

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.
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 Sales, etc., 50 cts. for insertion of six lines or less.
Notice of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25 cts. for each insertion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Owing to the considerable number of complaints as to the misarrangement 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 made to the order of the Telegraph Publishing Company.

FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS.
Without exception, names of 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 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 CORRESPONDENCE.
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,
Wm. Somerville,
W. A. Ferris.

Subscribers are asked to pay their subscriptions to the agents when they call.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 10, 1901.

THE LESSON THEREFROM.

The Cook investigation will at least have served one useful purpose if it emphasizes the importance of receiving with caution the charges which may be made against the government in times of political excitement. Our friends of the opposition press seem to take it for granted that human credulity is a thing which may be relied upon to stand an unlimited tension, and when Mr. Cook came forward in October last with his sensational story they accepted it without a moment's hesitation or the suggestion of doubt.

Mr. Cook wanted to hurt the government, and Tory writers were anxious he should succeed. The time was opportune. The country was seething with the fever of a general election, and men who wanted the places were everywhere crying out that the government was corrupt and should be turned out. The Cook charges were accepted by the opposition press as being true, just because they were made and because opponents of the government wanted them to be true.

The elections passed off. A serene atmosphere supervened. With something like judicial care and formality Mr. Cook's charges have been inquired into. They have fallen to the ground. Not a shadow of proof was brought forward to implicate the government, or any member thereof, or even, though, for purposes of argument, Mr. Cook's statements are accepted. The case as it was presented during the campaign turns out to be mere fiction. Mr. Cook had no proofs, and that fact would appear to account for his silence in November last, when it was expected he would make good his threat of revealing names, correspondence and other collateral testimony.

There lies the lesson. Mr. Cook was a wretched man. He had aspired for a senatorship and had failed. From feelings of disappointment it was an easy step to some scheme of revenge. He waited until the elections were brought on and then came forward with his story. He adopted the tactics of all enemies of the government and shouted "corruption!" He had his eye on the prize. He was to produce his proof; he had none to produce. So it is with all this talk against the powers that be.

CONSUMPTION IN CHILDREN.

In previous issues we have treated of several important features of consumption. The children in tuberculous homes are particularly liable to the danger of infection and very liable to two reasons—their inferior position and condition in the household.

It is an established and well-known fact that bacteria like all other forms of matter are subject to the law of gravitation.

In a tuberculous home the dried sputum is converted into dust by sweeping or any other disturbing influence, and by gravitation this commences to settle immediately on quiet being restored. The lower stratum of the air, near the floor, contains a larger proportion of the virulent bacilli than does the upper and consequently the small child is, in reality, living in a more infected atmosphere than the grown up person. Again the tuberculous dust having settled to the floor the small child on its hands and knees sweeps about and creates a dust around itself which it inhales. Further the moist little hands become covered with the infected dust and dirt of the floor and frequently the child conveys this infected matter to its mouth and food. In this way the child of younger years is more exposed to infection in a tuberculous home than the grown up members of the family and at the same time has less power of resisting an invasion of the dreaded micro-organism. In many cases, however, tuberculosis in children is not recognized as such and the majority of the reported deaths due to inflammation of the brain, anæmia, diarrhoeal diseases of infancy, etc., are doubtless attributable to tuberculosis in some form.

THE SIGNS OF DECADENCE.

When Mr. Fielding announced that we had probably reached the crest of the wave in respect of trade growth, he meant to sound a precautionary note; but the statement was seized upon by opposition journals and speakers in quite another sense. Many of them treated the matter as though the bottom had actually fallen out of our national commerce and hard times had come. There was no warrant whatever for such a view, nor is there now. Our trade has not only been maintained, but has continued to increase at a satisfactory rate.

