money to tide over the difficulties, or to shut down on the firms at once. As a rule the banker makes new loans hoping this way to save the old ones, and thus becomes, as a rule, more deeply involved.

With continued depression at last the bank is compelled to call in its loan and a failure of the company to respond to the call frequently leads to the embarrassment of the bank. This is what occurred in the case of the two German banks mentioned. It is claimed in Berlin that the practice adopted by the suspended banks is not general in Germany. There is no doubt, however, that many of the German banking institutions have made a business of financing industrial concerns, and some of them must hold a considerable quantity of industrial securities. A little over a year ago the industries of Germany began to show signs of distress, and at present the whole industrial business of the empire is in a very unsatisfactory and depressed condition. The failure of the Dresden and Leipziger banks will have a great influence in financial circles and it would not be surprising if other large concerns failed and brought down the tonics which have been advancing them the money to carry on their business.

On examination in court, the celebrated company promoter, Mr. E. T. Hooley, whose failure created a sensation in London, and who has since been living in affluence, told his creditors that he hoped to pay all their claims in full. The creditors probably think the payment is as likely an event to occur as that of Captain Bernier hoisting the Canadian flag on the North Pole.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Count William Bismarck, who died recently, was always known as "Count Bill" among his friends, a name always used for him by his father.

The little king of Spain is carefully guarded every night by a body of picked men, natives of Espinosa, who have served with distinction in the army.

The Marquis of Londonderry, by recently acquiring a great deal more of mine property, has become the largest colliery owner in the United Kingdom.

Every year relatives of Robert Louis Stevenson in Scotland send a crown and cross of heather from that country, which are placed on his grave in Samoa.

There are six surviving governors of New York—Cornell, elected in 1873; Cleveland, elected in 1882; Hill, first elected in 1885; Morton, elected 1894; Black, elected in 1896; and Roosevelt, elected in 1898.

The following were the American artists receiving medals at the recent Exposition Universelle: Painting, H. Hartwick, G. H. Mosler, Seymour Thomas, Miss S. Watkins and Mrs. MacMonnies; sculpture, Barnard Walter.

Though dean of the Paris faculty of Protestant theology, the late Auguste Sabatier, who had greatly pleased her in Le Temps in defence of freedom of thought. He lived 62 years. His last words were on the subject of the life of Christ and a philosophy of religion.

Sir Martin Conway, the new Slade professor at Cambridge University, is an artist, an art critic and an architect, but he is best known as a mountain climber. Several times he has traversed the Alps from end to end; he has explored and surveyed the Bolivian Andes, has penetrated and written about Spitzbergen, and has ascended Aconcagua, Sorata and Annapurna.

Queen Victoria's favorite maid-servant had been greatly pleased her in early days as a man. She would have nothing to say until quite late in life, to Wagner or Brahms, and once dismissed them all in one of her abrupt turns of conversation. "Quite incomprehensible!" "I'm bored with the future altogether," she used to say, "and don't want to hear any more about it."

The Lambeth D. D. degree is to be conferred by the Archbishop of Canterbury on the veteran B. T. Dudley, archdeacon of Auckland, who has been for 40 years a missionary in New Zealand, and was president of the Synod of Longueuil, Quebec, and assistant secretary of the diocese of Montreal. This degree is one of the most coveted honors within the gift of the Anglican Church.

A curious little fact is revealed by the Passage which regard to the Earl of Leicester. He and his father married, and exactly 100 years lie between the dates of the two ceremonies. Both men had two sons, where she will be required at the shipyard of Percy & Small, the owners of the Percy, who have agreed to restore the Wells to their former condition. The work will occupy six or seven weeks.

The five-masted schooner John B. Prescott will be substituted for the Wells in carrying coal between Newport News and this port until the latter vessel is again ready for commission.

Making Eight Trips a Week.

The steamers Prince George, Prince Arthur and Boston, of the Dominion Atlantic Railway, are now making eight round trips weekly each way between Yarmouth and Boston, two steamers leaving Boston on Tuesdays and two steamers leaving Yarmouth on Wednesdays.

