

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 3, 1901

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.
An eight-page paper and is published every Wednesday and Saturday at 10.00 a year, in advance, by the Telegraph Publishing Company, of St. John, a company incorporated by act of the legislature of New Brunswick.

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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.

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Owing to the considerable number of complaints as to the miscarriage of letters alleged to contain money remitted to this office we have to request our subscribers and agents when sending money for the Telegraph to do so by post office order or registered letter, in which case the remittance will be at our risk.

By 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.

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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.

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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.

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The following Agents are authorized to canvass and collect for the Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz.:

Allison Whistart.

Wm. Somerville.

W. A. Ferris.

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 3, 1901.

ARE SENATORSHIPS BOUGHT?

The curtain has fallen on the farce comedy known as the Senate investigation into the charges made by Mr. H. H. Cook, an aspirant for senatorial honors, and the charge of not guilty has been immediately rendered by the public jury who have closely followed the evidence. No one is really interested in the finding of the Senate committee for the reason that their decision entirely hinges on the creditability of Mr. Cook, whose statements are directly and specifically denied by Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. Preston and Mr. Diggs. The public has not hesitated to accept the statements of these gentlemen, and to refuse credit to the statements of the angry aspirant for senatorial honors. There can be no reasonable doubt in any mind open to conviction, that whether the late Mr. Cameron suggested a campaign contribution to Mr. Cook or not, and on this point unfortunately the lips of the only witness who could contradict it are sealed by death, the suggestion was not made at the instance of Sir Richard Cartwright, whose probity and veracity even the bitterest opponent will admit is beyond suspicion. And no other member of the government is even hinted at by Mr. Cook as being cognizant of it. The case against the government of the serious crime of offering to sell Mr. Cook a senatorship has therefore fallen to the ground.

The fact that Mr. H. H. Cook maintained the most cordial feelings of friendship for the members of the Laurier administration, individually and collectively, for two years after the date on which he claims the proposition was made to him by Mr. Cameron, would indicate either that Mr. Cook himself was satisfied the government was not a party to the proposal; if such was ever true, or that Mr. Cook was not sufficiently jealous of his own honor to resent such an insulting suggestion.

The general question, however, may still linger in the public mind as to whether it is or ever has been a practice to confer these senatorships in return for money received. In one sense the question may safely be answered in the affirmative. Both political parties have openly made it a practice of conferring the Senate honors upon men of their political faith who have rendered party services in the years gone by. But this does not imply a question of bargain and sale. We do not believe that there has ever been an administration so devoid of honor and patriotism as to place a price upon the seats in the Upper Chamber. In fairness to Canadian public men, of both political parties, this cannot be too clearly spoken. There may have been errors made at times since Confederation in appointing men who lacked the education, breadth of mind

and intelligence to properly represent Canada in her House of Lords, but it is well not to confuse an injudicious appointment with a dishonorable one, whose recipient had paid in the coin of the realm for the goods delivered.

No, as Canadians, we refuse to believe in such a debasing suggestion. At no time in our national history have our public men sunk so low as that. And certain we are, under the leadership of that Canadian Bayard, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the public mind will be easy on the maintenance of the national honor in every transaction; and particularly in appointments of this nature, the onus of which rests with the Premier himself.

OUR SOLDIER BOYS.

The sailing from Halifax of the volunteer recruits to the Baden-Powell police is a fresh reminder that Canada in general and the province of New Brunswick in particular, has done itself proud in the prompt and hearty response of its young men for service in South Africa. Keeping in mind the fact that our people are not bred to military ideas, or schooled in warlike ambitions, the readiness with which the several calls for volunteers has been met, is creditable to the healthy patriotism of our people. The recruiting for the first and second contingents, for the extra drafts and for the garrisoning of the Halifax station, and for this last call for South African military police service, has been so readily responded to by our citizens, that it has been rather a question of selection than of enrolling a sufficient number of volunteers. The quality of the fighting men has been equal to the quantity, and it is fair to say that the men who have offered their services to their sovereign and the empire are splendid specimens of Canadian manhood. They have gone forth inspired with a laudable ambition to do their duty in a manner which would reflect credit upon their native land, and the records of the earlier contingents is written in letters of gold on the national page of military glory. We have no doubt that our boys who have enrolled for three years' service in the Baden-Powell police will make a record for dash and endurance worthy of their illustrious commander, and worthy of the heroes of Paardeberg. The best wishes of their friends here goes with them. May they cover themselves and their beloved country with glory and, their duty done in a soldierly way, may they return to Canada unscathed. If it should be the fate of any of these bright lads to lay their lives down at duty's call, it will be an ending for which any man might be proud, for as the old Latin poet expressed the thought, "It is a sweet and blessed thing to die for one's country."

