

**THIS SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.**  
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.  
C. J. MILLIGAN, Manager.

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Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper: Each insertion \$1.00 per inch.  
Advertisements of Wares, For Sales, etc., at cents for insertion of six lines or less.  
Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25 cents for each insertion.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE.**  
Owing to the considerable number of complaints as to the misdirection of letters addressed to the Telegram Publishing Company, the company has decided to change its office from the old office to the new office, and all letters should be addressed to the new office, and all correspondence should be sent to the Editor of the Telegram, St. John.

**FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS.**  
Without exception, names of new subscribers will not be entered until the money is received.  
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**RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE.**  
Be brief.  
Write plainly and use 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.  
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.:  
W. A. FERRIS.  
Subscribers are asked to pay their subscriptions to the agent when they call.

**Semi-Weekly Telegraph**  
ST. JOHN, N. B. NOVEMBER 27, 1901.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**  
As a great number of our subscribers are interested in the Census Guessing Competition, for which prizes were offered to the persons coming nearest to the correct enumeration of the population for the Dominion of Canada, a given out by the Minister of Agriculture from the results of the recent census, we wish to advise the readers of THE TELEGRAPH that no announcement had yet been made by the Minister of Agriculture.

As soon as the Hon. Mr. Fisher has made the official statement showing the results of the Census, the coupons will be sorted out by the Press Publishing Association of Detroit, and the announcement made of the prize winners in the SEMI WEEKLY TELEGRAPH for several issues, so that all may know who the successful competitors were.

This will save our readers and ourselves any trouble of correspondence in regard to the competition.

**THE TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING CO**  
OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 16.

**To Press Publishing Association.**  
Official figures are Five Million, three Hundred and Thirty-eight Thousand, Eight Hundred and Eighty-three, but they are not final.  
A. BLUE,  
Director of Census.

As soon as final figures can be obtained, the awards will be made.  
PRESS PUB. ASS'N

**AN EXTRAORDINARY VERDICT.**  
The coroner's jury in the inquest into the cause of death in the case of the late Causton last week rendered a most extraordinary verdict. It is inconceivable that the men comprising the jury could have realized that their decision was liable to cause grave trouble and be followed by serious consequences. Without the slightest evidence to support it, the jury brought in a verdict that "the child died of tetanus caused by the use of impure vaccine."

What evidence had the jury that the vaccine was impure? None whatever, as they had no evidence of the vaccine ever having been examined and there was not the slightest connection between the vaccine and the cause of death. In fact any testimony that was given would rather support the theory that the vaccine employed in this city was pure.

Hundreds of children have been vaccinated and yet this is the first and only case of tetanus that has occurred.

In Camden, New Jersey, where tetanus has recently followed vaccination, there were numerous deaths from the disease and yet no responsible person has come forward and said the vaccine was at fault. The health authorities of New Jersey have made bacteriological investigations of the vaccine employed in Camden and have failed to find any indication of the presence of the tetanus bacillus in the samples investigated, although the experiments have been conducted with white rats,

which are most susceptible animals. Regarding the Camden outbreak Dr. George F. Shrady, one of the foremost medical authorities in the United States, says:

"If there were any direct connection between the virus and the development of tetanus there would have been a much larger number of cases in Camden. The law of probabilities goes to show that we would have had many more similar outbreaks. If the virus were proved to be contaminated a direct connection could thus be established between the vaccination and the lockjaw, but no such proof has been set up."

Dr. Shrady properly takes the ground that if the vaccine were impure then a much larger number of cases of tetanus would have developed. In this city we have had only one case and we feel more positive in asserting, than were the jury to the contrary, that it was not caused by the vaccine, otherwise we would have had a large number of cases, and the law of probabilities is in our favor as against the verdict of the jury.

