POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

is 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 Sale, etc., 50 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 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.

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.

FACTS 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 arrearages 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:

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.:

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 2, 1901.

VOTES AND TAXES.

The Hon. H. A. McKeown intends to introduce a bill in the House of Assembly next session amending the civic by-laws so as to permit any qualified voter of the city of St. John to cast his ballot at civic elections whether he has paid his taxes or not. This has been a much mooted question for many years and was forcibly advocated at the time the Tax Reduction Association made up its platform of civic reform some few years ago. The opponents of the measure put forward the practical argument that the franchise is at present a valuable lever in enforcing the prompt payment of the taxes by our citizens, rivalling in efficacy the constable and his dreaded execution, and that such an amendment of the present law will have the effect of making it more difficult for the city to collect its revenue from this source. The advocates of the reform deny the soft impeachment that the franchise is a rival of the law's terror as a revenue producer. But they go further or should go further if they intend to interest public opinion in favor of the proposed change. The franchise as applied to provincial and dominion elections is the right of every British citizen over 21 years of age who has a fixed residence and is not a pauper, a lunatic or a felon. Why should this franchise be curtailed in the case of civic elections?

Again, votes and taxes are two entirely different things. The franchise is one of the liberties which the poorest citizen has the same right to exercise as the richest. Why should this liberty be cut off because of the inability or neglect, if you will, of the voter to pay the amount due the city at a fixed time?

The time has passed for any serious discussion of property rights controlling the franchise in this country, and while manhood franchise has doubtless brought in its train dangers and evils as well as blessings to the body politic, yet it has come to stay and comparatively few after all would have our system changed in this respect. That being admitted, there can be no good reason advanced why this franchise should not be unfettered by unnecessary vexations to any class. The city is endowed with ample powers for the collection of its taxes by its authority to issue final process without suit so as to make sure of the body of the delinquent even if his property or income is unable to meet the indebtedness.

The right of voting in civic elections should be the same as in local or federal contests, and should not be dependent upon the payment of taxes before a particular day.

THE PREVAILING MALADY.

The grippe, which has visited in an epidemic form nearly all the large American and Canadian cities, has appeared here in a semi-epidemic character. Recently we published interviews with some of the leading physicians, and at the time the prevalent opinion was that there was very little of the genuine disease in this city but a great deal of the so-called ordinary colds which had developed owing partially to the changeable weather which prevailed. It is questionable whether much of the so-called grippe which is complained of at the present time is the true influenza as many of the characteristic symptoms and injurious after effects of the latter disease are wanting in our present epidemic. The greatest danger in the grippe is the debilitating action which it produces, and especially upon the aged and infirm and thus admit of easy invasion of many infectious diseases such as pneumonia and tuberculosis. The prevention of the spread of influenza is one of the problems which scientists in the near future must grapple with, and while we know much about the cause of it still very little has been done beyond the medical treatment of the disease. As the prevention of disease has been the great watchword of medicine during the closing years of the last century, we may hope that it will continue to be so in the present one. Prevention is better than cure and therefore it may be hoped that medical science will soon point out the way by which we can avoid the much dreaded grippe.

A GALLANT RETREAT.

The Conservative press has been assuring the people of New Brunswick that vengeance was swiftly to be dealt to the local administration led by the Hon. L. J. Tweedie. At the opposition convention held at Dorchester on Wednesday to select a candidate to contest the county of Westmorland in the by-election to fill the vacancy in the local representation caused by the untimely death of the late W. W. Wells, it was decided to place a candidate in the field. Many valiant speeches were made by leading Conservatives and do or die was the watchword of the convention. Messrs. H. A. Powell, ex-M. P.; M. G. Teed, C. L. Hanington, O. M. Melanson and Andrew Belliveau were appointed the nominating committee, and the personel of the opposition candidate was left in their hands with a feeling of security that they would find someone willing to be a political sacrifice. The gentlemen composing the nominating committee are all reported in the Times as having spoken valiantly in favor of a contest. Yet they permitted the election to go by default and Mr. A. B. Copp, of Sackville, the government candidate, was elected yesterday by acclamation. What was the trouble? Did the committee experience a change of heart, or merely one of those moments of weakness with which their New Brunswick leader has made them so familiar? Or was it merely a case of no political lamb being willing to submit to the inevitable slaughter? Like the celebrated English general, the local opposition led their gallant men up the hill and then they led them down again. It never became a route, simply because it never passed the stage of a fiasco.

THAT MEMORIAL SERVICE.

