

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1904.

St. John, N. B., Nov. 26, 1904.

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph
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THE PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL

The provincial government appears to have made a good choice in the selection of a new superintendent of the provincial hospital for the cure of nervous diseases. Dr. Anglin is proceeding with the enquiry into the cases of the very large number of patients now in the institution, with a view to a better classification and more satisfactory method of treatment.
It has been asserted that patients have been sent to that hospital who could be as well or better cared for at home, or in some other institution. The present investigation will determine to what extent this assertion may be justified, and will suggest whatever legislation may be necessary to guard against imposition in the future.
The enquiry will also be useful in connection with the future treatment of patients now in the hospital. The public will applaud the superintendent for the energy and intelligence with which he has entered upon his labors. Whatever may be done for the good of the unfortunate under his care will be appreciated not alone by the relatives of the patients, but by the whole people.

THOSE BALLOT BOXES

Since Hon. J. M. Gibson, attorney-general of Ontario, admits that it looks as if there were some truth in the charges relative to the bogus ballot boxes, the case becomes more interesting. B. O. Lott, the Liberal candidate in West Hastings, is under arrest, and his brother is the chief witness against him. This brother testified that the trick ballot boxes were to be used in two or three ridings in the federal elections, but were intended chiefly for the provincial elections. The following is an extract from his evidence:—
"Philip Lott was called. He acted as deputy returning officer in the election. The first he knew of crooked work was last fall, when a by-election was in progress. His brother, Byron, told him in an off-hand way that the Tories had no chance to win, considering what the Liberals had to set. Byron said that he had a scheme to use the government-paid \$30,000 for the election, but that he was going to be about two weeks after I was at my brother's. He had one of the boxes, which he said he got in Vance's office."
Lott then described two trick boxes, one that worked with a spring, and the other with a handle. It was about Oct. 1 when the second one came to his notice. On the Sunday before the nomination, he had been told by Mr. Porter, the "W" appearing in one, he understood to refer to Waterbury, N. Y. Byron told him so. Witness was sent to Kingston to find out what the trick was. It was Shibley who referred him to Rieley, as he did not want to get mixed up with the case. Shibley knew what he came for.
Shibley wrote a letter of introduction to Rieley and gave it to Ed. Rattam, who drove witness out. Rattam introduced witness to Rieley as "Hughes," and Rieley seemed to understand, saying he had seen this "Mr. Hughes" before. Rieley said twenty boxes had been brought over to Prescott. Ten were for Shibley and ten for Lott. Rieley wrote the card addressed to Lott, which was produced in court.
"Rieley told me that the boxes were a winner," proceeded witness. "And it would take Almighty to defeat the Ontario government next election. He said a man could sit there and separate the sheep from the goats all day."
The witness gave an ocular demonstration of how the sheep were to be separated from the goats, using a ballot box and a number of slips of paper. He scratched two ballots marked for Smith and gave the magistrate four marked for Brown, which the magistrate deposited through the slit after first ascertaining that the box was apparently empty. Strangely enough, the Brown ballots were switched and a majority for Smith came out of the box.

The witness said he went to Mr. Porter, the Conservative candidate, some time before the federal election and told him that the boxes had been imported for use in the election, and Mr. Porter was fully informed where the boxes were. At the last moment, however, it was decided not to use them, as Byron Lott had failed in his efforts to secure extra ballots. Returning Officer Williams kept the ballots so close that Byron decided to get some printed in the office of the Bancroft River. The bogus ballots printed there

were not satisfactory, and Mr. Lott went to Ottawa to get some printed.
The report of the evidence continues as follows:—
On the morning of the election, someone phoned Byron Lott that the Tories were exhibiting bogus ballot boxes in Belleville, and Byron asked witness if he had given the thing away. Witness denied that he had and Byron went down to the barn and saw they were gone. Byron wanted him to go to Belleville and deny the story. Since the elections he and Byron came to Belleville, and Mr. O'Flynn drew up a document for the witness to sign, but he told him he could not sign without lying.
This is certainly very interesting testimony. It is pointed out, however, by those who deny the story, that in August last Philip Lott, the witness, was fined \$50 and costs for selling liquor without a license, and that he tried unsuccessfully to get the fine remitted by the Ontario government.

