

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N.B., DECEMBER 22, 1900

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH is published every Wednesday and Saturday at 11.00 a.m. 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 one of the paper: Each insertion \$1.00 cash.
 Advertisements of Wines, For Sale, etc., for each insertion of six lines or more of space, \$1.00.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
 In consequence of the number of complaints as to the mismanagement of letters sent to the office, the publisher has decided to have all letters sent to the office by post office order or registered letter, in which case the remittance for it is paid.

FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS.
 Without exception, names of new subscribers will be entered until the money is received. Subscribers who fail to pay for their subscription, whether they take them by the office or not, until all arrears are paid. There is no legal discontinuance of a newspaper subscription until all arrears are paid for it.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS.
 1. Write on one side of your paper only. 2. Attach your name and address to your communications as an evidence of good faith. 3. No writing for which you are not prepared to be held personally responsible. 4. No 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, Traveling 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., DECEMBER 22, 1900.

THE TREATMENT OF INEBRIATES.
 We are glad to observe that the common council has appointed a committee to look into the question of fining persons brought before the police magistrate for intoxication. The old-fashioned fine of four dollars was too high, which was why the courts were so full of inebriates. A good many years ago the fine of \$8 upon persons who were drunk on Saturday evening and morning, and the cells until Monday morning, were frequently resorted to. It is now proposed to impose a fine of \$8 upon persons who are brought before the police magistrate for intoxication, and that of tending to mitigate the evil of drunkenness, it is a fine of \$8. They say at the \$8 fine which was imposed on the other of a family which makes that sum of its weekly earnings, and reduces the means of living of his family to that extent. When a man is under the influence of liquor he will be fined \$8, if he is brought before the police magistrate, and \$8 is exacted from him, or his friends to release him, the fine which such a penalty causes is very sharp. We believe that the whole sentiment of inebriates at our police courts is based on a wrong principle and that the fine which goes over there has no deterrent effect whatever. There is a class of drunkards who circulate around the police courts continually. These people soon as they get out of jail get intoxicated and go back to it. We believe that there are residents of St. John who have been in the jail more than fifty times, and who still continue to go there. It is obvious that the system which fines these people with the alternative of going to jail, does them no good, does them harm. The only thing that would improve them would be a term of imprisonment long enough to make them perfect sober, and assistance when they leave the jail in obtaining employment. It is a sin to look for reform in the police courts when there is no helping hand extended to them. They are generally with friends and without settled employment, and they gravitate as surely to the saloon as a falling stone to the earth. With regard to mechanics and working men who sometimes become overcome in their cups and find themselves in the police office, leniency should be shown, unless the offence is repeated frequently, nothing should be done in the police office which will have a tendency to produce superstition and misery. The efforts of the police magistrate should be directed to the amelioration of these people and not to their impoverishment. We find no fault with the magistrate in regard to this, for he has simply been following out a system which has been devised by

others, but we think the time has come when a better system might be adopted, or at all events given a trial. The police magistrate shares with the rest of our citizens in the desire to make the police office effective in the punishment of crime and no doubt he will be willing to aid in any reasonable scheme for the modification of the present system of fines with a view to obtaining better results than have heretofore been had at the police office.

In this matter the common council has itself been negligent, for it has made no provision for carrying out the law which was passed last year, under which men convicted of drunkenness at the police office could be put to hard labor. There is a well-founded belief that if this law were enforced a large number of the habitual occupants of the jail would disappear and no more trouble the police magistrate or the jailer. Let the common council do their duty in this matter, and they will be in a better position to censure any imaginary fault in others than they are at present.

COLLEGE BRUTALITY.
 The trial for hazing, which is going on at West Point, ought to direct the attention of the people of the United States, and also of the people of Canada, to a form of brutality which is becoming too common in all the colleges. A young man called Booz, who was a cadet at West Point, was so ill-treated by his associates at that military college that he had to go home, where he afterwards died, and his death is said to have been the result of injuries he received at West Point. It is not likely that the finding of the court will substantiate this charge, because there appears to be a conspiracy of silence on the part of the students who are giving evidence, and who will not be likely to give testimony that will convict themselves. Yet, it appears that Booz was brutally treated at West Point, and this brutality could not have been helpful to a young man of delicate organization and somewhat timid nature. Hazing ought to be dealt with by the law in the same manner as any other form of brutality or assault, and persons convicted of it should be put in the penitentiary.