The heather is afire, according to the opposition journals, because the government declined to carry out the arrangements made by the governor general or some one on his behalf to hold a state funeral service for our late Queen, according to the rites of the Church of England. An attempt is being made to convey the impression that the government's action is caused by some serious remonstrance having been offered by the people of the Roman Catholic faith, and the now familiar insinuations about the master of the administration are being repeated ad nauseam. The entire trouble seems to have been caused by the militia orders denominating the service as a "state ceremony," and the government has very properly refused to carry out the blunder of some official, who in this case would appear to be the general commanding the militia of Canada. The mean insinuations directed against our fellow citizens of the French race and Roman Catholic faith are uncalled for and ungenerous, for they are the very people who would have been least affronted by a state ceremony conducted under the service of the Church of England, and moreover the beautiful tributes which have been offered by the men of that race and religious faith to the virtues of the honored dead, prove that they have risen to the grand solemnity of the occasion. Britons should be proud of the fine feeling shown by their French Canadian brethren at this time of national sorrow.

There can be no doubt of the entire impropriety of a state ceremony under the auspices of any particular denomination, although doubtless no great practical harm would have resulted, but if under the Anglican rites, why not equally as well under those of the Roman Catholic or any other church? For if it be said that Queen Victoria was a member and head of the Church of England, we must remind the person advancing such a loose argument, that she was only a member and official head of that church in England; in Scotland the reigning sovereign is head of the Established Church of Scotland and Queen Victoria was in fact a member and communicant of that religious body. In Ireland there is no church establishment and the same applies to Canada. Just consider then how absurd it is to say that because the state services in London will be conducted in an Anglican church, that such a precedent should be followed in Canada. In Scotland if there be any state ceremony in connection with the funeral of Her late Majesty, the services will be conducted under the rites of the Established Church of Scotland. What a storm it would raise in Glasgow or Edinburgh if a state ceremony should be held in the Church of England. It would be equally improper to hold a state service for the late Queen in the church and under the service of any particular denomination in Canada.

The attempt to make a precedent out of the state service for the dead premier, Sir John Thompson, is so weak as to scarcely require an answer. There is simply no analogy between the cases. Sir John Thompson was a member of the Roman Catholic church, and the only service that was to be held was one in a church of that denomination. The nation took part in the ceremony and the country properly paid the expenses of decorations, simply because Sir John Thompson was premier when he died. If he had been a member of any other church then the services would have been held in the Methodist, Baptist or whatever church he claimed communion with. It is entirely different in the case of the Queen. The reigning sovereign of Great Britain is in no such sense a member of a particular faith, and all denominations equally in Canada claim the right to hold sevices in memory of the noble life which has passed into the great unseen.

The truth of the matter is that the whole affair is a tempest in a tea pot. Our Tory friends, not content at utilizing the national honor and the sacred feelings of patiotism as an advertising medium for party advancement, have sought to make this solemn occasion useful for a malicious and uncalled for attack upon our fellow citizens of another race and religious belief. It is no wonder that the majority of the decent people of Canada united to inflict such an overwhelming defeat last fall on a party which will stoop to such base attempts in their miserable appeals to racial passion and religious prejudice.

The government has certainly done a wise thing in refusing to be a party to an improper recognition of the unity of church and state in Canada. If they had been weak enough to allow the improper action of the militia authorities to go unchecked, there would have been a storm of righteous indignation from every other protestant denomination, similar to that which Mayor Howlan experienced in Toronto and of his bowing to which we have not heard a word of condemnation from our Tory contemporaries.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Parliament, Feb. 6th.

The "Vorwaerts" is becoming Americanized.

As anticipated the only policy the local opposition has is the Rothesay list.

We have heard nothing lately of "broken pledges." Was it only an election cry?

In two months the census man will visit you.

Nova Scotia has also had its farmers' parliament.

It is understood Westmorland's political financier would not put anything into the Tory pool.

It is hinted Mr. H. A. Powell was willing to run in Westmorland if he could have the leadership.

De Wet seems to have dropped out of sight. He evidently knew enough to come in out of the rain.

We have seen nothing in our Tory contemporary of the recent manipulation of the lists, by its friends, in South Winnipeg.

The New York Sun rises to remark that in spite of natural changes we will still continue to know the frock coat as Prince Albert.

What has happened to Mr. Lowles, M. P., (?) and his speeches on preferential trade? Our morning contemporary knows all about him.

Why does not the Sun start an investigation into the disenfranchisement of many of the qualified voters of Kings county? Probably it would hit some of its own friends.

