

Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 21, 1903.

James C. Henderson is now canvassing in Charlotte Co. Wm. Somerville, Queens Co. These gentlemen are authorized to receive payment for subscriptions for either Daily or Weekly Telegraph.

TRUE BILLS.

The grand jury which heard evidence against Albert F. Woodbridge, his son, Norman Woodbridge, and George Ernest Powers, of the defunct Fredericton Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, returned true bills against all of the accused Friday evening.

Woodbridge senior was indicted on two counts, Powers on four, and Norman Woodbridge on one. In all cases the charges are that the persons indicted were guilty of improper conduct with female inmates of the school, but Woodbridge the elder, and Powers, are accused in their capacity as guardians, for whom the law specifies a greater punishment than in the case of one exercising no control over the victim of the criminal offence. If convicted, the greater offenders may be sentenced for four years, while the conviction of Norman Woodbridge would result in a shorter term.

In his address to the jury Judge McLeod said they should not hesitate to return true bills if the witnesses gave evidence such as was heard by the Royal Commission. That such evidence was given is now known.

The offences charged are peculiarly atrocious in view of the helplessness of the victims, a helplessness of which the law takes cognizance by fixing severe penalties, while exacting an unusual amount of proof.

The indictments dispose summarily of every argument which has been advanced against the investigation brought about by this newspaper, and are an effective rebuke to all who, openly or covertly, sought to belittle the charges and stand between the accused and the law.

To those who were over ready to speak when they should have been silent, and those who were silent when good citizenship bade them speak, the grand jury has spoken with clearness beyond possibility of misunderstanding.

The grand jurors have recommended that the deaf and dumb of this province be not sent to Halifax in future as was proposed by some when the Fredericton institution ended its wretched existence, but that another school be established, and maintained under government control. This is a matter for consideration. However it may be decided it is cause for congratulation among all men that the school of immorality which disgraced the province is a thing of the past, and that the manner of its malodorous passing will result in the taking of such precautions as will render impossible a repetition of the revolting conditions leading to the true bills returned last evening.

It is believed that all the men indicted are beyond the limits of the province. At least the atmosphere of the community is the cleaner by their absence.

A NEW PHASE.

As the Chief Justice decided to send Goodspeed to the reformatory, it seems clear that he must go there. Mayor White, without criticizing the action of the Chief Justice, expresses the opinion that it would be a mistake to permit the boy who was indicted as an accomplice of Higgins, and who was convicted of burglary, to associate with the juvenile offenders now in the reformatory, who have not been guilty of offences which the law regards as grave. His worship is not yet sure that the governors of the institution are bound to receive an undesirable prisoner, but as the sentence imposed by the Chief Justice specifies the reformatory as the place of incarceration, there appears to be no way of avoiding the imprisonment of Goodspeed there. In fact, while the Mayor may be right, he and the other governors of the school have no option in the matter.

The judge showed considerable reluctance in naming the local institution rather than the penitentiary, and his remarks concerning the Industrial Home have raised a doubt in the mind of the community as to the efficacy of the sentence. When Goodspeed goes to the reformatory he should not have any opportunity of finding for himself the length of his stay there. If the sentence holds good, as it must, there is but one thing to do—make it impossible for the boy to escape. If a prisoner can leave the place at will, he has no terrors for those of the tanyard stamp. It probably will have few terrors for them in any case.

The sentence is now a matter of record and public opinion will not affect it. But public opinion may transform the reformatory into a place where no criminal is permitted to write his own ticket—leave at will.

It is intimated in some quarters that the law prevents those in charge of the reformatory from making sure the detention of any inmate who desires to escape. If that be true, the institution is well-nigh useless, and steps must be taken soon to remedy these surprising conditions, and to the effect of Good-

speed's presence upon the other inmates or the effect of detention there upon his own character. His Honor the Chief Justice has decided that the reformatory is the place for the boy, a fact which makes discussion futile.

ONCE MORE INTO THE BREACH.

