

Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 19, 1902.

Publishers' Letter to Subscribers.

DEAR SIR:-

We recently notified all subscribers asking them to remit the amount of their arrears before November 10, at which date we expected to close our books.

The response to this notice has been so very general that we have arranged to keep our books open until the 10th of December, so that all who remit before that date will have their name appear on our annual statement as paid up subscribers.

We heartily appreciate the kindness of all our friends in their prompt response, which betokens the interest taken by our subscribers in the welfare of the paper.

THE TELEGRAPH is the people's paper, and there is no more effective way of contributing to its success than by keeping the subscriptions paid up in advance. The management is thus enabled to take advantage of every opportunity to improve the paper and so in turn benefit the readers.

We take this opportunity of thanking all our subscribers who have remitted their subscriptions and assuring those still in arrears, whom we know will remit in the near future, that their favors will be thankfully received. We hope to make THE TELEGRAPH still brighter in the coming year, and so keep it the best SEMI WEEKLY published in the Maritime Provinces; to this end we ask that all our friends should interest their neighbors in the paper, as the bigger our circulation patronage the better paper are we enabled to produce.

With best wishes, we remain, Yours truly, THE TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING CO. C. J. MILLIGAN, Manager.

James G. Henderson is now canvassing in Charlotte Co. Wm. Somerville, Queens Co. These gentlemen are authorized to receive payment for subscriptions for either Daily or Weekly Telegraph.

NO GREAT LEADER. Like the Tories the Democrats are without a leader of any strength at present. Cleveland is too old, and a Washington correspondent who is a Democrat, surveys the field without discovering anyone else who will fill the bill. The men he names only to discard them for one reason or another, are David B. Hill, Gen. Johnson, William J. Bryan, A. P. Gorham, and General Miles, General Funston and Admiral Dewey. The list in itself suffices to show the poverty of the party in presidential timber.

The results of the election in New York appear to have eliminated both Hill and the Empire state from the race, for New York has no one but Hill to propose and it is conceded that without Hill Ocker or another Democrat would have carried the state. It will be much more difficult to win in a presidential year, when, as the record shows, the Republican strength up the state, is always brought out to the full. Moreover it may be thought more important now to carry Illinois than New York for while the metropolis has Republican Pennsylvania on one side and Republican New England on the other, there is a chance that victory in Illinois would affect the surrounding states favorably.

Hanna attended to Johnson and Bryan, apparently for all time, and the soldiers and the sailor will not do at all. Gorman might carry Maryland and would carry everything south of it, but the Democrats do not need a man who can do that only, but one who can do much more. So there is no one at present. The tendency will be to look for a man in the west. Of course much may happen in two years, but with Roosevelt training the Democrats have much to fear unless they find a Moses who can unite the party and attract new strength.

The men referred to by the correspondent who has been candidate-hunting are all "willing," but the party must do better. And New York, which "virtually named every candidate from Seymour to Bryan," seems doomed to cut rather a sorry figure at the next convention.

A TIME FOR ACTION. The meeting Friday of the committee appointed by the common council to revise the city's assessment act was disappointing in so far as the citizens had failed to avail themselves of the opportunity to be present and make known their views on the best system of civic taxation. Strange as it may seem, not a single member of the board of trade appeared to discuss with the committee the desirability of removing the tax on merchants' stocks, a principle which has agitated the members of that body for many years. However, another opportunity is offered for the merchants to express their views on the assessment act, as the committee decided to give a special invitation to the

from "saying his piece" in the Ottawa interview with Dr. Pugsley. He is, amongst other things, the editor of the Sun, which, on Monday last, had for a leader what read very much like the speech Mr. Scott was said to have had ready for delivery after opposition leader Hazen had made his appeal to the Chatham Liberals to stand by him in the election which he thought to be then immediately pending.