To those fifteen recruits whose ambitions have been thwarted by the untimely sailing of the British transport Montfort from Halifax, without waiting for the last enrollment of St. John volunteers, the public sympathy is extended in their natural disappointment. Somebody has blundered. But the blame is not due either to the gallant young officer Lieutenant McLean, who acted under his instructions, or to the men who so promptly responded to the call for volunteers. It may possibly be that these men shall yet have their soldierly ambitions gratified in some more recruits are needed.

THE NUMBERING OF THE PEOPLE.

The work of taking the Canadian census commenced Monday morning, and will be continued for the next few weeks until all the information required by the various schedules has been obtained. On Saturday we published, for the information of our readers, the list of the questions that will require an answer by each household, and it is sufficiently comprehensive to include about all that the ordinary man knows about himself and his family circle. The trial of answering these various personal questions only comes once in ten years, and the information sought is absolutely necessary for the national work of fixing the parliamentary representation, deciding the trade policies and determining the advance which each section, nationality, religious body, etc., has made since the last enrollment of the people. Upon the summing up will depend the question of the nation's progress in population, education, and material prosperity. It is therefore of the utmost importance that the answers should be accurate and comprehensive.

The proper carrying out of a national work like the census is of interest to every person in Canada, and if the public will realize this and aid the enumerators by prompt answers to the various questions, it will not only make the necessary work easier to those upon whom is cast the duty of collecting the statistics, but it will accelerate the enrolment and make it much more pleasant for the individuals themselves. Every person should understand that the questions, though personal in their character, are not asked out of idle curiosity and that the form which these are expressed is settled by the census office at Ottawa. The enumerators are sworn to perform their duties accurately and are, moreover, sworn not to divulge any information they may receive in the taking of the census. There should, therefore, be no hesitation in giving the officers the full details required, and we are confident that the people of St. John and of New Brunswick will aid the enumerators by their courtesy and prompt response to their inquiries.

It is scarcely necessary to add that there is a heavy penalty enjoined upon any person refusing to answer any question put by the census officer. We are satisfied it will not be necessary to enforce this upon any of our citizens.

A CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

There is nothing like publicity to prevent serious mistakes. The Telegraph yesterday by its timely intimation of the probable action of the common council in reference to the proposal to guarantee the bonds of the Parks Company to the extent of \$250,000, was able to stop what would have been a disastrous precedent. The amusing thing was that the very aldermen who, on Saturday, had expressed themselves favorable to the idea of the city guaranteeing the bonds of this concern, were yesterday the loudest in their ridicule of such a suggestion. Verily the pen is mightier than the sword.

The Alderman from Wellington ward intimated that an April fool joke had been played on The Telegraph, and that no proposition for guaranteeing the bonds had ever been considered. The Telegraph is in a position to know that the genial Alderman's action is without point. We may say that the statements published in yesterday's issue concerning this matter, were absolutely correct, and were obtained from sources quite as reliable as Alderman Macrae. Moreover The Telegraph interviewed a person closely identified with the Parks concern and with the exception of one small detail which was not touched upon, found the statements given by The Telegraph's informants to be absolutely correct.

The change in the programme transpired between Saturday night and Monday afternoon, and, as we would not accuse the city fathers of discussing public business on the day of rest, it is fair to presume that the change occurred after the exposure in The Telegraph. Whenever it was made, the important fact is that the pernicious principle of the city guaranteeing the bonds of a private concern has been abandoned. It is just as well to afford publicity to vicious principles as they are unable to bear the test.

THE WORLD'S GOLD SUPPLY.

An important point which has been more or less overlooked by many people during the South African war, has been its effect on the world's gold production. The Boer war has reduced the annual gold production by nearly twenty per cent. The estimated output of gold from all sources in 1899 was \$314,630,000, while in 1900 it was only \$238,435,000. The decrease is accounted for by the stoppage of production in the Transvaal. The production of gold by the Transvaal is practically of recent date, as in 1887 the total yield of South Africa was under one million dollars, but from that date it rapidly increased to fifteen million dollars in 1891, and nearly eighty-three million dollars in 1899. The greater portion of this enormous output of gold was placed on the European markets, especially London. The question which is of special interest at present is, what will be the effect upon the European markets when the production and shipment of gold is suddenly resumed? There is no doubt that the mines can all be operated again in a very short time. It is a well-known fact that the European bankers have had, since the war commenced, to resort to all sorts of methods to sustain their banking reserves. This was particularly so because of the necessity of shipping bullion to the United States on account of its large balance of trade, and the inflow of money into France on account of the exhibition taking more than the usual amount of gold from the banks.

Naturally Britain suffered most severely, because the great portion of the Transvaal production found its way to that country, but still other nations suffered as well because much of the gold received by Britain prior to the war was distributed to other nations.

