

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 25, 1901.

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 Sales, etc., 50 cts. for insertion of six lines or less.
Notice of Births, Marriages and Deaths 50 cts. for each insertion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Owing to the considerable number of complaints as to the miscarriage 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.

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 CORRESPONDENCE.
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.:
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., MAY 25, 1901.

CHANGING CONDITIONS.

The bringing down of the railway subsidies, amounting to \$3,400,000, has called forth a great deal of criticism from the opposition press. For the most part this appears to be of a reminiscent character, and has to do with what this one and that one said in the past respecting aid to railways. It is not unusual that these ancient sayings should be dug from the pockets of some of the men who uttered them. That is the way the game of politics is played. But they have no practical application to the Liberal party at large. They serve merely to tickle the palate of the partisan who is looking only for what can be said against the government.

Sir Richard Cartwright, in common with others, may have questioned the propriety of lavish subsidies to railways at a time when the government was borrowing money by millions, not only to pay charges, but to make good large deficits arising from ordinary income and outgo; yet Sir Richard accurately claimed to be speaking for the Liberal party. He probably noticed the judgment of many Liberals, who were really alarmed by the prodigality of the government of that day; but the Liberal party in convention assembled did not commit itself against railway subsidies. They recognized that Canada was still too young a country for a doctrine of that radical character, and they left the question open.

It is not our purpose, however, to make apologies for the utterances of individual Liberals on this subject, nor yet to defend the action of the government of that time, although it would have been quite prudent to emphasize the great difference between appropriations of this character from an empty treasury and from an overflowing treasury—between paying on the credit plan and the cash plan. The force of those contrasting views is obvious. We desire rather to say a word or two on the general subject of railway subsidies as they are now provided and what seems to us to be the conditions under which it would be prudent to grant them in the future.

We have had enough of paper railways. Companies. It is quite true that many votes to weak organizations have resulted in the building of lines of railways in districts where they were much needed. That much may be admitted without weakening the proposition that a great many of the applications for aid have emanated from those who merely wished to traffic in the charters. The easily acquired charter and the readily voted subsidy have been hawked about among financiers with but one result in chief—the prejudicing of legitimate enterprises of a like nature. In that way more harm than good has been done. Greater discrimination would seem to be called for in the treatment of these appli-

cations in future. The men who approach parliament with requests for railway subsidies should heretofore be required to clearly establish their bona fides. They should be able to show that with the aid of the subvention there is a reasonable probability of the road being built and equipped for operation. It might be argued that a subsidy which lapses does no harm. We cannot, however, take that easy view of the matter. So long as it is kept alive it is apt to block the way of those who might be able to take up the work and carry it to completion, and to this must be added the greater danger that the failure of one scheme is almost sure to operate as a serious hindrance to another affecting the same route.

In short, subsidies should go to men who are not only in earnest, but have the financial strength to go ahead. It may not be possible to insist on this at once; but it should be the standard toward which the policy of the government might be aimed. At all events, it would be a safe thing for the government to announce that there will be a disposition hereafter to winnow out the applications which are based merely upon desire and hope. These are good things in a way, but practical considerations ought to be brought more into evidence. Judging by past experience the voting of \$3,400,000 of subsidies may not lead to the building of a single mile of railway. That is hardly probable, since we understand that this sum represents but a fraction of the recent demands, but it would be quite possible under the practice which has heretofore prevailed.

THE SESSIONAL INDEMNITY.

The increase of the sessional indemnity of members of the House of Commons and Senate from \$1,000 to \$1,500 will impress different minds according to the point of view. Those who take the English view will be apt to think that the indemnity should be struck out altogether rather than increased; but we have hardly in this young country reached the point at which we could ask our legislators to give their services gratuitously. We are too democratic to put the power of law-making entirely into the hands of men of independent means, and it might not be a good thing to do even though it were possible. Rich men have neither a monopoly of brains nor general capacity. It is well to have it possible for all classes to be represented in the supreme council of the nation.

Those who think only of economy will be disposed to regard \$1,000 as sufficient. As we have frequently remarked, however, economy is a relative thing. The public income has trebled since the indemnity was first fixed, and so has the prudent parliament. It would not be prudent to lay down the doctrine that these two things should always bear a fixed proportion to each other; but in giving a fair consideration to the matter it is well not to overlook the facts as they exist. It was never intended that the indemnity should be in the nature of compensation for work performed. If that were the guiding standard there are some men in parliament who should get paid very highly, while there are others who are a positive hindrance rather than a help to the serious business of parliament. These latter should get nothing.