There is no doubt about the existence of the trick ballot boxes, since they have been put in evidence. What truth there may be in Lott's charges will doubtless be brought out in the investigation which must now be made.
It may safely be remarked at this stage that if all the ingenuity exercised in winning elections were directed toward the enforcement of honest political methods the country would be a large gainer thereby.

"THE BULLDOG VIRTUES"

The editor of Collier's raises an interesting question when, in discussing the terrific struggle over Port Arthur, he says of the fortress and the combatants: "It being something vital, therefore, to their countries' welfare, Russians and Japanese alike have fought for the stronghold in a manner to prove that man still retains the virtues of the bulldog. Efficiency, for the great modern nations, is an imaginary bogey. Let a danger, as vital as has confronted Japan, threaten Germany, France, England, or the United States, and we imagine that they also would still be found capable of fighting desperately in the last ditch."
No doubt they would. The Germans, however, would scarcely be ready to believe that the French would fight as desperately as, say, the Japanese. The Americans and the English feel that they would fight desperately in the last ditch, but perhaps they do not feel so sure about the desperate valor of the other nations in a losing fight.
The Russians are badly led, fed, paid and clothed. They have not won a battle in this war, by sea or land. Yet they have stood up to the most desperate kind of fighting until their commanders ordered retreat. This argues dogged courage and physical strength beyond the common. The Japanese have been led better and cared for more intelligently, and they have been sent against fortified positions which seemed impregnable. They have at least equalled the Russians in courage, and perhaps excelled them, for it requires less spirit to defend than to attack.
But while all of the principal nations have the spirit to fight desperately when the case is desperate, more than that is required. With equal weapons and equal courage, the victory must go to those who are the most cunning, and yet who have the least fear of wounds and death; who have lived simply and so are strong and can remain strong throughout a long campaign. The bulldog virtues are necessary in a war, but alone they count for little. A study of Japanese methods and Japanese success will set the other nations to work repairing the weak points of their military systems, but it is not so easy to go to the root of the matter and adopt the simple, healthful life that has done so much to make the Jap formidable.

ONTARIO'S POLITICS

It is evident that the question of prohibition, or restrictive legislation of some kind, is to play a part in the Ontario provincial elections. One Liberal and one Conservative paper has been telling a Toronto paper that the bar must go. The Presbyterian Ministerial Association in Toronto has unanimously passed the following resolution: "Resolved, that in the judgment of this association no solution of the temperance problem will be adequate which stops short of the abolition of the bar."
The prohibitionists are determined as far as possible to make advanced temperance legislation an issue, and would be glad to make it the chief issue in the campaign. In this, however, they will hardly succeed, since neither of the parties is pronounced and united in its views on this question. Other issues will play a very important part, and at this stage it is not easy to determine which will take the first place. The struggle will be extremely vigorous, and perhaps bitter. The Liberal party has been entrenched in power in Ontario provincial politics for a very long period, but narrowly escaped defeat in the house within the last year or two. The bogus ballot box affair will exert an influence, although in what direction is not yet apparent.

A WITTY PHILOSOPHER

Dr. W. H. Drummond, author of "The Habitual," whose readings from his own works have several times delighted the St. John audiences, has been amusing the Canadian Club of Toronto with some comments on Canadian election methods. He was the guest of the club at its weekly luncheon on Monday last and his witty address is printed in full in the News. Dealing first with Ontario he gravely

points out that the Ontario elector never dies. Once a man's name is on the list the man may die, but though his ashes may be scattered to the winds he turns up at the same old polling booth on election day.
Dr. Drummond concludes his reference to Ontario with these lines, which, though different, recall some formerly well-known campaign verses:
"If traitor hand be on my throat,
Ontario! Ontario!
Thy silent host must rise and vote,
Ontario! Ontario!"

