

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.
An eight-page paper and is published every Wednesday and Saturday at 11.00 a. m. in advance by the Telegraph Publishing Company, 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 Wares, For Sale, etc., 25 cents for each insertion of six lines or less.
Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25 cents for each insertion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Owing to the considerable number of complaints as to the misdirection 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 the paper should be addressed to the Telegraph Publishing Company, St. John. For editorial correspondence they should be sent to the Editor of the Telegraph, St. John.

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Without exception, names of no new subscribers will be entered until the money is received.
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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 correspondence in the post office.
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.
W. A. Ferris.
Wm. Somerville.
MR. ALLISON WISHART, Travelling Agent for the Daily and Weekly Telegraph is now going through Nova Scotia.

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

Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 6, 1901.

THE LAST SAD RITES.

The empire today is busy with the obsequies of the nation's dead, for all that is mortal of Victoria, the beloved is to be formally laid away in her last earthly resting place, there to await the sounding of the trump on the great day when Queen and commoner shall appear before the Master of all for final judgment. It is fitting therefore that on this day when the nation unites in a common sorrow, that the workshops are empty, the factory fires are cold, the busy hum of Britain's industry is stilled, and all are gathered in the sanctuaries or homes of the land doing honor to the memory of her who for so many years has been the object of an empire's adoration. The bounds of the funeral before the Queen extend to all her subjects, and wherever a British heart beats in all the world today it is filled with emotions of sadness on the burial day of Britain's noble Queen. Victoria has been closer to the hearts of her people than a person of another nationality can comprehend; and it is not alone out of proper respect for our late monarch that her subjects have abandoned all other business to take part in the mourning. There is more than that in it. There is the reverence for the pure, high-minded woman who for many a year has been the noble example to her people of a life of unselfish purpose, of lofty ideal and of blameless action. We mourn the loss of the woman as well as the Queen. Her life has been an inspiration for good to all, and the fierce light that beats about a throne has brought into the world the splendid attributes with which she was endowed, and on no occasion has the highest of her subjects had reason to blush for the noble woman, the noble mother, the ideal Queen.
Today we meet around that open grave and assign her mortal remains to earth in the sure and certain hope that Victoria the Good has but put on immortality. Even in our sorrow we, her subjects, are proud of that life, and begudge her not the rest that remaineth for the people of God.

RESPONSIBILITY WITH SUCCESS.

It is with special satisfaction that Liberals are able to contemplate their recent victories. In the provinces, with the single exception of Manitoba, the people have pronounced in favor of Liberal principles and Liberal administration; while in the federal or collective field the expression of confidence in a Liberal government has been overwhelming and definite.
The struggle up to such results was long and often discouraging. Toryism at one time appeared to be immovably entrenched in the hearts of the Canadian people. Time after time the Liberal forces were hurled against the Tory phalanx, only to fall back shattered and defeated. Many a heart felt the pangs of despair in those dark days.
The situation is now vastly changed, but in the pride of triumph, Liberals should not forget the heritage of responsibility to which they have succeeded. No

laggard's lot is theirs. Canada is a great country, just commencing to feel the impulses of national and Imperial life, and much must be done to help her realize the destiny lying ahead.

It is well that at such a time the duties of government are in strong and capable hands; that the effective Tory party has been supplanted by new and vigorous minds, moved by broader and better instincts of administration. Practically everybody realizes this. Even lifelong and uncompromising Conservatives feel that their party will not be able to take up again the burden of government until it has undergone further pruning and been equipped with new leaders.

We believe that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his cabinet ministers are deeply sensible of the responsibilities which attach to the trust placed in their hands by the people of Canada; that they are fully alive to the need for much work and the exercise of careful judgment; that they are not disposed to settle down to the enjoyment of official spoils while the affairs of the Dominion drift.

We have reached that stage in our national existence when the party which attempted the policy of drift would quickly be shorn of power. Our people are wide awake to what is going on, and they are coming more and more to overlook party considerations for the larger interests involved. That is a healthy condition of things. The government which blunders in its treatment of our commercial interests will not be able to appeal to a packed jury.

