

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N.B., APRIL 6, 1901

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 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 miscarriage of letters, the office has decided 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 new subscribers will be entered until the money is received.

Subscribers will be required to pay for papers sent them, whether they take them from the office or not, until all arrears are paid. There is no legal discontinuance of a newspaper subscription until all that is owed for 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 6, 1901.

RUSSIAN TROUBLES.

The disturbances in Russia are attracting considerable attention throughout the world. The magnitude of Russia's internal troubles is very difficult to estimate as the outside public are only in possession of that information which passes out known to the censor. There is no doubt that the troubles which confront the Czar's government are largely its own creation, and are probably greater than the external ones.

The part which the students play in the present disturbances closely resembles that which the same element played in Germany prior to 1848, shortly after the adoption of the Congress of Vienna. The well-known "Burschenschaft" movement of Germany is evidently the prototype of the present Russian organizations.

It is hardly possible, however, for such a condition of affairs to exist today in Germany or indeed in any other country which possesses definite political organizations. The authoritarianism of Russia and the lack of open party organization of bygone days in Germany, are and were the sole cause which would admit of such a condition of affairs as the political agitation which besets Russia. The very idea that the government should suppress and treat as revolutionists an assemblage of students who have met to discuss with their object of recommending their proper adjustment, appears to the British people as monstrous. But that is what the Russian government has done by virtue of its despotic power. These university troubles are merely a sign of the general spirit of unrest, which prevails among the intellectual classes in Russia. We would not think for one moment in America of curtailing the freedom of speech, particularly so, when it does not refer or even reflect upon the constituted authority of the state.

One peculiar feature of the present Russian disturbances is the action of the workmen in joining with the students in their remonstrances.

In the past the Nihilists have always found that the laboring classes have been indifferent or passive to their propaganda. They were apparently unable to grasp the ideas enunciated by the Nihilists, and the theoretical abolition of serfdom which these societies professed.

There is every probability that the industrial development of Russia has had an educational influence upon the working classes. The laborer, by contact with imported workmen and foremen, has seen new light and changed conditions in life.

The development of the industrial resources of any country is inconsistent with autocracy and despotism, as industry requires the free development of individualism for its proper development.

The Russian government cannot hope to overcome the internal disturbances by

forbidding the free societies of the students and the removal of the rebellious students into the army. They are, it would seem, only postponing the evil day by such a course, as these men will become the leaders by which their socialistic and reform doctrines will be spread in a larger field—among the dissatisfied soldiers—which will inevitably rise with greater strength at some later date.

The student is the best propagator of doctrines, especially in a country like Russia, where the poorer uneducated classes look up to the more learned man. The student is the best propagator of the latest of twenty-eight university professors. The closing of universities may cease the propaganda in certain cities, but it will drive it all over the country by the return to their homes of the students. The friends of the punished students will naturally resent their treatment. Taken together, therefore, it would appear as if the Russian government had adopted a very injudicious course. It is not difficult to predict what will be the ultimate result of Russia's internal troubles unless the present course of the government is greatly modified. Evolution in Russia is very near to Revolution.

CONSUMPTION.
There is a unanimity of opinion, even among unprofessional people, that consumption is an infectious or communicable disease. Notwithstanding this, many persons fail to realize the full significance of the infectious nature of the disease, and do not employ the precautions which they should in order to prevent its spread. The bacillus of tuberculosis is the essential cause of consumption, and was discovered by Robert Koch about 1882. An important feature of this germ is its slow development, whether it be in artificial media or in the human system. It is well for the human race that such is the case, as it permits the defensive forces of the system to put up a fight and endeavor to overcome the infection.

The bacillus of tuberculosis possesses in a very marked degree the power of resistibility against agencies which would destroy it. No exact information has been obtained as to the length of time that the bacillus may remain virulent in dried sputum, but it is known to have existed and remained virulent in sputum for over four years. This resistance, on the part of the microorganism, renders it a very great source of danger on account of the long time any infected article or room may retain the infection.

The germ loses its virulence much more rapidly in moist sputum than in dried sputum, being destroyed by the action of the bacteria of putrefaction which develop with greater rapidity and destroy the bacillus of tuberculosis.