Though scattered far our bones may be,
Ontario! Ontario!
One blast upon the horn, and we
Shall gladly rise and come to thee,
Ontario! Ontario!"

Turning then to Quebec province, Dr. Drummond told the following story about a civic election in Montreal:
I remember, however, one case in Montreal, where dead voters came to life for a period long enough to cast their ballots. It was in a fight for the majority, and occurred some years ago, and you must remember that in Montreal municipal elections we have little or no party politics—in this case there was a strong move on the part of a portion of our citizens to oust from the mayor's chair a certain Jean Louis Beaudry, who had occupied the seat much longer than some of us considered proper, and the young men especially went in to do it with a will. The opposite candidate was Henri Beaugrand—in the up-town portion of the city, which is largely English-speaking, Beaugrand was very popular, and everything was done to roll up a majority for Beaugrand. Beaudry, a certain well known Irish contractor, who practically knew every living voter in the neighborhood, had secured the seat. He was a popular and bright young lawyer.

Towards noon votes were coming in slowly, and our legal friend, knowing that his friends had some desirable votes to poll, which might be objected to by the keen-eyed Irishman, managed to persuade that gentleman to desert the booth in order to partake of a modest lunch. The taking of that lunch was prolonged in one way and another until a couple of hours had slipped by, and during this period a "boom" struck the polling booth. When the lawyer and his friend returned to the place of balloting the Irishman casually asked the returning officer if any votes had been cast during his absence. When the lawyer and his friend returned to the place of balloting the Irishman casually asked the returning officer if any votes had been cast during his absence. When the lawyer and his friend returned to the place of balloting the Irishman casually asked the returning officer if any votes had been cast during his absence.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The glory of the Indian summer has not yet wholly departed. There is as yet no quarrel with November weather.
Who will make the next move toward the provision of increased harbor facilities at St. John—and when?
The sandbagging episode appears to be regarded from more than one standpoint. The police have a somewhat interesting case on their hands.
Something should be done to allay the fierce anger of those Montreal journalists who still refuse to bury the political hatchet.
Archbishop Langevin has issued a pastoral letter ordering Roman Catholics in Manitoba to continue the agitation for restoration of the Separate Schools in that province.
The New York Journal of Commerce says that the south expects a cotton crop aggregating 11,275,000 bales. It has estimates from about 800 different sources. The estimates vary from 10,189,000 to 12,500,000 bales.
The establishment of a naval reserve has been a success in Newfoundland, on a small scale, and a similar movement in Canada should be equally satisfactory. The maritime provinces can easily furnish men of the right sort.
A Winnipeg despatch says: "Another link between Winnipeg and the South was opened today, when the first passenger train over the new 'Soo' line made the run between this city and St. Paul. This gives four trains daily between the two cities, namely the 'Soo,' O. N. R., Great Northern and Northern Pacific."

UP IN THE AIR

Discussing aerial navigation, and summarizing the results of recent experiments at St. Louis, the Toronto Globe decides that the problem is far from solved and that there is little likelihood that any of the inventions now known will prove of much utility. The success of certain dirigible balloons, the Globe thinks, has been greatly overestimated. It says in part: "Recent experiments at the World's Fair have shown that a balloon can carry sufficient machinery to propel it through the air at the rate of some six miles an hour. This means achieving that speed in a still atmosphere or remaining stationary above the earth against a wind blowing at that rate. If this achievement were doubled, however, or even quadrupled, would the solution of the problems of aerial navigation. The St. Louis Exposition has appropriated \$200,000 for the encouragement of exhibition of aerial navigation, and the prizes offered have prompted many experiments. But those have been accompanied by so many flights of the imagination that it is necessary to cull and condense the facts from the reports. The Baldwin balloon had a gas envelope of only 8,000 cubic feet capacity, and as the basket and motor weighed 230 pounds, it was of light weight. The operator should be of light weight. A partially successful flight was made, ending in the dismemberment of the motor and the drifting of the airship across the city and the Mississippi River, and its landing without any mishap. In the two succeeding tests the airship went only a few miles, circling over the World's Fair grounds, and returning safely to the aeronautic field.