The disgraceful language of Moncton's mayor, directed to the editor of the Transcript, is worthy of the slums. Mayor Sumner's education in billingsgate is certainly complete.

The New York employment agency lady proprietor, who posed for years as a married man, carried into practical effect the suggestion that the weaker sex frequently wear the trousers.

Scientists have now discovered that vagrancy is hereditary. Weary Willie will no longer be asked to attend to the wood pile in return for the bestowal of the luscious mince pie if the people accept this theory.

If some of our Scott act municipalities would import Mrs. Nation, the Kansas saloon wrecker, as their Scott act inspector there would be no trouble enforcing prohibition. The drug stores of Fredericton, Moncton and other Scott act towns would be in mourning in very few days.

The election yesterday of Mr. A. B. Copp, of Sackville, as the local government member for Westmorland, is a fitting recognition of one of the brightest of the younger men of that noble county. We congratulate Mr. Copp on the honor conferred upon him. We likewise congratulate Westmorland on its wise selection.

RICH IN COPPER.

Dorchester Mining Promises Big Success.

A PROVIDENCE COMPANY

Has Already Spent Upwards of $100,000 Developing the Mines --The Land is Very Rich and Mining Can Be Carried on Cheaply --Description of the Works.

Dorchester, Jan. 28.—An enterprise, which seems likely to become, in the near future, the leading mining industry in New Brunswick and which will, no doubt, have a tendency to stimulate the development of the latent mineral resources of the province, is the copper mine now being operated near Dorchester. Copper was discovered in this vicinity some 20 years ago. Local parties at first attempted mining the ore but their rights were soon purchased by an American concern. That company expended considerable in erecting a building and putting in suitable mining machinery. The rock from the copper area, tested for the company in Boston and elsewhere, was found rich in copper. Prospects looked bright for the mine and for the future of Dorchester, when the company became involved in difficulties, and the mine was closed. Soon after the price of copper fell to its minimum for years; the mine became closed, and the buildings and machinery were looked after by a caretaker paid by certain memebrs of the defunct comapny.

During the past few years the price of copper has been steadily increasing, owing to the immense quantities used in connection with electricity. Capitalists were anxious to obtain possession of undeveloped copper fields. Some of those who had been interested in the old company, with other capitalists from Rhode Island, paid a visit to the Dorchester mine. Fresh tests were made of the rock; geologists were brought to examine and report upon the extent and possibilities of the copper area and both tests and reports were eminently satisfactory. The capitalists then acquired the interest of the old company together with mining privileges from the local government. These rights and privileges they soon after turned over to a company which was formed in Providence, Rhode Island, for developing the area.

This company, known as the "Intercolonial Copper Company," has its head office at Providence. Its capital stock is $2,500,000, divided into 250,000 shares, par value $10, fully paid and non-assessable. On the board of directors are a number of the leading business men of Providence and the neighboring cities. The company now owns some 125 acres in fee simple, has license to search over ten square miles, and five hundred and forty acres under 20 years mining lease from the provincial crown land department.

Since the company have commenced operations, the work of erecting buildings, putting in machinery, tunnelling, etc., has gone on with much energy. The mine is about two miles from Dorchester and one and a half from the I. C. R. and the Memramcook River, on the nondhern slope of the long ridge or hill on which the town of Dorchester is built. In going to it by the Fairview road, the first building belonging to the company a visitor from Dorchester comes to is the boarding house, a large wooden structure where some 20 of the miners make their home. This is situated on the highest portion of the ridge and from it a view, unsurpassed in this province of picturesque scenery, can be obtained. A short distance from the boarding house, on the northern slope of the hill towards the works, is the manager's residence, a pretty cottage building. Across the road and nearby are three neat dwelling houses, the first of a number the company are building for the use of their benedict employes. Near the manager's residence are the company's office, stables, and shaft house No. 1.

At the office your correspondent found the genial local manager of the mine, Mr. A. W. Chapman, who furnished all information desired in connection with the works. Shaft house No. 1 is a large building erected over the main shaft of the mine. It contains steam hoisting apparatus for raising the ore. This shaft was worked by the former company to a depth of some 90 feet. When the present company commenced operations, it was found impossible to do anything in this portion of the mine, owing to its being flooded with water. Pumping was found inefficient. At great expense, a tunnel was run from a lower level of the hill to the bottom of the shaft, through solid rock, a distance of some 800 feet. This effectively drained the mine and now large quantities of ore are being taken from this shaft. A short distance to the rear of the shaft house is a large pile, many thousand tons, which has already been mined and awaits the completion of the smelter and crusher.