It is in the hands of the government of the United States that the hazing of students at West Point is being done. Hazing will cease, and the students of the next generation will wonder why such a brutal practice was ever permitted in any American or Canadian college.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.
 We trust that the government of this province at the next meeting of the legislature will follow the example of the government of Manitoba and bring in a bill for the purpose of making attendance at the public schools compulsory. The free school system of New Brunswick has been in operation for more than a quarter of a century, and while it has effected great results and vastly improved the education of the people, there is a feeling that it might do still more, and that its work is not complete so long as there is a child in New Brunswick who is without education. The school law imposes a heavy tax upon the people and therefore it can only be justified by making the benefits of education universal. Most of the parents of children in New Brunswick are willing and anxious that their sons and daughters should go to school, but there are some who are so careless and negligent of the interests of their children that they do not send them to school, but let them grow up in ignorance. This is a condition of affairs that ought not to be tolerated, for illiterate persons, who instead of going to school, are allowed to roam about the streets, become a source of weakness instead of strength to the body politic. It is from such children that the inmates of our reformatories are recruited, it is from these children when grown up that our jails are filled, and therefore it is nothing more than a measure of self-protection to the state that should insist on all the children within its boundaries being educated. Such a law is particularly required in a city like St. John where there are many children who never see the inside of a school. We hope that this important subject will receive the consideration of the executive of this province, and we trust that all who are interested in seeing compulsory education brought into force will give the matter their attention and their best support.

A London clergyman, the Rev. Dr. Parker, is editing the London Sun, a Christian newspaper. It is a well known fact that almost any person can edit a newspaper better than the editor, or at all events thinks he can, which amounts to the same thing. The newspapers of London are not perfect, no more than the newspapers of other cities, but they are just such papers as the people of London demand. The problem for all these newspaper reformers to solve is how to make them pay. Dr. Parker has out all the sporting news out of his paper, and in its place has put texts of scripture. If he can induce the public to read and patronize a paper formed on this model he will have won a notable triumph, but the trouble is that even the best of men read the sporting columns of the papers. It will now be the turn of the editors to demand that their staffs and the principal writers on their staffs shall be allowed to occupy the London pulpits for one Sunday and give the congregations who attended them some wholesome gospel news.

The Sun seems to be worried over the

fact that protests have been entered against the return of Messrs. Ganong, Hale, Fowler and Wilmont, and it throws the blame of this result on the Rev. Dr. McLeod or his committee. We do not wonder at the Sun's disquietude, but we think it should rather put the blame on Mr. George E. Foster, who is Dr. McLeod's cousin, "guide, philosopher and friend." Dr. McLeod has not found his relationship to Mr. Foster unprofitable, no more have some of the ex-minister's other cousins that might be named. It is quite certain that if Mr. Foster had advised his cousin, Dr. McLeod, not to protest, the York election he would have taken his advice. But Mr. Foster is leaving New Brunswick and he does not care how much trouble he gives his friends. Having got all out of them that he could he leaves them to fight, without his assistance, the costly proceedings of an election petition.

The princess of Asturias, sister of the King of Spain, wants to get married, but she is finding difficulty in obtaining the consent of the Spanish Cortes to her union. As the young King of Spain is only fourteen years old, she is the heir presumptive to the Spanish throne, and therefore the members of the Spanish parliament very properly think that she should marry a man of liberal views, and not a member of a reactionary family like the Count of Cerezo. The people of Spain are fully aware to the fact that a great part of the misfortunes that have befallen their nation have been directly due to the stupidity and folly of the Bourbon house which reigns over them. Naturally they do not desire to repeat this condition of things, and hence the trouble which Maria de las Mercedes, who is only twenty years old, is having over her marriage. The latter will probably have to wait until she can get a more eligible partner.

Brazil and France have recently had an arbitration over the boundary between the latter country and French Guiana. The matter has been adjusted and now some of the newspapers in the United States are invoking the Monroe doctrine and stating that the acquisition of territory by France, as the result of the arbitration made with Brazil, is contrary to this great American doctrine. It is rather amusing to find such a claim set up with regard to a boundary dispute, especially in view of the fact that the United States is claiming to own territory in Asia and also in the Pacific. The Monroe doctrine might have been well applied to the continent of America, but the moment they undertook to acquire territory in another part of the world, the Monroe doctrine ceased to have any validity.