The action of extreme cold does not injure the bacillus, but merely prevents its development for the time being. Repeated thawing and freezing has no influence upon it.

One of the most powerful agents for the destruction of the germ of consumption, as well as for nearly all other bacteria, is direct sunlight. Direct sunlight will destroy the bacillus of tuberculosis in dried sputum, according to the thickness, in from a few minutes to several hours.

Diffused sunlight is very much slower in its action and less satisfactory. It will thus be seen the great importance of the action of direct sunlight in all rooms, etc., where consumptives live and frequent.

THE BALKAN PROBLEM.
The seriousness of the political situation in the Balkans has been repeatedly pointed out in our columns. The recent Bulgarian elections instead of alleviating the trouble have only served to accentuate it. Prince Ferdinand, as a result of the elections, has been compelled to call upon Mr. Karaveloff, a noted democrat and socialist, to form an administration which he has done. The new premier has not been in office before for some fifteen years, but during that time he has not been idle. He has been a strong and open sympathizer with the Macedonian revolutionary league, and has been successful, indirectly, in removing most of his active political opponents from this world to another, probably more congenial. The Balkan troubles are of old date and the real instigator of them is the Russian agent. We must go back to the abduction of Alexander of Battenberg, a really able prince, and his forced abdication on account of his opposition to the Russification of Bulgaria. The displeasure of the Czar was brought home to him and he had to retire.

Before retiring, however, Alexander appointed three regents—Stambuloff, Karaveloff and Muthouff—until such time as his successor had been quietly chosen by the powers, and elected by the national assembly. The strong man of the trio was Stambuloff, who was just as strongly opposed to the Russification of Bulgaria as had been his master, Alexander.

Prince Ferdinand, of Coburg, was chosen in succession to Prince Alexander in 1887, and Stambuloff was determined that the new prince would not make the mistake of his predecessor by trusting the Czar. This determination he carried out, but it cost him his life as he was assassinated in 1895 at the instigation of Russian agents.

Prior to his death, however, he had quarrelled with Ferdinand, and had been succeeded as prime minister by M. Stoiloff, a mere puppet, compared to his predecessor. Stambuloff had been the stumbling block in the advancement of Karaveloff, and it had always been the desire of the latter to obtain power. He decided short-

ly before Stambuloff's death that the most likely course of obtaining his objective was with Russian assistance, and therefore he looked kindly upon the Macedonian league and through their offices he is again in power after an absence of fifteen years. The great disturbing influence in the Balkans today, aside from the direct Russian agent, is the Bear's subservient tool, the Macedonian revolutionary league. This league is extensively active in freeing Macedonia from the Turkish yoke, but in reality is a Russianizing agent. It has seen some troublous times, and almost led to open rupture between Rumania and Bulgaria through the high-handed action of its emissaries in murdering a wealthy Rumanian because he refused to financially assist the league.

The present Bulgarian administration is looked upon with favor by the league and a prominent member of the cabinet, Mr. Saraf, is an ex-president.

At present the Russian government does not endorse the revolutionary committee in its proposal for an uprising in the early summer, because the Czar is preoccupied with internal disturbances at home and external troubles in the far east, and therefore not prepared to render the assistance which would be possible at a more opportune time. But if Russia should check the league in its present intentions there is the danger that it will lose its friendship and that would be more dangerous to Russia than the return to power of the Stambuloffists. It is indeed peculiar to see a democratic and socialist cabinet seeking an alliance with Russia which is the antithesis of the doctrines set forth by the present cabinet of Bulgaria. It would almost appear as if Prince Ferdinand's reign will not be of long duration, as he has already quarrelled with his new premier and the latter has thrown down the gauntlet to him. In a recent issue of the official organ Mr. Karaveloff intimated to the prince that he must not interfere in the management of affairs or attempt to establish an absolutist regime, otherwise he may find himself on the scaffold. Such language from a prime minister is not conducive of peace, even within the tributary state of Bulgaria. In the meantime the order for the suppression of the league is disobeyed and Ferdinand, under the open threat of his premier, is unable to have it enforced. The Balkan cloud is darkening and the summer will probably see it advanced to that stage at which it will burst forth into open rebellion and war against Turkey.