It was understood that Mr. Scott, who had been one of the Ottawa interviewer class for several sessions and was recognized as a stalwart Conservative (being employed and paid for that purpose) would be a good sort of person to impress the soft-hearted Liberals here with the honor they would achieve by joining Mr. Hazen and himself in the old crusade of their Ottawa leaders against the local government. Mr. Scott seemed to have convinced Mr. Hazen that Mr. McInerney and Mr. McDade were not the men to commend the opposition cause to the North Shore Liberals, because of their vacillating party record, and his speech was to be reassuring on the point that the Foster-Hazen party had really abandoned the policy of the Moncton Convention and were now ready to bless, where they had formerly cursed all Liberals.

Well, for the reason stated, Mr. Scott was ignominiously shut out from being one of the orators of the occasion, but the Sun on Monday last proved that he was determined that the oration he had prepared for that evening should not go into the waste basket, which, but for his being editor of that paper, it would doubtless have done.

If a desire to avoid making public a family quarrel has prevented the Sun from commenting upon the injustice done its editor by his political associates in stifling his oratorical ambitions, the Advance has no such scruples about revealing the ghastly facts. The Telegraph does not know why the editor was not allowed to "speak his piece," nor why he did not make public protest if an attempt was made to suppress him. The Advance man presents the story nakedly, and the matter is now one between that journal and the Sun. The Advance made no reference to the Telegraph by name and the authenticity of the Ottawa despatch which led to the lamentable clash between two distinguished journalists has not been questioned by the persons immediately concerned.

But the matter of the Sun editor and his part in the now famous North Shore "revolt" is not one which can be disposed of so easily. Indeed it is likely that more ink, if not more light, will be shed on the subject. Fiat justitia ruat cœlum!

SOMEWHAT DISCOURAGING. At the banquet to Lieutenant Peary in New York—banquets are a regular part of any well regulated Arctic expedition programme—a letter was read from Sir Clements R. Markham, president of the Royal Geographical Society, of London, which pointed out that the expedition which were not useful in the sense that they added to the sum of knowledge, were foolish and that the risks attending them were undertaken without any sound motive.

"We desire," he wrote, "to see lines of deep sea soundings over the polar ocean, to know the temperature, but this cannot be done by men following dog sledges, whose results would be valueless whether they reached 84 or 88 or 90 degrees. I therefore deprecate the useless waste of money and power involved, which might be so much better employed on discoveries which would increase the sum of knowledge."

The stories of perils encountered in the far north and the far south are old stories now, and the chronicling of them is wasteful since they lack the charm of novelty. It is not true that all expeditions are open to the objections mentioned by the president of the Royal Geographical Society, but most of them are inasmuch as they have for their object the establishing of a "farthest north" record rather than the acquisition of information of use to the human race. It would seem that the farther north the explorer goes the less useful knowledge he is able to acquire, and while encouraging Peary in his work in the lower latitudes about Greenland President Markham says mere attempts to reach the pole are idle. But the race for the pole will go on and there always will be persons willing to pay the expense. It is one way of buying publicity.

THE CARTOONIST. Boss Tweed said the cartoons of Thomas Nast did more than anything else to break up the boodle ring. Richard Croker said much the same thing in regard to Tammany's worst defeat. After President McKinley was assassinated there was much public outcry because of the cartoons printed by the New York Journal in which the president was portrayed as the tool of the trusts, and generally pictured as a meek servant of the capitalists who were represented as grinding the face of the poor. Some of the cartoons really were in execrable taste, but it is unlikely they had anything to do with the assassination of the president. Unquestionably that tragedy made them appear more objectionable.

But in New York, where objection was loud at the time, William R. Hearst, proprietor of the American (formerly the Journal) was elected to congress the other day and it is generally believed he has presidential aspirations. These are not likely to carry him beyond his present political rank, but even his small political success and the growth of his newspaper shows how short is New York's memory or how few people believed his cartoons were seriously harmful. The Evening Post,

which alone among the newspapers assailed Mr. Hearst before his election, now poles fun at the Methodist ministers of Chicago because they "reminded" that the press should abstain from printing caricatures of the president which they say "foster a spirit of contempt for those in authority" and "may lead misguided individuals to the commission of acts of personal violence." The Post prints no cartoons but it sees no reason why other newspapers should not, and it says of the anxious Chicago men's resolution:—

