

# POOR DOCUMENT

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 6, 1902.

St. John, N. B., August 6, 1902.

**THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH**  
is published every Wednesday and Saturday at \$10 a year, in advance, by The Telegraph Publishing Company, of St. John, a company incorporated by act of the Legislature of New Brunswick.

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Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the full of the paper. Each insertion 1.00 per line. Advertisements of 10 lines or more, at a special rate. For rates of 10 lines or more, apply to the office for a copy of the rates. Notice of Births, Marriages and Deaths is sent for each insertion.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE.**  
Owing to the considerable number of complaints as to the misreading of letters all sent to the office, we have decided to have all letters sent to the office of 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 arrears are paid. There is no legal discontinuance of a newspaper subscription until all that is owed for it is paid. It is a well-settled principle of law that a man must pay for what he has. Hence whoever takes a paper from the post office, whether directed to him or somebody else, must pay for it.

**RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS.**  
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 canvass and collect for The Semi-Weekly Telegraph, N. B.:  
WM. SOMERVILLE,  
W. A. FERRELL.

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

**Semi-Weekly Telegraph**  
ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 6, 1902.

**AN APPEAL FROM CANADA.**

Under this heading Mr. W. F. Hatheway, of this city, has written a very interesting paper in the July number of the Contemporary Review. The publication of Mr. Hatheway's article in one of the leading British magazines is sufficient to bespeak for it the careful consideration which a subject so important as the future of Canada deserves. The article has occasioned considerable comment, the Boston Herald devoting a long editorial to a criticism of the arguments advanced by Mr. Hatheway in support of an imperial preference as the best means of binding closer the scattered segments of British imperialism.

In his article, Mr. Hatheway has presented three reasons for the decrease in Canadian exports to the United States since 1896 which he contends will probably result in stimulating an annexation sentiment. We may fairly epitomize these reasons as follows:—

(1) The American tariff has kept the American market for the American products.  
(2) The low Canadian tariff and the too large free list leave this market at the mercy of the American producers and manufacturers and are daily making Canadian farmers yearn for the great American market of the 70,000,000 consumers.  
(3) The invasion of the American trusts with enormous capital is threatening to make our latter state even more pitiable than it has been.

We can all agree with Mr. Hatheway's first proposition, but in the mixture of fact and theory contained in the two latter statements we may be humbly to dissent. We admit the Canadian tariff is low, we do not admit the free list is too large or that this market has been the mercy of the American producers. Canada's free list and low tariff are for the benefit of Canadian consumers who are profiting by cheaper prices on their raw material and on naturally manufactured articles in Canada. The American trust would flourish in Canada as it does across the border if conditions were similar. In other words the higher you raise the Chinese wall of tariff duties the more unnatural you make trade conditions and the greater the opportunities for trusts, monopolies and unhealthy combinations of capital. The American people are suffering from this cause today. We therefore say that Mr. Hatheway is inclined by removing one evil to precipitate a worse danger on the body politic of Canada by raising the Canadian tariff to meet American selfishness by Canadian reaction, he would deliver the Canadian consumer into the hands of the capitalist and monopolist.

Mr. Hatheway then proceeds to argue that a British preference of 3d. a cwt. on Canadian wheat, flour, barley and oats would be the most effective means of striking at the American tariff selfishness, and at the same time encourage the Canadian people into more rapid development of the great natural resources of the Dominion. After producing an array of figures to prove that this preference would be borne in equal proportions by the grain producers and by the British consumers so that no more than £800,000 would be the probable cost to the British people, Mr. Hatheway proceeds to show where Britain would reap a benefit vastly greater than this expenditure could bring in any other direction. He gives four reasons for this belief:—

(1) Canada would raise her customs preference, making it 50 per cent in place of 33.13 per cent which, in his judgment, would raise the British exports to Can-

ada from \$43,000,000 to \$65,000,000 and similarly reduce the sale of American products in Canada.

(2) It would promote British emigration to Canada and retard such emigration to the United States.

