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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N.B., JANUARY 23, 1901

St. John, N.B., January 19, 1901

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.
An eight-page paper, published every Wednesday and Saturday at \$1.00 a year in advance, by the Telegraph Publishing Company, 25 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., 50 cents for each insertion of six lines or less.
Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 10 cents for each insertion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Owing to the considerable number of complaints as to the misdirection of letters addressed to the office of the Telegraph Publishing Company, the company has decided to send 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 check or post office order our patrons will please make them payable to the Telegraph Publishing Company.
All letters for the business office of this paper should be addressed to the Telegraph Publishing Company, St. John, and all correspondence for the editorial department should be sent to the Editor of the Telegraph, St. John.

FACIS FOR SUBSCRIBERS.
Without exception, names of no new subscribers will be entered until the money is received.
Subscribers will be required to pay for papers sent them, whether they take them from the office or not, until all arrears are paid. There is no legal discontinuance of a newspaper subscription until all that is owed for it is paid.
It is a well settled principle of law that a man must pay for what he has. Hence, whoever takes a paper from the post office, whether directed to him or somebody else, must pay for it.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS:
No brief.
Write plainly and take special pains with names.
Write on one side of your paper only.
Attach your name and address to your communication as an evidence of good faith.
Write nothing for which you are not prepared to be held personally responsible.

THIS PAPER HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS.

The following Agents are authorized to canvass and collect for the Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz.:

Allison Wishart,
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

T. JOHN, N.B., JANUARY 23, 1901.

GOD-SAVE THE QUEEN.

The official announcement of the ill health of our gracious majesty, Queen Victoria, has been received with a degree of interest and has called forth a general sympathy which betokens the thorough respect and admiration in which the highest lady in the British Empire is regarded, not only by her millions of subjects but by the world at large. And it speaks well for the common judgment of the people that the thorough womanliness of Britain's Queen should have so endeared her to the masses. From the time when as a girl of 18 she tremblingly took in her hands the sceptre of her greatest Empire, until now as an aged woman she is fain to lay it down from her enfeebled grasp, her life has been lived in the public eye. No word or action of hers has escaped the public notice. Yet on no occasion has Victoria proven herself unworthy of the love and admiration of her people. In time of trouble and even of peril she has given evidence of a courage worthy of a queen, while in all her words and actions, especially in time of private sorrow or of national distress, she has betrayed the tenderness of a woman of the finest mould. In private and in public, Victoria our Queen has set her subjects an example of purity in thought and of upright action which has been a power for good throughout the length and breadth of her wide Empire.

As a ruler under the British system of limited monarchy, the Queen has been a power for peace and of the extension of the people's rights. It will ever be remembered of her that at several critical times in the nation's history Victoria has, by her woman's wit and ready judgment, saved the Empire from the horrors of a needless war. It is a matter of history that, in 1801, by the suggestion of a change in a government despatch written by her advisors during the critical period of the Mason and Slidell dispute with the United States, the Queen averted an almost inevitable war. Lord Palmerston, in writing to Her Majesty, bore testimony to the fact in these words:

"There can be no doubt that as your majesty observes, the alterations made in the despatch to Lord Lyons contributed essentially to the satisfactory settlement of the dispute. But three alterations were only one of the innumerable instances of tact and judgment and the power of nice discrimination, which enabled Lord Palmerston's constant and unbounded admiration."

The Widow of Windsor has been in all these years a very real factor in the future of national administration and her Victorian era of British history will ever be regarded as one of the brightest pages. The world will hang in eager expectation of the bulletin announcing the recovery of Her Majesty, while in the case of a serious ending the removal of our beloved sovereign can be imagined to be the despair, yet in unselfish grief for the decay

of the grandest woman of Christendom, her subjects will bow their heads in reverence this morning as they murmur the prayer of the national anthem, which seems so full of meaning at a time when our sovereign's health is the subject of such general solicitation.

