POOR DOCUMENT

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HIS SEMI-WEEKLY T APER.
eight-page paper ublished
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in advance, by the Publish-
Company, of St. John, a company in-
orated by act of the legislature of New
unswick.

ADVERTISING RATES.

ordinary commercial advertisements taking
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inch.
dvertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc.,
ents for each insertion of six lines or
.
Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths
ents for each insertion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Owing to the considerable number of com-
plaints as to the miscarriage of letters al-
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fice we have to request our subscribers and
agents when sending money for the Tele-
graph to do so by post office order or reg-
istered 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 cor-
respondence for the editorial department
should be sent to the Editor of the Tele-
graph, St. John.

FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS.

Without exception, names of no new sub-
scribers 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
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must pay for it.

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Be brief.
Plainly and take special pains with
one side of your paper only.
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B., JANUARY 2, 1901.

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tists to accomplish the transmutation of the baser into the noble metals and the endeavor to produce the so-called "elixir of life." By the introduction of experimental research and the substitution of exact experimental data for the old-time process of deduction from faulty philosophical reasoning, all branches of science quickly removed the obstacle which had impeded their progress and indicated the way to the many remarkable and useful discoveries which have taken place during the past hundred years. It will be impossible to do justice to any of the branches of science or the arts; we will but touch on some of the commonly known important facts of the century.

It is not unfitting that physics should first come to mind, as in the year 1800 Volta made public his chemical battery for producing electricity. It is scarcely necessary to point out step by step the wonderful progress of electricity. From small beginnings it has steadily advanced to the position which it occupies today and still we at present believe that we but see the dawn of the development of applied electricity. Modern quadruple telegraphy and the telephone were thought wonders at the time of their discovery and application, but we now have the employment on a large scale of electricity as a source of lighting, power and heat, and have also seen it introduced as a method of refining metals, as demonstrated in modern electro-metallurgy, by which metals are obtained in the greatest state of purity.

The other branches of physics have not been behind in this progressive march, although to the ordinary observer not easily apparent. Light and heat have been investigated and important discoveries have been made which are a source of inestimable value to us. This century first saw Fresnel's undulatory theory of light, Brewster's laws of polarization by crystals, reflection, refraction and absorption of light, radiant heat explained, spectrum analysis, and terrestial magnetism aspiring to rank as an exact branch of science. Mention may also be made of Joule's work on the mechanical equivalent of heat, the improvements in the steam engine, the locomotive and many more mechanical inventions, such as the spinning jenny, to which, with the steam engine has been ascribed the marvellous increase in the national wealth of Great Britain.

Photography, really a branch of chemico-physics, has made rapid progress since the experiments of Dauguerre and is now applied to every branch of scientific research.

Astrophysics, formerly but imperfectly understood, owes much of its present high positon to the impetus given it by the Herschels. Investigations in the theory of mechanical physics led to many inventions and the perfecting of many of the appliances employed in manufacture and trade.

A battle royal in chemistry ushered in the century. Of all the sciences probably chemistry suffered most from the search for the "elixir of life." A fresh impetus was imparted to this science by the discoveries at the close of last century and the introduction of experimental methods. At present we know nearly eightly elements comprising matter, while a hundred years ago only about one dozen were known to the scientific world. Theory after theory was advanced to explain the various phenomena only to be quickly set aside until Dalton propounded his laws of chemical combination and the atomic theory upon which modern chemistry is based. It would be absurd for us in this place to endeavor to review the history of chemical research and discovery during the passing century, and it will suffice to point out several of the chief points of interest. Among chemists the opinion existed that matter was of two kinds, morganic and organic, and that the former could not be changed into the latter outside of animal and plant life. In 1828 Liebig and Woehler succeeded in preparing artificially an organic substance, urea, from inorganic material, and accomplished not only the removal of the former barrier between the two divisions but the synthesis of the first organic compound, which has revolutionized modern organic chemistry and imparted a great stimulus to chemical research. Synthetic chemistry was not long in producing innumerable substances of great commercial value and importance, as well as scientific interest. Today many of the substances occurring in nature, even those possessing a very complex molecule, can be prepared artificially as is seen in the case of alizarin and indigo employed in dying, and the sugars which can be obtained step by stop from the elements.