(3) It would in a few years place the colonies in a position to supply Britain with all her cereals. "Canada in 1890 sent from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 cwt. of wheat; now she sends from 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 hundredweight. It is no stretch of imagination to say that in 1910 Canada could easily export 25,000,000 cwt. of wheat to the British market, and if she secures this preference it will be near 50,000,000 hundredweight."

(4) It would strengthen the imperial tie. The position taken by Mr. Hatheway may possibly be challenged for its cheerful optimism in so easily scattering the difficulties of a British preference. We indeed have not space in this issue to discuss so weighty a subject at length which its importance demands. We, however, take issue with the pessimistic belief with which in contrast Mr. Hatheway predicts the dissolution of the imperial fabric if preferential trade be not adopted to heal the ills of the imperial household of nations. We are not prepared to accept the heresy that "the laissez faire" policy of today must be succeeded by an imperial preferential policy; otherwise the ties of cohesion of today, made fairly strong by the sudden call to arms in aid of the mother country in South Africa, will spin out into weak cobwebs, and British statesmen will wake up too late.

**THE CITIZENS TO BLAME.**

The report of the inspector of slaughterhouses for the city of St. John during the month of July does not make very pleasant reading, but if it is unpleasant the people have themselves to blame for it. The inspector states that the condition of affairs is the same most deplorable and unsanitary condition as has probably existed for years, that the buildings and surroundings are "dirty, foul-smelling, full of flies and bacteria," that the water supply is "of the vilest sort," that "the absence of drainage causes liquid refuse to lie in the superficial ditches about the premises," and that other conditions are of the most nauseating and disgusting description. These things are not very pleasant to reflect upon when one buys meat at the market or eats it at the table. But the only way that any reform ever was accomplished was first by realizing the facts and then by prescribing the remedies.

One of our contemporaries remarks that the inspector "has not been long enough in office to become acquiescent" in this state of affairs. Another contemporary says that the publication of the report "may have the effect, as it ought to have, of preventing the erection of slaughterhouses in or near the centre of the city." The former statement implies that the new inspector is more willing probably to do his duty in this matter than his predecessors may have been, which is a serious reflection on all parties concerned with the past conduct of affairs and a matter for congratulation so far as the present appointee is concerned. The latter statement is an erroneous conclusion from the premises, for there is no reason why, if conducted in the most approved fashion, with modern facilities, an abattoir should not be made efficient and inoffensive even in the centre of the city. For one thing it would have here an abundance of fresh water and drainage, which are crying evils at the present locations, while for another thing it would be immediately under the public eye if there were any causes for diverse criticism. The Telegraph does not advocate an abattoir in the centre of the city, for the land is probably more valuable for other purposes, but there is no reason why it should not be so conducted and every reason why it should be, so as to prove absolutely inoffensive to any location. The idea of such a place having imperfect drainage and only an inadequate supply of water from two or three wells is disgraceful.

We say the people have only themselves to blame for this condition of affairs, because, as in other matters, when they elected the members of the city council they exacted no pledge from them to regulate such matters and took no interest in obtaining their views upon such questions. If aldermen had been elected pledged to reform these conditions they would know very well that if the reforms were not carried into effect other men would arise at the next election day to know the reason why. If our existing authorities can cover themselves with credit by reforming conditions it may be so much the more to their advantage at the next election and The Telegraph will take pleasure in noting the fact.

There is another matter of moment at the present time in regard to civic affairs in which the citizens are also to blame. The removal of the rolling mills from this city to Sydney (C. B.) is being threatened. These mills are a valuable acquisition to any place for they employ a considerable number of men and disburse a large amount of money annually in wages. If they are removed to St. John, we are not aware that the civic authorities have made or are making any effort to retain these mills in the city, nor are we aware whether the majority of citizens would favor the granting of such concessions to the mills as might counterbalance the inducements offered them to remove.

