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Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN N. B., MAY 30, 1906

CAUSE OF THE TYPHOID

Energetic and persistent work by the Board of Health has resulted in the discovery of the source of the local outbreak of typhoid. Typhoid germs have been found by analysis of milk coming from a farm where there was recently a case of the disease.

The result of the analysis inferentially absolves the water supply, which until now has been under some suspicion. This in itself is good news for the city, for it is a cheerful announcement that the water has caused no illness and that only one of the many farms from which milk is secured for city use has been found at fault.

The investigation will have good results. It will impress upon farmers and milk dealers the necessity for care in protecting the supply from infection. The Board of Health may find it necessary to issue instructions suggesting safeguards against infection for the information of city and country people engaged in the milk business.

NOT QUALIFIED

In casting about for a new president for Toronto University the newspapers have named several eminent scholars and educators as eligible, and some surprise is expressed over the appearance in the list of the name of President Schurman.

Professor Schurman is a man of almost all of whose record Canadians are justly proud. There is one part of the record they regret. The professor was born Canadian. He is now a citizen of the United States, having foregone his allegiance to the British crown.

WHERE IS PEARY?

While Walter Wellman is preparing to find out the North Pole by flying across the Arctic ice in an airship members of the American Geographical Society are awaiting tidings from Commander Peary who should now be on the spot. It has become a common saying that should Wellman really fly to the Pole he would be likely to find Peary there.

THE REVOLUTION

The Czar, or those who think for him, must make a momentous decision today or tomorrow. The crisis growing out of the clash between the ministry and the parliament is acute. A leader of the Constitutional Democrats, commenting upon the exciting events of the past few days, said: "The government, if it dares to fight, can disperse the parliament; but the victory of the bureaucracy would only be temporary. It would inevitably be followed shortly by a bloody revolution, which would not leave a stick of the present government standing. The Emperor must choose between a real constitutional government and the loss not only of his crown but probably his head."

the north end of Grant Land. He was then to begin the sledge journey of 400 miles to the pole, and this latter he regarded as a much less serious undertaking than navigating the 300 miles of ice between Cape Sabine and Grant Land.

While the Americans tilt at the North Pole the British have fresh designs upon the Antarctic. In the London Times of recent date Sir Clements Markham writes as earnestly of the necessity for another drive for the South Pole as if he were discussing free trade or the education question. He says in part: "It is urged upon the attention of the friends of British maritime enterprise that Captain Scott's expedition, while largely extending our knowledge, has also opened out new problems in geography and geology, of which the people of this country ought to seek a solution."

"It happens that for the next effort there is a clearly defined and definite object, not requiring any considerable delay, yet leaving us distinctly to an important addition to our knowledge. This is the discovery of the insular or continental character of Graham Land. When this is certainly known there will be a great advance towards the solution of the chief problems brought out by the discovery of Captain Scott's expedition. An enterprise with this definite object would entail one-eighth of the expense of the expedition of 1901-1904. It will have an object of great geographical importance, with a fair prospect of success."

"Lieutenant Michael Barne, a member of the late expedition, is striving to organize an attempt to achieve this great geographical object. There is no available person who has equal qualifications. He is a sailor, which is the chief thing, a navigator, a magnetic observer, he had charge of the deep-sea sounding gear in the late two antarctic winters, he has conducted two extended sledge journeys, and he knows how to win the confidence of the men who serve under him."

HALF A BILLION FOR—WHAT?

It is possible that some American may be able to explain the tremendous expenditures undertaken by the United States in preparing for war. But no American has yet done so. The figures are amazing. Representative Tawney, of Minnesota, cried "Halt!" the other day in the House by bluntly presenting the total for the consideration of his colleagues. At the conclusion of a speech intended to check needless spending for navy and army he asserted that "sixty-four per cent of the entire revenue of the United States, exclusive of postal receipts, will be paid this fiscal year on account of our military and naval establishments maintained in anticipation of war, and for objects the results of wars in which we have heretofore engaged."