The country has gone Liberal; but it is clearly an independent Liberalism. The electors who returned Sir Wilfrid Laurier to power have not given him a free hand. They are watching him; he is their trustee; and they will be exacting. They know the country's needs and will insist on honest and earnest efforts being put forth to meet them. That means much of right down hard work.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

Recently the question of the renewal of the triple alliance has been brought prominently before Europe. Some of the events which have caused the fresh discussion of the subject were the result of the Austrian elections, the financial condition of Italy and the presence of Emperor William in England.
The Austrian elections leave that country in the same chaotic parliamentary condition in which it has been for several years. It is true anti-Semitism, and with it the force which is behind it, has received a severe check, but dangerous elements are still to be found in the Reichstag, in the extreme German and Czech parties.
The opponents of the triple alliance in Austria are in reality the same class of people who are most persistent in endeavoring to prevent its renewal in Italy. The Italian enemies of the alliance maintain that it is only a German one and of no benefit to their country, while a renewal of the "Dreibund" would be sure to result in causing offence to France and be resented by that nation and thus cause a loss of trade to Italian merchants. Further the opponents point out, very forcibly, that the triple alliance has brought financial ruin upon Italy through the necessity of heavy military expenditure. This tremendous expenditure has been productive of nothing but the Abyssinian fiasco, which, it is held, was entirely attributable to the alliance; and the infamous scandals and their accompanying financial crises. Everything which has occurred in Italy not productive of good was ascribed by the Italian opponents, to the triple alliance. On the other hand, the Italian supporters of the alliance say candidly that there has been extravagance and mismanagement, but that it was not due to the German connection but rather to the unstatesman-like policy of the various governments. The defeat of the Italian armies in Abyssinia was not attributable to the alliance, but to other causes. The friends of the "Dreibund" hold that with good statesmanship, military equipment and financial stability can go forward hand in hand. There appears much difference of opinion in Italy on the question, but undoubtedly the alliance will be renewed. What position would Italy stand in today if it had not the protection of some ally? The Italian frontier is extensive and would require great military works and many troops to protect it. The coast line being great would necessitate a large fleet to prevent invasion. These combined would involve the expenditure of large sums of money to establish, and to keep thoroughly equipped would be an enormous drain on the Italian finances. As it is today, with little cause for anxiety of invasion by reason of having a strong ally like Germany to assist in case of foreign attack, Italy is not required to maintain such a large army and fleet, and with good statesmanship and careful financing, the commercial and industrial regeneration of the kingdom could be accomplished without difficulty. It would appear as if the triple alliance must be renewed, as absolutely necessary in the best interests of the two weaker powers, Austria and Italy.

ANTITOXINE IN DIPHTHERIA.

Some ten years ago modern serum therapy, or medication by protective serum, was almost unknown. In 1892 Behring introduced his antitoxine treatment of diphtheria and thus opened the door to therapeutic methods. Recently, various cities of the United States have reported on the efficacy of antitoxine in the treatment of diphtheria and all unite in confirming it as one of the greatest wonders of medicine. The best results have probably been attained in Baltimore, where

the death rate prior to the employment of antitoxine was 81.5 per cent., whereas during the past three years the average has fallen to 8.8 per cent. The results obtained are very varying and this can, in great measure, be attributed to two causes, the stage of the disease at the time of inoculation, or injection, and the age of the serum.
Laryngeal diphtheria, which was formerly considered almost fatal, can, if taken in the early stages of disease, be effectually cured by the serum treatment; but, as so frequently occurs, the disease is advanced before medical aid is called and consequently becomes complicated by other infections and will not yield to the antitoxine treatment.

The Behring treatment has taken all the terror out of diphtheria and with good and proper sanitary conditions this disease should become as rare as typhus.

EAST QUEENS ELECTION TRIAL.