The question however, is one that the citizens should have decided upon at the time of the civic election and have the policy of the council distinctly understood as to whether such industries were to be encouraged and exactly to what extent. If our mayor and councilors had specified such matters in the platforms upon which they were elected it would have been more to their credit, but as the citizens did not take enough interest to pledge their city authorities to any policy in the matter, the citizens will be to blame if the rolling mills are removed. Of course they may wreak their vengeance upon the city authorities at the next election if they see fit, and establish a policy then for the guidance of a future city council, but that is locking the barn door after the cattle are lost. We note that the defeated candidate for the mayoralty at the last election did express himself in favor of encouraging industries to a limited extent, but the candidate elected said nothing.

**MARCONI'S LACK OF PROGRESS.**

One of the most interesting criticisms of the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy is that given in Page's Magazine for August by Sir Wm. H. Preece, who was until recently engineer-in-chief and electrician to the British post office. It will be remembered that this gentleman took hold of the idea of wireless telegraphy in its infancy and saw the actual transmission of messages by it in 1892 from Penarth to Flat Holm, three and one-third miles across the Bristol Channel. Two years later he witnessed the transmission of speech a mile and a quarter by wireless telephone across Loch Ness. In 1895 communication was wirelessly maintained under his direction with the island of Mull, during the breakdown of a cable, and since then the system has been permanently established at several places and has proved itself to be for short distances a practical system of telegraphy. It was in 1896 that Sir Wm. H. Preece met Mr. Marconi and was shown by him another and better mode of doing the things he had attempted by the wireless system, Mr. Marconi having applied "Hertzian" electric waves and Branly's coherer, with which Sir Oliver Lodge had made the public acquainted. The resources of the British post office were placed at Mr. Marconi's disposal for experiment and trial, and under these auspicious practical results were obtained on Salisbury Plain. Unfortunately, however, at that stage, Mr. Marconi was captured by a financial syndicate and his relations with the post office were severed. Sir William records with regret the fact that nearly six years have since then elapsed and yet the system has not reached the practical stage. It is, he says, still experimental. Mr. Marconi's ambition is evidently to conquer long distances, from Europe to America and from America to South Africa have attractions for him greater than a good, sound practical system between Guernsey and Sark.

But, says Sir Wm. Preece, wireless telegraphy is not wanted across great oceans. It is wanted across narrow, rocky channels, and between tide-swamp island homes. He adds: "It is a remarkable thing to say that at the present time there is not a single practical commercial system established on this system in the world. It was tried in Honolulu for commercial purposes, but was abandoned owing to its defects." In regard to the possible competition of wireless telegraphy with the cables, Sir William says that the value of the submarine cable system has not been shaken in iota. Each of the four greater speed than anything in his opinion possibly obtainable on an electric circuit. By wireless he does not anticipate in practice a normal rate of more than ten words a minute, and fifty per cent. of maximum carrying capacity must be allowed for repetitions, corrections and fatigue.

The severe criticism of a man so eminent and so thoroughly conversant with these matters as Sir William is calculated to rather cast a damper upon in his opinion in regard to the development of the Marconi system, but that the principle ultimately will be developed is not in the least gainsaid by this able authority.

**EVOLUTION IN ITALY.**

To the observing student of affairs possibly no news in the week now closing has been of greater interest than the despatches relating the success of the first efforts of the government of Italy against the Sicilian Mafia. The overthrow of this most notorious band of private and political pirates, coming so soon after the trial and sentence of one of the most famous Italian brigands, Musolino, is evidence of the fact that the existing government of Italy has accepted a work of practical reform in connection with the marvellous emigration of the poorer classes of Italians to the United States, of whom no fewer than 175,375 arrived in America during the past fiscal year, implies considerable in the way of practical evolution in the famous old peninsula of the Mediterranean.

When one considers the past history of Italy one may not be averse to conceding her the possibilities also of future greatness. For although at present the lower classes of her emigrants are doing much of the lowest class of work in the American cities, it cannot be forgotten that the nation which they represent is to be credited with many of the most famous doings in the records of the world's civilization. Twice indeed did Italy accomplish the unity of the western peoples—

the first time by the political domination of Rome; the second time by the spiritual domination of the Pope. It is thought by some that it is now her mission to secure the federation of Europe, and if she can work out this great destiny she will become for the third time the centre of western civilization. Certainly the present progress of the famous country is worthy of closest watching.