The tetanus bacillus, the cause of tetanus or lockjaw, is commonly found in earth, and particularly so in garden earth where Nicolaier first obtained it. It is our opinion that the child Causton was infected after vaccination with the micro-organism of tetanus. This would be exceedingly easy as the bacillus is quite widespread and the meteorological conditions of the past summer and autumn have been very favorable. The child could easily infect itself in the act of scratching the point of vaccination—in infant fashion, with the finger nail, or in picking the scab or eruption formed through the operation of vaccination.

The tetanus bacillus has been frequently found in the dirt under and around the finger nails and particularly of children who do not give their hands considerable attention. This is only one of the many methods by which the child might have been infected.

We should have been pleased if Dr. Addy, Jr., in his capacity as provincial bacteriologist, had gone a step further and proved beyond doubt that the child died of tetanus. The micro-organism of tetanus, if it were present, might easily have been isolated from the point of infection and this would have set at rest any doubt upon the question of the disease which caused death. A microscopic examination of the pus from the wound would have been of little or no value, but the pure anaerobic cultures of tetanus are so characteristic that anyone familiar with them could never be mistaken.

As already stated we regret exceedingly the verdict which has been rendered as it may do irretrievable injury in many different ways. We presume that the manufacturers of the lymph will call for a thorough investigation of the matter as they cannot afford to remain under the stigma of having supplied impure material.

**THE DUTY OF THE PUBLIC.**  
It is to be hoped that the recent verdict of the coroner's jury in this city will have no influence that may lead the public to disregard the efficacy and need of vaccination. From personal observation we fear that some of our physicians have either not employed surgical care in vaccinating or they have failed to give the vaccinated proper advice regarding the use of the vaccine after the operation. Vaccination arm should be performed by the physician with as great antiseptic caution as the most delicate of surgical operations. We believe this has not been the practice in this city and it has resulted in many cases of so-called "mixed infection." This is very much to be regretted, as while it is not only caused much pain and annoyance, it has also had a tendency to destroy the value of vaccination. There are likewise many instances where persons have been inoculated with the vaccine in which the latter did not "take" and the parties are quite unaware of the fact, because they have been misled by the appearance of the pustule and scab of the suppurative process caused by the mixed infection, believing it to be the pustule produced by the vaccine. In all cases where the vaccination has been unsuccessful the persons should be re-vaccinated. There need be no fear of tetanus as we are now more strongly of the opinion than on Friday last that the vaccine employed in the Causton case did not contain tetanus bacilli. This fact can easily be proved from the examination of the medical testimony before the coroner. Vaccination is the only preventive which we have for smallpox and therefore all persons should avail themselves of this protection, not only in their own interest but also in that of the community. The following extract from Sajon's Annual and Analytical Cyclopaedia of Practical Medicine says:

"Germany stands alone in fulfilling in great measure the demands of hygiene, having, in consequence of the calamitous smallpox epidemic of 1870-71, enacted the law of 1874 which makes vaccination obligatory in the first year of life and re-vaccination also obligatory at the tenth year." The result is that, with a population of 50,000,000 having in 1871 lost 143,000 lives by smallpox, she found by her law of 1874 the mortality diminished so rapidly that today the disease numbers only 116 victims a year. These cases, moreover, occur almost exclusively in towns on her frontier. If it were true that a good vaccination does not protect from smallpox, we ought to find in smallpox epidemics that the disease diffuses itself in the well-vaccinated no less than in the non-vaccinated countries. But it is not so. In 1870-71, during the Franco-German war, the peoples interpenetrated each other, the German having his civil population vaccinated optionally, while the French (population and army alike) were vaccinated peremptorily. Both were attacked by smallpox; but the French army numbered 23,000 deaths by it, while the German army had only 278, and in the same camp, breathing the same air, the French wounded were heavily visited by the disease, while the German wounded, having been re-vaccinated, had not a single case.