This statement was challenged instantly by the group of congressmen who are committed to the policy of a big navy. They demanded proof, and Mr. Tawney gave it. He said the total amount now being expended on account of previous wars is \$179,657,638, and in anticipation of war \$189,792,981.44. This includes both naval and military establishments. The total, therefore, expended this fiscal year for previous wars and war for which the country is preparing is \$375,650,719. The total revenue for this fiscal year, excluding postal receipts, as estimated by Mr. Tawney, will not exceed \$599,093,000. He presented figures in detail to justify these totals.

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of excitement if not of exaggeration, there is in the events of the last few days much justification for it. The Czar may not immediately disperse the parliament at the point of the bayonet; yet if he does not it would seem that the constitutional liberty for which the parliament has declared must be the people, and not the Czar, who will be had by force, probably after a period of bloodshed such as Russia has not yet experienced.

The parliament's reception of M. Goremykin's reactionary address is a sharp and definite challenge to the government. It means that this parliament and the present ministry cannot exist together. It means, moreover, that if the Czar would have peace, he can have it only at the expense of autocratic power and by permitting the selection of a ministry which will represent the people, and not the bureaucracy. The dispatches intimate that a policy of delay and fencing is to be expected on the part of the bureaucrats. Hesitating to choose either war or surrender the government may seek to temporize, but the great forces now in collision are not to be checked by promises or threats or subterfuges. One or the other must conquer. If the parliament be dispersed another, more radical, will be elected, if the people await another election before pulling down the House of Romanoff.

Even before Russia's situation recalls the events in France during the great revolution. There is still the difference that the French army went over to the people early in the struggle. The supreme test of the Russian army may come soon. There have been preliminary tests, and these have found the military force ready to work the will of its paymaster. There are forces at work now, however, which may operate to alienate even the army from the bureaucracy. There is every reason now to expect that events will march at the double in Russia. The very language employed today in St. Petersburg, by public men and by the newspapers shows how different is the Russia of 1906 from the Russia of but a few years, or even a few months, ago.

The life and death struggle between the people and the bureaucracy may be delayed or prolonged, but it cannot be averted; and it must be decisive. There is no half-way house. There will be military rule and repression or there will be constitutional government. That the revolution will be marked by shocking excesses there is too much reason to fear. The Czar could avert the worst of the threatening trouble; but M. Goremykin's speech must be regarded as proof that Nicholas in this supreme hour has listened again to reactionary counsel.

CANADIANS SHOULD ACT

Discussing the diplomatic questions now outstanding between Canada and the United States, the Toronto Globe employs plain and vigorous language. It says: "There are some international matters still in dispute, but Secretary Root thinks it better to have them adjusted by diplomatic correspondence, and the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations takes the same view. In this opinion Canadians generally will concur, provided the end of the diplomatic correspondence is left to be handled by Canadian diplomats, not by the officials of the British government. Our public men and jurists understand these matters better than British public men and jurists can possibly do. Canadians have an instinctive dread of treaties between Great Britain and the United States."

In other words the Toronto Globe does not care to have Lord Alverstone, or another like him, injected into a controversy which directly concerns no one except Canada and the United States and the settlement of which will affect no interests outside those two countries.

THE PROVINCIAL SUBSIDIES

One of the planks in the platform upon which Premier Murray is now appealing to the people of Nova Scotia is a strong demand upon the Dominion Government for an increased subsidy. This movement is supported by most of the other provinces, notably Quebec and New Brunswick. Premier Gouin of Quebec is building largely upon the justice of the case of the provinces, and recently his stand in the matter was endorsed by the Montreal Board of Trade. The Montreal Witness objects to this action of the board, and argues that Premier Gouin's demand is not justified. The money, it says, must come out of the pockets of the people in the end, and if Quebec must spend more money the wise plan is for Quebec to raise it by direct taxation. By so doing the witness suggests, the people of Quebec will be led to watch expenditures more closely than if the money came in an indirect way, from Ottawa.