Across the road and several hundred feet to the west of shaft No. 1 is shaft house No. 2. This building also contains steam hoisting apparatus. Shaft No. 2 was commenced last year. It is already of considerable depth and driftings have been made in various directions. The ore from this portion of the mine is said to be particularly good. A short distance to the west of No. 2 shaft and connected therewith by a tunnel 400 fet long is shaft No. 3. This is the last shaft thus far commenced.

On the office side of the copper mine road (which intersects the company's property and strikes at right angles the Fairview and Woodhurst road leading to Dorchester) are the crusher and smelter works, where the copper bearing rock will be reduced to powder by a huge crusher, having a capacity of nearly 800 tons a day, and the copper extracted from the pulverized mass by means of the leaching or chemical extraction process. The copper will then be made into sheets for the market. These works consist of three large buildings, 128ft.x40ft; 54x84, and 130x26. Nearly all the machinery required has been installed in the buildings.

The work of putting it in was done under the supervision of Mr. Johnson, a skilled machinist of Chicago, who has done similiar work for several large copper mines in the United States. It is expected that this portion of the works will be in operation by first of March next.

During the past summer, upwards of 50 miners, etc., have been employed at the works. During the coming season a much larger number will be needed. Already probably over $100,000 have been expended in these works by the company.

At several places, besides the one now being worked, the ore has been found. It seems to be in great abundance. The company have had several minerological experts examine the area and works. Their reports are all of very favorable nature. The following, taken from report of Prof. Carmichael of Boston, a well-known geologist, who has visited the works, gives an idea of the extent and value of the areas:

"As to the extent of the copper formation I may state further that I visited some old workings about three-fourths of a mile from the Intercolonial Copper mines, and found the same geological and minerological conditions to obtain, and I am by this confirmed in the opinion that the copper beds are of very great extent and will furnish sufficient ore like that now exposed to suply a large mill for a long term of years. It ought not to cost over 90 cents per ton to deliver the copper ore to rock breaker of mill. The method to which this ore is best adapted is chemical extraction. The cost of an extraction process, so far as chemicals are concerned, are very slight. Fortunately there is an absence of lime and other basic material in this sandstone which would waste acid, or render solutions impure. From this it appears that in the treatment of ore, which carries a value of about $6 per ton by the chemical method, there is a large margin of profit providing the technical method used is perfect and the charge for labor not excessive. I have made many extractions of the Dorchester ores, and have deposited the copper without any difficulty of any sort."

NOT A LEGAL HOLIDAY.

Saturday Is Only A Day Of Mourning Throughout Canada.

Ottawa, Jan. 29—(Special)—Some question has arisen respecting the extent to which Saturday next is to be considered a legal holiday. It has been proclaimed as a day of mourning, but this does not bring it within the number of holidays prescribed by the acts relating to banks. It is expected that business will be suspended throughout the Dominion to a considerable extent and that the day will be largely observed as one of mourning. But it will not be a strictly legal holiday, consequently the banks will be obliged to have a sufficient staff on hand to attend urgent business of the day.

In answer to inquiries on this subject, Hon. R. W. Scott has sent out the following telegram:

"The language in the proclamation was used advisedly as being the most expressive and the same as in the proclamation used in Great Britain. The proclamation is simply an invitation to the people of Canada to observe Saturday as a day of mourning and cannot be strictly regarded as a holiday under the bills of exchange act, nor as a legal holiday under the interpretation act.

(Sgd.) "R. W. SCOTT."

The first public schools were opened in 1645 in Massachusetts.

St. John, N. B., February 2, 1901.

Men's Stylish Trousers.

Hundreds of Trousers. Shapely, popular, of splendid workmanship and exceptionally stylish. Superior in every way. Carefully and correctly tailored. Half a hundred or more fresh patterns to select from. Any man, no matter how varied his tastes or physical proportions, can be quickly pleased and fitted.

At $1.25—An All-Wool Canadian Tweed, light and dark greys and browns in stripes. Strong and serviceable.

At $1.50—A heavy All-Wool Canadian Tweed in fine patterns; also, a line of Etoff Trousers. These make exceptionally fine working pants, and an extra value for the price asked.

At $1.75—All-Wool Grey and Brown Homespuns in stripes of various widths. They are durable and would be cheap at twice the money.

At $2.00—All-Wool Tweeds in browns and greys, with a smooth finish, and can be worn for business or dress-up occasions; also, a line of finest quality of Etoff, and a line of extra heavy Homespun hard twill with a smooth finish.

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 Trouser, 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.