Mr. Adam Rutherford, Creelman, K. C., is about to take up the work of chief solicitor of the Canadian Pacific railway, in succession to Mr. George M. Clark, K. C., who was one time judge of Northumberland and Durham counties. Mr. Creelman was born in Richmond, New Brunswick, on September 21, 1849, the son of Mr. James B. Creelman. He was educated at the grammar school there and at the Presbyterian Academy, Chatham, N. B. Mr. Creelman's first occupation was in connection with the saw-milling industry of his native province, but the property in which he was interested was destroyed by fire and he turned to the study of law, was called to the bar in 1875 and in '77 joined in the establishment of the firm of McCarty, Oden, Hoskins & Creelman, of which he has ever since been the managing partner. While he has been one of the hardest worked practitioners in Toronto, the adviser of many important corporations, he has found time to enjoy and assist in many of the sports and amusements. He is a member of the Ontario Cricket Association and of the Toronto-Rosedale Cricket Club, and besides assisting these organizations has been a member of the English cricket teams. He is a member of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, the Toronto Golf Club and other athletic organizations. A few years ago he was chosen as an Ontario tankard skip by the Granite Curling Club, of which he had formerly been a president. More recently he has been a member of the Ontario Curling Association and holds a high reputation as a whist player. As a bowler-on-the-green, he has also won honors. He is a Liberal, and in 1878 married a daughter of the late Rev. John Jennings. The friends of Upper Canada College owe much to Mr. Creelman for his long and improved position. For some years he was an active member of its board.

Hot Enough for Him.

All rattle at the weather from the mountains to the sea:
But "Thank the Lord," says Johnson, "it's hot enough for me!"
I dunno what we'd land of twuz cold as cold could be!
"Thank the Lord," says Johnson, "it's hot enough for me!"

The sky is cracked wide open by the heat rattle in free,
But "Thank the Lord," says Johnson, "it's hot enough for me!"
Just think of the hereafter, where you'll be!
"Thank the Lord," says Johnson, "it's hot enough for me!"
The crisp air burnt to cinders—wells dry as dry can be,
"Thank the Lord," says Johnson, "it's hot enough for me!"
The world might now be freekin' with not one flower to see!
"Thank the Lord," says Johnson, "it's hot enough for me!"
—Atlanta Constitution.

JOSEPH BULLOCK.

DONATES \$1,000.

Gift to the Reformed Baptist Alliance at Beulah Camp Acknowledged.

Beulah Camp, July 4.—The Reformed Baptist Alliance at their session yesterday, instructed the executive committee to make all investments of funds into the camp-ground property.

A committee of three was appointed to inquire into the whole question of water supply and report at this alliance. The appointment of auditor was reconsidered and it was resolved that Rev. W. B. Wiggins be auditor of the alliance.

The highway committee reported in full showing a balance in favor of the highway.

Yesterday's boats brought a large number of delegates and visitors. Dr. Briggs, from Summerville, Mass., and Rev. A. B. Riggs and Mr. Maker, of Lowell, came yesterday. Dr. Briggs preached in the afternoon and Evangelist Pettit led the service in the evening. His sermon was one of the ablest ever heard on the Camp ground. The audience was convicted in regard to the great issues depending upon the reception or rejection of the truth of holiness. At the close of his sermon the altar, extending all around the platform, was filled with earnest seekers of holiness and the blessing of perfect love. It was a time of wonderful victory.

This morning Rev. Mr. Allaby, of Nova Scotia, preached a very acceptable sermon from Rom 1-16.

The alliance, by a unanimous standing vote, tendered their thanks to Mr. J. Bullock, of St. John, for his splendid gift to this alliance of \$1,000.

Evangelist Riggs preached this afternoon and this evening the Tabernacle is to be dedicated to the service of God.

Shipping Notes.

Boston, July 4.—The six-masted schooner Geo. W. Wells, Captain Arthur Crowley, which received extensive damage to her port side by collision with the six-master Eleanor A. Percy, of Highland Light last Saturday night, left her anchorage on East Boston this early today and in tow of the tug Knickerbocker started for Bath, Me., where she will be required at the shipyard of Percy & Small, the owners of the Percy, who have agreed to restore the Wells to their former condition. The work will occupy six or seven weeks.

The five-masted schooner John B. Prescott will be substituted for the Wells in carrying coal between Newport News and this port until the latter vessel is again ready for commission.

