POOR DOCUMENT

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In remitting by checks or post office orders our patrons will please make them payable to the Telegraph Publishing Company.

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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.

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

Wm. Somerville.

W. A. Ferris.

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN N. B. JUNE 12, 1901

A STRONG CAUSE.

Mr. Borden has returned from Ontario and to a press representative he spoke in glowing terms of his meetings in that province. We do not begrudge him any satisfaction he may have derived from his tour; but we fancy his party friends may not share his enthusiasm over what occurred. That the gatherings were not largely attended is scarcely a thing to occasion surprise, seeing that political feeling is not active just now in any of the provinces, and with daily parliamentary reports covering a period of nearly four months, still fresh in mind, it could only be natural if people felt they had been treated to a surfeit of partizan controversy.

Two things are, however, strikingly emphasized by Mr. Borden's meetings. In the first place, it must have been apparent to anyone who followed his address that he was without either a message or a policy. No man can carry on a successful propaganda who does not impress those who hear him with the conviction that he has a mission. All movements which lead to anything have some distinctive and clearly defined object as their inspiration and theme. Mr. Borden left no such impression in Ontario, except in so far as he made it clear that he and his friends would gladly change places with those who occupy the treasury benches. He spoke acceptably and temperately, but he left nothing behind to influence public judgment. He had a few things to complain of; but no one could have attended his meetings in the expectation that he was going to commend the course of the government.

Conservatives who are looking for a Joshua to lead them out of the wilderness could scarcely have been stirred by a lively hope that Mr. Borden has any particular plan of shortening their wanderings. He certainly left the matter a secret if he has. There was not in any of his speeches a suggestion that he had formulated an alternative policy to that which the government is following; nor was there anything in them which showed a weakness in the course of the present administration. He said the government was extravagant and probably corrupt; but then people have come to know that all oppositions cast that reproach against all governments. He was not, at all events, able to make out a case which would show where the Conservatives had been committed to one line of action in respect of the expenditure and the Liberals to another. He would for example, have had something to go upon in his allegations of extravagance if he had been able to point to them aggregating say a million or two which the opposition had moved to strike out. He could not do that, for the very good reason that no such motion was made.

To the open-minded and candid observer of Mr. Borden's meetings the impression which would probably rise over all others would be the great strength of the Liberal cause. As demonstrated by the executive at Ottawa it must claim general endorsement for its effectiveness and purity. The leader of the opposition was not able to utter one word which showed that the fiscal policy of the present government was defective, or that in the administration of public affairs a stain had been cast on the name of a single minister. That is something of which Liberals may well feel proud. Mr. Borden probably said all that could fairly be said from the standpoint of an opponent of the government, and yet Liberals will not find any thing in his addresses which would in any way make them feel ashamed of the cause which they are supporting. On the contrary, the effect must be to intensify their feeling of confidence in the men who are at the head of affairs.

It is so easy to attack men who are engaged in working a big piece of machinery like the government of Canada—so easy to find fault even where a remedy is not suggested—that Mr. Borden's failure in Ontario is significant. There are always men in every community who are instinctively distrustful of governments, and if Mr. Borden had been able to make out even a weak case for the opposition he would have even that qualified success, although, as we have already said, he spoke gracefully and moderately. Having, however, neither an attack of any force to deliver, nor an attractive cause to urge, his pleasant generalities have probably by this time been forgotten—which will always be the fate of the man who goes empty handed up against an entrenched and well equipped enemy.

CONSUMPTION AND IMMIGRATION.

The action of the United States authorities in not permitting immigrants, suffering from consumption, to enter that country, is bound to attract attention in Europe. Consumption is an infectious disease and is responsible for a large proportion of our mortality. Immigrants suffering from other infectious diseases are quarantined until such time as they have completely recovered and are free of infection. No doubt the question has arisen in the minds of certain officials, why should we make an exception of consumption? There is no good reason, from a hygienic standpoint, why consumptives should pass through the quarantine quite freely.