As an illustration of this, it may be pointed out that Great Britain in 1899 exported \$365,500,000 of gold to various countries, all of which must have been received from outside sources, as Britain itself is not a gold producing country. In 1900 this export had fallen to \$19,337,000, or just about one half. Prior to the war the greater portion of this gold had been shipped to Germany, the result has been a great falling off in gold shipments to that country. This occurred at a very inopportune time, as early in 1900 the facilities of the German banks were very heavy on account of the industrial activity, and the cutting off of the supply of gold reserve was a very serious matter for these institutions. The equilibrium, however, in European markets was established by drawing heavily on the gold supply of Russia. That such was the case, is evidenced by the report of the Imperial Bank of Russia, which, on October 1, 1899, had a stock of gold on hand amounting to \$422,500,000, while in its last report it held only \$302,000,000. There is no doubt that this outflow of gold went out of the country.

It has been suggested that this large difference in gold held in the two years quoted was due to the redemption of the bank's notes, putting gold in circulation in the empire. A comparison of the bank's statement shows that this is not the case. The European banks have therefore made good the loss of gold remittances from the Transvaal by simply drawing heavily upon the supply of Russia. Some twenty-five millions were drawn by England from India, where it had been set aside for an Indian currency reserve. All the national banks of Europe with the exception of Russia, have increased their gold reserve, and thus the European money markets have been relieved of the strain which threatened them early in 1900. All this brings us back to our original question, of what will happen when the gold streams in again from the Transvaal? It is quite possible a great portion of it will be utilized by Britain in paying its obligations to the United States and France. Some will doubtless be sent to Germany, so that the market of that country may be fairly placed upon its feet again, and it may be possible that Russia will have the first call to replenish the depleted store of gold on hand. The gold production of the world is increasing year by year, and international bankers will soon be compelled to face the problem of what effect this ever increasing production will have on trade and prices.

JAPAN'S OPPORTUNITY.
The action of China in refusing to sign the Manchurian treaty with Russia would almost indicate that the Chinese are receiving some backing other than the protests of the powers. Almost all the powers in their notes have pointed out every plain thing that they object to the Russo-Chinese Manchurian treaty, but they decline to make it a "casus belli" and will not fight over the question.

There naturally arises the question: Has China an Asiatic ally? It is difficult to answer such a question, but one is almost led to infer that, if China has not an ally she is expecting one.

There is only one Asiatic power which can assist China, and that is Japan, and an armed alliance of these two powers would cause Russia a great deal of trouble. The Chinese forces would have the disadvantage of putting up a campaign in the enemy's country. The Japanese could rely on whatever assistance the available Chinese troops and navy would be to them, also the friendliness of the inhabitants, which would count for much. Russia would be seriously handicapped in many ways: The Trans-Siberian railway is not yet completed, the army would be fighting in a distant country, far from the base of supply and among a hostile people. The Russian Asiatic fleet would be completely outclassed, and in every way great difficulties would be encountered. The present is a critical moment for China, and it is even as much for Japan, for if the latter nation wishes to retain its individuality, now is the time for action. The Manchurian treaty would mean the dismemberment of China, and this country to save itself, apparently, has no other course open to it than to form with Japan an armed alliance and strike the Bear while he is unprepared and thus save the lives of both empires.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The new German imperial bond issue is being offered in New York at 97.

Mr. H. H. Cook's attempt to get square with the government for his financial grievance has been a flat failure.

The government's majority of 53 on the budget division, settles the question. The country is safe for the next four or five years.

The Conservatives can take little comfort out of the recent budget division. All the Independents and two Conservatives supported the government.

The family Bible will be frequently called into use for the next few weeks, in the struggle to ascertain the ages of various members of the family.

As we have heard nothing of Li Hung's health of late, it is but fair to assume he is all right. Things must be getting easier in China, otherwise he would be dying.

It will be the newspapers' turn next to ask for a bonus and exemption from taxation, and the best way to get it will be to ask for a guarantee of a sufficiently large bond issue.

The New York chorus girls, are, in the future, to have chaperones accompanying them from the theatres to their residences. The stage-door Johnnies can now abandon their old vocation.

The news of the serious collapse of the Fredrick law firm has a moral. But it is no use pointing one, for the people whom it would be useful for the very persons to refuse its application to themselves.

Left Turkey for Home.

Constantinople, April 1.—Mr. Lloyd C. Groom, the secretary of the United States ministry, left Constantinople today for the United States on several months' leave of absence. He had an audience with the Sultan at the same time that Mr. Leishman, the new minister, presented his credentials Friday last. Later Ibrahim Bey, the master of the ceremonies, visited Mr. Groom, conveying the Sultan's best wishes.

RHEUMATIC PAINS CURED BY NERVILINE.