Having regard first to the increased capacity to pay, it will be seen in the next place that what was primarily meant to cover some of the incidental expenses of the representatives sent to Ottawa has ceased to be sufficient. The work of the session has enormously increased, and coincident with this has been a greater cost to those who do it. Living expenses are higher than they used to be, and the calls upon a member of parliament are steadily multiplying. This is too obvious to call for elaboration, and for years there has been an agitation for a permanent increase of the indemnity so as to reduce the sacrifice imposed upon those who found it hard to bear. Two or three times the principle of a larger indemnity has been recognized, and in view of the improbability of shortening the session it was deemed wise to dispose of the matter once and for all.

It will be conceded that the insufficiency of the indemnity ought not to be a barrier to anyone being chosen for parliament, and while views may vary as to what sum ought to be regarded as adequate it will scarcely be held by many that \$1,500 is an extravagant or indefensible allowance. Be that as it may, there is one point which we desire to emphasize in this connection. There is no real need for the sessional Ottawa bonus so long as they are. Much of the time is taken up with unnecessary talking. It would not be prudent, we are fully aware, to restrict criticism by the opposition. That as the proper function of the opposition. It is not, however, honest criticism which lengthens out the sessions to four, or five and six months.

What causes so much waste of time at Ottawa is this eternal bating of brains. Liberals are guilty of it in a measure when they were in opposition; but the Conservatives are past masters at the game. They overdo it. They carry it to the degree of robbing parliament of the dignity which should attach to a deliberative assembly. They introduce obstruction and personal rancor; they talk for the sake of wounding those who are on the treasury benches. We suppose, however, that this will be claimed as one of the sacred prerogatives of an opposition, and such things have to be respected. If they cannot be respected they must at least be tolerated, and perhaps in time the evil will cure itself. It is getting decidedly worse of late, and in time an apathetic public judgment will be

aroused to the need for better decorum and more dignity at Ottawa. If the increased indemnity causes the members to think more of themselves it will be money well spent.

THE HALIFAX SUICIDE.

Mysterious Mrs. Cross, it has been found, Boarded Train at Portland, Me.

Another chapter in the sad and strange story of the unknown woman who ended her life in the Halifax Hotel on May 1, has come to light, and it affords a clue which may materially assist in disclosing the identity of the dead woman. The Chronicle has ascertained that Mrs. Eastman (or Mary W. Cross) boarded the train which took her to St. John at Portland, Me. This is the first positive information as to her movements before reaching the New Brunswick city.

A gentleman who was a passenger on the night train which left Boston at 7.45 p. m. on April 26, told a Chronicle reporter that Mrs. Cross boarded the train at Portland for St. John. That train reached Portland about 11 p. m. A man and two women were at the depot to see the unknown woman off. She had evidently been staying at the house of one of the Portland women, for the latter said just as the train left: "You must come and see us again." Mrs. Cross replied: "You will never see me again."

The gentleman who related the circumstance to the reporter occupied a berth opposite to the berth occupied by Mrs. Cross in the Pullman, and he noticed particularly the woman's strange reply, as mentioned. The woman left Portland on the Pullman car "Konigsberg" and it should not be very difficult to trace her to that city.

Mrs. Cross evidently premeditated suicide at St. John, for she made particular inquiries at the hotel about the falls and on one occasion was found in her room very ill, while a partly emptied bottle containing some liquid, evidently chloroform, was at her bedside.

Detective Power, who left for St. John yesterday morning, will endeavor to obtain a copy of the telegram for Mrs. Cross, which is in the Western Union Telegraph office in that city, and failing in that he has the necessary papers in his possession to serve on the manager of the company, calling upon him to produce the telegram at the official inquiry which is to be held in this city.—Chronicle.

Anniversary Exercises at Mount Allison.

