

# Men's Trousers.

You don't need a plumb-line to discover that the trousers you got with your suit some months ago are a little out of kelter. The trousers always go first. And so we sell enormous quantities of separate Trousers. February is a great month for trousers business.

- At \$1.25—An All-Wool Canadian Tweed, light and dark greys and browns in stripes. Strong and serviceable.
- At \$2.25—A nice neat Stripe in browns and blueish grey—a good business trouser.
- At \$2.50—Fine All-Wool Canadian Tweed in neat stripes and patterns, an extra large assortment.
- At \$3.00—An English Hairline of good quality in fine stripes. You have paid \$5.00 for trousers not as good.
- At \$3.50—Another line of Trousers of English Hairline Cloth of exceptional value. Extra heavy weight for winter wear.
- At \$4.00—At this price we can give you a fine Striped Worsted Trouser, and a very fine all-wool Tweed. These you will find really first class value. A large assortment.

## GREATER OAK HALL, SCOVIL BROS. & CO., King Street, Corner Germain. St. John, N. B.

### THE BAKU FIRE.

Nine Bodies Recovered—One Hundred and Sixty People Hurt.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 8.—Advices from Baku announce that the fire has been extinguished. Ten factories and five depots were burned, containing altogether 35,000,000 pounds of naphtha and naphtha refuse. It is estimated that the losses will exceed 6,000,000 roubles.

Nine charred corpses have been recovered. One hundred and sixty persons were injured by burning. 41 of these severely and six have succumbed to their injuries. Many victims are still under the ruins and the search is proceeding for material assistance for the sufferers.

A hundred homeless families are being distributed and housed in the neighborhood; bread is doled to the employees of the factories at the expense of the authorities and the public is subscribing generously to the relief fund.

### ANOTHER BIG TRUST.

Will Absorb Many Sugar Plantations.

San Francisco, Feb. 9.—The Post says: Notice will appear shortly of the incorporation in New York of the American and Hawaiian Commercial Company. This strong corporation will in turn absorb the property and interests of the Honokaa, Huelo, Kilauea, Oonooa and Pauhaua sugar plantations, issuing shares to holders in those companies at rates proportionate to their holdings. The details of this deal have not yet been made public but enough is known to warrant the statement that besides the company's named a number of strong plantations in the islands, not listed here, will become issues in this powerful corporation.

### The Boys in Africa

#### Ease Their Feet

with a Foot Elm powder in each shoe. When the first Canadian contingent was dispatched to South Africa, they were supplied with "FOOT ELM" as it had been so wonderfully successful in preventing and curing scalding, blistering and chafing of the feet, as well as being of especial comfort to tired and tender feet. That the authorities used "FOOT ELM" are now writing letters to their friends telling what great benefit this preparation has been to them in saving their feet and enabling them to undertake fatiguing marches with the greatest ease.

If YOUR feet tire, sweat, swell, ache, or are tender and sore, try "FOOT ELM," and experience a restful comfort you never knew before.

Price 25c. a box at all druggists, or by mail, Stott & Jory, Bowmanville, Ont.

### THE STEEL TRUST.

Federal Steel Directors' Chairman Gives Out a Statement.

New York, Feb. 8.—Because the papers had insistently demanded it, Ex-Judge Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the Federal Steel Company, today said he had consented to make the following statement regarding a big steel combination:

"Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company are undoubtedly considering plans for the acquisition of the properties of some of the largest iron and steel companies of this country. Presumably they will not make or authorize any official statement until after the plans are perfected. It is probable there will be some ownership or control as to secure perfect and permanent harmony in the larger lines of this industry. It is not intended, however, to obtain control of any line of business or to create any monopoly or trust, or in any way antagonize any principle or policy of the law."

"The method to be adopted in acquiring properties will not permit any minority stock interests to interfere if such stockholders were so disposed, which is not probable as his pecuniary interest will influence him otherwise."