The Sun now says that it is not opposed to the York protests. It thinks that this protest is entirely justifiable although it may put Conservatives in other parts of the province to some inconvenience. The matter, it claims, was not in the hands of Mr. Foster, but in the hands of the York committee. Who are the members of this famous York committee who are so determined to push forward the protest? Are they the same men who have been engaged in debauching the constituency with bribes, and also the county of Sunbury, during the past two or three elections? If they are, they are to be congratulated on their present attitude in favor of honest political methods. Or is their honesty only a sham? We will think more of their professions of purity and virtue, when we see them illustrated by a reform in their own party.

The government of the Netherlands declines to be bound by the award of the arbitrators which settled the boundary lines between Venezuela and British Guiana, on the ground that Holland was not a party to that arbitration. Few people believe that the interests of Holland were involved in the matter, because the territory in dispute passed from the possession of Holland to that of Great Britain more than a century ago. Under the circumstances the declaration made by the government of Holland in regard to this question seems to be a piece of gratuitous impudence.

The destruction of the Rolling Mills at Coddbrook is a matter greatly to be regretted, and it is to be hoped that the owners of that establishment will find themselves in a position to rebuild them as soon as possible. It may be that they may think it better to change the site of the mills, and bring the business to the site of the old Coddbrook which does not exist in St. John. This, however, is a matter for the company which owns the mills to decide, the main thing is to have them rebuilt and this important industry continued.

The Boers are trying to work up sympathy for themselves in the United States by the holding of public meetings, but this sympathy, which is only being expressed in words, and not in deeds, will not be of much value to them.

"Gadabout" statesmanship is the term which the Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post applies to the conduct of those senators who have been trying to defeat the Hay-Panama treaty.

Much Damage by Storm.
 Kingston, J. A., Dec. 20—News was received here today of a destructive storm which swept over the interior of Costa Rica last week. Miles of railway were damaged; fruit plantations were injured and communication with Port Limon was cut off.

The Camera Enthusiast.
 "Yes, I am going to take a photograph of Venus on the first favorable night."
 "How will you do it?"
 "With a flashlight."
 "And where will you get your flashlight?"
 "From the aurora borealis, of course."

WATCHES FOR SOLDIERS.
 Testimonials for Three Men From Carleton.

PUBLIC PRESENTATION.
 Was Made to Two in Carleton Tuesday Night—Watch Will Be Sent to the Third in Sydney, Where the Mayor Will Be Asked to Present It.

The people of Carleton did on Tuesday night to two returned soldiers whose homes are in the West—Privates Leonard Jenkins and M. T. Turner. In the presence of a great gathering of the residents of Carleton these two men who have done their share in the glorious work which has marked the Canadian soldiering in South Africa, were handed each a handsome gold watch, the gift of the people.

Some time ago the idea of making a special remembrance of the Canadian soldier by the Canadian people found favor, and subscriptions were solicited by Mrs. H. Colby Smith, Miss Emma Clark, Miss Sadie Smith, Miss Mattie Roxborough and Miss Fulton to the end that some suitable account should be given to the men. The watch was most successful and the subscriptions warranted the purchase of three gold watches, the third being for Private Harold Straker, also of Carleton. Private Straker has gone to Sydney and the watch subscribed with his name will be forwarded to the mayor of Sydney, who will be asked to present it to him.

The presentation to Private Leonard Jenkins and Turner took place in the Carleton City Hall last night and was a happy function. The big auditorium was crowded, and the dress by Mayor Daniel, who presided, and to his right and left were the two soldiers in uniform. The affair was arranged, they were clad in khaki and the chairs they occupied were adorned with red, white and blue. Also on the platform sat a number of Carleton clergymen, Ald. Baxter, and some of the returned soldiers, who had accepted invitations to be present. The Carleton Cornet Band had a place on the platform and the hall was decorated with flags and bunting and a large portrait of Queen Victoria had a prominent place.