In many cases the immigrants are persons of limited means, and are compelled to live in tenements, which are more or less crowded, and consequently surrounded by bad air. Under these circumstances the disease is bound to make rapid progress, and the probability of prolonging life reduced to a minimum. They will also be a source of great danger to those living in the same building, owing to the infectious matter which they eliminate from day to day.

As a rule many of these immigrants are not blessed with much of the world's goods, and even those who are thrifty do not obtain much more than will keep them from day to day. In the last few months of the great white plague, the victim is seldom able to work, and therefore he is compelled to rely on the assistance of friends or go to one of the great public institutions of the country and become a burden on the state. Probably the United States authorities have looked into the question thoroughly and decided that under the circumstances, consumptives are not wanted in the country. There is much to be said in favor of the stand taken by the government officials; but, at the same time, there will be much difficulty in enforcing the regulation.

It is intimated in a despatch that the European governments might adopt retaliatory measures, and prevent consumptives from the United States visiting Europe. If this were done it would certainly be a great inconvenience, as hundreds of consumptives go to Germany every year for treatment. We scarcely think it probable that the European nations will retaliate.

SHAMEFUL PARTISANSHIP.

We believe we are in accord with the judgment of every fair-minded citizen in saying that the census now being taken should not be the subject of party squabbling. It is too important a thing for that. Everyone wants the enumeration to be complete and honest. We neither wish to deceive others as to our strength in population nor to deceive ourselves. The truth is what all want. The officers engaged in the work are the appointees of the government; but that is not a sufficient excuse for suspecting the accuracy of the enumeration.

There is, however, a manifest determination on the part of some Tory journals to do everything in their power to discredit the census now under way. Our morning contemporary, which is one of the offenders in this regard, quite recently published an article entitled "The Disappointing Census." What has ocurred to warrant such an announcement? Statements of the population of half a dozen places have appeared in the public prints, but, these were unauthorized, and, in the very nature of things must have been wholly speculative. No one knows what the population of any city or district has been ascertained to be, for the simple reason that the returns are not completed. Yet upon these few guesses as to population our contemporary feels justified in jumping to a conclusion as to the results of the whole census, and in intimating to the world that the showing is a disappointment. Such partizanship is simply shameful.

AMERICAN EXPORT TRADE.

We made reference recently to the decline in the exports of American manufactured goods, amounting to $13,000,000, during the past ten months. The decline has been wholly confined to the last six months, and a comparison with the same period of the previous fiscal year is full of interest:

Exports of Manufactured Goods.

November, 1899, to April, 1900..	$223,241,066
November, 1900, to April, 1901..	197,097,022
Decrease	$ 26,144,044

Among the exports classified as manufactured goods are copper ingots and refined mineral oil. During the above period the exportation of both of these products has decreased as is shown by the following figures:

Decrease in copper ingots.....	$14,967,925
Decrease in refined mineral oil..	4,838,968
Total..	$19,806,893

Another manufactured export which shows a decrease is cotton cloths, which is no doubt attributable to the trouble in China, in fact the exportation of this material fell off about one-third.

Notwithstanding the booming and talk about American iron and steel, the export of both of these manufactures shows a decrease amounting to nearly six million dollars during the six months of November-April. The decrease in the articles mentioned more than balance the total decrease of the exports for the six months. Of course there are some manufactures which show a slight increase, while others exhibit a decrease, but with the exception of electrical, pumping, printing and metal working machinery, which decreased about two million dollars, there is none coming up to the million dollar mark.

From this statement it would appear that the foreign market for American manufactured goods, in the true sense of the word, has shown very little change during the six fiscal months of November-April as over one-half the decrease is attributable to ingot copper alone. It will be interesting, however, to watch the returns for the next six months, as the gradual stagnation of business in Europe must tell in the United States.

TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

It is difficult to obtain reliable information regarding the true condition of the Trans-Siberian Railway on account of the contradictory character of the reports which reach Europe. Of one thing there is no doubt, that is that the Russian government has been most shamelessly robbed by contractors and government inspectors. This is not surprising as it is one of the national evils of all public works in Russia. The Odessa correspondent of a London journal quotes a Russian officer, lately returned from the far East. The officer declares that the government inspectors could not possibly have been blind to the fact that millions upon millions of roubles were diverted from the purposes for which they were intended. Fillings which called for sixteen feet of a crown, in width, were only eleven feet, which was quite insufficient for the ordinary working conditions of the railway. In fact with heavy rains the embankments were washed away, while innumerable accidents have occurred owing to bad construction—of which no official report has been made. The officer believes that large sections of the railway will have to be entirely rebuilt. It was reported that the government was to commence a thorough investigation, and at once several of the engineers took a vacation neglecting to leave their address.

It would appear from this additional testimony that the Trans-Siberian Railway is not the thoroughly equipped road that a recent writer in the New York Herald would lead Americans to believe. If we are not mistaken this same gentleman stated that all was bright and serene in Russia and he left the impression, at the time, that he had seen everything through official glasses. Possibly we will have more information when the globe trotting newspaper men return.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The spring cleaning in the Yukon will yield about ten million dollars. Nearly any of our lady friends would be delighted to join in these "clean ups."

June is behaving like May. We had expected better things of the wedding month. Does the responsibility rest with the clerk of the weather or the spots on the Sun?

Toronto has had considerable excitement during the past week. One of the latest freaks in that city is a man who says he owns the telegraph wires because he invented sound. He was evidently at the Borden meeting in Toronto.

There is a report current in Europe that Morgan is endeavoring to form a combine of all the watch and clock manufacturers of America. He is not satisfied at controlling the "tickers" of Wall street, he wants to have the world's supply at his call.

Conservative votes came high in West Durham during the election. The unseating of Mr. Thornton shows that the Conservatives of that riding were not without a supply of nucleus.

Mr. S. H. Blake, of Toronto, has returned home from England and the controversy on the oath administered to Catholic bishops has been commenced by him in his usual vigorous style. We may expect Father Fallon's reply in the course of a few days.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Dr. Alma J. Frisbie is the first woman to hold appointment as regent of Wisconsin State University. She was named recently for this office by Governor La Follette.

The Dowager Lady Carew is now in her 103rd year and is easily the oldest member of the English aristocracy. She was born in 1798 and passed much of her girlhood in France.

Miss Helen Bennett, of Deadwood, S. D., has been elected county superintendent of public schools. She is a graduate of Wellesley and for several years has managed a theatre in Deadwood.

Miss Marian J. Ross, who has taken high honors at Glasgow and other universities, has been appointed junior house surgeon at Macclesfield Infirmary. Very few English women have adopted surgery as a profession.

London's oldest inhabitant is a woman who was discovered by the census takers at Chelsea. She is Mrs. Pollack, who entered upon her 102nd year on February 25 last. She has lived at Chelsea for many years.

One of the first women to be received in the French Academy of Science is Mme. Sklowdowska Currie, of the Paris Municipal School of Physics, who discovered the new substance radium and won thereby a prize of 4,000 francs.

Sidney Webb, LL. B., is a member of the London county council and chairman of the technical education board. At one time Mr. Webb was lecturer on political economy at the City of London College and Workingmen's College, and now holds that post at the London School of Economics and Political Science. He is also a barrister of Gray's Inn. Still comparatively a young man, born in 1859, Mr. Webb received his early training in private schools in London, in the Birkbeck Institute and the City of London College, beside spending some time in schools in Switzerland and Mecklenburg-Schwerin. In open competition he secured a post in the war office in 1878, became a surveyor of taxes in 1879-81 in the same way, and still again obtained a post in the colonial office, which he held for 10 years, resigning in 1891 to enter the London county council and devote his time to authorship. His time has evidently been fully occupied, for he has written Socialism in England; The Eight Hours' Day, in conjunction with Mr. Harold Cox; The London Programme; History of Trades Unionism, in conjunction with his wife, who herself had written the Co-operative Movement in Great Britain; Industrial Democracy (two volumes); Labor in the Longest Reign; Problems of Modern Industry, beside contributing to Mr. Charles Booth's Life and Labor of the People.