"He will be fully protected in any event. The success of enterprise will result in the benefit to investors in the securities, the consumers and the workmen, or every body. Little, if any, new cash will be required and therefore the present financial condition will not be disturbed."

"This statement is made solely on my own responsibility."

### THE BLAST FURNACE.

The Start of a Great Industry at Sydney.

Sydney, C. B., Feb. 6.—(Correspondence)—The first cast at the enormous works of the Dominion Iron & Steel Company here was very successful. The cast was made in the number 1 furnace, which is the only one starting at present. The first was lighted on Saturday night at 10 o'clock, and the blowing engine was started in the furnace on Sunday at 9 o'clock, and the first cast of 30 tons was completed on Tuesday afternoon, the 5th inst., at 5.30 o'clock.

Everything in connection with the furnace and blowing engine is working very satisfactory. In fact there was no hitch or accident of any kind in connection with the cast, which could have been completed on Monday afternoon, but, as the entire plant is a new one, Mr. McCreary, the superintendent of the works, did not think it wise to force the furnace in the first cast, consequently he ran the blowing engine slowly in order to heat up the furnace by degrees. The Telegraph was the only paper that had the correct statement in regard to the first cast, as all the other papers were incorrect in stating that the cast was made on Monday night at 12 o'clock. As stated, the cast was not completed for the reasons mentioned, until Tuesday afternoon, at 5.30 o'clock.

### NICARAGUAN CANAL.

England Will Not Accept the United States Senate's Demand.

London, Feb. 8.—It has been learned by a representative of the Associated Press that a reply will shortly be sent to the United States Nicaragua canal project. It will not comply with the senate's demands. Neither will it be in the nature of a flat refusal, though for purposes of immediate construction, it will be tantamount to such a refusal. It will consist, mainly, in a counter proposal or proposals, likely to necessitate extended negotiations. The nature of the proposal is not yet ascertainable. Lord Pauncefote will probably be the medium through whom the answer will be sent and by whom the subsequent negotiations will chiefly be conducted. In British official opinion it is likely that several months will elapse before the matter reaches a conclusion, by which time the Hay-Pauncefote treaty will have lapsed, on the basis of the senate's amendments and the British counter-proposal now formulated. It is hoped an entirely new agreement, satisfactory to both countries will eventually be reached.

### The Late A. C. Smith.

At a meeting of the board of trustees of St. Stephen's church, held on the 6th inst., the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in His wisdom and mercy to remove from our midst Mr. A. Chipman Smith; and whereas, Mr. Smith was a member of the first board of trustees of St. Stephen's church, elected on June 2, 1889, and from that day until his death, whether in office or not, never ceased to take a deep interest in the welfare of this church and was ever ready in any emergency with wise counsel and liberal hand; and whereas, his rare executive ability, his clear and sane ideas of congregational management, his honest utterance of what he believed to be the wise and right policy of church work, will be much missed by those in charge of the temporal affairs of the congregation, and his death will be felt as a personal loss by many in the church to whom he had lent a helping hand in time of need or spoken words of cheer and courage in time of trouble; therefore resolved, that this board of trustees place on record its sense of the great loss sustained by the congregation and its sincere sympathy with the members of the bereaved family in their sorrow, and further resolved that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Mrs. Smith."

### Many Canadians Cured of Cancer.

You can have the names and addresses for the asking. Any one who is a sufferer from Cancer or Tumor and desires proof of the power of our Constitutional Treatment to cure these diseases, without the necessity of an operation, can have the names and addresses of many cured Canadians. These people you can write to and ascertain from them directly their opinion of the value of our remedy.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH. An eight-page paper and is published every Wednesday and Saturday at \$1.00 a year, in advance, by the Telegraph Publishing Company, of St. John, a company incorporated by act of the legislature of New Brunswick.