We cannot conclude more fittingly than in the words uttered by the late Mr. Gladstone, delivered during the jubilee demonstrations in 1887:

"Under her no form of evil has been permitted within the august precincts of Windsor Castle, or of her other palaces, to present its possibility to some, seductive but yet loathsome and abominable features; and the people have been able to say that, in their various lines and walks and works of duty those who have a humble lot and a contracted sphere have been able to borrow encouragement and instruction from the example of her whom it has pleased God to place at the head of society. I beseech you, if you owe the debt of gratitude to the Queen for that which I have described, for her hearty concurrence in the work of public progress, for the admirable public example which her life has uniformly set, for her thorough comprehension of the true conditions of the great covenant between the throne and the people—if you owe her a debt of gratitude for these things, may I say to you, try to acknowledge that debt by remembering her in your prayers."

A SUGGESTION TO FARMERS.

We hear on all sides that this is a "growing time" in Canada. Our country is becoming better known in the world and is doing more for the world than ever before. Under these circumstances we are justified in feeling a considerable satisfaction as we recognize how the trade of our country has increased during the past few years. One encouraging feature of this increase is the fact that, to some extent, all the great industries share in it. Manufacturers, lumbermen, miners, farmers have all benefited by the growth. We believe, however, that our farmers have not reaped as large a gain as they might have done, and that there is for them the possibility of a much greater advance than has yet been made.

Let us try to show how this is possible. According to the Canadian Year Book for 1898, the province of New Brunswick has, under the six crops of hay, oats, buckwheat, potatoes, wheat and barley, \$34,650 acres. Now let us suppose that next year each farmer were to take from his land \$1 per acre more than he did this year, what would be the result? Why that the farmers of this province would have next year in their pockets \$34,650 more than they have this year. Let us see how such a result may be attained. Farmers usually consider facts more convincing than theories. He will, therefore, have some facts. Some years ago Mr. A. became interested in commercial fertilizers, and began making experiments on a small scale to ascertain their effects. These experiments were so encouraging that last year he determined to try some of them on a larger scale. On half the land which he had sown to oats (when the oats were four or five inches high) he spread nitrate of soda at the rate of 150 pounds per acre. This cost \$3.75 and, with the wages of a man to spread it, made the total outlay \$3.85 per acre. What was the result? Where no fertilizer was sown the oats yielded 27½ bushels per acre; where the fertilizer was sown the oats yielded 45 bushels per acre. The oats were sold at 35 cents per bushel, so that the net extra returns from the portion on which the fertilizer was sown amounted to \$2.74 per acre. Mr. A. considers that the increased yield of straw amply paid for the slightly greater labor in harvesting and marketing the larger crop.

But the soil on Mr. A.'s farm is not at the present time well suited for oats as may be inferred from the small yield where no fertilizer was used. The soil is much more suitable for wheat-raising, and he tried the same experiment with wheat, putting 150 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre on part of his wheat crop, with this result: That part of the crop which received no fertilizer yielded 26 bushels per acre; that part which received the fertilizer yielded 35 bushels per acre (and a largely increased yield of straw). The wheat was sold at 80 cents per bushel, so that the net extra return from the portion on which the fertilizer was sown amounted to this case to \$3.35 per acre. Now what Mr. A. has done any other observant farmer can do. Let each of our farmers make a few experiments carefully on a small scale next summer; when they learn what fertilizer their land requires, by using that they can, in a few years, practically double their present returns.

THAT NON-RESIDENT LIST.

We publish in another part of the paper an interview with Attorney General Pugsley in connection with the Rothery non-resident list, and the claim that several hundred names have been improperly added on the revision of last fall. Attorney General Pugsley states in convincing language his determination, and that of the government, of which he is a member, to see that no unfair advantage is taken of any padded list, if such there be. At present there is no information beyond the publication of the names on the list, upon which to base an opinion as to how such additions have been made. The revision's statement is that the list was correct when it left their hands and it is understood that it was in consequence of a copy of the original list being furnished by the revisors to the county secretary, that the discrepancy was discovered.