A NOTE OF WARNING.
It has always been a matter of interest to us to observe the avidity with which a business man will embark in a venture about which he possesses not the slightest knowledge. Mining is pre-eminently a venture of which the ordinary merchant has but little knowledge, and yet we find that many of them immediately nibble at the bait offered of investing in a mine. Every legitimate industrial promoter knows how difficult it is to get our level-headed merchant to take an interest in an industry which shows every sign of success, and which may be very prosperous in another part of the world under less favorable conditions. The promoter can place before the merchant all the necessary figures as to the required capital, probable expenditure and income in a clear and, to the intelligent, intelligible manner, but in the majority of cases the business man will merely shake his head and reply that he does not care to embark in the enterprise. Now let a gold mine promoter come along with a sample of gold bearing quartz which may or may not be from his prospective mine, and a nicely worded prospectus, and at once our cautious man of business is all at attention. He knows absolutely nothing of the mining business, but that is immaterial; never mind, he is the specialist; never mind the mine offered, how many thousands tons there is of just such gold-bearing quartz as he sees before him, or, in fact, any vital question. He has visions of a fortune before him, and has he not seen the gold in the quartz, and that is enough to satisfy him. Other men have made millions in mines, why should he not do the same? Stock is immediately taken in the mine, which is in the process of development, or may have no existence. Other merchants follow in his wake because they know the first purchaser is a shrewd hard-headed man of business. The epidemic spreads, a company is formed and development commenced. Encouraging reports are necessary at first, as more money will be required; and the spending process begins. The merchant is most easily caught with a gold bait, which may be a gold brick, even from the spell of the gold mine fever that he has frequently occurred to us, that, after all, their business shrewdness only applies to their own particular trade or calling.

At present, we have in our mind, some gold mines which have declared a dividend, from which not one ounce of gold or any other metal has been extracted. It is astonishing that our business men do not inquire as thoroughly into the exact workings of their mines in which they are interested as they would in giving a line of credit. One would almost conclude that they never gave the matter serious consideration so long as a dividend was paid, irrespective of the source of the dividend, from capital or actual profits of the mine. The simple fact is that it is a gold mine apparently satisfies them. The dividends once started, the thirst for a larger interest in a paying concern is insatiable and capital is withdrawn from their legitimate business to be invested in a bubble which may at any moment burst, and the mer-

chant find himself in a crippled and embarrassed position.

It has always been a matter of surprise to us that the cautious business man who is ever ready to seek advice from his lawyer on legal matters, or the mercantile agency on matters of credit, does not consult some qualified or experienced professional man before embarking in some of his wild-cat mining schemes, of which he has not the slightest knowledge.

What we have said of mines does not apply to all, there are exceptions, but the majority come within the bubble category. The citizens of St. John are deeply interested in mining, and our advice, before they realize it, their legitimate business will suffer and disaster follow. We have some knowledge of mines and minerals and are giving the warning in a friendly and advisory spirit. It is too late to lock the stable when the horse is gone.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.
We trust that in advocating the Goben-burg system, the Hon. Geo. E. Foster is not looking for a job as official vendor of the ardent.

The Ottawa domestic servants have gone on strike and refuse to furnish any more hot dinners or suppers on Sunday. This movement will have the support of the Lord's Day Alliance.

IN AN UPROAR.
Lively Time in Railway Committee Meeting

Ottawa, April 2.—There was a lively debate at the railway committee today on the bill to give the C. P. R. power to build a 100 mile extension from Toulon to Sifton's Landing, at the northeast corner of Manitoba. The road would be a continuation of the Stonewall branch.

The bill was opposed by the McKenzie and Mann interests, who said the C. P. R. wanted to get into their territory in the Dauphin district by building 100 miles through a non-settled country. Among other objections raised was one by Mr. McCreary, that the road would explore territory designed to feed the Canadian Northern. This road has been leased to the Manitoba government and to lessen the earnings would tend to involve the province with heavy obligations.

Mr. Davies made an attack on the C. P. R., and wanted to know why it did not build the road it now had charter for. Mr. Pringle, of Cornwall, pointed out that the C. P. R. branch from Winnipeg to Toulon is not paying, and it would not repay the company of the right to build the line additional 100 miles at its own expense.