For the first eight months of the current fiscal year the aggregate trade of the Dominion was larger by \$11,888,125 than for the corresponding period last year. Exports showed an increase of \$18,256,008; but there had been a decline in imports of several millions, so that the net result was as indicated. If there is any advantage in a nation selling more than she buys, although much depends on what she buys and what she sells, the balance of trade is favorable to us. Be that as it may, the statement as a whole is most encouraging.

There was a time when Liberals were accused of being the apostles of ruin. Perhaps the reproach had some foundation. Whatever was said in that regard, however, it would seem that our Tory friends are now, on their own part, easily inclined to pessimism in respect of the country's welfare. This was shown in the avidity with which they grasped Mr. Fielding's speculative announcement and turned it over as a confession of commercial collapse. Having no excuse to offer for the jermade of our political friends in years gone by, we feel quite free to express the hope that the opposition of today may not commit the sin of belittling the Dominion, even though the full rate of our phenomenal progress during the past five years should not be kept up right along.

NEW MONEY ORDER SYSTEM.

The unification of the general postal system of Canada and the United States was accomplished in 1875, but the money order business was always maintained on a separate basis which necessitated exchange offices and much clerical labor. Arrangements have been made by which money orders will be issued between the two countries at domestic rates. This new money order system will go into force on the 1st July next and will be a great convenience to all persons doing business with the United States. In the local post offices the business will be done as if it were a local order, and from time to time there will be an accounting between Canada and the United States.

The change will be a great improvement on the old system and should reduce the cost of administration and also be much more convenient.

INDIA'S BUDGET.

The budget of India's new finance minister, Sir Edward Law, is exceedingly gratifying to everyone. The empire has suffered severely from afflictions in the form of the bubonic plague and the famine, upon which were spent the large sum of \$125,000,000. It has also made large expenditures for military defenses. Notwithstanding both of these circumstances, the Indian budget shows a surplus for the fiscal year of a little over \$9,000,000. With the single exception of the land revenue there has been an increase from every source of income. A surplus of about \$3,500,000 is expected next year. The military expenditure has been reduced but this was due to the fact that the British government paid all the expenses of the troops which were sent to China. Taken as a whole, India has prospered, and while there have been sections which have been visited with affliction and adversity, still the more prosperous districts have more than offset the difference due to these causes. An important feature is the gold reserve, which at present reaches the handsome amount of \$38,500,000. It had always been predicted that the new standard would disappear as quickly as it was issued. The splendid gold reserve of the new finance minister is not only an evidence of the success of the new standard, but also a refutation of the prediction of the bi-metalists.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Britain adds another, the "Celtic" to the greatest steamships afloat.

The Cox-Smith libel suit is not yet settled by the people of Chatham.

The St. John river should be open for navigation the first of next week. It's a heavy rain that doesn't cut ice for some body.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell breakfasted in Toronto the other day with Sir Herbert Tupper. Has the old man buried the hatchet, or does he intend to bury it in the "nest of traitors."

Prince Krapotkin, the Russian socialist, in an interview, published in a New York paper, says the Czar is too stupid to kill. The interview appeared on April 1st, and is probably one of the aftermaths of that jocular day.

Hon. George E. Foster's recent change of views on the liquor question are explainable by his desire to run for West Hastings. Mr. Corby, the distiller, having resigned, the ex-finance minister thinks the new platform should elect him in the riding, as did the prohibition in Kings.

The Tories propose to tour their leader, R. L. Borden, M. P., so that he can look at the file and have a chance of seeing him. It is understood Sam Barker, M. P., will be the advance agent, while William F. Maclean M. P., will do the advertising part of the show. The old Tory advance agent, Mr. Dalby, has been deposed, and Mr. Hugh Graham and the Montreal Star have dropped the advertising end.

ENLARGING AND COMPLETING.

The Work Recently Completed at Dowling Brothers' Store.