Our Tory contemporaries, while no doubt aware of the facts connected with the East Queens (P. E. I.) election trial, in which Attorney General Pugsley was one of the counsel for the respondent, is endeavoring to create the impression that the trial resulted unfavorably to the respondent. Whether this was so or not depends upon what was the substantial contest between the parties. We have positive information that before the protest was filed, and several times subsequently, the respondent offered, by reason of the legal doubts existing in respect to a number of the ballots, to vacate the seat and run the election over again. In order to do this it was necessary to await the meeting of parliament, and the election of the speaker to whom the resignation could be handed. These offers were rejected by Mr. Martin, who filed the protest in his own name claiming the seat. The respondent then filed a counter-petition making charges of personal bribery and treating against Mr. Martin and also filed recriminatory charges in answer to Martin's petition charging him with corrupt practices both personally and by his agents. Martin was examined before an examiner appointed by the court and refused to answer certain questions of an incriminating nature, and likewise refused to produce his books, which had been kept by his son, and who, almost immediately after the case was set down for trial, left the province, presumably for the purpose of avoiding service of subpoena. This, as the reports in the Island papers show, was the state of affairs when Dr. Pugsley arrived in Charlottetown. Immediately on the opening of the court he applied for and obtained after much argument an order to compel Martin to answer the questions which he had previously refused to answer, and likewise obtained a subpoena to compel him to produce his books before the examiner. His examination was carried on in the morning and evening of days which the trial of the petition was proceeding before the judges. Martin's books contained entries showing payments by his son evidently for the purpose of buying votes, and, as a result, the petitioner became so alarmed and his counsel so satisfied that corrupt practices would be proved against him that he finally abandoned his claim to the seat, withdrew all personal charges against Mr. McKinnon and agreed to pay his own costs which, as he had summoned about two hundred witnesses, would probably amount to from \$1,500 to \$2,000.

As to the evidence of treating and drunkenness, there was only evidence of one man being intoxicated during the election, and the weight of the testimony was that this man had been drunk by Equoc supplied by Martin's agents.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

"How lonely I am" will be the prevailing strain on the left of Mr. Speaker.

The Empire in mourning is a spectacle as impressive as the world has ever seen. Attention will divert to Ottawa this week.

Wanted, a leader. Apply to the Conservative committee rooms, Ottawa.

An election must be in sight in York county as the daily Tory organ is parading the race cry before the electorate.

If the bravest woman in Kansas is driven out of the state she might begin an engagement in Halifax.

February, which started in on its good behavior, is already showing an inclination to be boisterous.

The atrocities of the allied troops in China reminds one of the Dark Ages rather than of the 20th century.

We call our readers attention to the open letter of Mr. C. J. Milligan which we publish in another column.

The Telegraph is this morning newspaper in St. John receiving the entire service of The Associated Press.

The permanent Court of Arbitration is now ready for business, but white winged peace seems as much a dream of the future as it ever was.

Today the leader of the Conservative party will be announced to the public. Will it be Borden or Hallifax?

The Conservative members of parliament en route for Ottawa have not that happy, jaunty air which was a prominent feature of them prior to 1896.

Why did the "new movement" not invite the senators to the caucus which

selects the new leader? It is not in touch with the obstructionists!

The Toronto clergyman who says Canada must have a baptism of blood has probably been exchanging confidences with the war editors of the Conservative newspapers.

Russia is evidently playing a waiting game in Manchuria. The bear has not entered the territory, but the paw has been firmly planted.

It is reported that Mr. Harry McLeod will be the opposition candidate in York. The machine does not take kindly to his candidature.

The Cuban delegates have prepared a formal constitution. It would now be in order for them to obtain a country in which to put it in operation.

The members elect of the Canadian House of Commons are carrying Ottawa for the opening of the session. But many familiar faces will be among the missing.

What a number of resignations the new speaker may expect, if seats are to be provided for the noble band of constructionists upon whom the popular vengeance fell on Nov. 7th.

There is great anxiety manifested, by the aspirants for the leadership of the Conservative party, in regard to the contents of Sir Charles Tupper's valedictory which is to be opened in a few days.

The list has gone forth that H. A. Powell, the rejected of Westminster, is to be placed with Geo. E. Foster, Sir Charles Tupper et al among the political anti-toxes.

Napoleon is asserted to have said that everything comes to him who waits. But there is no sign of a proffered seat coming to Mr. George E. Foster, the ex-Napoleon of Canadian finance.

The Presbyterians of Kingston, Ontario, are after the Governor General's seal in connection with memorial services. Wait until Col. Sam Hughes and Ross Robertson join in the fray and then Lord Minto will look like the verminous thirty cents.

The Halifax Herald's idea of defeated candidates being appointed to judgeships is rather ancient history. Justice Lount was last defeated as a candidate for the Ontario House of Assembly about 1871.