**THE NICARAGUA CANAL PROJECT.**  
The efforts that will be made to have the United States congress, at its next session, assume an aggressive and positive stand in regard to the construction of a trans-isthmian canal, will be watched with the deepest interest by the world at large, and especially by the maritime nations. It has often been asserted that such a canal would not pay in the same way that the Suez canal has been made to, on account of the lesser degree of traffic that would naturally fall to it. This is one of the reasons why the United States government has been repeatedly urged to take it up, and companies have been organized to take it up. There are other reasons, however, and they have been much discussed ever since the collapse of the De Lesseps Panama Canal Company, that involved so many of its stockholders in financial disaster and brought that famous engineer to reproach among his volatile countrymen in the latest evening of his days.

The two routes long since deemed more or less practical have been repeatedly surveyed and their relative advantages loudly proclaimed by interested engineers, but it has necessarily been admitted that grave engineering difficulties presented themselves in both, for which cause modern capitalists hesitated to embark their funds in an enterprise that might eventually doubtfully. One difficulty of the Panama route has been the control of the Chagres River during the period of torrential rains and the securing by dams of the necessary supply of water for navigation in all parts of the canal during the dry season. A great height of land would have to be penetrated and some engineers have gone so far as to state that a tunnel would be the readiest method, but a tunnel the height of a modern ship's top-hammer would be exceedingly costly. Moreover, the usual conditions of wind on either side of the isthmus at Panama would not, it is stated, be ordinarily such as to make sailing vessels easy of approach or departure. For these reasons, more than from alleged difficulties of construction through the unhealthy character of the climate, the Panama project is not favored by Americans in contrast with the Nicaragua route. The new company that a year or two ago undertook the Panama canal again, however, and avoided the notorious extravagance of the De Lesseps contractors, were reported some time since to have made considerable headway in construction, using negro labor. If this canal were ever completed it would present the shorter route for steamers.

The route via Lake Nicaragua, though very much longer and involving many more locks, goes through a better country and would be generally more advantageous for the water transportation of American domestic commerce from one coast of the republic to the other. The commission set by the United States government to examine and report upon it have invariably found it to be practicable and its construction merely a matter of cost. A company that had undertaken this project a considerable time ago did some work, but failed to complete it. The United States government would guarantee its bonds, but then do that, the feeding seemed to be that the government should make it a national work, and this feeling has been strengthened since the American acquisition of so much island territory in the Pacific demonstrated the desirability of a shorter means of getting to those possessions with warships and transports from the Atlantic. Under these circumstances, the necessary treaty arrangements having been effected with Great Britain, it is entirely probable that the construction of the canal by this route may be practically completed next year.

Once the trans-isthmian canal became an accomplished fact, it is safe to say that the voyage around Cape Horn would be wholly abandoned except by homeward bound ships from Australasia and the west coast of South America to the Northern Atlantic ports or Europe. The saving in time and wear and tear of vessels would be so great from the lack of necessity to pound around the Horn, that all vessels bound for the westward could afford to pay substantial canal fees for the sake of the canal privilege. Nor is it at all certain, in view of the constantly increasing traffic with the Pacific, and with the surprising example of the development of the Suez canal traffic in view, that the Nicaragua project would fail to pay upon a commercial basis. Certain it is that the facilities of the canal would result in a much greater isolation of Cape Horn from the trend of civilization than was the case of the Cape of Good Hope after the accomplishment of the Suez canal, and the always lonely British colony of the Falkland Islands would become even worse as a place of commerce than did the once comparatively prosperous islands of St. Helena and Ascension, after the palm days of the East India trade.

**AN ENCOURAGING OUTLOOK.**  
The announcement that a competent manager has been appointed and has already arrived to take charge of the St. John cotton mills is grand good news for the citizens. It assures us that this industry which will employ hundreds of hands permanently and at regular wages will certainly be inaugurated at an early date. The very fact that works of such magnitude are now to be operated in our midst means that our wage-earning people will have that much more money to spend and to add to their comfort. It means the bringing of money to our city and its expenditure among us besides the adding

to our population of a more prosperous and substantial element. Every thing that conspires to the success of these mills implies greater satisfaction in this respect for the city. The boom that has evolved a city out of a sleepy village in Sydney, Cape Breton, was due to the establishment there of new industries employing many men. It is the same principle that applies to this city, if on a slightly smaller scale, in the beneficial effect to be derived from the operation of the cotton mills. Commercial men are not slow to appreciate these advantages and they ought not to be slow in exerting every means in their power to further the best interests of the mills.