Mr. Blair said if he had the giving of the charter he would send his operation until the C. P. R. built a branch out to Lake Winnipeg, where the settlers and the country are greatly in need of the railway facilities, while there were no settlements on the other side.

Mr. McCreary, of Selkirk, who had been fighting hard all morning for the branch to Gimli, was the cause, at this juncture, of a sharp attack. He made a remark that the committee should not favor corporations as against the country. Some members resented this and the din was increased. The members yelled and whooped and Jabel Robinson mounted a seat in his enthusiasm. When peace was restored, Mr. Iarte asked the chair to accept Mr. Blair's proposal. Judge Clarke conferred with the minister of railways for a moment and then Mr. Sifton said: "Do you accept?" Judge Clarke nodded and everything was smooth sailing again.

All the northwest members opposed the bill which was defeated last session. It was not passed when the committee adjourned.

As it was predicted in this correspondence, the Crow's Nest South-eastern Railway bill which has been a subject of dispute between the Canadian Pacific and the Crow's Nest Coal Company for many weeks past, was laid over at today's meeting of the railway committee.

This was done at the request of Mr. Blair, who wanted to look into some points in which the public were interested. The bill will come up again a week from Thursday. By that time it is probable that some arrangement will be reached between parties in dispute.

WHY CROUP IS FATAL.
When croup attacks your child you must be ready for it. It comes as an accompaniment to an ordinary cough, or it may attack without warning. All its children develop quickly, and when any kind of cough appears there should be something at hand to stop it with promptness. Many a child has choked to death with croup because the right remedy was not convenient. Every one should know that the right safeguard for a child's cough is Adams' Sore Throat Cough Balsam. With this soothing compound in the house, croup is always easily checked and relieved.

To give a child a "cough mixture" containing a narcotic is a very serious matter, yet most preparations contain something of this kind. Adams' Sore Throat Cough Balsam is prepared from the purest extracts of herbs and gums of trees, and is health-giving in every component part of it. Whoever it touches an inflamed surface, it heals and soothes it. Nothing ever compounded for cough is so harmless, and nothing so efficacious. Adams' Sore Throat Cough Balsam is an old remedy and it has never lost a friend through failure to help. Keep it in the house. Try it on your own cough and your child's cough by being ready for any emergency. Price 25c. at any druggist's.

Defender will be "Constitution."

New York, April 2.—Captain W. Butler Duncan, manager of the syndicate cup defender, announced tonight that the name of the boat would be the "Constitution."

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

St. John, N. B., April 6, 1901.

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.

Regarding Albert Voters' Lists.
To the Editor of The Telegraph:
My attention has just been called to a statement made in the House of Assembly as reported in your paper of 18th instant, that the voters' lists under the Dominion Franchise act. And in justice to others I must say that in my large experience, with the Albert county voting lists, in one capacity and another, I never knew any intentional legal wrong being done. I must, however, agree with the junior member for Albert in so far as saying that it was "sharp practice" on both sides, and an especial desire exhibited by each district politician to obtain a verdict in "striking the jury" rather than at the fight, at the polls. This disposition was exhibited by parish committees and party agents only, and in no case do I know of any candidate unfairly urging the addition to or subtraction of names from the lists. This disposition to "hustle" on the part of the parish politician was largely the result of the franchise act being somewhat lengthy and comprehensive in its scope, and, like all new acts when affecting the individual, community and parties, its sections were nearly all capable of more than one construction; so that each party was armed against any improbable, or, in fact, impossible interpretation; and a spirit of rivalry engendered, in which the individual in each party with no intention of wrong doing (that was always on the other side), wished more to show his smartness and to shine forth as the chap whom the other chap could "never touch," and thus unpleasant complications brought about that were never intended. It was improperly looked upon as legitimate political warfare, and common to both parties. Sharp practice, no doubt, makes good lawyers, but, as to its making good voters, the experimental stage has not sufficiently advanced itself to justify an opinion.

Yours truly,
A. W. BRAY,
Calgary, N. W. T., March 29, 1901.