Every person who was smiled upon by King Edward when he visited America forty years ago will kindly label the smile and send it to our morning contemporary to be filed away with the antique toilet set.

The leadership of the Conservative party is causing trouble. Mr. S. Barker, M. P. of Hamilton, chief organizer of the Tory party in Ontario, is booming Mr. R. L. Borden, M. P., but the Toronto Telegram (Conservative) does not approve of his nor his backers.

The genial countenance of the would-be member for the city and county of St. John will not brighten the walls of House of Parliament this session. It is a pity, as the "little old can" might have been employed to lubricate the seats of the heavy leaders: Borden, Wallace, Clarke, McLean and Osgrain.

The explanation given by the Tory organs of the return of Mr. A. B. Cogg, of Parliament this session. It is supposed to be very ingenious. Smallpox and the short time at the disposal of the Conservatives to find a candidate. Evidently the Liberals did not have the smallpox and have more time on their hands. But was it not rather the indifference of a prominent Sackville politician who declined to finance the campaign?

The Sprague Case.

Saco, Me., Feb. 4.—The supreme court will, tomorrow, have before it for trial at the city hall in this city, Edwin H. Knight who stands charged with the murder of Fannie Sprague at South Berwick. The story of the crime, its revolting character and the circumstances which led to its commission, coupled with the standing in the community which the accused held, occasioned at the time an unusual interest in the case, and the trial tomorrow will probably be more largely attended than any held in this vicinity.

A large number of witnesses, probably 40 or more, will be summoned on each side and the trial will without doubt extend through this week because of the strength of the evidence which counsel for both state and defence seem confident of bringing out. Judge Powers will preside at the trial and the state will be represented by Attorney General Scudder, of Portland, and County Attorney Matthews. The defence will be conducted by Hon. Frank M. Higgins, of Emeric, and Messrs. Yeaton and Varney.

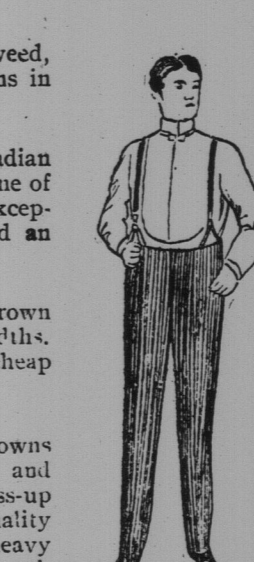
Knights was brought to this city today from the county jail at Alfred, where he has been confined since his arrest, and will be guarded at the jail here during the progress of the trial.

Death at Annapolis.

Annapolis, Jan. 30.—The death of Agie, wife of Mr. Richard Jefferson, of this town, occurred here on Wednesday afternoon after a brief illness from a cold which developed into pneumonia. She was aged about 32 years. Deceased was the eldest daughter of Mr. John Gornely, of this place, a retired farmer and cruder of the success count for this country, and highly respected. Her demise will be mourned by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. A husband and five small children survive her. The sympathy of the community goes out to them in their bereavement.

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 Trousers, and a very fine all-wool Tweed. These you will find really first class value. A large assortment.

GREATER OAK HALL,

SCOVIL BROS. & CO.,

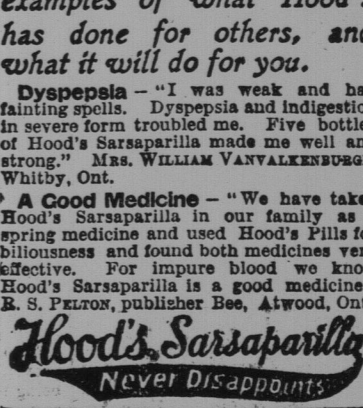
King Street, Corner Germain. } St. John, N. B.

AN OPEN LETTER
Referring to the Kings County Lists Matter.

WRONGLY NAMED.
C. J. Milligan, Secretary of the Liberal Party, Shows That He Was Not Connected With the Matter—Did Not Mail the Letter, as it Was Stated He Had Done.