We have further products of synthetic chemstry, as exemplified in the very numerous and brilliant aniline dyes and such druggists' preparations as antipyrin and phacetin. During the century theoretical and inorganic chemistry have not been neglected, and have made rapid advance. Probably one of the most interesting chapters in the history of chemistry is the elaboration of the periodic law of Mendeleff, and his prediction of the atomic and physical properties of unknown elements which, when discovered, were found to agree perfectly with predicted data.

One important chemical industry developed during the century may be mentioned the manufacture of aluminium in America and the development of the most beneficial

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chemistry, has been conspicuous during the closing century. We need but refer to the great development of the iron and steel industry and the very important part these substances have played in the progress of the world. The manufacture of steel and iron has been improved by the methods of Bessemer and Thomas-Gilchrist.

The application of electricity to refining of metals, already mentioned, has been successfully employed in the preparation on a large scale of pure copper and zinc.

Agriculture has shared in the general advancement and many acres of barren soil has been made arable and profitable. This has been accomplished by improved methods of agriculture and the employment in many instances of chemical fertilizers. Farming implements of all kinds have been invented and improved, saving labor and time. Liebig's lessons on agriculture chemistry have not been lost. The important fact of the assimilation by certain plants, indirectly, of the free nitrogen of the air, established by Hellriegel, has been of great service to agriculture. Dairying and other branches have become more scientific and as a consequence more satisfactory results have accrued.

Pages could be written on the progress of medical science. However, we will content ourselves by giving a very brief review of important features. The physician at the beginning of the century was poorly equipped to overcome disease; today he has nearly everything to hand for the fight. His instruments are great improvements over the old style, his methods of surgical operation are better, his pharmaceutical preparations are much purer and more varied, his knowledge of the diseases is much superior and his methods for fighting infectious disease more perfect. Vaccination was legalized at the beginning of the century and in many countries is now absolutely compulsory, resulting most beneficially to the health of the people. The use of such anesthetics as ether and chloroform was introduced.

The vital statistics show that while there are fewer births in the family, still owing to the improved hygienic and sanitary conditions the annual rate of mortality is much less than at the commencement of the century. The "causa cansans" of many of the infectious diseases has been discovered, thanks to the methods of Koch and his scholars, and at the same time the conditions necessary for their destruction have been established. Pasteur's method of treatment of hydrophobia by inoculation and that of antitoxine in diphtheria have both been successful and of great advantage to mankind. The century has seen some great names in the medical profession. Two who are fast passing into old age are Lister and Virchow, men who will long be remembered, especially the latter, for his scientific researches.

Physiology, zoology and botany have been equally progressive with the other sciences, and if space permitted would receive considerable attention.

This century has been rich in the varied forms of literature. We have had Goethe Hugo, Carlyle, Tennyson, Ruskin, Scott, Dickens, Darwin and many others. The book which probably had the greatest influence on thought during the century was Darwin's "Origin of Species."

Knowledge is now much more easily attained and is generally within the reach of every individual, especially in Europe and America.

At the beginning of the century education was backward and there were many who had no opportunity of obtaining even a very ordinary school education. That England was behind in many respects can be seen by looking at the low state of mathematical science at the commencement of the last hundred years and the introduction of later into England of its elements and methods of instruction by Woodhouse and Playfair from the continent.

The century opened with Europe in a state of unrest and the Napoleonic wars culminating in the downfall of Napoleon after the battle of Waterloo. Greek independence was established by the battle of Navarino, and in the middle of the century occurred the Crimean war, which was quickly followed by the Indian mutiny and the American revolution. The short Austro-Prussian war firmly planted the supremacy of Prussia in Central Europe, which was further extended by the result of the Franco-Prussian war and the federation of the German states. Rome was taken from the pope in 1870 and the eternal city came under the government of Italy. The Russo-Turkish war of 1877 ended in the partial dismemberment of Turkey, and the British occupation of Egypt practically closed Turkish rule in Africa. The American-Spanish war resulted in Spain disappearing as a territorial proprietor in America and in the east. The close of the century sees the war in South Africa, not yet concluded, but the annexation of the two republics has been accomplished. China, which met a severe reverse from the Japs in 1894, is now in a state of unrest and the European powers and the United States have intervened, with what result time alone will tell.