Those who have recently visited the mantle room at Messrs. Dowling Brothers have been quite impressed with the great change that has recently been made in that department. The former congested and over-crowded room has been changed into one of the largest, most commodious and best equipped mantle rooms in the city. As a result of a constantly increasing business this enlargement became an imperative necessity. Lack of space to properly display the large and valuable stock of rich and fashionable garments for ladies' wear imported by this firm has been in the past a disadvantage under which they have had to work. Now all this has been changed and the alterations and enlargements have been made without any interruption of business. Their mantle room now extends from the western side of their general store to the building on the corner of Glacie street, and a great addition has been made both in length and breadth. At the eastern end of the addition is the mantle making apartment and a fitting room partitioned off and made separate. The reserve stock of some of the other departments that was formerly kept in one part of the mantle room has all been removed to large and commodious rooms immediately in the rear and on South Market street, and the whole room is now devoted to the display of mantles, jackets, capes, blouses and other ready-to-wear garments for ladies, misses and children. The room is well lighted in every part and has been finished in an up-to-date manner, with large new mirrors and the most substantial and convenient mantle stands, racks and fixtures. The whole length and breadth of the floor of the room has been covered with inlaid linoleum of the best quality. The enlargements and improvements have been made at considerable expense, but the change will doubtless be much appreciated by their many customers throughout the city and provinces; and considering the additional space now at their disposal for the display of their stock of perfect-fitting jackets, elaborate capes and beautiful blouses, the outlay will certainly repay them well in the end.

The News in Amherst.

Amherst, April 8.—It was an impressive sight witnessed by the large congregation at the First Baptist church here yesterday (Easter) morning, when the pastor, Rev. W. E. Bates, administered the rite of baptism to his eldest son, Roy, a student at Acadia College.

Mr. W. S. Weldon, of Petitediac, N. B., has accepted a position with Messrs. Rhodes, Currier & Co., of Amherst.

Mr. J. A. Crossman, of the Amherst Foundry and Heating Company, is about entering a handsome residence on Spring street. Mr. Sterling Hatfield has the contract.

Mr. H. Pipe, manager of Dunlop Bros. & Co., Limited, is in New York in the interests of his firm. Mr. J. M. Townshend, K. C., accompanied him.

Miss Jessie Kay, of New Glasgow, a student at Mount Allison, is spending the Easter holidays with her friend, Miss Alice Downey, Spring street.

Rev. D. McGregor, pastor of St. Stephen's Presbyterian church, is spending a few weeks in New York, accompanied by Mrs. McGregor's mother, Mrs. A. Bobb. Prof. Andrews, of Mount Allison, is supplying Mr. McGregor's pulpit during his absence.

As in other parts of Nova Scotia, the heretofore troublesome and quarrelsome little English sparrows have left Nova Scotia altogether.

Truro police are becoming most vigilant in keeping good order around town and evening. The principal subjects discussed were: "Is the Home Department needed?" "The Sunday School Teacher as a Soldier?" "The Boy Problem," and "How to Win Children to Christ." Mrs. O. N. Sanford, the field secretary for Nova Scotia, took a prominent part.

Special from New-Castle, Ont.
Newcastle, April 8.—Mr. Thos. Hays is again a well man, and says, "As one who for years suffered from Asthma, I recommend Catarhazone as a positively sure cure: three bottles cured me perfectly." Catarhazone has never yet failed. Even cases of twenty years standing that baffled the skill of specialists have been cured by Catarhazone. It cures by inhalation, pleasant to use, no danger or risk. The worst cases of Asthma can be cured by Catarhazone in two to five weeks. Instant relief and ultimate cure guaranteed. If Catarhazone is used, give it a trial. Price \$1.00, small size 50c. Agents: Dr. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

A lazy man is always trying to prove that luck is against him.

Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists everywhere. A Lamp which should last a lifetime, and a bottle of Cresolene, complete, \$1.50; extra supply of Cresolene 50c. per bottle. Illustrated booklet containing physicians' testimonials free upon request. Vapo-Cresolene Co., 110 Fulton St., New York, U.S.A.