**POLITICS IN GREAT BRITAIN.**

The recent bye elections in England seem to show a spirit of unrest and impatience with the existing policy of the administration which it is possible may result disastrously for the Balfour chieftainship. A Conservative defeat in Bury, a Lancashire constituency, was followed by the crushing defeat of the Conservative candidate in the party stronghold of North Leeds. The significance of these events is that they reflect a culmination of popular political revulsion after three years of anxiety and stress for the nation. In these years the attention of the government has been devoted so exclusively to foreign affairs that home-interests have in a large measure been neglected and the indications are that although lack of popular confidence in Mr. Balfour may not be based upon very logical grounds, the majority of the bye elections, prior to the legal expiry of his term, may go against him.

The fact has been commented upon in recent history that the tacit presumption of party politics in Great Britain selects a Liberal government for domestic legislation as naturally as it prefers a Conservative government for foreign policy. The education bill before parliament is also a very vexatious matter and is likely to prove a grave issue in all party contests, many contending that a Conservative government cannot be able to fairly treat such a thing from the popular point of view. Although it is the Liberals' opportunity, however, it must be admitted that they are not in shape at present to efficiently grasp it, the factions of Lord Rosebery, Sir Wm. Harcourt and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman being quite out of sympathy with one another. A good many English critics seem to think that Lord Rosebery will be the man to adjust the party differences and again take the helm of affairs, but others think that Mr. Chamberlain may prove able to supply such assistance to Mr. Balfour as to bring the present administration more thoroughly in touch with the public and secure a renewal of confidence. The fact remains, however, that now the strain of the war is over and as we hope, the king is on the highway to a long measure of good health, the people of the kingdom are resolved to devote more attention to home affairs and greatly inclined to demand a change of programme from that for which they have patiently supported the Salisbury cabinet.

**THE GOLDEN RULE.**

With the many stories of wars, murders and sensational social episodes which nowadays from the regular programme of news, it is gratifying occasionally to turn to the serious side of life and look at what is being done to elevate mankind and to advance him above the proclivity for interest in things of largely animal nature. Every once in a while we find that, independent altogether of any church stimulus, there is an organized endeavor to do something for the benefit of mankind spiritually and in a brotherly fashion, the workers representing sincerity of heart and skill in devising means to accomplish the result aimed at. Among the churches we have the Christian Endeavor and St. Andrew's Brotherhood societies, etc. And independently we have had the temperance lodges and the fraternal benefit organizations, all of which ought to be pertains more than they really do, among their chief aims. But apart from these lines altogether are coming up other organizations, among which a short time ago we recorded "The Hoisters," a society of business men designed to help with advice, and financially if necessary, worthy strugglers in distress in the world of commerce and see that they have a fair chance in life. There is in some places a legal aid society, which extends advice and assistance to those unable to employ counsel when they need it. And now comes into prominence on account of its work The League for Social Service, which was founded to collect and disseminate information regarding the application of the Golden Rule to business and political exigencies. It is said to have obtained a membership in all civilized countries and has headquarters at 287 Fourth avenue, New York. The membership are merely bound together by sympathy of purpose and unity of aim, and the success of the movement has attracted the attention of eminent men in many places. In regard to it the Montreal Witness remarks:—

**THE LATEST NEWS SERIAL.**

The interesting story of May Yoke and Capt. Putnam Bruders Strong is the serial romance now weaving itself through the press despatches. It will be noticed by today's chapter of events that Miss Yoke perhaps she may pardon the captain if he returns to her, but the captain doesn't seem to be quite sure whether he is strong enough to resist the temptation. He is rather afraid, apparently, that May is chasing him and so taking the precaution of keeping a few laps ahead. As a synopsis of previous chapters" it may be recounted that May (by stage courtesy Miss) Yoke, an actress of some fame in the sensational world, accuses Captain Strong, who is her serious husband and the son of a rather eminent New York family, with having stolen all her jewels, amounting in value to numerous thousands of dollars. The critics seemed to disagree at first as to whether this charge was made for advertising purposes by the actress or purely upon its merits. The problem at present before the reader is evidently to guess what may be the denouement. Love and money, travel, threats of suicide, etc., are all interesting features of the romance.