Messrs. J. D. Hazen and Parker Glaser were re-nominated by the opposition in Sunbury county on Saturday. If the proceedings were not characterized by that wild enthusiasm which some expected would be aroused by the re-nomination of the standard bearers to the great undertaking of turning out the government, the moderation is not difficult to explain. It was known, of course, that the present members would run again, and those at the meeting doubtless realized with some misgiving the struggle necessary to elect their leader at the last election. On that occasion the chief of the "outs" had a majority of seven or eight.

That was enough, it is true, but there is not now the same incentive to begin another such hard battle. For one thing the electors realize that, while it is important, from Mr. Hazen's standpoint, to win a victory in Sunbury is of slight importance to them when the government is certain of an overwhelming majority in the house. A forlorn hope is all very well until it has been proved useless.

Mr. Hazen had to fight hard for his political life before, the outlook is that he will have a still harder fight this time. There is some likelihood that men of prominence who supported the Hazen-Glaser ticket last time, will be found in the government ranks hereafter. Even if the election of the opposition leader, which is worse than doubtful, be conceded, the prospect before him is far from pleasing. Government success in so many other counties is assured, that his own election cannot do more than keep him at the head of a hopeless and useless minority.

Likely enough the convention of Saturday marks the beginning of another "whirlwind" campaign by Mr. Hazen and his lieutenants. They have a discouraging task before them. Early last fall, believing, apparently, that an election was imminent, they toured the province, seeking by perfunctory denunciation of the government, to drum up a following. Mr. Anderson was nominated at St. Martins. A convention held in Fairville to complete the opposition ticket for this county proved a signal failure, and the thirty men who were present have not yet, as far as is known, succeeded in finding anyone reckless enough to tempt fate in Mr. Anderson's company. A convention in the city named candidates after a stormy session which argued ill for success. Never did nominations in this constituency arouse so little interest. Never did talk of politics die out sooner than after the affair at the York theatre.

In most of the other counties which Mr. Hazen and his fellow-orators visited candidates could not be found. The campaign, marked by ominously small meetings, was dropped, and it was generally conceded that it had ended in ridicule and failure.

Now the work must all be done over again. It remains to be seen whether, now that the elections must come before a great while, the opposition leader will be able to arouse that enthusiasm throughout the province which the opposition newspapers pretended he had awakened some months ago.

The indications are that this is a poor year for revolutions.

LONDON AND THE TRANSCONTINENTAL.

Within a year the progress and prosperity of Canada have commanded a kind of comment from the London newspapers which previously was infrequent, and which, some years ago, was unknown. A cable dispatch of yesterday tells us that the Morning Post, of London, devotes half a page to our affairs, under the caption "Prosperous Canada," dwelling especially upon the proposed new transcontinental railroad, more lines through the west are needed to carry the wheat to the Atlantic, the Post points out to the Empire, promising as they do, the assurance that Canada will be able to send to Britain all the wheat she requires. England is beginning to understand our possibilities.

In a comparatively few years Canada, it is true, will grow wheat enough to feed the Motherland, and there must be transportation facilities to handle the tremendous crops. We do not have to look far into the future to see a day when there are four lines to the Pacific will be necessary. Just now the question is which of the lines spoken of shall be built first, and how.

The Saturday Review, according to the cable, assumes that the Grand Trunk Pacific road will be built without government aid in either land or money, and hail the extension as evidence of our striking industrial progress and the confidence shown by capitalists in Canada's future. The Review probably has no information from the Grand Trunk management which warrants its assumption that no government aid will be sought. It

is true, however, that a land grant is improbable, and it is known that from these provinces at least there will be opposition to any transcontinental line whose termini winter and summer, are not at Canadian ports.

CANADA NOT A MENDICANT.