To the Public:
There has been much misrepresentation by the press of the responsibility for the compilation of the electoral list for the Rothesay non-resident poll, Kings county, N. B., and an ingenious attempt is being made, for political purposes, to impress upon the public mind the idea that it was an organized attempt of the Liberal party to reverse the conditions which prevailed in that county at the last general election. To this end, my name has been very freely used as being the author of the attempt, and through me as the secretary of the New Brunswick Liberal Association the good name of the party is being impugned. For myself I care not for I have become thoroughly accustomed to slander and misrepresentation from the Conservative press. But further silence on my part might be construed as party guilt. I wish therefore to make a statement, brief but explicit, so that there need be no further chance for misrepresentation on the part of anyone.
I had absolutely nothing to do with the revision of the Rothesay non-resident list; never saw either one or the other of the two lists; never asked that a name be added or taken off the list; and so far as my memory serves me never had any conversation on the subject of the revision with any of the revisors up to the time the matter was brought up in the newspapers, which was long after the list was filed. Neither in my private or political capacity did I have ought to do with this revision. Neither did I mail the list to the county secretary, as stated by the postmaster of St. John. And here let me say that the letter written by Postmaster Huntington to Mr. Otty stating that I had mailed the list was written in ignorance of the registered letter system, for under our system of postal registration, it would be absolutely impossible for the postal authorities to say by whom a letter was registered. The postmaster's second letter to Mr. Otty, published in the Globe, clearly shows that fact, for it Postmaster Huntington admits his specific statement in the first letter to be incorrect, and simply states that the letter in ques-

"Example is Better Than Precept."
It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story. Thousands of testimonials are examples of what Hood's has done for others, and what it will do for you.
Dyspepsia—"I was weak and had fainting spells. Dyspepsia and indigestion in severe form troubled me. Five bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla made me well and strong." Mrs. WILLIAM VANVALENSBORGH, Whitby, Ont.
A Good Medicine—"We have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla in our family as a spring medicine and used Hood's Pills for biliousness and found both medicines very effective. For impure blood we know Hood's Sarsaparilla is a good medicine." B. S. FLEWELL, publisher, Box, Atwood, Ont.



Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Bad for a Cough.—Adams' Botanic Cough Salam is very bad for a cough. In fact it kills a cough almost instantly and restores good normal health thoroughly and in a very agreeable manner. No cough can withstand it. 25c. at all Druggists.

The wives and daughters of the cabinet ministers have decided not to occupy seats on the floor of the senate chamber at the opening of parliament.

"Man is never too old to learn." "That's so, but he has to be pretty old before he will admit it."

"The Girl from Maxim's" has been forbidden in some of the German cities.

BOSTON LETTER.
Mourning General for Her Late Majesty Queen Victoria.
Boston, Jan. 25.—It is quite the thing just now to be English. The lion and the eagle are having a joy feast. All classes do honor to the memory of Queen Victoria; flags are at half-mast on all the public buildings and principal business houses and will so remain until Saturday, February 2. The Mutual Life building on Milk street is draped in black and white, with the Union Jack and Old Glory as a centerpiece. Many store windows have the Queen's picture tastefully draped with the national flag.
Memorial services have been held in many of the leading churches, prominent among which was Tremont Temple, the church-home of Canadians. The service was beautiful and impressive, early there was standing room only and at 11 o'clock the vast building was crowded and hundreds were turned away. Dr. Lorimer preached an able sermon—a grand tribute to the departed Queen, and he held the sympathy of that great congregation throughout.
Mr. John Hare is playing at the Hollis street theatre in The Lord Lydell. Mr. Hare has been personally and professionally highly favored by the late Queen and King Edward VII, and as a British subject will carry his matinee for Saturday, February 2, it being the day appointed for the funeral.

ENGAGEMENT WITH INDIANS.
Government Troops and Mayas Fight Near Santa Cruz.
St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 3.—A special to the Globe-Democrat from Chazaca, Mex., says: The military authorities have been advised of another engagement which took place between the government troops and a large force of Maya Indians. The battle took place about nine miles from Santa Cruz, the stronghold of the rebels, and resulted in a victory for the government forces. The casualties on the rebel side were heavy, it being estimated that they lost over 300 killed and wounded. Reinforcements have joined General Bravo's command. It is asserted that there are several white men among the officers of the Mayas' forces. They are believed to be Englishmen from British Honduras, which country borders on the Maya territory.