Sir William Lyne, minister for home affairs in the Australian cabinet, is the only member of it who has figured as an anti-Federalist. He was born in Tasmania in 1844, though his public career only dates from 1880. At 20 years of age he went to Queensland, having been one of the pioneer settlers in the squatting country bordering on the Gulf of Carpentaria. Returning to Tasmania he served the Glamorgan municipal council as clerk till 1875, when he again became a squatter. Four years after he entered the New South Wales legislative assembly he accepted office as secretary for public works, a position he held in three different ministries. On the retirement of his chief, Sir William (then Mr.) Lyne became leader of the opposition to the Reid government, on the fall tof which he succeeded to the premiership. His administration was distinguished by the ready despatch of contingents to South Africa and China, the steps taken to stop the spread of the bubonic plague, and the benfits conferred on the trade of New South Wales by the resumption by the government of the wharves. These services were fittingly recognized by the Queen at the new year, when she bestowed on Mr. Lyne the title of K. C. M. G. That Lord Hopetoun should have called on him to form the first federal ministry was an unexpected honor, and is still something of a mystery; that he would be offered a seat in the cabinet was almost a certainty.

Sir George Turner, the treasurer of the Australian federal ministry, is a native of Melbourne. He is a lawyer, having practised his profession until 1889, when he first entered the Victorian legislative assembly. His political career is thus shorter than that of any other member of the cabinet. Since 1894 he has been premier of the colony. In jubilee year he was made a knight and a privy councillor, taking part with the other visiting premiers in the great pageant. As a federationist he has an excellent record. He has been president of the federal council and was returned at the head of the poll as one of the delegates to the national Australasian convention, whose deliberations resulted in the framework of the present commonwealth bill. As premier of Victoria and senior delegate of the colony, he presided over the sittings of the Melbourne convention of 1898 and of the premiers' conference of 1899, which considered the amendments suggested by New South Wales, and directed the answer to the question of the capital of the new commonwealth very much in favor of Victoria. It was owing to the representations of Sir George Turner and Mr. Holder that Sir William Lyne abandoned the task of forming a federal ministry, and suggested to Lord Hopetoun the name of Mr. Barton. The man who evolved order out of Victorian finances in 1894 is not likely, says a recent article, to fail in the wider field of the commonwealth, and in appointing him Mr. Barton, no doubt, remembered that the great problem of the immediate future is finance.

Pushing Forward.

There is a always a way to rise, my boy,
Always a way to advance;
Yet the road that leads to Mount Success
Does not pass by the way of Chance,
But goes through the stations of Work and Strive.
Through the valley of Persevere:
And the man that succeeds, while others fail,
Must be willing to pay most dear.

For there's always a way to fall, my boy,
Always a way to slide,
And the men you find at the foot of the hill
All sought for an easy ride.
So on and up, though the road be rough,
And the storms come thick and fast;
There is room at the top for the man who tries,
And victory comes at last.

—Success.

St. John, N. B., June 12, 1901.

Don't Waste Your Money.

Begin today—don't waste another cent on clothes.

"But how do I know what is best for me?"

You don't. You tell us what you like; we tell you how it is going to wear, etc. If it doesn't turn out to be as good as it looks, or disappoints you in any way, be fair enough to come back and give us a chance to make it right.

Men's Sack Suits

Of stylish cut and popular fabrics in tweeds of fancy checks and plaids and blue serge, $5, $6, $7

Men's Worthy Suits.

Newest patterns and effects, in mixed tweeds; also blue serge and black worsteds. The proper cut in coats, splendidly tailored, perfect fitting, thoroughly guaranteed. Such suits as elsewhere would cost you all of $10 marked here for - $8

Men's Stylish Spring Suits,

4-button sack style and cutaway. Fabrics, linings, fit and finish the equal of anything obtainable elsewhere at $12. Our price - - $10

Men's Very Swell Spring Suits

In the favorite sack styles, and with every touch and turn of custom made suits. Fancy tweeds, all-wool serges and worsteds. Hundreds to choose from and every size. The price - - $12

OTHER PRICES, $13.50, $15, $18, $20.