The Quebec Telegraph takes up the cudgels for the provinces and argues that they are not receiving today the revenue guaranteed them at Confederation. If the witness is right, says the Quebec journal, it should go a step further and advocate the abolition of the subsidy. It adds: "But the Dominion raises the money for these from the customs and excise duties, which were formerly levied by the provinces themselves and which they relinquished in its favor at Confederation. What they complain of now is that the subsidies then accorded to them by the Dominion, although sufficient at the time, are altogether insufficient today on account of the growth of their populations and their requirements since 1867. They and their very reasonable so that subsidies calculated at so much per head of their population according to the census of 1861 are entirely out of proportion to the present figures of their several populations and their wants over forty years later, that while on the one hand the Federal revenue from the customs and excise has increased, on the other hand, the subsidies in the Dominion treasury, the subsidies granted to them in lieu of this revenue have remained stationary and that

these take no account whatever of their greatly increased and increasing population since 1861, of the many sacrifices of their available revenues and resources which they have made to bring this about through opening up and developing their respective territories by means of railway and other enterprises, and of the constantly increasing educational and other requirements of their peoples. It must be conceded that such a state of things as this cannot continue much longer and that the stand taken by the provinces in the matter is altogether just, fair and reasonable."

Many of the provinces, The Telegraph maintains, have virtually exhausted all the resources of direct taxation and are forced to encroach upon the assets which constitute the principal items of their wealth. The Quebec newspaper believes the question will be settled definitely at the forthcoming conference of representatives of the Federal and provincial governments.

NOTE AND COMMENT

Toronto's streets contain more than 15,000 lawless hells, according to a count made by the News of that city. St. John's streets may not contain so many, but continued neglect will do much. We have a good—or bad—start already.

Volva and the other revolting followers of Dowie threaten to forsake Zion for the Canadian West if the courts uphold Dowie's claim that he is the commander of the faithful and the controller of the property of the sect. The courts allow, then, can save the premises from a visitation to be made by the Mormons already having some hold upon the West. No Dowie colony is needed there.

The unfeigned grief of the Frederick Herald over the unconfirmed and unjustified report that the water here was unfit to drink will be modified somewhat by this morning's news. The Herald may be disposed, on second thought, to moderate its transports.

The matter following here is not an account of a battle, but merely the Boston Journal's description of a slight difference of opinion between union and non-union workers in Lynn.

Thousand rioters attack headquarters of strike-breakers in Lynn. Men waylaid returning from work and have to fight way to safety.

Police and armed detectives have fought hand-to-hand with mob. Clubs and bricks used in fierce street battle by union workers.

Women, with torn clothing and flying hair, join mob, inciting men to violence by screaming and cursing at the strike-breakers.

Rioters finally dispersed by police. Fierce in intensity in Lynn. Serious trouble is expected. Many arrests likely as result of riot.

The women were most virulent. With clothing torn, hair dishevelled and streaming in the wind, they spurred on the mob, shouting in the street screaming "Scab! who stole honest woman's food."

Princess Ena has persuaded her husband-elect to pardon a Spanish murderer. This may not greatly enhance her popularity in Spain where the people are nearly as fond of an execution as they are of a bull fight.

A provincial constable living in Moncton is persuaded that he can clear up the Cremer mystery in twenty-four hours if anyone will give him \$100. He should not allow a little thing like that to stand between him and the performance of a conspicuous public service.

The New Freeman revives the story that the Frederick Gleaser is to be removed to St. John and made the New Brunswick organ of the Conservative party. The man trouble about that is not so much the cost of transportation as the cost of keeping up the pace after getting here.

The discovery of the prevalence of graft in the great Pennsylvania Railroad company's operations has elicited much serious comment in the leading New York papers. The other roads, it is feared, are no better. The extent of dishonesty in the business surprises many conservative financiers in this town. There is a great deal of work for the men of the muck rake.

Rear Admiral Mason, U. S. N., chief of the bureau of ordnance, in a report to the secretary of the navy, says: "Should war break out within the next few years, the condition of the navy will be such as to lead to disaster." He explains that there is not now and will not be any reserve ammunition available for any of the important guns. It will be necessary probably to discontinue target practice, and new ships must be sent into commission without ammunition or reserve lines in hand, and range finders, and the money to buy them are lacking. It is a curious state of affairs, and, curiously enough, the admiral says it cannot be remedied for three or four years.