When in Bed
Put some Vapo-Cresolene in the vaporizer, light the lamp and place it near the head of the bed. Then all the time the baby sleeps it will breathe in the healing, soothing vapor. The hard, tight cough loosens; the fever gradually goes down, the breathing becomes natural, and pneumonia is avoided. Every part of the throat and bronchial tubes are touched by the medicine. For the hard colds and coughs of children nothing equals Vapo-Cresolene.

TRURO NEWS.

Some Railway Improvements Talked Of.

A NEW ROUND HOUSE.

A Humorist Organist at a Wedding
--Truro People Successful Abroad
--Good Work of a Small Mission--
--Extensive Work Promised at the Acadia Mines.

Truro, April 6.—J. T. Burchell and Mrs. Burchell, of Sydney, are spending Easter in Truro with their daughter, who came here from Mount Allison Ladies' College to meet them.

Duncan McDonald, of the Truro foundry, has just put up a new mill for the Harrigan Cove Mining Company, which, with other improvements, cost \$12,000. The new crusher began last week.

A large number of fishermen passed through Truro this week from the south shore of Halifax county to engage in lobstering on the north shore of Cumberland.

The dispute between Truro and the Intercolonial railway is still unsettled. The town have now retained Messrs. Drysdale & McLean of Halifax to give an opinion as to any claim the town may have against the department.

A good number of farms are for sale in this county.

Today (Good Friday) is being observed by divine service in St. John's Episcopal and Pleasant street Methodist churches. All places of business and public offices are closed.

A minstrel show is to be put on at Gunn's Opera House Easter Monday night by local men. This show is under the auspices of the Truro Band, from which the performers are largely selected. There will be 19 in the circle and four end men.

Work will be resumed on the construction of Truro sewerage system on Monday next. The first is out of the ground and everything is favorable to rushing the section right through. This—the first section—will cost about \$50,000.

The talk about a new roundhouse in connection with the railway service here is being revived. Last year it was reported that an immense round house would be erected on the intervale across the Salmon river, opposite the milk factory. Now rumor has it that the new building will be erected near the junction of the Mid-coast Railway with the Intercolonial, and that a new union station will be erected near the same place.

Miss Mary T. Joy, of this town, has been appointed to the position of nurse in the surgical hospital of the Hospital Association, New York. She has at present as a patient the mother of the Duchess of Marlborough, formerly Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, now Mrs. Belmont.

Trooper A. Mattatall, of the Strathcona Horse, was tendered a roasting reception at his home, Tatamagouche, a few evenings ago.

Ira D. Thompson, of Bridgewater, has come to Truro and bought the Harry Wright property on Wadell street, recently opposite the Intercolonial station.

A. Beecher Cox, son of A. N. Cox, of this town, a native of the Stewiacke valley, is a member of the state legislature of the United States, being the representative from Barnes county, North Dakota.

Strathcona, a new village in the Great North-West, is now a residential town. A Presbyterian minister, a native of Folly, this county, and a doctor from Musquodoboit, Halifax county.

The Montreal Pipe Foundry Company have orders for pipe amounting to nearly 2,000 tons and will operate the works at Acadia Mines most extensively this summer. There are 75 men at work now.

Perceps Mission, established near the Acra, one of the poorest sections of the town, is supporting two missions in Korea, and Miss Agnes McCully, in the Congo Free State, Africa. This little mission raised \$512.50 for foreign missions during their business year just closed, but have come out with a deficiency of about \$40 on local expenses.

A number of Colchester's young men have been in town lately en route to the west. The great exodus to Massachusetts of a few years ago seems to be turning to our own Canadian Territories during the last two years.

As in other parts of Nova Scotia, the heretofore troublesome and quarrelsome little English sparrows have left Nova Scotia altogether.