ADVERTISING RATES. Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper: Each insertion \$1.00 per inch. Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc., 50 cents for each insertion of six lines or less. Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 10 cents for each insertion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. Owing to the considerable number of communications as to the misappropriation of letters alleged to contain money remitted to this office we have to request our subscribers and agents when sending money for the Telegraph to do so by post office order or registered letter, in which case the remittance will be at our risk. In remitting by checks or post office orders our patrons will please make them payable to the Telegraph Publishing Company. All letters for the business office of this paper should be addressed to the Telegraph Publishing Company, St. John; and all correspondence for the editorial department should be sent to the Editor of the Telegraph, St. John.

FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS. Without exception, names of new subscribers will be entered until the money is received. Subscribers will be required to pay for papers sent them, whether they take them from the office or not, until all arrears are paid. There is no legal 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. Be brief. Write plainly and take special pains with names. Write on one side of your paper only. Attach your name and address to your communication as an evidence of good faith. Write nothing for which you are not prepared to be held personally responsible.

THIS PAPER HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

### AUTHORIZED AGENTS.

The following Agents are authorized to canvass and collect for the Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz.: Allison Wishart, Wm. Somerville, W. A. Ferris.

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

### Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 13, 1901.

### THE PREMIERS TRIBUTE.

It has been the verdict of the Canadian people that whenever a really great occasion arises the past ten years there was only one among our public men who seemed to rise to the sublimity of that occasion, and to speak the inmost thoughts of the people as a whole. That man is Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Among the many great speeches born of the critical national events of last year there is just one that will pass down into history as true oratory. We refer to the speech made by the Premier in reply to Henri Bourassa in the House of Commons last session.

Again the orator and the occasion have been made for one another, and we venture to think that the noble utterance of Canada's first statesman on the death of Queen Victoria will be accepted as the nation's tribute to the honored dead. There is no tawdry tinsel of mere words, every one of which seems to come like heart throbs to disclose the sympathy of Canada on this occasion. Every silent orator in Canada who cannot speak in golden words the thoughts which come to him in the fullness of his patriotic sorrow, will say Amen to the Premier's splendid tribute, and feel that in some subtle way Sir Wilfrid has divined his heart's throbbing.

Canada offers the Premier's funeral oration as her own keen feeling of sorrow in the empire's loss, as her recognition of the grandeur of that queenly soul which has passed the gates of Paradise. His criticism of the events of the Victorian era will meet with general approval as a fair estimate of the important contributions which have been made in all departments of life to the world's progress, and to the amelioration of the peoples conditions. The opinion he expresses that Victoria was the first constitutional sovereign of Great Britain or in fact of any country contains in it all that might be said of the development of personal and national liberty during her reign.

The Premier's splendid tribute seems like an imperishable wreath of glory thrown over the bier of Britain's dead. And every man, woman and child in Canada will echo the sentiments expressed in their name by her greatest orator.

### SYDNEY'S GREAT INDUSTRY.

The blowing in of the first of the new blast furnaces of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company at Sydney is a matter not only of great interest to the maritime provinces, but to the whole of Canada. The erection of the Sydney plant was commenced in August, 1899, and is to consist of a battery of four blast furnaces about 90 feet high and 18 feet in diameter. As yet only one furnace has been "blown in," but the entire battery is expected to be in operation within two months. It is anticipated that at the start these furnaces will turn out about 1,000 tons of iron a day, and when they have become seasoned the capacity is expected to reach a total annual output of 500,000 tons. This immense production of iron alone at Sydney would mean much to that town, but as the company purpose converting a large

portion of their product into steel bars, plates, etc., it will necessitate the employment of a very large staff of workmen, and the expenditure of large sums of money. The estimated expenditure of the company on the plant is placed at ten million dollars.