The foregoing is but a very indifferent resume of the progress and development of our closing century. What problems await us in the approaching one we may discuss in future issues.

APH, ST. JOHN, N. B.

THE NEED OF ARMORY.

St. John is very much in need of a drill shed and armory, the present building being quite unsuitable for that purpose for various reasons, one of which being that its location is very far from being central. In fact it does not serve anyone well except a person residing in the southern part of the city. The present drill shed is also nothing but a shed in reality, as well as in name. Its accommodations are very limited, and it does not contain those offices which are necessary to a well equipped armory. As St. John maintains a regiment of infantry, and also one of artillery, it is certainly entitled to a proper armory, and this fact, we believe, is fully recognized by the present government. One thing which has delayed the erection of a new drill shed is the difficulty in finding a suitable location. Land is not abundant in St. John, and a considerable area would be required for the erection of an armory. Its location should be central so as to serve the different districts of the city equally well, the North End, the South End and the west side. The plan, which we have advocated frequently, would be the purchase by the city of a suitable site for an armory in some central locality. In consideration of this the government might transfer to the city the present military grounds at the South End, which would be admirably adapted for a public park, or recreation ground for our citizens, because of the excellent view of the harbor and of the Bay of Fundy which it affords. We think that the time is now opportune for the common council to be moving in the direction of carrying out this idea. Without pretending to be in the secrets of the government, we feel convinced that they will meet the common council half way in any reasonable scheme for providing St. John with an armory in a central locality. The armory at Halifax is a palatial structure, of which the people of that city have a right to be proud, and which is a conspicuous proof of the liberality of the dominion government. We would be well pleased to have a similar structure here, and we feel sure that the possession of such an armory by our military force would be regarded by them as a great boon and would greatly stimulate the military spirit in our midst.

ANOTHER CONTEMPT CASE.

The Sun is engaged in trying to make an issue out of the East Queens election case, in which the seat has been given to the Liberal candidate. The Sun accuses the judge who gave the decision in favor of Mr. McKinnon of partiality, and states that he was appointed by Sir Louis Davies. We do not know whether the judicial processes of P. E. Island will extend to other parts of Canada in cases of contempt, but if they should, the judge who is charged of partiality may think it necessary to have himself vindicated from the charge of dealing unjustly in an election case, by having Mr. S. D. Scott arrested and confined in Charlottetown jail. Mr. Scott would then learn that it is a dangerous thing to impeach the integrity of a judge, although his character in other respects may be attacked without any more danger than comes from an ordinary libel suit. We have no doubt that the judge that decided the East Queens case had good grounds for his decision and that he acted fairly and justly. When the contest between two candidates is close, and some of the ballots have been improperly marked, there is always ground for questioning the decision of the judge, no matter which way it goes. But we believe our judges to be honest and desirous of doing justice between man and man, or between party and party. The fact that a man has been appointed a judge by this government or that should not at all affect the question. All the judges of the supreme court of New Brunswick, with one exception, have been appointed by Conservative governments, yet no one is impeaching their integrity or insinuating that they desire to act dishonestly for the benefit of the party to which they belonged.

The Marquis of Dufferin will have the sympathy of the people of Canada in his latest sorrow, in the wounding of his third son, Lord Frederick Blackwood, who was an officer in South Africa. The Marquis has already lost his oldest son, the Earl of Ava, in the war. The Blackwood family have not been slow in responding to the call of their country, and the Marquis of Dufferin has proved himself as patriotic in respect to the services of his family in the field as he has always been in his speeches and public utterances.

Some idea of the deadly character of the Boer war may be gained from the list of officers who have been killed which appears in Whittaker's Almanack for 1901. As this almanack was printed early in November, the list only contains the casualties up to that date, yet it gives the names of upwards of 600 officers of the British army and colonial contingents who have either been killed or died of their wounds or of sickness in the course of the South African campaign.

We have to announce the departure of Dr. James Hannay and Mr. Arthur B. Hannay from the editorial staff of The Telegraph.

We tender to our retiring city editor, Mr. A. B. Hannay, our very best wishes for his success in the wider field of journalism in Montreal.

It was a good thing Sir Hibbert Tupper published that letter before the close of the year. It belongs really to the middle ages rather than to the dawn of the twentieth century.