**BETTER DOG SHOW NEXT YEAR.**  
It is satisfactory to note that the dog and poultry show just concluded here has been quite as successful as the management had anticipated under the circumstances. A goodly number of excellent dogs and a fair show of first class fowls was made, and the attendance was at least appreciative and interested, if not crowded. In the light of experience gained by this year's show, it is entirely probable that the association may do better next year. It might be advisable to have the show a little earlier in the season, when weather not so cold would conduce to greater lingering in pleasant cultivation of acquaintance with the animals and admiration of their good points. Perhaps also the kennels might be more artistically and attractively arranged and a greater variety of dogs and other pets got together.

All these things will naturally suggest themselves to the management and it is to be hoped that the general public will add them in the furtherance of the project which should be made one of the most worthy annual features of the city's entertainment.

**A MOMENT OF FORGETFULNESS.**  
Mr. Geo. E. Foster is reported as having said in his Toronto speech last Monday evening:

"That although it was true the Conservative cabinet of which he was a member had had warm discussions, never had the question of policy been decided upon that did not have the full and complete support of every member of the cabinet. The members of the present government, however, hold irreconcilable views upon such a vital question as the tariff policy, but in order that they might continue in office they had agreed upon a compromise which might break at any time and useless trade."

Mr. Foster evidently has moments of forgetfulness as well as of weakness. "The full and complete support of every member of the cabinet" given to the settled policy of the government led by Sir Mackenzie Bowell, was fully appreciated by Mr. Foster's tender when he tamely characterized Mr. Foster and his fellow conspirators as a "nest of traitors."

**AHINT FOR THANKSGIVING CHARITY.**  
The fact that we shall have Thanksgiving Day next week is a reminder of the special opportunity it affords for graceful deeds of charity. They have had a neat fashion in New York and Brooklyn in late years of intimating through the press that everyone who felt able to give one or more good dinners on Thanksgiving or Christmas day should send his or her address to a central bureau, at which also persons wishing each dinner should say up on the morning of those days. When the morning of Thanksgiving or Christmas day came, the applicants simply lined up at the bureau and each in turn was given the address where he was to go for his dinner. The applicant went to the address with his basket, took what was given him as a dinner, carried it home and enjoyed it with his family.

**NOTE AND COMMENT.**  
Fifteen steamers will load at this port for South Africa next month.

The death of John McLeod, M. P. P., will be learned with deep regret in this community.

The riots in Athens arising from the question of the translation of the Gospels into modern Greek was a true case of "when Greece met Greece."

Great general prosperity and a concentration of stock holdings are said to be the basis for a higher tendency in the New York stock market.

The Near East still continues to attract attention and women are at the bottom of the trouble. Probably King Alexander of Serbia will follow in the footsteps of his father and divorce his wife, Queen Draga.

The San Francisco and Oakland ferryboats, which are the largest in the world excepting those of the Staten Island service, at New York have abandoned coal as fuel and adopted oil. Perhaps the Carlton ferryboat will follow suit some day.

King Edward's decree that only British subjects can obtain seats in Westminster Abbey for the coronation ceremony is a great set back to the wealthy Americans who thought gold could buy anything in Britain. They should remember that they are not in New York.

The abnormal development of manufacturing in Maine in the past ten years shows that we have a very pleasantly prosperous neighbor. Although the average number of persons employed has increased only 6.5 per cent, the whole amount of wages paid has increased 24.3 per cent.

The administrative council for The Hague court of arbitration has decided that it was incompetent to consider the

Boer appeal for intervention. It is now "up to" Dr. Leyds to think out some other scheme of obtaining cheap continental sympathy.