It is a source of much gratification that the first cast which was made on Tuesday afternoon was highly satisfactory. The caution exhibited by the officials in charge shows that they did not intend to injure the plant by rushing it for spectacular effect, as is often done in new enterprises. The raw material for the works is, with the exception of the iron ore, all obtained in the immediate vicinity, the coke being manufactured from the Sydney coal and the limestone procured from Marble Mountain, C. B. The iron ore is from Bell Island, Newfoundland, and is carried direct from the mine to the furnace by steamer. The supply of iron ore at the disposal of the company is reported to be almost inexhaustible, and the analyses show that it is of excellent quality. It may be necessary for the company in order to manufacture certain grades of iron products to obtain another variety of iron ore to mix with that from Newfoundland, but it is understood that the company have made arrangements for this necessity. The people of this city will watch with pleasure and interest the development of the iron industry at Sydney, and wish the company every success in their great undertakings.

### THE ST. JOHN ARMY.

The idea of establishing a main army in the city of St. John is one that has met much favor with our citizens that no effort should be spared to induce the government to carry out the proposition which seemed to meet the sanction of the militia department last year. The events of the last year have convinced all reasonable people that the best protection Canada can have is her volunteers, who, if properly trained, could in the defence of their country show the same gallantry and efficiency as their fellows have shown on the battle fields of South Africa. To make our militia system attractive to the young men of our city is a supreme duty, and this can only be possible by providing them with the proper facilities for their work. Those who have had the pleasure of inspecting the splendid armory at Halifax will understand something of the great handicap under which the militia work of the last twenty years has been conducted here, and will only wonder that it has been possible for the officers of our local corps to keep their men together from year to year. No better or more commendable expenditure could be made in the city of St. John than in the erection of a militia armory, situated in a convenient position readily available from all parts of the city.

The present building on the Barrack grounds is not only badly situated, but naturally lacks the room and also the accommodation that is necessary to obtain the best results from the drilling of our citizen soldiery. It is admitted on all sides that a new armory is required, and the Minister of Militia on his last visit here was induced to look at the different sites that were available with a view to having the government adopt a proposition that they should build a new armory on a site to be provided by the city.

The only difficulty then, is in the choice of a site and either of the sites which have been mentioned would be sufficiently central to be available for such use. There is another condition in regard to the armory question, which perhaps has not been fully considered either by the city or the government; that is that the government should give back to the city of St. John the land at the Barrack grounds, in return for the city providing a more central site for military purposes. This has not been a burning question is largely due to the courses which have been shown by the various ministers of militia in granting permission for the use of these grounds for exhibition and other public purposes. As a matter of fact the grounds are improperly held by the government, as the entire portion of the city south of Sheffield street was granted by the city of St. John to the British government with the understanding that it should be used for military purposes.

In fulfillment of this condition, the British government built barracks and it was occupied by a garrison of British troops until some thirty years ago. The government of Canada obtained these militia lands from the British authorities, and have no greater right to them than had the original grantees. The grounds continued to be used for military purposes, until the destruction of the barracks by the great fire of 1877 and have never since been used excepting in a limited sense, for the purpose for which they were granted. The reversion to the city of these lands would enable the long cherished idea of a South End park to be made possible and we have no doubt that ultimately the south end of the city, in which the real estate has been allowed to deteriorate in value on account of a certain rough element, will once more become a very desirable residential portion of the city.

### A GROWING LIST.

The list of counties which have returned members in favor of the local government by acclamation in the by-elections is steadily increasing. Westmorland, York, Carleton and Kent is the list. There were various reasons for these results: Small pox and lack of time in Westmorland; the snowstorm and bad roads in York;

Conservative admiration for the Liberal candidate in Carleton, and we can hardly tell what in Kent. The opposition seems to have a good deal more success in supplying reasons for the return of government candidates by acclamation than they have in preventing that result. We may therefore expect a very satisfactory reason to be given for the election of Mr. Poirier in Kent. It may have been fear of smallpox infection from the adjoining county of Westmorland.