ST. JOHN, N. B., January

See What Overco
$12.00 Will Buy

You won't doubt your eyes—you won't ga cleverness of your fingers when you look at the coats.

Examine them as you never did a coat before any one inside, outside—any way you like. T will give you satisfaction, for these Overcoats w any tax.

You see in them the best $12.00 suits ever fa Styles right up to the minute; workmanship criticism.

At $12.00—Men's fine English Blue and Black Beaver, full facings, Italian body linings, velvet collar, made full length with seam in back.

At $12.00—A very handsome Dark Grey Twill Overcoat—the best Overcoat made to sell at $12.00. Velvet collar, Italian body lining with silk facings.

At $12.00—We are also showing at this price a handsome Dark Grey Vicuna velvet collar, Beatrice twill body linings, made full length; fit beautifully, tailored beautifully.

MEN'S RAGLAN OVERCOATS, In a beautiful Dark Grey Cheviot, with velvet collar, Italian body linings; made with cuff on sleeves. The most popular coat of the season. - Price $15.00

YOUR MONEY BACK IF DISSATISFIED.

GREATER OAK HALL,
SCOVIL BROS. & CO.,
King Street, Corner Germain. } St. John, N. B.

SQUEAKY VOICES.

Why the Boers Possess Them as Told by a Chicago Boer.

At a recent meeting of the irrigation congress, held in Chicago, a scheme was discussed which seems to be attracting considerable interest in the Transvaal. The plan is to dam the water of certain American rivers so as to convert the arid, cactus plains of the southwestern states into fertile fields.

Hermans De Boer, a lawyer of Dutch descent, now practising in Chicago, is in receipt of a letter from the Transvaal volksraad, inquiring as to the feasibility of the scheme, and it is said that President Kruger will come to America to investigate for himself in order to find a home for his countrymen, who, according to Mr. De Boer's correspondent, will leave their native land rather than live under British government..

The climate of the Transvaal is greatly similar to that of New Mexico, and if the irrigation scheme is successful, Mr. De Boer believes that thousands of the Dutch farmers will surely emigrate there. Rain is very uncertain in the Transvaal and the farmers have to depend largely upon irrigation. Consequently the scheme to utilize the flood waters of large rivers is of peculiar interest to them just now.

On Thanksgiving day four years ago Mr. De Boer ate luncheon with President Kruger on the famous porch of his Pretoria residence. At that time Mr. De Boer was in business in Johannesburg and called on the president to see about a government concession for the syndicate he represented.

Mr. De Boer speaks Dutch fluently, but says he had to employ an interpreter to make himself understood.

"In the first place," says Mr. De Boer, in the Chicago Journal, "Mr. Kruger is nearly as deaf as the proverbial adder. I screamed at him for a time, but finally was compelled to make my request through the president's son. In the meantime old Oom Paul placidly stroked his fringe of whiskers and smoked a huge burgher's pipe.

"The reason I failed to make myself understood was that the Transvaalers do not speak pure Dutch, but have a dialect of their own, flavored with many colloquialisms. Another marked peculiarity of the Boers is their high-pitched, squeakish voices. I never heard anything so peculiar, and I have travelled in many countries.

"After living there a few months I think I discovered the secret of the peculiarity. Nearly all of the transportation in South Africa is done with teams of oxen. From one end of the country to the other the shrill voices of the ox-drivers can be heard at all hours of the day or night.

"This has been the custom for generations. From personal investigation I have learned that at least 90 per cent. of the men have at some time during their lives driven cattle to the yoke. I believe it to be a pathological fact that the Boer children inherit squeaky voices from their parents. I don't think there can be any other explanation. Even the children speak in high pitched, shrill tones. It has become a national characteristic with the Boers."

Where Violins Are Made.