Friday, May 24, 1.30 p. m., New University Field—Exhibition of Mount Allison Athletic Association.
7.30 p. m., Lingley Hall—Commencement exercises for election prizes, University students.
Saturday, 9 a. m., college lawn—Physical culture drill, students Ladies' college.
2.30 p. m., Lingley Hall—Election prizes, students Ladies' college.
4 p. m., Ladies' college—Business meeting of Alumnae Society; election of representatives to the board of regents.
7 p. m.—Closing reception, Ladies' college.
Sunday, 10.30 a. m., Methodist church—Annual sermon by Rev. Thos. Marshall, St. Stephen, N. B.
2 p. m., Memorial Hall—Farewell meeting, M. C. A.
6.30 p. m., Methodist church—Baccalaureate sermon by Rev. John Smith, M. A., New York.
Monday, 10.30 a. m., Beethoven Hall—Recital conservatory students.
2 p. m., Lingley Hall—Anniversary meeting of University students.
3.30 p. m., University library—Annual meeting of University students.
9.30 p. m., dining room University residence—Social reunion of alumni and alumnae societies.
7 p. m., Lingley Hall—Anniversary exercises, Ladies' college.
Tuesday, 9 a. m., Memorial Hall—Annual meeting Theological Union—Address before the union by Rev. W. W. Des Barres, B. A., Halifax, N. S.
10.30 a. m., Beethoven Hall—Concert by conservatory students.
2 p. m., Memorial Hall—Business meeting of Alumni Society.
7 p. m., Lingley Hall—University convocation.
Wednesday, 10 a. m., University library—Anniversary of the board of regents.
The museum of fine arts will be open free of charge to visitors as follows: Friday, May 24th, 10 to 12 a. m.; 2 to 4 p. m.; Saturday, May 25th, 10 to 12 a. m.; 4.30 to 5.30 p. m.; Monday, May 27th, 9.30 to 10.30; 3.30 to 5 p. m.; Tuesday, May 28th, 10 to 12 a. m.; 4.30 to 5.30 p. m.
The work of the art students for the year will be found in the studio rooms.
The work of Prof. Hammond, R. C. A., containing some of his works will be open to visitors.

Rev. Dr. Babcock's Death.

New York, May 22.—A member of the Brick Presbyterian church today gave out the following statement regarding the death of Dr. Babcock:
"I understand it to be true that a physician friend of Dr. Babcock's in the city equipped him with a surgical outfit, including some poisonous disinfectants, before he sailed. This was simply an act of generous friendship and was intended to supply the doctor and his friends with conveniences which the physician knew would be lacking in Palestine and Egypt, in case of accident or infection. Dr. Babcock undoubtedly had this poison and some of these instruments about his person. This explains probably where he got the material for his deadly work, but it does not explain one little bit how he was able to retain them when he entered the hospital suffering from his illness. An explanation from this hospital is much to be desired."

Schwab Says He Was Misunderstood.

Pittsburg, May 22.—President C. M. Schwab, of the United States Steel Corporation, says he is misunderstood and misquoted in the matters he spoke about before the United States House of Representatives. Regarding his remarks on the iron situation, in which he intimated that the present supply will be exhausted in about six years, he says the known supply of high grade ores will be exhausted if the present ratio of increase in consumption continues, but adds that neither he nor any one else can tell what ore properties will be discovered.
The facts are that Bessemer ores of the high superior grade will be exhausted in much less time. None of this grade has been found in Alabama or any of the other states. Search for ranges of this famous ore has been in vain within the past few years, except in a few cases where pockets have been uncovered.

Russian law allows a man to marry only four times, and he must marry before 80 or not at all.

COULDN'T FIND COLE.

Woodstock's Marshal Returns from Search.

Woodstock, May 21.—(Special)—George Cole, of New York, alias Walter Gould, of Boston, who was accused of stealing \$225 and a diamond ring last Friday, has eluded the police. Marshal Harvey returned today without seeing the accused.
He went on the same train as Mrs. Cole as far as Portland, but Mr. Cole failed to meet his wife there. The marshal then had her arrested and she made a statement that she knew nothing of the whereabouts of her husband, but that he promised to meet her in Boston on Sunday. Only a couple of dollars were found in her possession.

From this information he went to Boston where he took two brothers of the accused but not of the same name as the accused took while in this town. This time the unknown woman is Tobie. They knew nothing of their brother.

He then returned to Portland, had Mrs. Cole released and continued his journey home.
In a runaway accident yesterday one of the horses in a double team owned by Arthur Duff, South Richmond, collided with a telephone pole, broke its leg, and had to be shot.

A petition largely signed by the merchants will, it is hoped, close all the stores on the 21st.

News of the Local Fishing.

Halifax, May 22.—The reports from the fishing centres tonight are:

Nova Scotia.

Digby—Cod, hake and lobsters fair; had-

dock scarce.

Port La Tour—Cod fair; no herring or

mackerel.

Sand Point—Lobsters fair; cod scarce.

Lockport—Lobsters plentiful; other

fish scarce.

Lambert—Cod, herring and lobsters

fair; mackerel fair.

Musquodoboit—Alewives plentiful; lob-

sters fair.