This is the testimony of Mr. Benjamin Dillon, of Leeds, Ont., who says: I feel it my duty to proclaim the marvelous value of Nerviline as an infallible cure for rheumatic pains; it cures them every time. Nothing I know of equals it as a household remedy, and mothers should feel it as necessary as breath itself. Nerviline has cured rheumatism of 30 years standing, and can cure you. Instant relief, absolute cure, large bottle 50c.

May Establish Hotel.

Sydney, C. B., April 1.—(Special)—Mr. W. Porter, proprietor of the Arlington Hotel, Welland, Ont., is in town. Mr. Porter is looking over the town with a view of establishing a large hotel here.

A GOOD CORN REMOVER.

A marvel of cheapness, of efficacy, and of promptitude, is contained in a bottle of that famous remedy, Putnam's Painless Corn Extract. It goes right to the root of the trouble, there acts quickly, but so painlessly that nothing is known of its operation until the corn is shriveled. It is a substitute for the knife, and is offered for Putnam's Painless Corn Extract—safe, sure and painless. Sold at druggists.

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. SCOVILL BROS. & CO., St. John, N. B.

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

Have you watched its growth? In 1881 we had a population of 432,504. In 1891, when the last census was taken, we had 448,577 of a population, an increase of 56,073. The problem now is: What will be the population of the Dominion of Canada when the official census is 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, 10, amounting to \$350.00

OUR OFFER: Anyone who sends me 25 cents in silver or Postal Note for an ENVELOPE 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 we 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. Send postpaid to any address in Canada or the U. S. A., on receipt of price.

Address all orders to JAS. T. UTLEY, 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.

Firman McClure, Ex-M. P.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS HELPS OUT.

Delegation Allowed To Go Over I. C. R. with View of Organizing Christian Associations Among Employees.

Ottawa, March 31.—(Special)—J. F. Moore, of New York, secretary of the Y. M. C. A. Railway Association, along with C. Upham, maritime secretary of the railway department, Y. M. C. A., of Richmond, N. S.; Fraser G. Marshall, maritime secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, Halifax, N. S.; and Robert Wilson, of Truro, N. S., waited on Hon. A. G. Blair Tuesday afternoon. They were accompanied by Hon. D. C. Fraser and Hon. Mr. Emmerson. The delegation asked to be allowed to go over the Intercolonial, with the view of organizing the road for the benefit of the employees, a branch of the Railway Y. M. C. A., which exists on the United States railways. It also exists to a small extent on the Grand Trunk in Canada.

What they want is to have at some points on the Intercolonial, reading rooms, with gymnasiums and baths for use of the employees. In the meantime, they ask the minister to be permitted to go over the road to see exactly what they would want and to make a report for the consideration of the minister. Mr. Blair was pleased to give them permission to do this. The delegates were well satisfied with their interview.

Truro, March 28.—Firman McClure, ex-M. P., died at 8.45 o'clock tonight. Universal regret is expressed over the demise of Mr. McClure.

Firman McClure was born at Truro 41 years ago last September. He studied law at Dalhousie Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1882. He subsequently became a partner with Mr. Laurence and continued to practice as a member of the firm of Laurence & McClure for a number of years.

In 1899 Mr. McClure was publicly presented with a testimonial by Hon. W. S. Fielding on the occasion of a Liberal mass meeting in Truro. The sum was subscribed spontaneously by the Liberals of Colchester in recognition of his services as secretary of the Liberal Association.

In 1896 he was nominated to contest the seat in the commons, but was defeated by a small majority, after having cut down the Conservative majority usually about seven hundred. He was elected to represent Colchester in the local legislature in the by-contest of the same year, defeating Mr. R. J. Turner. After Mr. W. D. Dimock was unseated Mr. McClure again contested the division seat in August, 1897, being successful over Dr. D. H. Muir by a small majority.

In the interim between the contests of 1896 and 1897 he married Miss Dora Inglis, of Lunenburg, and two children have blessed their union.

In November last Mr. McClure was again a candidate for the commons, but was defeated by a small majority. His appointment as census commissioner for the province was made this year and has given widespread satisfaction to all who know him. Mr. McClure was a charter member of Hiramatha Court, I. O. F., and has been quite prominent in the order.

Baseball Contract "Jumpers"

There is trouble ahead for those professional ball players who "jump" their contracts with National League clubs to accept the tempting offers of the American League organizations. They are to be suspended from membership in the Players' Protective Association. A player who would "jump" an honest contract would "throw" a game, and baseball has no use for such.—New York Herald.

LADIES WANTED

So many of our readers have written to us asking for a new issue of the "Ladies' Guide" that we have decided to issue a new issue of the "Ladies' Guide" which will contain all the latest news and information for ladies. It will be a most interesting and useful book, and we will give you one of these "Ladies' Guides" for every five letters you send us. Write to us at once, and we will send you one of these "Ladies' Guides" for free.

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