In a village of the Bavarian highlands live the men who manufacture the greater part of the world's supply of violins. Mittenwald has taken the place of Cremona, although it may take another 100 years before its violins can be mentioned in the same breath with those of the famous Italian town. Of the 1,800 inhabitants of the village, over 800 are exclusively occupied in the manufacture of violins, and the output reaches the incredible figure of 50,000 violins per annum. They are exported to all countries in the world, the better instruments going to England and America. One organization of makers alone exports 15,000. Each family of violin makers has its own particular trade secret, a sort of trick of the trade handed down from father to son. Outsiders, and still more rival makers, are not permitted into a workshop that is not theirs. The people of Mittenwald have an interesting violin school where the village boys are instructed in the general technical departments of violin building. In the hall of this building is an inscription to the following effect: "The object of this school is to instruct the scholars accepted in its various arts connected with the manufacture of stringed instruments, and to educate them as capable violin makers."

The course lasts three years and embraces, in addition, the art of drawing, singing and playing on the violin. In the building of a violin much is left to the individuality of the builders. It is seldom that two violins are exactly alike in every particular. The villagers of Mittenwald are generally of the opinion that the varnish with which the instrument is covered is of the first importance, and attributes the fine tone of the violins made by Stradivarius, Guarnerius and others to a secret of varnish which has evidently been lost forever. Mittenwald uses maple wood for its violins, brought from the distant forests of Dalmatia and Bosnia, and pine wood of a certain quality and resinousness found only in the neighboring forests. The old looking violins seen in many a music shop window are not infrequently brand new instruments from Mittenwald. The blackness and shabbiness, the rubs and scratches, the Italian names of makers inside, and the picturesque date—let us say 1743—are often the work of the ingenious fiddle makers of this remote village in Bavaria. "We must supply the market," they say, in extenuation of this class of business; "if we do not some one else will."—London Leisure Hour.

HOOD'S PILLS

Rouse the torpid liver, and cure biliousness, sick headache, jaundice, nausea, indigestion, etc. They are invaluable to prevent a cold or break up a fever. Mild, gentle, certain, they are worthy your confidence. Purely vegetable, they can be taken by children or delicate women. Price, 25c. at all medicine dealers or by mail of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Animals Fear Men.

Of all questions asked by people who have never ben much out of doors, none seems so simple to the old-timers as that which concerns the dangers to which the camper may be exposed from the attacks of wild beasts. It is chiefly women and children who ask such questions, but it is evident that in the brains of many inexperienced persons is firmly established a belief that wild animals are dangerous—that wolves, panthers and bears prowl about seeking whom they may devour. This belief is in all probability a survival in part of earlier days, when the most civilized men dwelt largely in the East, where might be encountered lions who would attack them, or hyenas ready to snap up the stray child wandering away from the camp, or bears of the type encountered by the irreverent infants who apostrophized Elisha; and also in part of that time when the weapons of primitive man were so feeble and of so little avail against the wild beasts that these were justly to be feared.

This feeling already existing is encouraged and strengthened by a certain amount of the writing of the day. The average man and woman love to read a bear or panther or wolf story not less than do small boys and round-eyed children listen with pleasure to the tales of some venerable uncle or grandfather who relates the story of the wolves that used to howl about his cabin or visit his sheep fold when first he settled in the country.

In this land of America, as many know, there are no such things as dangerous animals, though there are creatures which may be made dangerous. The wolf, the bear and the cougar are far more anxious to get away from man than man is to get away from them. If given the opportunity, they will always slip away and run, and if they fight it is because they believe that they have been cut off from every avenue of escape. Where an animal has been wounded it is a different matter. Then, often, considerations of prudence are forgotten and the animal acts on impulse, instead of doing what it knows to be wise; but even so there is much more danger from a wounded deer than from a wounded panther, and vastly more from a wounded moose.

But for the average man who is traveling through a new country where wild animals may be plenty, who stops when he has made a day's march and is at home where night finds him, there is not now, nor ever was, more danger from the wild animals of the country than from the lightnings which blaze in the summer sky. Many more people have been killed by lightning than have been run over by stampeding buffalo herds, or by all the other animals of the prairie put together. One might almost say that more people have been struck by falling meteors than have been killed by panthers or wolves. And yet from day to day the newspapers continue to print bear stories, catamount stories and wolf stories, and probably they will do so until long after the last bear, catamount and wolf shall have disappeared from the land.—[Forest and Stream.

TEACHER WANTED—A Second-class male Teacher to teach school in School District No. 14, in the parish of St. George. J. Hill Hooper, Secretary.

Let us hope that St. John may be the Liverpool of America before the close of another century.