Spy Bay—Lobsters fair; cod scarce.

Salmon River—Lobsters and trout fair.

Whitehead—Haddock fair; cod and lob-

sters scarce.

Cause—Mackerel fair; lobsters scarce;

mackerel reported schooling off this coast.

Archie—Haddock fair; few mackerel

reported.

Ladouce—Lobsters fair; few mackerel

taken for the first.

Gabarus—Few lobsters taken; other

branches dull.

Louisburg—Small catch of mackerel;

other fish scarce.

Ingomish—Cod and lobsters fair; mack-

erel herring and hake.

Meat Cove—Lobsters very plentiful; cod

and mackerel scarce.

Cheticamp—Cod and lobsters plentiful;

no herring or hake.

Margate—Lobsters plentiful; cod, had-

dock and herring scarce.

Port Head—Lobsters plentiful; cod, her-

ring and haddock scarce.

Hawkesbury—Lobsters plentiful.

Prince Edward Island.

Georgetown—Cod and lobsters fair; her-

ring scarce.

Malpeque—Lobsters fair; cod scarce.

Bloomfield—Lobsters fair; herring

scarce.

New Brunswick.

Shipigan—Lobsters and salmon very

plentiful; some hake, 1,200 lobsters, others

700; about 100 salmon taken.

Quebec.

Grand River—Cod and herring fair;

lobsters scarce.

Duce—Cod and herring fair; lobsters

scarce.

St. Peter—Herring and salmon fair;

cod and lobsters scarce.

Douglasville—Cod and herring fair;

lobsters and salmon scarce.

Long Point—Fair catches of caplin.

Magdalen Isles—Cod fair; herring and

lobsters scarce.

Proper Clothing for Boys.



Good taste is as prominently marked in our Clothing as if we had devoted hours to the personal supervision of the making of every piece.

Take pride in dressing your boy, don't you? and when you pay a fair price you expect a fair return. Here you get more than that, because **we are determined to be the leading boys' outfitters.**

Our stock shows more style, more careful tailoring, better trimmings, wider range of patterns—and a greater knowledge of boys' clothing—as it ought to be, than you'll find anywhere in St. John—outside of this store.

Vestee Suits, and you should see them. The kind that makes the boy as proud of his appearance as any man could be. Styles are many, patterns numerous. They are all new and every suit is worth more than is asked for it. Some have double-breasted vests. - - **\$2.50 to \$7.00**

Boys' Stylish Blouse Suits, in an almost endless variety of plain and fancy mixtures and blue serges. They are neatly trimmed and for ages 3 to 12 make a very natty suit. - - - - - **\$1.25 to \$5.00**

Two-Piece Pleated Suits, in Tweeds, Serges and Worsteds. Not a larger or prettier assortment to be found anywhere. - **\$2.00 to \$5.00**

Two-Piece Double-Breasted Suits—These come in Tweeds, Serges and Worsteds, for Boys 7 to 12 years, - - - - **\$3.50 to \$6.75**

THREE-PIECE SUITS, Single and Double-Breasted—For the young fellow 9 to 16 years. You select from at least 40 patterns, including all the popular fabrics, - - - - - **\$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.

PRINCE AS GAMEKEEPER.

Wilhelmina's Husband Takes Care of Two Poachers, and Makes More Enemies.

Two jolly Dutchmen, who are fond of poaching, entered the forest of Loos a few days ago in the hope of being able to snare a few partridge.

In this task they were quite successful, but as they were sneaking through the trees at a little distance from the royal castle in which Queen Wilhelmina and the Prince of Mecklenburg are spending their honeymoon, they found themselves face to face with another sportsman.

It was, in fact, the Prince of Mecklenburg himself.
The two Dutchmen, never suspecting that the handsome young gentleman was laying a trap, told him all about themselves, and consequently were surprised when the prince told them to hand over the partridge and give him their names.

They complied sullenly and then went home, where they were arrested a few hours later on the charge of poaching.

The Prince of Mecklenburg has never been popular with the people of Holland, and his action on this occasion has helped to intensify the ill feeling against him.

WHAT MAKES YOU COUGH?

Did you ever wonder just what it is that makes you cough? Is it a cold? Is it a throat inflammation? Is it a lung trouble? Is it a sign of some serious disease? If you are a sufferer from any of these troubles, you will find it well to the throat your cough will stop.