There is an indication of a possibility of the materialization of that long considered project, a bridge across the Strait of Canso. A company has been formed for the purpose and the outlook is now almost as good for the bridge as has been the outlook for the construction of the Nicaragua canal.

Such of the New York Savings Banks that have been paying four per cent interest are proposing to cut down the rate to 3 1/2 after 1st January next. This has a tendency to show the feeling which prevails that the high prices now commanded by securities in which the savings banks can invest their funds are not liable to decrease.

The German government has issued a pamphlet on tuberculosis in which it points out that kissing is a method of contracting this disease, and suggests that the osculatory habit should be discontinued. It is quite true that there is danger of infection, but the reckless Canadian youth will continue to take chances.

The unexpected happened in the football match between Yale and Harvard on Saturday when the Cambridge crimson won with a practical walkover, although the team had so many new men that its success had been considered extremely problematical. This goes to show that the unknown and untried may not necessarily be such as to fail to inspire confidence.

The tailors' section of the Retail Merchants Association is unanimously opposed to any increase of duties upon woollen goods. The tailors state that the woollen mills of Canada should make a better quality of material and if such were produced the Canadian manufacturers would find that British competition would be greatly reduced.

It is currently reported outside this city that the newspapers are withholding the true position of the smallpox outbreak in St. John at the request of the merchants. This is not the case. The prices of this city are publishing full accounts of the situation and the merchants have not asked the papers to withhold the condition of the smallpox outbreak.

The Ontario Tory papers raised a fuss last year because the government permitted American vessels to engage in the lake coasting trade owing to insufficiency of Canadian tonnage. Now they are complaining because the government will not abrogate the law for the remainder of the season and permit American bottoms

to carry grain from one Canadian port to another. There is no pleasing some people.

There is a possibility of Hugh John Macdonald's name being handed down to posterity in conjunction with those of Dunkin and Scott. This is more than the prohibitionist Foster will accomplish. The corker was mightier than "moments of weakness."

The Duke of Roxburgh, who visited this city with the Duke of York, is considered the most desirable party, from a matrimonial standpoint, in Britain. It is a great pity this fact was not announced before he left Canada, as it would have been interesting to the ladies.

Weight counted in the Harvard-Yale match. Harvard's eleven averaged 182 8 1/2 lbs. each, and Yale's 177 4 1/2. Harvard was also taller, the average of the team being 5 feet 11 1/2 inches, as compared with Yale's 5 feet 10 1/2 inches. The Harvards were likewise older, averaging 22 6/11 years, compared with Yale's 21 6/11. It seems to have been only Yale's prettier practice play, therefore, which prejudiced the public in their favor.

The ignominious collapse of the reciprocity convention of American manufacturers in Washington by its proclamation that all efforts for reciprocity must be secondary to the maintenance of protection, puts a damper upon the hope of the United States making any effort for another reciprocity treaty with Canada. It is so long that it will endeavor to stand the strain a while longer.

The detailed programme, list of topics for discussion and calendar of meetings for the Maritime Winter Fair, to be held at Amherst, December 17, 18 and 19, as printed in another column of this paper, present an attraction for agriculturalists which is of exceptional interest and will afford unusual opportunity for a most pleasing educational excursion. The success of such a fair will reflect very great credit upon the maritime provinces and mark our people as being more fully alive to their own best interests than are many other sections of North America.

Corn as an export has developed so materially from the United States in late years that the United States agricultural department have paid great attention to it. They now proclaim that corn stalks are commercially valuable as a packing for warships in the shape of cellulose, for the manufacture of a high grade of writing paper, as a basis for a smokeless powder, and for the manufacture of a cattle food made by grinding to a powder and mixing with cheap molasses. The latter food is pressed into cakes and is said to be valuable for cavalry in the tropics.