Great Values in Boys' Clothing.

With all the advantages we enjoy you have a right t expect the mos value for the le money here.

That is exactly what y get. Nowl ere else in the mariti provinces does the boys' wardr receive as much attention as her. Every parent who cares to choose from the greatest variety will find half a dozen styles here for every one shown elsewhere. We aim to be the lowest for the best.

Boys' Vestee Suits, -	$2.50 to $7.00
Boys' 2-Piece Pleated Suits,	2.00 to 5.00
Boys' 2-Piece Norfolk Suits,	3.00 to 5.00
Boys' 2-Piece D. B. Suits,	3.50 to 6.75
Boys' Sailor Suits, -	1.25 to 5.00
Boys' 3-Piece Suits. - -	3.00 to 9.50

OUR SPRING BOOK CONTAINS SAMPLES. MAILED FREE.

GREATER OAK HALL

King Street, Corner Germain.

SCOVIL BROS. & CO.,

St. John, N. B.

Wool taken in Exchange for Goods.

DREYFUS UNGRATEFUL TO MAITRE LABORI.

Relations Between the Two Said to Have Changed- Counsel Still Believes Him Innocent.

London, June 8—The visit to England of Maitre Labori, the distinguished French advocate, has developed the fact that the relations between himself and Dreyfus have greatly changed since the Rennes drama. Maitre Labori's friends say that Dreyfus has treated his "saviour" shamefully. They declare that the last time Dreyfus stayed in Paris he never went near M. Labori, and has in other ways shown what they stigmatize as an utter lack of gratitude.

M. Labori does not conceal his appreciation of these circumstances, but is as confident as ever in declaring in private that Dreyfus was wrongfully convicted and the slightest suggestion to the contrary is sufficient to send the advocate into a passionate fit of denunciation of Dreyfus' detractors and whatever may be the personal relations between himself and the prisoner of Devil's Island, he certainly has not lost any ardor in behalf of his famous client.

Court News.

Probate.

The last will of Mr. John R. Smith has been admitted to probate and letters testamentary granted to his widow, Mrs. Phoebe A. Smith, and Mr. J. Arthur Coster. The estate is valued at $4,000 real and $670 personal. Provision is made for a life interest for Mrs. Smith, and on her death the property goes to the children; E. G. Kaye, proctor.

Letters of administration of the estate of Mr. Andrew Pauley have been granted to his widow, Mrs. Catherine A. Pauley. The estate is valued at $3,000 personalty; Mr. J. R. Armstrong, K. C., proctor.

A petition for the passing of the accounts in the estate of Jessie Keltie was presented and a citation issued returnable July 15; Messrs. Barnhill & Sanford, proctors.

Supreme Court at Digby.

Digby, June 10—The regular June session of the Supreme Court opened at the Court House, Digby, this morning. There are a large number of criminal and civil cases on the docket.

Normal School Medallists.

Fredericton, June 7—(Special)—There was a large gathering at the Normal School closing this afteroon. A very fine programme was carried out.

The governor general's silver and bronze medals for highest professional standing in their respective classes were awarded to Miss Isabella Reed, of St. John, of the senior class, and Miss Ida J. Kierstead, of Dawson, Albert county, of the junior class.

The closing examinations will begin on Tuesday next.

THE COLLEGE GIRL WHO IS CHARGED WITH THEFT.

Suffering from Mental Derangement Say Physicians--Case Attracts Attention.

Northampton, Mass., June 9.—Two prominent physicians have reported that Miss Mabel L. Burt, of Bridgeton, N. J., a former Smith College student who is under arrest on the charge of larceny of money, watches and jewelry to the value of $2,000 from the rooms of students of Smith College, is suffering from mental derangement and should receive treatment.

Dr. Mary J. Brewster, physician at Smith College, visited the girl and reported finding her in such a condition mentally that she expressed a desire that Dr. J. G. Hanson, the woman physician at the state insane asylum, be called into the case.

Dr. Hanson expressed the opinion that the Burt girl is suffering from mental derangement and should immediately receive treatment.