### THE ESTIMATES.

The prophecies of the Conservative press that a Liberal victory at the polls in November last would mean a carnival of corruption and extravagance is not being borne out by facts. The estimates for the year ending June 30, 1902, show a marked decrease in the national expenditure. The total amount asked for on consolidated account is \$44,102,323 or a decrease of \$2,278,720 on the amount asked for the current year. The same is true of capital account, as there is a decrease of \$9,933,541 from the amount voted last year for similar purpose. Our despatches show the different items of these various expenditures. The main reduction of course appears in the amount voted for militia purposes, as this item last year caused an extra expenditure on account of Canada's patriotic co-operation in the South African war.

The estimates for Intercolonial Railway include \$500,000 for steel rails and fastenings; accommodation at Sydney, \$100,000; accommodation at Halifax, \$60,000; to strengthen bridges, \$103,000; accommodation at St. John, \$100,000; sidings, \$100,000; car shop at Moncton, \$25,000; air brakes for freight cars, \$40,000; Miramichi bridge, \$72,000; new rolling stock, \$2,000,000. The amount asked for public buildings in New Brunswick include \$18,000 for new structures to be erected in St. John, \$20,000 for improvements in St. John harbor and \$10,000 to be expended in dredging, etc. on the river St. John.

We call our readers' attention to the various items included in the estimates, and to the comparative statement which we publish showing the estimated expenditure for 1900-1 and 1901-2.

### THE QUESTION OF COAL.

The returns of the various Nova Scotia coal companies show that while the output was not so great as had been estimated yet there was a marked increase in the output. The Nova Scotia coal mine shipments in 1899 amounted to 2,638,183 tons or about half a million tons more than in the previous year. It was expected that the increase for the year just closed would be about 700,000 tons, but this expectation was not realized. The shipments for 1900 were 3,010,133 tons or an increase of between three and four hundred thousand tons. The reason given by the companies for the output being smaller than anticipated is that the miners worked irregularly.

It might reasonably be asked why an annually increasing output the price of coal in these provinces should be constantly increasing? The natural answer is that the demand for the mine product has increased more rapidly than the supply. But there is more in the subject than is covered by this seemingly satisfactory reply, and to understand the question it is necessary to inquire into the markets for this coal. The home market received in 1899 not quite one half of the output, or to be exact 1,290,017 tons. Of this amount, Nova Scotia purchased 729,477 tons, New Brunswick 327,504 tons, P. E. Island 106,735 tons and Newfoundland 66,887 tons. The figures for 1900 are not available but can safely be assumed not to exceed those of the previous year proportionately to the greater total supply. The balance of the Nova Scotia shipments are shipped to upper Canada and the United States.

From the Mining Record we learn that the stocks of coal in Montreal at the close of navigation last fall were 300,000 tons short so great had been the American shipments. The immense shipments to the American market are made, it is claimed, at very low prices, and that the home consumer is being forced to pay the heavy price caused by the supply being less than the demand. If this be so there is a decided injustice done the people of the maritime provinces, for with the valuable coal areas lying as a heritage at their doors, it certainly is wrong if they are the last to be served and foreign shipments made at prices below those ruling on the home market.

### TUPPER IN 1899 AND 1901.

In an account of the "Origin of Canadian Confederation," by the Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G. C. M. G., C. B., published in 1899, we are told that "the foundation of the confederation of British North America was laid strong and deep not by members of one party but by the leading public men of both parties in all the various provinces."

The valedictory letter says: "Where is the Canadian who would willingly see the great work of confederation undone? Yet it was completed by the Liberal-Conservative party against the determined opposition of the Liberal party of Canada."

This is a fair specimen of Tory journalism and politicians. Two contradictory cries, and Jekyll and Hyde politics.