**Another Railway Strike.**  
Pittsburg, Nov. 25.—The switchmen on seven railroads of Pittsburg have decided to strike at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning. The demand of the men is for the Chicago rate. This is 27 cents an hour for day conductors and 20 cents for night conductors of switch engines; helpers 35 cents day, and 27 cents night. The Pittsburg rate now is 25 cents day and 20 cents night conductors; 10 cents day and 20 cents night for helpers.

**NANE BECAME NOME.**  
Series of Mistakes Led to "Cape Nome Being Adopted."

George Davidson, of the department of geography, University of California, gives in the National Geographic Magazine the result of his investigation as to the origin of the name "Cape Nome." He became satisfied, after consulting various records, that the name was given when the Sir John Franklin rescue ships, H. M. frigates Herald and Albatross were cruising, and wrote to the chief hydrographer of the admiralty. He received an answer which says that when the manuscript chart of the region was being constructed on H. M. S. Herald, attention was drawn to the fact that the point of land was without a name and opposite it was placed an interrogation point and the word "name."

In the hurry of dispatching this chart from the ship a careless draftsman linked in the interrogation point so that it appeared on the chart as Cape Name. The "a" in the word name was mistaken and at the admiralty office it was interpreted as "o," therefore making the title "Cape Nome." Information was furnished to the admiralty office itself by an officer who was on board the Herald when the chart was being constructed. Mr. Davidson remarks that the mystery of the name has thus been satisfactorily solved.

**THE HACKING COUGH.**  
One of the meanest things to get rid of is a hacking cough. There is apparently no cause for it. No soreness, no irritation at first; but the involuntary effort of the muscles of the throat to get rid of something is almost constant. Of course, with many coughs is a habit, but it is a bad habit, and should be stopped. When you realize this and try to stop it, you find you can't, for by this time there is an actual irritation, which will never get better without treatment.

It is a curious thing that nearly all treatment for cough actually makes the cough worse. Then, too, most medicines for cough have a bad effect in the stomach. This is especially true of so-called cough remedies that contain a narcotic. The true treatment for cough is one that heals the irritated surface. This is what Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam does. It protects the throat also while the healing process is going on. When this remedy was first compounded our old men were young boys, and all this time it has been doing a steady work of healing throats. The most obstinate hacking cough will quickly show the effect of the Balsam. People who have been trying for years to break up the mean little cough, will find a sure friend in this old-time soothing compound made from the bark and gums of trees. All druggists sell Adamson's Botanic Balsam. 25 cents.

**Overcoats!**  
This Overcoat Store, on our second floor, is the best St. John. Other stores may make the same claim, but not one can back it up. That's a bold statement, but just as true as bold. We find out things before we talk. 'Twould be suicidal to make false claims, only to let you come and be disappointed. No man can be disappointed here. Our Overcoat stock is perfect. Sold more, to date, than in any previous year, in spite of warm weather.

**Best \$15.00 Overcoats Made.**  
Fine English Blue and Black Beavers, made Chesterfield style; Grey Cheviot, made three-quarter length, box back, cuffs on sleeves, velvet edged, full facings, Beatrice twill body linings and satin piping; a Dark Grey Herringbone, three-quarter box back, self-backing pattern, full facings and bellows pockets; a self-backing pattern Oxford Grey, three quarter length, satin piping, bellows pockets and self-collar; a Dark Grey Herringbone, three-quarter box back, full facings Beatrice twill body linings and velvet collar; a fine Grey Twill, three quarter length, box back, 3/4 inch welted sleeves, full facings, satin piped, Beatrice twill, body linings; also, a double breasted Grey Cheviot, Raglanette style, cuffs on sleeves, vertical pockets and lined with Beatrice twill.

Come and see what you think of these \$15 Overcoats. You will see that care has been taken in every feature of their production. Ask questions, try on, find fault if you can.

**GREATER OAK HALL,**  
King Street, Cor. Germain.

**SCOVIL BROS. & CO.,**  
St. John, N. B.