However the list was changed, or improper additions made to the original, if such there are, it is certain that there need be no hysteria on the part of the

public over the affair, as the government would not be so short sighted as to bring on an election in which an illegal list would be used. Apart from the question of political morality involved, such an election would be a nullity, and the government candidate, if successful, would be unable to hold his seat. As far as we can learn the trouble is that there is no legal list in existence, and if we are correct the Kings county election must, of necessity, be postponed until the difficulty can be remedied, either by legislation authorizing the revisors to prepare a new list or permitting a use of the list, a copy of which has been furnished by them to the county secretary.

THE SOURCE OF INSPIRATION.

An inspired writer in the Mail and Empire, under the nom de plume "Flaneur," suggested that the municipal elections be run on Dominion lines, and advised the Conservatives to vote only for their political friends in the recent municipal elections. Mr. Dawson, the Liberal organizer for Eastern Ontario, who evidently saw the true hands which were driving the famous stage coach of Tory trickery, immediately issued a circular letter advising the Liberals to be on their guard and not fall into any traps set by their Conservative opponents. He urged them to adopt the Tory tactics and only support their political friends. Immediately there was a tremendous howl of indignation and the severest criticism was hurled by the entire Tory press of Canada at the head of Mr. Dawson for the suggestion of introducing Dominion lines in municipal politics.

The cat is now out of the bag. It appears that the valuable suggestion to run municipal elections on Dominion lines came almost direct from Sir Charles Tupper, who favored it as the only method by which he could hope to defeat Premier Ross in Ontario.

The following is from that well-known Conservative organ the Toronto Telegram, owned and edited by Mr. Ross Robertson, and it requires no explanation: UNJUST TO SIR CHARLES.

A so-called friend does a poor service to Sir Charles Tupper when he publicly uses a few words from a private conversation to betray the venerable statesman's belief that municipal elections should be fought out on party lines. The fact that the next provincial elections will be fought out upon lists prepared under the auspices of the councils elected this year is put forward as the basis of Sir Charles Tupper's preference for a fight upon party lines.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

No more snow if you please.

Did you hear the temperature drop?

The weather man must have heard the grumbling at the cold snap.

Those who grumbled at the January thaw must be happy these days.

Every elector who exercises his franchise in three or four counties at the same election is, in a sense, a tramp voter. The simple remedy is one man, one vote.

Colonization is such an old game with the Tory machine in St. John that its members naturally feel hurt to think of being beaten at their own game—by rustics, too.

If Sam Lewis was a self-made man he would probably find himself more handicapped in the next world than when he started his career in this.

Now that Mr. George Eyles Foster has been discovered in London, Eng., he might let a wondering Canada know what he thinks of the younger Tupper's famous Christmas letter.

It will now be in order for each of the Kings county "four hundred" to write a personal letter explaining his lofty contempt for colonization. The Globe members might lead the way.

The Toronto Globe has discovered that the Conservatives have been running civic elections on federal party lines. We discovered that years ago in St. John. That is one reason why this city has had such poor civic management.

Since the departure for the United States of one of the informants in the police protection case some one remarked that if the other informants follow suit there will be no further need of a crusade against vice.

The morning luminary followed our suggestion to use its vivid imagination in publishing fake interviews with the Rothery "four hundred." It probably got tired of real interviews after one experience on Princess street.

It is a fact, not widely known, that nearly 800 Hebrews served with the British forces in the Boer war. At a service recently held in the synagogue at Aldgate, this was shown to be true. Several Hebrews were included in the battalion of City of London Imperial Volunteers.

The Maritime Agricultural College is to be an accomplished fact. The Telegraph is glad to know that the conditions are modified, however, by which the province of Nova Scotia assumes the expense of the purchase of the land and the erection and equipment of the buildings. This is only fair since that province gets the benefit of the institution being established within its borders. The scheme has also been modified and the maintenance expenses greatly lessened by the decision to connect the idea of a technical school in connection with the college.