The steamers Prince George, Prince Arthur and Boston, of the Dominion Atlantic Railway, are now making eight round trips weekly each way between Yarmouth and Boston, two steamers leaving Boston on Tuesdays and two steamers leaving Yarmouth on Wednesdays.

HARVEY'S -- FOR GOOD CLOTHING, AT LOW PRICES.

Just at this time we are offering very special values in Clothing of all kinds, and hundreds are taking advantage of this offer daily. Have you been to see us yet? If not call the next time you are in town—it will pay you.

Look at these Prices, then call and see the goods:
MEN'S SUITS at \$2.85, 3.00, 5.00, and up to \$14.00.
MEN'S PANTS at 75c, 90c, \$1.25 and up.
BOYS' 3-PIECE SUITS \$2.50 to \$6.50.
BOYS' 2-PIECE SUITS, 75c. to \$5.00.

Remember you can save from 20 to 25 per cent by buying here.

J. N. HARVEY, (OPERA HOUSE BLOCK) 199 Union Street, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Approval of Contract for Gibson-Shipman Railway—Hon. H. A. McKeown the First K. C.

The local government concluded their session last night. Governor McClellan and Hon. Mr. Dunn returned home by early train this morning and Hon. Mr. Parra went down river on the steamer. The attorney general and Hon. Mr. Hill went to St. John upon the 10 a. m. train. The premier, Hon. Mr. LaBelle and Hon. Mr. McKeown went to Hartland to take part in the exercises accompanying the formal opening of the new bridge.

At its session last evening the government met representatives of the Canada Railway and Coal Co. and approved of the contract which the company will enter into for the construction of the railway from Gibson to Shipman. It was stated that the company would at once proceed with the survey of the line and that operations will begin at an early date. It is expected to have some portion of the railway in operation next year. Plans for coal mining at the Newcastle fields will be installed simultaneously with the building of the railway.

A subject discussed by the executive was a suitable reception to the governor general upon the occasion of his visit here. Hon. Messrs. Tweedie, Pugsley, Dunn and McKeown were appointed a committee to communicate with the federal government upon the subject and to co-operate with the Fredericton city council committee in arranging for a reception upon a scale and of a character befitting the event. It is likely that a magnificent reception will be tendered his excellency at the parliament buildings, and that parades, fireworks and other special features will greet the vice-regal party at this the capital city of the province. Lord Minto and party will arrive at Fredericton at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of July 29, and remain until midnight of the 30th.

Hon. H. A. McKeown was appointed a K. C., the first New Brunswick gentleman to receive that honor since the accession to the throne of the new king, Edward VII.—Fredericton Gleaner.

Allie Irvin left yesterday for Chicago.

New Oxygen Treatment.

Maybe you read the other day an account of an "Oxygen Hospital" and the manner in which scientific men are applying this element to the cure of disease. Medical men are beginning to understand that we can do a lot of things with oxygen besides breathe it.

Powley's Liquefied Ozone is demonstrating every day in many different applications oxygen can be made use of in relieving disease.

In treating dysentery, catarrh and other summer ailments Powley's Liquefied Ozone is invaluable. It can be made a most refreshing beverage, and it prevents other and more serious disorders by keeping the system healthy.

The demand for this treatment was so great this year that additional space had to be obtained at the laboratories in Toronto for the installation of larger plant for its manufacture.

Father of the Bishop of Algoma.

Montreal, July 4.—(Special)—Rev. James Thornley, father of the Bishop of Algoma, died at Lachine today, aged 88. He was for some time missionary at Georgetown, Que., and for a number of years rector of St. Luke's, Montreal.

DEATHS FROM THE HEAT

are common during the hot spells of the summer. It is strange there are not more of them. So many careless people go about the streets trying to

ATTEND TO BUSINESS WITH THEIR

BODIES FULL OF POISON.

Neglect your bowels and they become clogged up and fill your entire system with poisonous matter. No wonder you feel tired out—can't work, can't sleep, can't eat. It is this which causes you to suffer from Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Dizziness, Inactive Liver and all the many other stomach ills.

You can be cured by
ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT,
THE FAMOUS TONIC LAXATIVE.

All druggists sell it. 25c and 60c a bottle.