Truro police are becoming most vigilant in keeping good order around town and evening. The principal subjects discussed were: "Is the Home Department needed?" "The Sunday School Teacher as a Soldier?" "The Boy Problem," and "How to Win Children to Christ." Mrs. O. N. Sanford, the field secretary for Nova Scotia, took a prominent part.

Special from New-Castle, Ont.
Newcastle, April 8.—Mr. Thos. Hays is again a well man, and says, "As one who for years suffered from Asthma, I recommend Catarhazone as a positively sure cure: three bottles cured me perfectly." Catarhazone has never yet failed. Even cases of twenty years standing that baffled the skill of specialists have been cured by Catarhazone. It cures by inhalation, pleasant to use, no danger or risk. The worst cases of Asthma can be cured by Catarhazone in two to five weeks. Instant relief and ultimate cure guaranteed. If Catarhazone is used, give it a trial. Price \$1.00, small size 50c. Agents: Dr. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

When in Bed
Put some Vapo-Cresolene in the vaporizer, light the lamp and place it near the head of the bed. Then all the time the baby sleeps it will breathe in the healing, soothing vapor. The hard, tight cough loosens; the fever gradually goes down, the breathing becomes natural, and pneumonia is avoided. Every part of the throat and bronchial tubes are touched by the medicine. For the hard colds and coughs of children nothing equals Vapo-Cresolene.

Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists everywhere. A Lamp which should last a lifetime, and a bottle of Cresolene, complete, \$1.50; extra supply of Cresolene 50c. per bottle. Illustrated booklet containing physicians' testimonials free upon request. Vapo-Cresolene Co., 110 Fulton St., New York, U.S.A.

A lazy man is always trying to prove that luck is against him.

Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists everywhere. A Lamp which should last a lifetime, and a bottle of Cresolene, complete, \$1.50; extra supply of Cresolene 50c. per bottle. Illustrated booklet containing physicians' testimonials free upon request. Vapo-Cresolene Co., 110 Fulton St., New York, U.S.A.

When in Bed
Put some Vapo-Cresolene in the vaporizer, light the lamp and place it near the head of the bed. Then all the time the baby sleeps it will breathe in the healing, soothing vapor. The hard, tight cough loosens; the fever gradually goes down, the breathing becomes natural, and pneumonia is avoided. Every part of the throat and bronchial tubes are touched by the medicine. For the hard colds and coughs of children nothing equals Vapo-Cresolene.

Our Spring Book is Ready.

No greater aid to the shopping community has ever been devised than the mail order system.

Those living at a distance and occupied by the various duties of life cannot always find time to visit the city to purchase the different articles they may desire. To them the system is invaluable.

They may be hundreds of miles away, but still can purchase their goods as easily and satisfactorily as if they were to visit our store in person.

A postal card directed to us will bring you our Spring Style and Sample Book of Men's and Boys' Clothing. You can then sit quietly at home and make your selection without the bother of going to the city.

We supply full measuring instructions with every sample book, and if carefully followed a perfect fit is assured.

Orders received by mail have as careful attention as customers buying in person.

Shall we send you a copy?

GREATER OAK HALL,

King Street, Corner Germain.

SCOVIL BROS. & CO.,

St. John, N. B.

CANADA'S LITTLE NAVY AND ITS WORK.

Detection of Smugglers and Protection of Fisheries--Some Interesting Features of the Way the Seas Are Patrolled.

Intercepting and boarding the daring smuggler's vessel.

Once in a great while they meet with resistance, and have to stoutly assert their authority. But, of course, this does not happen very frequently. Smugglers have advanced in methods nowadays, as well as the rest of the world. They will use all sorts of strategy and trickery in trying to deceive the coast guardsmen, but the days of meeting them in regular pitched battle are past and gone.

Some of the schemes resorted to by these modern smugglers are most ingenious and deserving of a better cause.