The Simonds Election.
To the Editor of The Telegraph:
Sir: In view of the coming election in Simonds a suggestion might not be out of place. The array of competitors is truly surprising and shows a feeling that something must be done. Among the men offered for the position, one might single out James A. Howes and Fred Watson, the former served a term in office and gave great and practical satisfaction. Being a resident of Goldbrook for many years, he understands the many needs of the district. His election would be of an excellent one. Mr. Watson, who is a resident of Golden Grove and a man of leisure, is deeply alive to the "improvement" idea, and well-known in business circles in the city of St. John, would represent the people in a very satisfactory manner. The affairs of the upper districts in Golden Grove and Goldbrook have grown very apathetic and with a little change for the better, quite a bit of energy might come back to the nearly despairing electorate. We trust whoever may be elected will not forget to lift his voice for his people.

Thanking you, sir, for space,
I am sincerely,
ONE OF THE PEOPLE.
Goldbrook, April 3.

A small boy defines a lady as a grown-up girl who isn't saucy.

\$200.00 IN CASH PRIZES. - OUR GLORIOUS COUNTRY.

Have you watched its growth? In 1881 we had a population of 4,326,504. In 1891, when the last census was taken, we had 4,367,271 of a population, an increase of 40,767. The problem now is: What will be the population of the Dominion of Canada when the official census are taken in April, 1901?

How the Prize Money will be divided:
To the nearest correct guess received, \$50.00
To the second..... 25.00
To the third..... 15.00
To the fourth..... 10.00
To the next five, ten dollars each..... 50.00
To the next ten, five dollars each..... 50.00

Total number of prizes, 15, amounting to \$200.00

OUR OFFER! Anyone who sends me 25 cents in silver or Postal Note for an ECLIPSE WRITING PACKAGE, which will contain 50 sheets of Writing Paper and 50 Envelopes, will be entitled to one guess, and you can guess as often as you send 25c for the Box of Paper, you get the guess FREE.

YOUR GUESS: When you send in your 25c, you make your guess. Be sure and write your name, your address, and guess as plainly as possible. As soon as your letter is received your Guess is Registered, and we will fill out and send you a Certificate corresponding with guess made by you. We file the duplicate. If you are a winner you will notify you as soon as possible after the Commissioner of Census at Ottawa has publicly announced the Official Figures. Until then no one will know the correct figures. We will run this contest fairly and squarely, and deal honestly with all men. This contest will close May 1st, 1901, and the prize winners will be announced in this paper.

Send in your order today. Your secretary is not complete without a Box of Writing paper. Sent postpaid to any address in Canada or the U. S. A. on receipt of price.

Address all orders to JAS. T. TUTTLEY, DOON, ONT., CANADA.

Notice to Live Business Men.

The Northern Life Assurance Company of Canada is desirous of securing reliable men as district agents throughout the counties of New Brunswick, as well as special agents in the cities and parishes of the province. Liberal inducements offered. Communicate at once with

F. S. BONNELL,
Provincial Manager, Chubb's Building, St. John.

OSSEKEAG WORKS SOLD.
Syndicate of Upper Canadian Firms the Purchasers.

The property of the Ossekeag Stamping Company, at Hampton, has been sold to a syndicate of Ontario and Quebec manufacturers. Respecting the intentions of the purchasers, nothing could be ascertained last night from its representatives.

When seen last night, Mr. P. S. Archibald said there were four tenders and that the highest offer was from a syndicate consisting of the Kemp Manufacturing Company, Toronto; McLary Manufacturing Company, of London, and the Davidson Manufacturing Company, of Montreal.

The tender of this concern had been accepted, but he would give no approximate idea of the purchase price.

A. E. Kemp, M. P., Toronto, who is one of the syndicate's representatives, would not state it was the intention to operate the factory; neither would he deny that the purchase was made with a view of closing it. It would be determined later if the plant would be operated at Hampton.

As the property is in liquidation, the sale is subject to the order of the court, but arrangements for the transfer were made at the Royal hotel last night.

Today the upper province men will make an inspection of the property.

LANGUID
children are sick children. Their inactivity and sober faces are not in keeping with robust childhood. They lack vitality and resistive power, and are very susceptible to colds and contagious diseases.

Scott's Emulsion
brings new life to such children. It enriches the blood; it restores health and activity; it gives vigor and vitality to mind and body.

and \$1.00 all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.