Lord Strathcona found it necessary recently to complain that a few alleged Canadians in London were seeking subscriptions for Canadian charities and religious institutions. The Toronto Telegram condemns the plan of seeking in London money for institutions which this country should support or get along without. It is doubtful if any properly accredited representatives of Canadian institutions are following such a plan. The following from a British weekly is quoted as evidence that in England those who have money to spare have, at home, no end of worthy objects upon which to confer it:

A crowd of 500 applicants, including 300 Reservists, turned up in the Walworth road on Thursday, in answer to the advertisement of a firm of outfitters for a shop porter at 18s. per week, stating that preference would be given to an out-of-work Reservist.

"A country that can produce 500 applicants for work at 84.50 per week must have a sufficiency of claims upon its spare money from points nearer home than Canada," says the Telegram; and it is true. This country has passed the stage when it would seek aid for its charitable or religious institutions from those beyond its own borders. The cases referred to by Lord Strathcona are not likely to attract attention again. We regard those who come here from other climes in need of seeking aid of this kind, with coldness and unkindness. If the object and the agents are worthy, we say, it is strange that it should be necessary to come so far to find aid. They of whom the High Commissioner spoke, had no right to represent this as a begging nation. We assume that the instances in which it has been done have been rare and that the beggars were not entirely disinterested.

NO LAND GRANT, HON. MR. SIFTON SAYS.

In the course of an address delivered before the Young Men's Liberal Club of Winnipeg last week Hon. Mr. Sifton made several interesting statements regarding the proposed Grand Trunk Pacific railroad and concerning the tariff. In its report of the meeting the Free Press says:

In reference to the coming of the Grand Trunk, Mr. Sifton said the government was prepared to offer a moderate amount of assistance, if as was expected, the new line would help to prevent the congestion of traffic and open up new territory for development. The opposition had stated that there would be a large land grant. This was not true. Absolutely no land grant would be given. Mr. Sifton said he had been kept busy adjusting the land grants given by former governments, and had no desire to add to his own troubles by giving more. The formal proposals had not as yet been made by the Grand Trunk for aid, but Mr. Sifton stated that he was practically the position the government proposed taking on the matter.

Regarding the tariff, Mr. Sifton does not appear to entertain the views ascribed to him by Mr. Borden at the Amherst meeting a few days ago. Mr. Sifton is in favor of a low tariff as against a high tariff, and he does not believe that the consumer should be bled to support industries which cannot get along without extreme protection. As Hon. Mr. Fielding said at Halifax, there may be cases in which slight alterations in the tariff have become necessary. Hon. Mr. Sifton devoted some attention to those who have criticized, not so much his tariff views, as those which they made for him.

Regarding the tariff generally, Mr. Sifton said he was no doctrinaire. The Ottawa Citizen was very angry with him because he was a rank free trader. In Winnipeg, the Telegram said he was a hide-and-protect-on-in-disguise. He believed the tariff should be adjusted from time to time to meet the changing needs of the country, just as a business man would adjust his business methods to meet new conditions. As a general principle he was in favor of low tariffs as against a high tariff. If he saw a legitimate Canadian industry suffering through foreign competition, when a slight change of 4 or 5 per cent would save it from being wiped out, he was not prepared to say he would not consider a case of that kind, and consider it favorably.

The Tory orators and newspapers have been saying that the ministers represented all shades of tariff opinion. Their recent speeches show that they share one opinion, and it is one with which Canada is very well satisfied.

THE RIGHTS OF PASSENGERS.

The salmon passenger who reached New York on Saturday by the American line steamer St. Louis, threatened to sue the steamship company because the vessel was seven days overdue, because the captain refused to put into Halifax or transfer them to another ship, and because the steamer which usually crosses in five and a half days, was allowed to go to sea when it was known by the agents that the boiler was leaking and that the trip at this season might well prove hazardous. The case is interesting and unusual. The company's agent at Southampton seems to have been gravely to blame.