Don't tell the sensitiveness of the throat with medicine containing a narcotic, but give it soothing and healing treatment. This is difficult, because the inflamed parts are in the way of the passage of food and drink. The true cough remedy is something that will protect the throat from the ill effect of catarrhal discharges and also from the irritation of swallowing food. Such a remedy is **Adams's Balsam for Cough**, which for many years has been conquering the most obstinate coughs. It is a soothing compound prepared from bark and gums. Its beneficial effect is quickly felt and the work of healing promptly begun. If you once take **Adams's Balsam** for cough, you will never be satisfied without some of it at hand for any new cough. A trial size of the Balsam can be secured at any drugstore for 10 cents. The regular size is 25 cents. In making for the Balsam, be sure you get the genuine, which has "P. W. Kinsman & Co." blown in the bottle.

Death in Building Collapse.

New York, May 21.—With a crash that could be heard in blocks, the recently vacated building at No 213 Christie street, which a score of laborers had been tearing down, collapsed just before 9 o'clock today. Two men were rescued from the wreck by firemen within a few minutes after the collapse.

A marked rise in the level of the Dead sea has been noted. A broad lagoon has been formed on the north side of the Jordan delta. The water does not sink in summer, and it is surmised that the whole bottom of the Dead sea has been raised by volcanic action.

SEEKING TO PROBE THE MYSTERY OF MAINE'S MURDER TRAGEDY.

Coroner's Jury Sat Six Hours Yesterday--Evidence Favorable to Lambert, Who is Held on Suspicion of the Murders.

Monson, Me., May 21.—After being in session for nearly six hours today the jury impaled by Coroner Martin to inquire into the mystery surrounding the tragic death of Seaman Wesley J. Allen and his wife and daughter who were slaughtered and their bodies burned in their home in Shirley last week, tonight adjourned until tomorrow without having completed the examination of witnesses. Although 12 witnesses were heard during the day nothing of a sensational character developed and there was very little brought out beyond what already has been published in connection with the affair. The chief interest in Dr. Emerson's testimony was in connection with a letter received from Prof. Robertson, of Bowdoin College, to whom the blood-soaked earth found near the barn, at the point where Mr. Allen is believed to have been murdered, had been sent. Dr. Emerson had told of the examination of the bodies as he found them in the ruins of the house without throwing any new light on the case, and then spoke of the blood spots near the barn door. "I examined that stain," he said, "and am positive it was caused by human blood. I also am certain that the grey hairs found in the saturated earth were human hairs. On this subject I have a letter from Prof. Robinson, of Bowdoin College, who says—"

"At this point County Attorney Durgin interrupted the witness saying that the early part of the day of the murder when he claimed to be at Greenville, and what time he left that place for Shirley. The request will be resumed at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning and it is believed a verdict will be returned before evening.

However, after Mrs. Smith had left the stand, Deputy Sheriff Dearth was called and testified that while Mrs. Smith and a Mrs. Bodfish were unharmed during their house in the Allen farmyard a day or two after the murder, she said to him that she understood Lambert was under suspicion

and asked if he probably would be arrested. To this witness replied: "I could not say."

Thereupon Mrs. Smith said to him: "We shall stand by Henry. They are going to arrest him."

A few minutes later she said: "I shall stand by him." He noticed particularly that the last time she spoke she said "I" instead of "we." This testimony was corroborated by Sheriff Ireland.

The testimony offered by the other witnesses, with the exception of that of Dr. Oscar Emerson, was unimportant.

The chief interest in Dr. Emerson's testimony was in connection with a letter received from Prof. Robertson, of Bowdoin College, to whom the blood-soaked earth found near the barn, at the point where Mr. Allen is believed to have been murdered, had been sent. Dr. Emerson had told of the examination of the bodies as he found them in the ruins of the house without throwing any new light on the case, and then spoke of the blood spots near the barn door. "I examined that stain," he said, "and am positive it was caused by human blood. I also am certain that the grey hairs found in the saturated earth were human hairs. On this subject I have a letter from Prof. Robinson, of Bowdoin College, who says—"

"At this point County Attorney Durgin interrupted the witness saying that the early part of the day of the murder when he claimed to be at Greenville, and what time he left that place for Shirley. The request will be resumed at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning and it is believed a verdict will be returned before evening.

However, after Mrs. Smith had left the stand, Deputy Sheriff Dearth was called and testified that while Mrs. Smith and a Mrs. Bodfish were unharmed during their house in the Allen farmyard a day or two after the murder, she said to him that she understood Lambert was under suspicion

and asked if he probably would be arrested. To this witness replied: "I could not say."