VENEZUELA TROUBLE.

The Asphalt Affair is Developing Into

A SERIOUS SITUATION.

Washington Protests Said to Have Been Defied -- How the Recent Trouble Grew -- Looting Officials Said to Be Trying to Squeeze a Company for \$500,000.

Willemstad Caracas, Jan. 19.—Via Haytian cable: The United States cruiser Scorpion (Lieut. Commander N. Sargent commanding) has just arrived here on her way to Guaymas, Venezuela, the nearest port to the scene of the trouble between the rival asphalt companies. She recently left LaGuayra and brings the latest news of the Venezuelan asphalt trouble.

The situation is serious. It is said the protests of the government at Washington have been defied and bloodshed at the lake of the Bermudez Asphalt Company has been feared. The most intemperate of the foreigners in Venezuela go so far as to say that if the Washington authorities do not take steps to protect American citizens now, all of the governors may as well leave the country.

The officers of the Scorpion are quoted as saying that for diplomatic corps at Caracas is unanimous on this point, as are all the foreigners. They admit, however, that the United States minister at Caracas, Francis H. Loomis, is working vigorously in the efforts to arrange matters.

The more recent developments in the trouble in Venezuela were the seizure by the authorities at Ciudad Bolivar of the two steamers belonging to the Orinoco company.

This concern is an English corporation, but 60 per cent. of the capital is American. The manager of the company is Mr. Morgan O'Leary, of New York.

The Orinoco company has a large fleet of steamers used for navigating the Orinoco River. Two of these vessels were seized by the Venezuelan authorities, and it is said they were damaged. The concession of the Orinoco company was recently annulled on the ground that it was illegal and the opinion prevails that it will be driven from business and that all the money invested by the shareholders will be lost unless the British or American governments intervene.

Mr. Loomis is using his good offices to see that the two steamers recently seized. The United States legation at Caracas, however, is overwhelmed with work and the company's business has been stopped. It is asserted that the company has unpaid claims against the government for \$500,000. It is further asserted that hundreds of legitimately conducted foreign enterprises have been ruined in Latin America during the last 30 years by looting officials and it is alleged that an attempt is now being made to squeeze the Bermudez Asphalt Company for about \$500,000 and according to the reports which reached here today, if the company does not pay this amount to the Venezuelan officials its property, said to be worth several million dollars, will be taken, unless the United States government intervenes.

London, Jan. 19.—A despatch from Caracas, Dutch West Indies, to Reuters' Telegram company, says the relations between the United States and Venezuela have been gradually growing worse since the seizure of the two steamers belonging to the Orinoco company. The despatch says that the latest news from Caracas indicated that all was quiet there. The Scorpion, her commander said, would proceed to Caracas to see that the vessel was returned to La Guayra where she will await the department's orders.

MAIL THEFT AT TRURO.

Wholesale Robbery of the Mails Just discovered.

Truro, Jan. 18.—(Special).—Detective Wright and Post Office Inspector McDonald, of Truro, are investigating the loss of a registered letter from the Truro post office.

A letter was addressed to Blanchard, Bentley & Co., and contained over \$100. It was taken from the office by a boy who signed the receipt "C. McDonald," stating he was an employee of the firm and authorized to receive its mail.

A number of boys of questionable character have been apprehended and examined without result, but the story told by some in connection with other escapades, it is stated, reveal crimes among young boys hardly to be imagined.

The lock box of Blanchard, Bentley & Co., is out of order and the thief had easy access to the drawer to secure the card for presentation for the letter.

Other letters have been missed and it would appear that a wholesale robbery has just been interrupted.

No particulars of the investigation will be given out but it is understood that a clue has been found this afternoon. The department will have to make good the loss.

Duelling in Cuba.