One of the physicians who saw Miss Burt today expressed the opinion that her nerves had been unstrung to such a degree that she had lost power to control her actions at times. Experts on insanity have been sent for.

A MAGNIFICENT OPAL.

"The Imperial" Comes from Australia--Two Inches Long--Will Be Offered to the King.

A magnificent stone, which has come to be known as "the imperial opal," has been privately exhibited at the office of the agent general for Victoria to representative Australians. The owner has decided to offer it to his majesty the king as a contribution to the crown regalia in honor of the newly formed commonwealth of Australia.

The stone, which is the property of Maurice Lyons, has been cut into an irregular cushion shape pending the ultimate decision as to the purpose for which it will be utilized. In its present state it is about two inches long and close upon an inch and a half in depth and weighs 250 karats. It is thus one of the largest opals, and certainly the finest ever seen.

It displays most brilliantly all the colors of the rainbow and combines in a rare degree the attributes of various precious stones. Its brilliance almost approaches that of the diamond; the colors of the ruby, the emerald and the amethyst are all clearly marked and wonderfully blended, and seen in a good light there appears to be a prevailing background of purple.

The stone comes from the Opalton district of Western Queensland. It was discovered about six years ago, and in course of removal from its ironstone matrix a piece was broken off about half the size of the main stone.—London Graphic.

Mrs. Mary Ann Yerxa.

Mrs. Mary Ann Yerxa, widow of Chas. Yerxa, of Fredericton, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. L. A. Farnsworth, in Cooper avenue, Montclair, N. J., on Saturday, aged 83. Two daughters and a son survive.

RUNAWAY COAL CAR CAUSES A DEATH.

Crashed Through Staging and onto Deck of Barque at Rockland.

Rockland, Me., June 9—Wm. Kelly was killed and Charles McKenney received serious injuries today, a coal discharging car running wild and crushing through a staging and thence to the deck of the barge William Becker, at the wharf of the R. T. & C. Street Railway Co., at Glencove. One of the cars, while going down to the wharf, could not be stopped at its usual place, and struck the staging, which gave way and the car crushed through onto the deck of the barge. Kelly and McKenney, who were working on the staging, were thrown to the deck, 30 feet. Kelly died two hours later. Six men on the barge escaped uninjured. Mr. Kelly received a fractured skull and internal injuries, and his body was also badly mangled. He was about 35 years of age and is survived by a mother, wife and child. Mr. McKenney received a fractured rib and was internally injured.

THREE CASES OF SUICIDE.

One Victim Was Major Daly, Who Started the "Embalmed Beef" Inquiry,

Pittsburg, Pa., June 9—Major W. H. Daly, surgeon general on the staff of Lieut. General Miles in Porto Rico, committed suicide today by shooting himself in the right temple.

The body of the doctor was found in the bathroom. No cause is known for Dr. Daly's deed, unless it be that insomnia drove him to temporary insanity. He gained international prominence during the Cuban war, as it was his report that started the "embalmed beef" investigation.

Saco, Me., June 9—Annie M. Wentworth, aged 36, a highly esteemed member of the Saco Methodist church, who has been suffering from nervous prostration, committed suicide by hanging today.

Ansonia, Conn., June 9—Two men at the power canal this morning, discovered the body of Wm. H. Moore, a prominent New Haven real estate man, and a bottle nearby, which had contained carbolic acid, indicating suicide.

The Steamboat Deal.

Several conferences have taken place in the Grand Hotel this week between the representatives of the Dominion Atlantic and the Yarmouth S. S. Co. The former was represented by P. Gifkins, general manager of the company, and F. H. Chrysler, K. C., of Ottawa, and George Bingay, K. C., and the latter company by Jacob Bingay, Prescott Baker and W. A. Chase, the committee appoined to negotiate a sale, and their solicitors, R. L. Borden, K. C., and Corning & Chipman. is supposed that the conferences held to arrange details connected w transfer of the Yarmouth boats. row afternoon a meeting of the lo pany's stockholders will be held a their committee will probably su statement respecting what they ha —Yarmouth Times.