Very often the kegs of liquor are stowed away in the middle of other innocent-looking packages of merchandise, such as barrels of herring, etc. Another favorite plan is to wait for a calm season and have small boats meet the smuggling vessel well outside the three-mile limit. In this way they are little likely to attract suspicion, for the cruisers cannot pretend to stop and board all the small fishing craft that come into harbor of an evening. Several business houses at St. Pierre are well known to be engaged in the disreputable trade, and many merchants have returned to France with fortunes derived from this source.

To Protect the Fisheries.

Another interesting feature of the work of the Canadian navy is the fishery protection service.

Speaking generally, the Canadian government is extremely hospitable towards foreign fishermen, and at many points the latter enjoy concurrent rights with the natives in regard to both the catching and curing of fish, and have been secured to these privileges in perpetuity by various treaties and conventions.

Nevertheless, a number of regulations have been laid down for the preservation and extension of the industry, embracing such important details as close seasons, the amount of boarding and signalling vessels, and if any of the government sailors of the world cure their wagers, the men of these Canadian cruisers certainly do.

Watch Out for Smugglers.

The prevention of smuggling, particularly of the "running of kegs," from the French of St. Pierre, certainly is no mean portion of their many labors. Very often the cutter is called away of a dark night, and the crew, with outlaws belted on and muskets under the boat's thwarts, now, with muffled oars, for the purpose of in-

Upon these dominion government ships devolves the task of maintaining communication between Sable Island and the mainland. Three or four times a year a steamer makes a trip to this "graveyard of the North Atlantic," oftentimes having to wait for days and weeks for the sea to subside sufficiently to make a landing. Even then, surf boats guided by skillful hands are the only means of communication with the shore. Sable Island is a spot of evil omen to sailors. It is nothing more nor less than a huge sandbar, situated at the confluence of the currents from the St. Lawrence and the Gulf Stream. It lies about 90 miles southeast of Cape Canso, on the Nova Scotia coast.

The Canadian government has established light-houses, life-saving stations, and huts of refuge for shipwrecked mariners. The steamer brings hither the supplies for these institutions and their keepers, and brings back any survivors of wrecks which may have transpired since her last visit. Once a year she also takes away 30 or 40 ponies from the island, to be sold at public auction at Halifax. These ponies fetch very good prices. They are of the Mexican or UKrairie breed, with large heads, shaggy necks, sloping quarters, padding gait, and chestnut or piebald colors. They are about the only quadruped that can survive the severity of the island's winter. A herd of 400 or so is usually maintained there. A few of them are broken and used by the life-savers in making their long patrols, but the real object of the herd is to provide against any chance of starvation on the island, by reason of a large accession of shipwrecked people.

Beat Out British Tars.

The Canadian cruisers also find time to carry out the naval side of their being. Once a year they congregate for practice in squadron evolutions, and prizes are given for all manner of naval sports, including gun and rifle drill and marksmanship, cutter racing, etc. At one of the Sydney, Cape Breton, carnivals, the naval regatta was won by a crew from the Kingfisher, in competition with boats from four British and two French men-of-war.

That the discipline of the Canadian navy is complete may be inferred from the fact that several imperial officers are included in the personnel. The commander of the whole fleet is Captain O. G. Y. Spedden, who also is a lieutenant in the royal navy. The uniforms, methods and equipments are as nearly as possible identical with those of the other service—Collier's Weekly.

Thoughtful.
Musician (ironically)—I am afraid my music is disturbing the people who are talking over there.
Hostess—Dear me, I never thought of that. Don't play so loudly.—N.Y. World.

No Use.
"Are you guilty or not guilty?" asked the magistrate of the man accused of theft.
"What's the use o' me sayin' 'Not guilty'?" I said that last time, or you wouldn't believe me!—New York World.

Distressingly Formal.
She—You say he is very formal!
He—I should say so. Why, if he saw a man walking off with his umbrella I don't think he'd speak to him without an introduction.—Yonkers Statesman.