The Russian government is talking about giving some of the crown lands to the peasants, but not anything like the amount contemplated by the Douma. The bureaucrats would throw a tub to the whale.

The British government is growing more paternal. It is proposed now to loan some \$2,000,000 to the Irish farm laborers to enable them to build cottages. The plan is to enable them ultimately to own their farms and their cottages.

In the course of a speech on disarmament in the House of Lords on Saturday last, Lord Avebury used this significant language: "The unrest in Europe, the spread of Socialism and the ominous rise of anarchism are warnings to the governments and the ruling classes that the condition of the working classes in Europe is becoming intolerable, and that if a revolution is not averted some steps must be taken to increase wages, reduce the hours of labor and lower the prices of the necessities of life."



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Rain Coats, 3.75 to 15.00

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Chatham Happenings.

Chatham, May 27.—A meeting of the school trustees held last evening a sale of \$2000 of bonds was authorized to wipe out the over draft in the Bank of Nova Scotia. The report of H. Burton Loggie, teacher of the night school, was read and filed. The results, while not all that had been hoped for, were thought sufficient to warrant the re-opening of the school next winter. Instruction in the three R's was most sought; drawing and geography, falling to the second place. The lack of a teacher in the mechanical department was noted. There were eighty-one sessions. Some of the pupils made an attendance of 80 per cent. Alexander Hay was appointed janitor of the Ellis street school at a salary of \$8 per month.

The resignation of H. Burton Loggie, R. Fullerton and Miss Margaret Mowatt were received and accepted. Miss Mowatt's resignation was accepted for three years. Miss May Ryan, assistant teacher in the grammar school, was appointed to grade VII. Miss Mowatt's place, for the rest of the term, it was decided to advertise for a female teacher for grade VIII and a male teacher with superior or grammar school license as assistant teacher in the grammar school.

On motion of J. L. Stewart J. Fred Benson's application for the privilege of sending a reporter to school board meetings was granted. James Corbett, of Campbellton, spent the week-end in town. The following directors of the Y. M. C. C. have been named for three years: Messrs. Mackinnon, Woods, Peacock and Stead; for two years: Messrs. Murray, Horton, Percival, Dove, and Gaudet. Fisher, Whitehouse, and Matthew, President. The following were elected to the association a present of a policy of \$1000 was made to the association. The church tree of rent for one year, having asked for a subscription for the same amount. The annual membership fee was fixed at \$1.

James Harrington, of Nelson, has been appointed alms house commissioner in place of the late George Burrows. Mrs. Fiddle Wedge died Thursday after a lingering illness of about six weeks. She was 84 years of age. Her husband, Frank, died last Saturday, high man being celebrated in the town. Her husband, Rev. Father O'Keefe and burial in St. Michael's cemetery.

While working in the barbing mill yesterday afternoon, Michael Haley, son of Michael Haley, met with a painful accident. A belt broke and he was struck a sharp blow on the hip and shoulder. Rev. Father Barry, of Bathurst, spent the week-end in town. He was the guest of Bishop Barry.

Harcourt, May 28.—Rev. J. B. Champion addressed a missionary meeting for Rev. John F. Estey at Moulton's River, Friday night. Miss Lucy Wood and Miss Mabel Wood, daughters of James Wood, of Kent Junction, have gone to Boston (Mass.), and Lewiston (Me.), respectively.

Thomas MacPherson and Edward Warman, of Kent Junction, have charge of a fencing crew in the I. C. R. Mrs. Charles Lockhart, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. N. Boyd, returns to Moncton today, accompanied by her sister, Miss Ida Boyd. Rev. R. Hensley Slaver, M. A., returned from P. E. Island Saturday night. Miss Minnie A. Buckley and her guest, Mrs. Edward McLernery, spent Sunday in Moncton.

John Bailey, proprietor of the King Hotel, has removed to his farm at Cold Brook, retiring from the hotel business. Robert McMichael, for a short time night agent here, has been transferred to the freight department at Campbellton, leaving J. Walter Howard in his old position.