It remained in the air over half an hour each time, and was directed and controlled by the operator with perfect ease. The size of the gas envelope and consequent small power of the motor does not admit of a higher speed than six or seven miles an hour, consequently this apparatus cannot compete successfully for the grand prize of \$100,000, which requires a speed of twenty miles an hour to win. The possibility of propelling and steering a balloon was demonstrated successfully and the sight was novel and attractive. It can now be claimed that Americans have, at all events, duplicated the success of Santos-Dumont and Lebaudy of France, although with a much smaller, cheaper, and frailer airship. There is only a very slight breeze blowing at the time of these tests; and neither of the more powerful machines has ever attempted a flight with a breeze as strong as five miles an hour.

"On the fourth attempt it was expected the trip would cover twelve or fifteen miles, but after going a few hundred feet, the motor became disabled and stopped. The ship drifted with the wind about a mile, and was landed safely. The motor was started again and the airship returned against the breeze toward the aeronautic field. As it neared the enclosure the motor stopped again and it drifted out of sight in a northwesterly direction. It landed safely a few miles away, and the attempt was made to save the gas by towing the machine back after dark. When the aeronautic enclosure was nearly reached, in throwing the lines over trolley wires it escaped and drifted away into the darkness. It was recovered on the following day, being found about sixteen miles away from the Exposition grounds. The French aeroplanes are making a more ambitious effort to secure the big prizes. The Francis balloon has a gas envelope of 65,000 cubic feet capacity, which gives a carrying power of 2,000 pounds. The possibilities in steering and propelling a balloon are by no means exhausted. Better forms may be discovered, and no doubt important changes will be made in the selection of material and in motor power and general equipment. But there is as yet no ground for the hope that this line of experiment will ever get beyond the sphere of scientific interest and popular entertainment. With regard to the flying machine, rightly so-called, the machine that will rise, not by the buoyancy of its great bulk, but by beating the air after the manner of a bird in flight, the prospects are still more doubtful. Hope can arise only through a failure to comprehend the wonderfully intricate demands on any such contemplated mechanism."

WAXING COLD

The waxing cold of the waning year is hard to bear. We are not put on our thickest clothing against it, for then we have no reserve with which to meet the intense coldness of the full-blown winter. Neither is it wise to dress so warmly thus early in the season. Particularly is it inadvisable to put on thick underclothing then. When once that is on we cannot change readily, or easily, back to lighter underwear again until the summer comes. But there are alterations of cold weather and of mild. When the latter returns for a spell we are oppressed by garments all too thick for the temperature; we suffer in consequence, and we are over-sensitive, we easily "catch cold" and are lucky if we escape worse results. So it is better to depend upon thicker outer garments at first and reserve the warmer underclothing for the coldest weather.
The thermometer is often an imperfect index of the temperature, so far as the weather affects us. The amount of humidity in the atmosphere is what tells upon us. The thermometer may register a degree of cold which seems to us far as it is almost unbearable. When the atmosphere is in that condition it seems almost impossible to get warm. The fire itself shows us the scale in the furnace cannot be made to show anything more than a sullen red; they do not give off heat enough to warm up the air. Water is a good conductor of heat, the aqueous vapor in the atmosphere, when below the proper temperature, greedily absorbs the heat from our bodies and leaves us shivering when we stand that by good rights, according to the thermometer, we ought to be warm. On the other hand, if the heated air lacks sufficient humidity it extracts the moisture from the mucous surfaces and thereby subjects us to bronchial attacks and other dangers when we go into the cold. It is, therefore, important that in our artificial heating humidity and temperature should be rightly adjusted. If the humidity is sufficient, we are comfortable at a lower temperature than when it is lacking. Above a certain temperature the humidity acts as a mantle to preserve the heat of the body, preventing loss by radiation. This accounts for the genial warmth of the days of autumnal mildness that we have at intervals; the air being humid and at just the right temperature, it serves as a blanket to prevent the warmth of the earth from radiating off into space. If science could devise some means for maintaining the purity of the air in our winter interiors, and at the same time the right balance of temperature and humidity an immense advance would be made. Perhaps no other thing would better promote the general health through the cold weather. There would be a tremendous falling off in colds, la grippe, pneumonia and other maladies more common in the winter. Under the cold weather conditions that now almost universally prevail it is almost impossible for the most of us to take care of ourselves properly, however we may try. It therefore requires a robust constitution to withstand the dangers to health imposed by a season when pure air, right conditions of temperature and humidity, and proper exercise, are things beyond the reach of nearly the entire community.