The St. Louis was nine days out on her last trip eastward, and although the cause of the slow passage was known to agents and officers, she was started from Southampton to New York on the day following her arrival. The passengers supposed she was in good condition. Had they been aware of the facts few of them would have sailed in her. Ordinarily this big liner bows along at nearly twenty knots an hour in almost any weather, yet on this voyage

she averaged but a little more than nine knots. The passengers discovered that her boilers and engines were out of condition, and, on the seventh day out, they held an indignation meeting. Resolutions were passed. Here is an extract:

We cannot too severely condemn the recklessness of a management that would send such a crippled vessel, loaded with human freight, to contend with the storms and perils of an Atlantic winter. We believe that our lives have been put in jeopardy and certainly our loved ones at home are being made to suffer great mental anguish, not to mention the severe financial loss many of us have incurred and are now suffering.

"Head the ship for Halifax or hail some west-bound steamer and put us aboard," was their ultimatum to Captain Passow. He said the transfer of passengers at sea was too dangerous and that in the condition the St. Louis was it would be hazardous to attempt to take her to Halifax. He might go into Boston. He would think of it.

As he intended to do from the first, no doubt, he held his course for New York, and steamed into that port on the fourteenth day of the voyage, safe, but heartily ashamed of himself and the steamer, and carrying on board material for a good sized revolution.

As a rule, a captain pays little attention to the demands of his passengers when his ship is wholly or partially disabled, and it must be said that experience has shown that the skipper is usually right. Captain Passow was working for his employers but there is no evidence that he wronged the passengers, especially as he did not encounter a steamer to which he might have transferred them.

But against the steamship line the passengers have good grounds for damage suits. While the St. Louis appears to have been in no great danger at any time, she might have been lost as a result of the agent's action in sending her to sea crippled. Her power is her safety in an emergency. A storm of unusual violence, a threatening iceberg, a chance of collision—any of these perils may prove fatal unless the great ship has her speed and her power to stop, or to serve from her course swiftly.

Knowing the steamer was unfit for service, it is doubtful if the company can show cause why it should not pay reasonable damages to the passengers for the discomfort, delay, fear and financial loss they suffered.

President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton University, says Andrew Jackson was the greatest of all American presidents who rose from the common people. There are pointed inquiries as to where Abraham Lincoln comes in. It was lucky for President Wilson that he said "from the common people," as otherwise the present occupant of the White House might have felt affronted.

LUNG WEAKNESS

IS DUE TO POOR AND WATERY BLOOD.

That is Why Some People Cannot Get Rid of a Cough, and Why It Develops Into Consumption.

The lungs are just like any other portion of the body—they need a constant supply of pure, rich blood to keep them sound and strong. If the lungs are not strong they are unable to resist disease, and that is the reason why an apparently simple cold clings until the patient grows weaker and weaker, and finally succumbs to the deadly grasp of consumption. The lungs never fail to strengthen the lungs, because they make the new, rich red blood which alone can do this work. The most emphatic proof of this is the fact that a man who has had the lungs and circulation purified by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills never fails to strengthen the lungs, because they make the new, rich red blood which alone can do this work. The most emphatic proof of this is the fact that a man who has had the lungs and circulation purified by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills never fails to strengthen the lungs, because they make the new, rich red blood which alone can do this work.

Such cases as these tell better than mere words the power of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They cure all constitutional weaknesses because they go right to the root of the trouble and build up the blood. That is why they never fail to cure rheumatism, lumbago, kidney and liver troubles, headaches, backaches, indigestion, biliousness and all other blood diseases. Sold by all dealers or sent post paid at 20 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Substitutes are sometimes offered, but you can always protect yourself by seeing that the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" is printed on the wrapper around every box.

Frost Bites, Chapped Lips, Corns, Bunions, Sore Feet, and Itchy Feet.

Prophylactic use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Bathe the feet well in warm water, and use Dr. Williams' Liment. There is nothing like it for sore lungs, sore throat and inflammation of the stomach.

TO CURE A COUGH IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative from Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. R. W. Brown's signature is on each box, 25c.

St. John, N. B., January 21, 1902.