The proceedings were opened by the band playing "Soldiers of the Queen." The mayor then began his address by saying that the khaki uniforms which they wore on the platform were given to them by the people of Carleton. He then delivered a short address and was followed by Mr. T. H. Hall, who presented the watches. Next the Rev. Dr. G. A. Hamlet, of the Free Baptist church, Carleton, followed. Dr. Hamlet said that our soldiers were brave, true, and full of the spirit of God. He then spoke of the boys some and exhorting them for the noble manner in which they represented Canada in South Africa. Messrs. Holder and Davidson played a baritone duet, and an address was given by Mr. G. A. Hamlet, of the Free Baptist church, Carleton, followed. Dr. Hamlet said that our soldiers were brave, true, and full of the spirit of God. He then spoke of the boys some and exhorting them for the noble manner in which they represented Canada in South Africa. Messrs. Holder and Davidson played a baritone duet, and an address was given by Mr. G. A. Hamlet, of the Free Baptist church, Carleton, followed.

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The common use of soda to relieve heartburn and sour stomach is a habit which thousands of people practice, almost daily, and one which is fraught with danger, soda gives only temporary relief and in the end the stomach trouble gets worse and worse.

The soda acts as a mechanical irritant to the walls of the stomach and bowels and causes an accumulation of acids and causes an irritation of the intestines, causing death by inflammation or peritonitis.

Dr. Harlandson recommends as the safest and surest cure for any stomach trouble except cancer of the stomach, an excellent preparation, sold by druggists under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. These tablets are large, pleasant, and to the taste and containing the natural peptones and digestive elements necessary for good digestion and which all weak stomachs lack.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets used regularly after meals digest the food promptly and thoroughly before it has time to ferment, sour and poison the blood and nervous system.

Dr. Wuerch states that he invariably uses and recommends Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets in all forms of stomach derangements and finds that a certain cure, not only for sour stomach, but by causing prompt digestion of the food they create a healthy appetite, increase flesh, and strengthen the action of the heart and liver.

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ALBERT COUNTY NEWS.
 Farewell to Mr. and Mrs. A. C. M. Lawson—Diphtheria at Lower Cape.

Hopewell Hill, Dec. 19—A large number of people from this and neighboring villages met in the I. O. G. T. hall here last evening to publicly demonstrate their esteem for Mr. A. C. M. Lawson, principal of the Superior school, and Mrs. Lawson, who leave this week for their new home in Salisbury. Rev. J. K. King acted as chairman. An interesting programme was carried out, consisting of speeches by the chairman, Dr. S. C. Murray, Alex. Rogers, Allen Robinson, C. J. Peck, W. M. Burns, G. M. Peck, J. E. Peck and Frank Carney. The result was a very successful one.

John M. Lingley, a duet by Misses Laura and Ella Lingley. After the programme, Mr. and Mrs. Lawson were presented with two handsome chairs, together with an address, which was read by Mrs. W. J. McAlhoun and was signed by Mrs. W. J. McAlhoun, Mrs. J. J. McAlhoun, Mrs. Alex. Rogers, Mrs. J. L. McAlhoun, Mrs. Alex. Rogers, Mrs. J. L. McAlhoun.

HOLIDAY BUYING.
 hurrying, Christmas days. Why not depend upon us for Clothing and Furnishings? Safety as well as satisfaction comes from dealing at the best place. Your money back if you want it—after Christmas, now, and all the time.

NECKWEAR.—The Holiday Scarfs can be best selected now. Plenty of time now to look along the cases and to select from others we can show you. There'll be more hurry soon. A neat box to put them in for gift purposes.

Four-in-hand - 25c, 50c
 Puffs - 50c, 75c
 Strings - 25c, 35c, 50c
 Batwing Bows - 25c, 35c
 Batwing Strings - 50c, 75c, \$1.00
 Flowing Ends - 50c, 75c, \$1.00
 Our line of Strings and Four-in-hands at 25 cents is exceptionally large.

Suit Cases in solid leather.
 \$6.00, 9.75, 13.50, 15.00
 Club Bags, with canvas and leather linings, \$2.00, 2.50, 3.00, up to \$12.00
 Real Alligator Bags - \$6.00 to \$12.00
 Gladstone Bags, fitted, \$18.00
 Club Bags, fitted, \$12.00
 Leather Collar and Cuff Cases, \$1.25, 2.00, 2.50
 Purses for small change, 25c, 50c
 Pocket Books for bills and change, 35c, 50c, 75c, 25c, 50c
 Leather Card Cases, 25c, 50c.