### A MODERN HEROINE.

A practical illustration was given the other day in New York of the importance of order in the prevention of very serious calamities. A fire was started in a school house containing 2,500 people and although the blaze was a very considerable one, yet through the coolness and maintenance of

order by the teachers, most of whom were women not a child was lost or seriously injured. There was a great deal of confusion and hysteria in the streets, but inside the building all was done in perfect order. The fire gong was sounded and the children, accustomed to the fire drill, formed quickly in order of march and passed out of the building without the slightest sign of confusion. The music teacher, Miss Besse Higgins—and the name of such a heroine deserves publication—set down at the piano and although her situation was all the time as critical as that of the rest, she kept up a lively and inspiring march tune until all the others were out of the building.

### A SETTING SUN.

The retiring valedictory of Sir Charles Tupper was delivered to the Conservative caucus at Ottawa on the evening of the 5th inst. Our enterprising morning contemporary was able to secure a verbatim report of it in its issue of the 8th. This evidence of enterprise is probably accounted for by the fact that The Telegraph published it on the morning of the 6th.

### NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Laurier's tribute to the Queen is the talk of the Dominion.

At last the council has made a move in the steel shipping matter.

The new leader, Borden, is said by the Conservative press to be Sir Hilbert Tupper in disguise.

No word of Pinder, the king of the Nackawick, and other politicians lost in the recent snow storm.

The suggestion of petitioning the government for a new armory will meet with general approval in St. John at least.

We have heard no sighing of late for the good old winters. Verily distance doth lend enchantment even to a blizzard.

No wonder the Westmorland Tories are feeling gloom. That big promissory note for \$5,000 will soon be due, and the party is in opposition.

Mr. Richard Poirier, the government candidate to represent Kent county in the House of Assembly, has been elected by acclamation.

Moncton Times finds Westmorland county very corrupt. Was it not to the reptile fund of Messrs. Powell and Sumner that two Tory directors gave \$300 of the Moncton Gas and Water Company's cash?

The Millicite philosopher has discovered a French-Canadian annexationist. It takes more than one swallow to make a summer. In this case the swallow is like the January croaking bullfrog, merely a figment of the Millicite imagination.

The justices of the Supreme Court and the legal lights who have been attending the recent sitting were reported snow-bound at Fredericton. They should have the weather man arrested for contempt of court.

Ottawa reports show that W. F. McLean, M. P., of the Toronto World, is the most disappointed man in Canada today. He expected the leadership. Failing that he was willing to be one of the committee of three to run the Conservative party.

The recent by-elections by acclamation have brought a wall of anguish from the organ of the Foster Conservatives. Every one recognizes in it the natural outgrowth of the Moncton convention—that clever flank movement of Mr. Geo. E. Foster.

Mrs. Nation, the Kansas saloon smasher, is taking a breathing spell. Epilepsies of the Nation type are like the gripple, liable to break out again in another locality at any moment. We shall probably hear in a day or two of Mrs. Nation and her little basket doing fresh damage to the temperance cause.

Just as we anticipated the Clarke-McLean-Wallace faction endeavored to stampede the caucus. Sir Hilbert almost made the Toronto clique's scheme possible by his great interest in Borden. His advocacy almost killed Borden's chance. The second day Tupper was not in sight, and as a result Borden was accepted.

The Indianism magic healer is evidently doing a rushing business. The medical fraternity are too busy just now to mind this unprofessional competition, but we may expect in a few days to have the North End "rubber" arranged at the bar of justice otherwise known as the police court, for practicing without registration.

Last year, according to the police report, there were two arrests in St. John of malefactors under 10 years of age, and four arrests of law breakers between 10 and 30 years. These six might have been grouped as the infant class of crime, as the aged quartette might be fairly assumed to have attained their second childhood.

### Albert County News.

Hillsboro, Feb. 8.—Frank B. Steeves, of the Canadian Drug Company, spent Sunday here with relatives.

A little child of Dr. John T. Lewis died Wednesday after a few days illness with inflammation of the lungs.

John Dwy, of Albert Mines, lost a valuable horse a few days ago from an attack of colic.

An elaborate masquerade carnival takes place on Saturday evening, 9th instant. Special preparations are being made and a great time is expected.