Down Go Prices on Clothing.

Stop! Think! Where else have you a choice from so big and well chosen a stock? Where else is the tailoring so fine? Style so right? Fit so good? Price so low? Do you suppose we could sell more clothing than any other house in town without good cause? That is all there is to it. And remember this: No matter how little you pay, we stand back of what you buy.

Boys' Two Piece Suits, 8 to 12 Years.	Boys' Vestee Suits, 8 to 9 Years.	Boys' Ulsters, 8 to 15 Years.
\$1.39 for \$2.25, 2.50, 2.75 kind. 2.39 for 3.25, 3.50, 4.00 kind. 3.39 for 4.50, 5.00, 6.00 kind.	Your choice of our whole stock of Boys' Vestee Suits for \$3.00. Former prices \$4.50 to 8.00.	We have only a small quantity left in stock. Made of all wool Frieze in Browns and Grays. Former prices, \$4.00, 4.50, 5.00. Your choice \$3.00.
Boys' Three Piece Suits, 10 to 16 Years	Boys' Russian Blouse Suits, 8 to 7 Years.	Boys' Fancy Overcoats.
\$2.95 for \$3.50, 3.75, 4.00 kind. 3.95 for 4.50, 5.00, 5.50 kind. 4.95 for 6.00, 6.50, 7.00, 8.00 kind.	Your choice of our full line of Russian Blouse Suits for Boys for \$3.50. Former prices \$5.00 to \$6.00.	\$3.95 for \$4.50, 5.00 kind. 4.95 for \$5.50, 6.00, 6.50 kind. 5.95 for \$7.00, 7.25, 8.00, 9.00 kind.
Men's Overcoats were - \$5.00. Now \$3.90 Men's Overcoats were - 10.00. Now 6.50 Men's Overcoats were - 12.00. Now 8.00 Men's Overcoats were - 18.00. Now 10.00 Men's Ulsters were - 8.00. Now 4.90 Men's Ulsters were - 10.00. Now 6.00	Men's Reefers were - 5.00 and 6.00. Now 3.00 Boys' Vestee Suits were - 4.50 to 8.00. Now 3.00 Boys' 2-Piece Suits were - 2.25 to 2.75. Now 1.89 Boys' 3-Piece Suits were - 4.50 to 5.50. Now 3.95 Boys' Ulsters were - 4.00 to 5.00. Now 3.00 Boys' Fancy Overcoats were 5.50 to 6.50. Now 4.95	

GREATER OAK HALL,

KING STREET, COR. GERMAIN.

SCOVIL BROS. & CO.

ALBERT COUNTY COUNCIL.

Valuation Greatly Reduced and the Council Takes Objection.

Interesting Scott Act Matters—Parish Balances All on the Debit Side—Ten Cases of Contagious Disease as Compared With Previous Year.

Hopewell, Jan. 15.—The January session of the Albert county municipal council convened at the shiretown this week. Warden Leaman presided, the secretary-treasurer, W. O. Wright, and all the councillors being present, as follows:

Hillside—Jordan Steves, H. J. Stevens, Harvey—H. H. Tingley, C. W. Anderson, Hopewell—W. J. Carrawath, Levi Downey, Elgin—S. C. Goggin, H. S. Goddard, Alma—Wm. Rommel, J. A. Cleveland. The following councillors were appointed: Finance—W. J. Carrawath, J. A. Cleveland, C. W. Anderson, H. J. Stevens, H. S. Goddard, S. C. Goggin, H. H. Tingley, C. W. Anderson, the secretary-treasurer.

The report of the auditor, Fred G. Moore, showed the total assessment ordered for the year 1902 to have been \$13,692.45, which was apportioned among the parishes as follows: Alma, \$283.42; Hopewell, \$2,940.40; Hillside, \$1,602.39; Elgin, \$1,518.56; Harvey, \$2,816.70; Coverdale, \$1,405.98.