Havana, Jan. 19.—Owing to the number of challenges sent and the attempts to bring about duels recently in Havana, a new decree has been issued changing the law against duelling so as to make seconds, bearers of messages and any one participating equally guilty with the principals.

You have read of the cases by Hood's Saragaparra, and you should have perfect confidence in its merit. It will do you good.

Scovil Bros. & Co.'s Great Sale Clothing at Reduced Prices.

As was to be expected, our announcements from day to day during the past two weeks met with a most enthusiastic response.

Buyers came from every direction to take advantage of the remarkable price reductions. But that activity was but a foretaste of the rush today which we are sure of, and have prepared for.

Remember, a dollar knocked off a price here means greater saving for you than two dollars reduction in the average clothing store.

Men's Fashionable Overcoats.

Oak Hall Overcoats were the best value at regular prices. Think then of these reductions:

\$18.00 Overcoats reduced to \$14.40	
13.00 Overcoats reduced to 12.00	
13.50 Overcoats reduced to 9.60	
12.00 Overcoats reduced to 9.60	
10.00 Overcoats reduced to 8.00	
8.50 Overcoats reduced to 6.80	
7.00 Overcoats reduced to 5.60	
6.00 Overcoats reduced to 4.00	

A Wealth of Worthy Ulsters.

Ulsters Princes. Built to fortify wearers against every razor-edged blast.

Men's \$5 Ulsters reduced to \$3.65	
Men's 6 Ulsters reduced to 4.50	
Men's 8 Ulsters reduced to 6.40	
Men's 10 Ulsters reduced to 8.00	
Men's 12 Ulsters reduced to 9.60	
Men's 14 Ulsters reduced to 9.60	

OUR GREAT MADE-TO-MEASURE BARGAINS.

We advertised a few days ago a lot of suitings from which we would make to your measure a suit for \$15. No suit in the lot sold for less than \$20. Some as high as \$23. Also a lot of Trousers, former prices \$6.00, 6.50, 7.00, for \$5.00.

If you want to avail yourself of this saving opportunity you will need to be quick, as they won't last long.

Some of the most remarkable bargains you've ever known. Not by any means confined to the printed lists. You must come and see to fully appreciate the opportunities for saving.

GREATER OAK HALL, King Street, Cor. German. SCOVIL BROS. & CO.

Sporting Events of a Day.

CURLING.

The first game of a series of three in the annual match between the Thistles and St. Andrews clubs was played yesterday afternoon and evening, the Thistles winning by 12 points.

In the afternoon games at the Thistle rink the St. Andrews had a lead of 12 points and during the first part of the evening play had a fair lead, but the Thistles fought hard and gradually gained until they went in to the lead and finished with a total score of 138 to 124.

The score by rinks is as follows:

Afternoon Games—Thistle Rink.	
Thistle.	St. Andrews.
J. Knox.	R. Johnson.
T. Dunning.	C. Olive.
McLaren.	C. McL. Troop.
J. H. Thomson.	W. A. Stewart.
W. Robertson.	T. Pugsley.
J. Carmichael.	B. Caldwell.
W. Shaw.	K. Jones.
W. O. Raymond.	J. U. Thomson.
skip.....14	skip.....23
Total.....27	Total.....39

Evening Games—Thistle Rink.

Thistle.	
J. S. Burpee.	A. S. Bowman.
C. H. McDonald.	C. S. Robertson.
A. W. Sharp.	C. T. Nevins.
D. R. Willett.	C. F. Whitaker.
skip.....15	skip.....10
Total.....30	Total.....20

Evening Games—St. Andrews Rink.

Thistle.	
F. H. Fiewelling.	A. Hay.
E. W. Paul.	J. H. Tilletson.
A. B. Holly.	F. A. Clarke.
Alex. Macaulay.	Dr. J. M. Magee.
skip.....13	skip.....21
Total.....26	Total.....42

Evening Games—St. Andrews Rink.