HELPED ON HER GOWNS.

A Halifax Woman Who Assisted In The Queens Trousseau.

Halifax, Jan. 29—(Special)—There is at present residing in Halifax a woman who has the distinction of having helped to make both the wedding and coronation robe of our late beloved Queen. Her name is Elzia Kaizer and she is now 86 years old. When interviewed on the subject she said:

"Yes, I worked on the Queen's wedding dress, and not only that but on her coronation robes also.

"Drake, of Piccadilly, had the contract and the garment was to be finished within a specified time. We practically had two robes on hand, but of course the important one was the royal purple, lined with ermine. It was six yards long, so you can imagine the undertaking. From our hands it went to the royal tailors and from there to Her Majesty. The work was in progress day and night.

"The second robe was of a rich blue color. The wedding dress was of white satin and was finely trimmed with real lace. The skirt bore a flounce half a yard deep. There were no heavier or more elaborate trimmings to the dress itself, but she wore a jewelled necklace during the ceremony."

Mrs. Kaiser has seen the Queen a great many times. The first occasion was only a glimpse, but a thoroughly memorable one. It was at the time of the official proclamation when the attention of England was turned in but one direction and every thought was centered in "the little Queen."

Crowds prevented many from seeing her as she stood in the window of the presence chamber, while the band of the Royal Guards played the national anthem. Mrs. Kaiser's eye fell on the royal lady as she was stepping into her carriage after the ceremony. She was very small and slight and not exactly pretty, but had a very interesting and attractive face.

It has been Mrs. Kaiser's lot to have lived in five reigns. She was a mere child of six when George IV died, but her excellent faculties gave her a clear comprehensive grasp of the reign of George IV, William IV, Victoria the Good and of Edward VII, as it makes history in its turn.

"I saw both George IV and William IV lying in state," she said; "the public were admitted and I remember both events distinctly."

Always Fresh.
Always the Best.
FERRY'S SEEDS
are sold everywhere.
1901 Seed Annual free.
D. M. FERRY & CO., WINDSOR, ONT.

It takes not only humor but sense to enjoy a satirical story directed toward one's self.

FATHER LIES DYING

Because of Disgrace of His Son, One of the Four Men in the Bosschieter Case.

Paterson, N. J., Jan. 29—McAlister, Death, Campbell and Kerr made a statement to the public this afternoon. It is their first utterance since their arrest and was issued on the authority of the counsel for all four men. In their statement they express resignation and promise to face the future manfully. They say they feel no resentment and have no criticism to make, but thank the newspapers of Paterson for their sense of fairness and absence of malice. The statement continues in part:

"We are content to suffer ourselves, but we keenly feel the awful sorrow brought upon our families and friends, who have stood so nobly by us through it all.

"We feel that we have been victims to a great extent of the unreasoning outside opinion, which was based upon the wild and inflammatory reports printed in the metropolitan papers to satisfy a morbid taste."

In conclusion they express their gratitude to their counsel for the efforts made in their behalf.

While Judge Dixon was sentencing the prisoners, Hugh Kerr, the father of George, lay dying within a stone's throw of the courthouse. Mr. Kerr is dying because of the disgrace of his son George. George did not know till tonight that his father was so ill. The father remains equally ignorant of the son's sentence.

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 29—The officials of the New Jersey state prison said tonight in answer to an inquiry that the 30 years sentences of McAlister, Campbell and Death, who were convicted of the murder of Jennie Bosschieter, will be reduced by good behavior to 20 years, and that Kerr's sentence will be reduced to 11 years. The time off for good behavior is arranged on a sliding scale and increases each year.

The Steel Shipbuilding.

An enterprise of which we do not purpose to lose sight is that of steel shipbuilding in the maritime provinces. About the first of the year a report was put afloat to the effect that Mr. Charles Burrill was organizing a joint stock company to establish a steel shipbuilding plant at St. John. Upon making enquiry about this by letter we failed to get the story corroborated. But a letter of 17th January tells us that the Halifax Board of Trade is moving in the matter of encouraging the promoters of steel shipbuilding to establish there, and it is deemed likely that the city will grant a bonus in some form. "So far as Halifax is concerned, our correspondent adds, the successful flotation of the project is far more within the range of probability than it was when the rumors were first mentioned several weeks ago. B. F. Pearson is pushing the matter, and he is a genius in his way."—Monetary Times.

The rivers of the Emerald Isle have generally a dark color, owing to the fact that most of them, at some point in their course, flow through peat marshes or beds, which impart a dark hue to the water.