**NOTE AND COMMENT.**

Some notable harmonies are now about due in the West Indies.

The bookings of American steel rail manufacturers for 1903 exceed, it is stated, by a million tons the orders of the current year.

The matter of a 15-knot or 20-knot or 25-knot steamship service for Canada is

## Men's Suits. Young Men's Suits.

Do you suppose we would be doing the largest Clothing business in the Maritime Provinces if we didn't give the greatest sort of satisfaction?—good-wearing, good-fitting, good-looking Clothes for less money than other people ask. Conservative styles for the solid citizen; dashing styles for young men.

See the Suits at \$ 5.00

See the Suits at \$ 8.00

See the Suits at \$12.00

See the Suits at \$15.00

## Stylish Clothing For Boys.

Buy the best you can afford when out-fitting the boy. It pays in the better service that good clothes give; it pays in satisfaction to both parents and the boy. We don't let our fine stocks run short in sizes. Any boy can be fitted in any of the styles of suits that have kept this store pleasantly talked about all during the season.

Boys' Sailor Suits, - \$0 75 to \$10 00 | Boys' Russian Blouse Suits, \$5 and \$ 5 50  
Boys' Two-Piece Suits, 1 50 to 6 00 | Boys' Three-Piece Suits, \$3 to 10 00

Washable Suits—There isn't a good sort missing—75c. to \$4.00.

## GREATER OAK HALL, King Street, Cor. Germain. SCOVIL BROS. & CO.

**NOT A NEWS FEATURE.**

An Illinois newspaper has started to print the Bible as a serial, which seems to be rather an exchange of methods with that Montreal preacher who is reading a serial story from the pulpit instead of delivering sermons. This is not the first time the Bible has been printed, however, or at least a considerable section of it, even in Illinois, for it will be remembered that a Chicago daily accomplished the feat of setting up and printing in one edition the complete New Testament the day that the revised version was first given to the public, having received the new wording in detail by special wire—and that was before the era of type-setting machines or linotypes. That, however, was a piece of news and a remarkable stroke of enterprise, although it was by no means the first time that large instalments of the scriptures had been sent by wire. Long before Mr. Kruger resorted to Biblical texts as a means of code telegraphy for conveying his ideas it was a trick of newspaper correspondents to put an operator on a continuous Bible message as a wire-holder until he could get his news in readiness, thus preventing other correspondents from getting ahead of him. It is difficult, however, in the present case to see wherein the newspaper in question will win, any more than those which have resorted to the printing of scriptural texts in conspicuous positions every issue.

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The interesting story of May Yoke and Capt. Putnam Bruders Strong is the serial romance now weaving itself through the press despatches. It will be noticed by today's chapter of events that Miss Yoke perhaps she may pardon the captain if he returns to her, but the captain doesn't seem to be quite sure whether he is strong enough to resist the temptation. He is rather afraid, apparently, that May is chasing him and so taking the precaution of keeping a few laps ahead. As a synopsis of previous chapters" it may be recounted that May (by stage courtesy Miss) Yoke, an actress of some fame in the sensational world, accuses Captain Strong, who is her serious husband and the son of a rather eminent New York family, with having stolen all her jewels, amounting in value to numerous thousands of dollars. The critics seemed to disagree at first as to whether this charge was made for advertising purposes by the actress or purely upon its merits. The problem at present before the reader is evidently to guess what may be the denouement. Love and money, travel, threats of suicide, etc., are all interesting features of the romance.

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rather a knotty problem, but not one that should be rashly determined.

The census returns make the interesting showing that there are more people in Canada between the 5 and 20 year age periods than any other fifteen year period.

The condition of affairs in the coal strike centre seems to be becoming more serious. Shooting irons are now the iron strike with and the fire is getting hotter.

Whatever may have been the possibility in the Oulton case, there doesn't seem to be much presumption of suicide in the case discovered in Rockwood Park yesterday.