Apohaqui Items. Apohaqui, Kings county, May 28.—Miss Mable Johnson, of Spring Hill (N. S.), is spending a few days with her parents at Apohaqui. She has accepted a position at St. Stephen. Joseph Gamble had his thumb nearly cut off as he was attending a saw in Jones Brook.

J. A. Patterson and family, of Grand Falls, are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Lower Millstream, where they intend building a house. G. B. Jones is able to be at work again. Roger Hunter, of St. John, is here for a few weeks. Pieces of newspaper stained and squeezed out in water, and sprinkled over a carpet before it sweeps, will keep down the dust.

PAGE FENCES

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57 MYTHE STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

DR. J. E. HETHERINGTON'S FINE NEW RESIDENCE

Description of Handsome Home he is Building at Cody's Queens County—Work Begun.

Dr. Judson E. Hetherington, of Chicago, cousin of Dr. Geo. A. Hetherington, of this city, is now engaged in building at Cody's, Queens county, one of the most luxuriously equipped country houses in this province. The plans have been prepared by P. Neil Brodie and work at the site has been commenced under the direction of Mr. Downey, formerly of Boston. The house, when finished, will present a beautiful appearance. It will be situated about 100 yards from the highway on a small hill. There will be a fine sewerage system and water will be supplied from a spring about three-quarters of a mile from the house. The premises will be illuminated throughout with acetylene gas, and heated with an up-to-date hot water system. The residence will be eighty feet long by fifty-four feet wide, and three stories high. It will have an American colonial shingle roof. Under it will be a frost-proof cellar. All the partitions will be of brick, and the cellar will contain a vegetable room, large store room, a thoroughly up-to-date laundry, servants' bath room, a large furnace room and acetylene lighting plant.

The main entrance on the ground floor will be a hall ten feet wide, with a reception hall 15x24 feet at the end. To the right of the entrance will be the parlor, 14x19 feet, and to the left a library, 15x19 feet. To the left of the reception hall will be the dining room, 16x20 feet, with large, well equipped butler's pantry. On the right hand side of the reception hall will be a side entrance to the doctor's office, which will be 10x12 feet. In the rear of the dining room will be the kitchen, with pastry pantry, and back of that again will be a woodshed, 2x20 feet.

The reception hall and dining room will be finished in quartered oak, oak floors and beam ceiling, with oak wainscoting to a height of five feet. Passing up the main staircase, which will also be finished in quartered oak, there will be a spacious hall on the second floor, 20x25 feet, with large double stained glass stair windows. On this story will be the bath room, which will have a tiled floor with tiled wainscoting five feet high. On this floor will also be large bed rooms, besides a harness room, one box stall and five single stalls. All these stalls will have up-to-date iron fittings and gutters connected with the sewerage system of the house. There will be a brick basement under the entire building.

When the house is finished there is no doubt it will be a credit to the countryside, besides being a most comfortable all the year round residence. Funeral of Mrs. James Webster. Shediac, N. B., May 28.—The funeral of the late Mrs. James Webster took place this afternoon, interment being at Greenwood cemetery. Notwithstanding the rain a very large number assembled to pay the last tribute of respect to one whose kind sympathy and deeds of charity had endeared her to all whose pleasure it was to know her. The services were conducted by Rev. Wm. Penna, assisted by the Rev. A. F. Burt and Rev. Dr. Chapman of Amherst, cousin of the deceased. Among those present from outside the town were Mr. F. J. White, Mrs. White, Mrs. Masters, Mrs. Ackman, Mrs. Burnaby of Moncton; Mrs. G. P. Wilbur, Sussex; R. O. Stockton, St. John; and R. B. Bent, Amherst. The pall-bearers were W. A. Russell, G. H. Allen, J. D. Weston and Woodford Ward. "I'd like that tooth, please," said the dentist when he had extracted the last molar. "Certainly, my little man. But why do you want it?" asked the dentist. "Well, sir," responded the gratified boy, "I'm going to take it home, and I'm going to stuff it full of sugar. Then I'm going to put it on a plate, and—'with a triumphant grin—'watch it ache.'"—New Orleans Item.