Low Prices On Overcoats

A prospectus for a civic gas plant will be submitted to the ratepayers of Winnipeg at the next civic elections.
The effort, with ice-breakers, to prolong the season of navigation on the St. Lawrence and the lakes will be watched with much interest.
When Halifax reads this statement by the Sieve-man of the Montreal Herald there will be something doing: "The next governor-general will be sworn at Halifax. Most people swear when they have to be in Halifax, so the Earl won't be doing anything new."

The Toronto City Council has approved of the proposal to spend \$700,000 for an improved fire protection service, and has adopted a by-law to be submitted to the ratepayers on New Year's day, to authorize the purchase of gas stock to the amount of \$1,000,000.

The movement to build up an American merchant marine is still active. At a meeting of prominent business men in Cleveland this week, a league was organized, and the following resolutions were adopted:—

"The foreign commerce of the United States has grown to the great total of \$2,500,000,000 a year, and the country's whole prosperity depends upon the undisturbed continuation and extension of this commerce. Yet it is being carried over sea to day under foreign flags. The tonnage of American ships engaged in the foreign trade aggregates only \$79,000 tons, while there is not today a single ship building anywhere in the United States for this trade. The situation is critical and calls for immediate action."

Vice-presidents of the league will later be chosen from each state in order to make it national in scope.

There was a big drop in immigration to the United States in September, compared with the corresponding month of a year ago. In September, which is the latest month for which immigration statistics are available, only 599,098 aliens landed on these shores, as against a visitation of 774,477 during the month of September, 1903. This is the largest falling off that has been noted in any single month for a long time. There was a decline in immigration from Italy amounting to 50,000 in the month. The most pronounced decline, however, was in the immigration from Austria-Hungary, which showed a falling off of 78,000. There was a gain of 12,000 in immigration from England during September and a gain of 5,000 from Ireland.

Discarded Husband Visits Nan

Before the third day of the Nan Patterson trial opened the prisoner was visited at her cell in the Tombs prison by the same man of mystery who has called upon her so frequently since her incarceration last June.
After his visit was concluded, former Assistant District Attorney Daniel F. O'Rourke revealed the secret.
The man of mystery, the man who has been more attentive to Nan than any other person during her confinement, is none other than Lewis Martin, the husband who she discarded for Caesar Young in 1899.
Martin a Hotel Clerk.
Miss Patterson, or Nan Randolph, was married in Syracuse (N. Y.) in 1898 at the age of sixteen, to Martin, who was at the time a hotel clerk. Their dream of love was short, and the real life soon left the once-beaming skies. Inside of a year they were divorced on Mrs. Martin's plea, and she resumed her maiden name.
Then it was she entered upon her stage career. Today, at twenty-two, appealing by pretty, she stands at the bar of justice, charged with the slaying under tragic circumstances, of the man with whom she traveled from one end of the country to the other.
Lewis Martin will be a witness for the defense, and the renewal of the earlier life affair adds a new flavor of romance to the fascinating trial.
The discarded husband, coming to cheer the weary prison hours of the woman who had divorced him, appealed to all of these in court who possessed a grain of sentiment.