A new source of wealth to South Africa has been discovered in its ability to grow cotton even cheaper than in the United States. A large Philadelphia company has, it is said, acquired a tract of land in the Transvaal for this purpose.

St. Catherine's (Ont.) is doubtless patting itself on the back that it goes in for Sunday observance. If its little cyclone had struck on a week day, wires our correspondent, it must have cost many lives. Providence is certainly kind to St. Catherine's.

Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India, is to make a state entry into Delhi on Dec. 29 mounted on an elephant, and an American contemporary suggests it as a pointer for President Roosevelt at his next inauguration. Mr. Roosevelt, however, is more apt to have an elephant on his hands.

It has been stated by a contemporary that it has long been the policy of the United States to coerce Canada into annexation. The facts however seem not to accord with this dictum, for the trouble with the United States long has been that no settled policy has been possible for longer than three or four years at a time, the chance of securing the greatest popular vote always being the governing force.

An illustration of how to cultivate profitable export business is being furnished by Lynn (Mass.) in the shoe line. From the United States consuls all over the world specific information as to requirements have been received and particular attention is being paid to the manufacture of such articles as meet best with popular favor in each place, besides conforming to the styles of packing and shipping desired by the consignees.

A curious feature of trade is illustrated in the project of building a barbed wire fence between Montana and Canada to prevent cattle from straying across the border, in that Canada can furnish the wire half a cent a pound cheaper than the United States, the American steel trust being able to charge that much more on account of having a monopoly of the home market, while in Canada the wire has to meet foreign competition.

The terrors of discipline, or lack of discipline, upon a very protracted service, are again instanced in the Baldwin-Zeig-

ler Arctic expedition. The tales of missing men and mysterious deaths upon such expeditions are always suggestive of horrors.

An eminent official of the Indian Department at Washington makes the assertion that the redemption of the Indian is only possible by intermarriage with whites.

He says that half-breeds become good farmers and capable citizens, but that full-bloods are absolutely without progress in civilization.

Some workmen in Montana the other day were shocked to death by meat. It wasn't on account of any shocking condition of abattoirs, however. The meat in a refrigerator car had become so changed with electricity during an electric storm that when the men went to handle it they were stricken.

The Halifax Chronicle, the editor of which recently made a trip along the south shore of Nova Scotia, is giving a series of editorials upon the subject of railway communication to accommodate that section and intimates that it is "up to" the Nova Scotia government to do something practical without further delay in the matter.

The United States Immigration Restriction League, of which Mr. Prescott F. Hall, Fiske Building, Boston, is secretary, has issued a circular showing that in the immigration to the republic in the last fiscal year 44.3 per cent. of those from eastern Europe (including Spain and Portugal) were illiterate, while among those from western and northern Europe the proportion was only 4.4 per cent.

**Sunday Trouble at Methodist Camp Grounds**  
Belfast, Me., Aug. 3.—The controversy over the right of river craft to make Sunday landings at the Northport Methodist camp grounds pier was brought to an acute stage today, when Captain Bennett, of the steamer Golden Rod, with an excursion party from Bangor, forced a landing. The camp ground trustees have maintained that the camp ground is private property, and as the main ingress is by way of the pier, Sunday excursionists have been unable to reach the grounds. Today the pier gates were broken down. The excursionists appeared to be royally welcomed by those who are occupying the houses on the grounds.

**King Invites Boer General to Coronation.**  
London, Aug. 3.—General Lucas Meyer, who recently was in command of the Orange Free State forces, and Mrs. Meyer, invited by Colonial Secretary Chamberlain and Mrs. Chamberlain yesterday, King Edward invited General and Mrs. Meyer to witness the coronation at Westminster Abbey, and as General Meyer goes to Dresden on medical advice to take the waters, they were unable to accept.

Former President Steyn who, with his family, arrived at Southampton yesterday and sailed the same day for Holland, has arrived at Scheveningen. Kruger has sent him a message in which he prays for his early recovery.

Joseph Jefferson, the veteran actor, recently became possessed of a fine house at No. 103 Riverside drive, New York, through foreclosure proceedings on a mortgage for \$40,000 which he had loaned upon it.