These amounts were distributed among the different funds as follows:

Alma.	Hopewell.	Hillside.	Harvey.	Coverdale.	Elgin.
Contingencies \$ 60.16	60.16	60.16	60.16	60.16	60.16
School fund 735.45	735.45	735.45	735.45	735.45	735.45
Railway 1,690.15	1,690.15	1,690.15	1,690.15	1,690.15	1,690.15
Poor and parish 410.04	410.04	410.04	410.04	410.04	410.04
Total 2,940.40	2,940.40	2,940.40	2,940.40	2,940.40	2,940.40

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Poor and parish 410.04
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HEADLIGHT PARLOR MATCH

THE E. B. EDDY COMPANY'S

Popular 5 Cent Box

OF PARLOR MATCHES.

Everybody knows it as every grocer keeps them. If you smoke use "Comets" in a calm and "Flamers" in a storm.

SCHOFIELD BROS.,

P. O. Box 331 Selling Agents, St. John, N. B.

Coverdale	Elgin	From delinquent taxes—
\$21.00	\$107.48	Hopewell 23.07
		Harvey 474.95
		Alma 85.73
		Hillside 230.33
		Coverdale 235.38
		Elgin 162.32
		Total 1,602.44

Receipts on account road taxes—
Hopewell 31.54
Harvey 164.35
Alma 5.08
Hillside 67.29
Coverdale 26.19
Elgin 236.40

Receipts from other sources—
Jury fees 282.49
License fees 9.00
Fines in bastardy cases 260.00
Fines from other sources 49.15
Alma wharf rent 21.99
Total 672.55

General statement of expenditure—
School grants \$1,645.35
School grants 1,628.75
Total \$3,274.10

Contingencies and salaries 2,034.27
On account of the poor 1,688.64
On account of roads 168.73
On account of Scott Act 171.73
On account of lunatic asylum 163.03

Constables' costs 15.00
Criminal costs 296.19
Refunds 9.27
Jury's fees 252.40
Board of health 564.59
Total 5,398.06

Interest paid at bank 5.39
The John Wilson claim vs. Hillside 204.21
Alma 10.00
Albert Railway debentures 2,000.00
Albert Railway coupons 1,320.00
Total \$12,127.57

Balance from 1901 1,067.58
Total \$13,195.15

The parish balances all showed on the debit side, as follows: Alma, \$70.28; Hopewell, \$1,511.31; Hillside, \$701.85; Harvey, \$618.67; Elgin, \$577.21; Coverdale, \$1,105.55.

W. A. Trueman, ex-Scott Act inspector, presented a report re Andrew Kenne, and on motion it was ordered that Mr. Trueman withdraw the appeal in this case.

W. S. Sturatt, chairman of the local board of health, read his report, which was adopted. It gave particulars concerning the small-

box case at the shiretown last winter and the precaution taken to prevent spread of the disease. Mention was also made of the steps taken to enforce the recent amendments to the health act concerning compulsory vaccination of the school children. The results in this, the chairman regretted, were not as satisfactory as could be wished for. The number of infectious and contagious diseases reported during the year was six, as compared with 49 in 1901. The whole costs and expenditure of the board were \$901.51.

On Thursday evening and Friday some lively discussion took place on Scott Act work and Rev. Mr. James and Rev. Mr. Gausson had a hearing. They were wishing to impress upon the council the advisability of retaining the office of Scott Act inspector.

Rev. Mr. James, in attributing a want of support by the magistrates, called some facts from Police Magistrate Stuart, who made a clear and forcible exposition of matters.

The council voted the \$250 to the assessors of the county for their extra work in connection with the valuation.

The bills of the valuers were cut from \$3 per day and \$1.57 a day expenses to \$1.50 and \$1.57 expenses.

The following resolution was adopted by the council:

Resolved, that while we are compelled by law to accept the statement of the valuation as filed by the valuers, we express our disapproval of the same, and consider that the disapproval of the valuation of the different parishes detrimental to the interests of the county.