To Marry Old Love?

There was a rumor in court today that "Nan" Patterson, in the event of her acquittal, will remarry Martin. The woman herself refused to confirm or deny the report.
A prosperous silk from Shakespeare's mulberry tree at Stratford-on-Avon is to be set out outside the town hall of the borough of Southwark, London, which is a strain's throw from the Old Newington Theatre, where Shakespeare acted from 1594 to 1599.

Brother-in-Law Struck Her

The scene between Nan Patterson and her brother-in-law, J. Morgan Smith, which was referred to at length by Mr. Rand in his opening argument, was described by Joseph Hewitt, a newswriter, in the following manner:
The witness said he was standing in front

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in which there is honest value, correct style and at a genuine satisfaction has brought us wonderfully increased sales this fall. We expected and arranged for largely increased trade, but it has been so much larger than we expected, that we've had to reorder largely again.
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NAN PATTERSON'S STORMY CAREER

Evidence Given That Caesar Young, for Whose Murder She is Being Tried, Had Struck Her—Pawnbroker Identifies Weapon That Ended Bookmaker's Life as Having Been Bought from Him by a Man and Woman—Prisoner's Discarded Husband Turns Up.

New York, Nov. 23.—In the trial of Nan Patterson, charged with the murder of Caesar Young, the expert testimony of physicians was offered today to show that Young could not have killed himself.

Two cabmen testified to having seen Young abuse Miss Patterson early in the morning of June 4, and another witness, a newswriter, swore he saw J. Morgan Smith, her brother-in-law, strike Miss Patterson in the face on the night of June 3, after Smith had said to her: "You will have to do it," and she answered, "I won't."

A pawn broker's clerk identified the revolver with which Young was killed, and said it was purchased at Stern's pawnshop on the afternoon of June 3 by a man who was accompanied by a woman.

Hyman Stern, who sold the revolver, was too ill to appear in court.

Police Captain Sweeney was recalled to testify that he had summoned J. Morgan Smith to appear.

The cross-examination of Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon was continued. The witness described in detail the autopsy which he had performed on Young's body, and admitted that at the time he thought the case one of suicide.

He was not permitted to say whether the black mark on the back of the skull which was struck by Young's finger was made by gunpowder, nor whether he found powder marks when he examined Miss Patterson's hands soon after the shooting.

A Ghastly Exhibit.

The skeleton which was brought into the case yesterday for the use of Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon, in describing the course of the bullet which caused Young's death, was again brought into the court room when the trial was resumed today. The ghastly exhibit was suspended near the witness stand, when Mr. Levy, for the defense, continued the cross-examination of the coroner's physician, which was interrupted by the adjournment of the court yesterday afternoon.

John Crowley, a cabman, said he was hailed by two men and a woman about 4 o'clock on the morning of June 4, while his cab was standing at the corner of Eighth avenue and 125th street. The woman was the accused in this case, and one of the men was Caesar Young. Young had abused Miss Patterson, the witness said, and she was crying. Young ordered him to drive the woman to her home, and he did so. On the way down town he watched the occupant of the cab through the trip in the top of the hearse, and she continued crying all the way down to 125th street, where she let the cab. Crowley said that Young and the man with him were intoxicated, but that Miss Patterson was not.

Albert Schneider, another cabman, witnessed the scene when Miss Patterson was put in Crowley's cab, and he corroborated the testimony of the previous witness. After Crowley drove away, he said, Young and his companion called him and were driven to a house on West 116th street. He noticed that both men were under the influence of liquor.

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