DRESS SUIT CASE UMBRELLA.
 This umbrella is the most practical that has ever been put on the market. The handle is a d ferrule, preparatory to being placed in a suit case or trunk, can be screwed off or on without removing case, \$5.00.

UMBRELLAS.—An Umbrella is an always acceptable gift—nobody has too many when it rains. You can make the gift as fine as you wish; or you can give a good Umbrella for very little, \$1.00 to \$6.00.

GREATER OAK HALL,
 King Street, Corner Germain.

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There is no uncertain satisfaction in being able to depend on some one these rushing, hurrying, Christmas days. Why not depend upon us for Clothing and Furnishings? Safety as well as satisfaction comes from dealing at the best place. Your money back if you want it—after Christmas, now, and all the time.

MEN'S FANCY VESTS.—We've sold lots of them for Christmas presents. Just what many young men like. All the newest colors and patterns. Beautifully made, \$2.25, 2.75, 3.00, 3.25, 3.50, 3.75, 4.00.

HANDKERCHIEFS.—Will you turn to handkerchiefs as a last resort? Hundreds choose them first of all.
 Linen Handkerchiefs, \$1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00 to 5.00 per doz.
 Silk Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, with fancy silk initial, 25c, 50c, 75c.
 Plain Hemstitched, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.
 Fancy Bordered, 50c, 75c.
 Japanette Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, with large silk initial, put up one half dozen in a box; \$1.00 per 1/2 dozen.

GLOVES.—Have you thought of gloves? Perhaps you don't know the size to send. Guess at it; we will make it right after Christmas.
 Mocha Gloves, wool lined, \$1.25 per pair.
 Mocha Gloves, Jersey knit linings, \$1.50, 1.75.
 Reindeer Gloves, \$2.00.
 Reindeer Gloves, fur lined, \$3.75.

HOLIDAY SUSPENDERS.—Sterling Silver Buckles. Some one will value them twice as much if you have his monogram engraved—the buckles are made for that. Gilt buckles, too, if you like. 75c, \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50 per pair.
BOYS' CLOTHING.—Don't neglect the boys. What better for him than something in the clothing line.
OVERCOATS.—Any sort you want from a Reefar to an Ulster, \$1.50 to \$8.00.

GREATER OAK HALL,
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Consumption No Barrier.
 Shiloh Counteracts Hereditary Tendencies.

Many a man's life has been wrecked simply because he dare not marry. Being conscientious, and knowing that his ancestors have suffered and died from the dread disease of Consumption, he feels himself debarrred from the pleasures and responsibilities of married life. Happily, it is now proven that this taint of Consumption is no longer an insuperable barrier. The tendency toward Consumption may be overcome in youth or early manhood and womanhood. Proper care, proper diet and proper exercise— together with Shiloh's Cure—will conquer the handicaps of heredity and make every body so placed equal to the burdens and joys of married life. A prominent young merchant of Winnipeg—who takes that name but is not publicly given—became engaged to marry a girl who was afflicted with Consumption, and he feared to marry. One day, being in a very despondent mood, his sweetheart trying to cheer him, mentioned having read of several cases affected by Shiloh's Cure and tried to persuade him to give it a trial. He at last consented and at once began to take Shiloh's Cure regularly. The result was so encouraging that after a while they were married. That event occurred some eight or nine years ago and no signs of the dreaded malady have yet appeared and neither he nor their two children show exceptional proneness to coughs, colds, or any pulmonary weakness, their two children show exceptional proneness to coughs, colds, or any pulmonary weakness, it is a guaranteed medicine, it won't fail, if you are not satisfied with the results after using two thirds of the contents of the bottle, return the balance to the druggist and he will at once refund the whole of your purchase money. Sold in Canada and United States at 25c, 50c, and \$1.00 a bottle. In Great Britain at 1s. 2d., 2s. 3d. and 4s. 6d. S. C. WELLS CO., Toronto.

If taken in Time Cures Consumption.
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