Thistle.	
J. A. Sinclair.	A. Clarke.
L. Barker.	E. A. Schofield.
D. McNeil.	L. W. Peters.
W. P. Robinson.	W. S. Thomas.
skip.....21	skip.....22
Total.....42	Total.....64

Grand total.....138 Grand total.....124
Frederick vs. St. Andrews.

The Frederick curlers will arrive in the city at noon from St. Stephen, where they played yesterday. Today they will play their annual match with the St. Andrews Club.

Frederick beat St. Stephen.

St. Stephen, Jan. 21.—(Special).—Four rinks of Frederick curlers arrived here this morning and played against the local curlers, winning the match. It will do you good.

Boys' and Children's Clothing at Sharply Cut Prices.

Nor have we stayed our hand in the slashing of prices in this section. You can come here today with confidence that you can purchase strictly reliable clothing for Boys and Children at lower prices than at any other store in this city.

Boys' Three-Piece Suits.

Single and double-breasted.

Lot 1—Former prices, \$3.50, 3.75, 4.00. - Sale price, \$2.97

Lot 2—Former prices, \$4.50, 4.75, 5.00, 5.50. Sale price, \$3.97

Lot 3—Former prices, \$6.00, 6.50, 7.00. - Sale price, \$4.97

Two-Piece Pleated and Norfolk Jacket Suits.

Lot 1—Former prices, \$2.25, 2.50, 2.75. - Sale price, \$1.89

Lot 2—Former prices, \$3.25, 3.50, 3.75. - Sale price, \$2.89

Lot 3—Former prices, \$4.25, 4.50, 4.75. - Sale price, \$3.89

HOCKEY.

To Play at Moncton.

A team to go under the name of All St. John will play the Orioles at Moncton on Thursday evening next.

The Canadian League.

The Ottawa Citizen says the hockey matches played so far in the Canadian league indicate that it's pretty much even up for honors among the clubs. The scores in the matches have been such as to confirm this as there have been no very glaring inconsistencies in the figures. Any one team as compared with those of the others. Ottawas doubled the score on Shamrocks and Montreal defeated Quebec on the latter's ice by 7 goals to 3. But the dope furnished by the series is very even and following for the moment would produce some very peculiar conclusions. Victorias have had one trial so far, and in that they defeated Montreal by 3 to 1. St. John has a win over Quebec by 5 to 4, and over Shamrocks by 4 to 3. Montreal trimmed Quebec by 7 to 3 and lost to Shamrocks by 3 goals to 2. According to the statistics from that reasoning, Montreal will be Ottawa's most likely adversary.

Bloody Hockey Fight.

New York, Jan. 19.—Disgraceful and sensational scenes were witnessed in 2 Clearmont Avenue Rink Wednesday night during the second half of a hockey game between the teams of the New York Athletic Club and Brooklyn Skating Club. The central figures in the remarkable exhibition were Frederick Cobb, a player on the mercury foot seven, and William Murray, of the Brooklyn organization. Madened with pain caused by a broken wrist, his eyes blazing with anger, Murray swung his hockey stick with fearful force on the back of Cobb's head, causing a scalp wound from which blood flowed in streams.

Immediately this place was in an uproar. Screams of frightened women were intermingled with shouts of "Coward!" and "Loser!" from the men. During the excitement more than a dozen women in different parts of the building fainted.

Cobb, who was sitting on the players' bench at the time of the attack, having been retired by the referee for a violation of the rules, fell in a heap on the bench after receiving the blow. For a few minutes he was insensible, and Dr. J. W. Pawley, of 342 Clearmont avenue, was called. With the aid of skaters the physician revived the injured player, and then probed for a fracture, it being believed at the time that Cobb's skull had been broken. No fracture was found, but Dr. Pawley said that Cobb had received a dangerous scalp wound. It required twelve stitches to close the cut.

The New York man refused to take any legal action against his assailant, saying he would let the officials of the Interstate Hockey League deal with Murray. It is quite probable that the Brooklyn man will be ruled out of the game by the league.