Such twaddle was natural during the great grief, not unmixed with hysteria, which followed the assassination of President McKinley. To-day it wears a ludicrously belated look. If these reverend gentlemen could borrow from the enemy of all the gift of looking through the roof of the houses, they would see something to their professional profit. They would see throughout the country some millions of contented citizens chucking over the latest caricatures of the president, and if they turned to Washington and looked through the roof of the White House, they would probably see the president chucking over the latest travesty of himself. Unless the Methodist clergymen of Chicago are of a gloomier stripe than the brethren of their cloth generally, they would join in the chuckle, too, and banish black visions of a sacrilegious press and of impending assassination.

The mere reference to assassination as a possibility made by the Chicago folk and repeated in New York by the Post is more likely to work harm than all the cartoons of the year. Cartoons do not kill many men but they kill many corrupt schemes and discredit many schemers.

HOW IT WORKS. Fear of United States—Canada Urged to Prepare for Defense as a headline in the Boston Transcript. This means that the Halifax Chronicle has been having visions and that someone has telegraphed these visions to the grave Boston newspaper, which dignifies them with a serious heading. The Americans do not know the Chronicle, but they do know the Transcript, whose reputation for reliability is regarded across the line as excellent, as indeed it is, save in matters affecting Britain and Canada.

The effect in Boston's misleading. The despatch will be copied elsewhere, and an entirely false impression will be created, the result of which will probably be other "spread-eagle" speeches on a par with the "spread-eagle" dinner oratory of Archbishop Ireland, who so recently demonstrated his profound ignorance of the people of Canada.

This is not a fearful country under any conditions, and there is no fear of American invasion or aggression because there is no ground for it. If Halifax men are troubled by these nightmares they should at least refrain from attempting to shape them with the public. Outside of Halifax it is known that Canada is not going to war this winter, and will not create a large standing army until there is some likelihood that now a burden is a necessity demanded by natural conditions. We do not play at war extensively in this country, nor have we been found backward when there is soldier's work to be done.

A WORD TO THE MANUFACTURERS. The present difference between Canadian tweeds, for instance, and imported tweeds is that people want the latter. Why? Just because they are imported. The people know the value of the Canadian article they will buy it. The manufacturers clamoring for tariff revision could probably divide their efforts in an endeavor to educate their customers.—Male Attire.

The journal quoted insists, and with reason, that manufacturers would do well to work for a more general appreciation of Canadian goods. Most of these goods are of superior quality. When the fact is generally realized there will be no trouble about keeping the home market. But high protection, making it possible for manufacturers to sell here an article of inferior quality, would force the consumer to buy what he did not want, because the tariff would prevent him from getting a better article for the same money. We should manufacture what we can manufacture to advantage. The hot-house industry is a mistake.

SKELETONS FOUND BY POISONOUS SPRING. San Bernardino, Cal., Nov. 17.—A party of mining prospectors, headed by Harry Arnel, has arrived here, bringing word of the discovery in Timber Mountains, Southern Nevada, of the remains of several people supposed to have been a party of prospectors. The exact number is not given. The skeletons were lying close to little spring and the cause of their death was soon revealed. No sooner had the members of Arnel's party drunk from the spring than they were seized with cramps, some of them suffering intensely. Samples of the water brought to this city and analyzed have been found to be heavily charged with arsenic.

BE PREPARED. Sore Lungs, Inflamed Throat, Quinsy and Croup occur more frequently during damp, cold weather. Try the new, scientific, Whiteley's Remedy. This reliable household remedy should be always on hand. Every family needs it, every doctor keeps it. The city of Ghent has a number of police dogs, which the officers use at night and which are intelligently trained. They can not only leap high walls, but can swim with ease in light or darkness. "A man seldom deceives himself," said the large-waisted philosopher, "unless he thinks he will profit by it."—Indianapolis News.

Oak Hall Clothing.



Men's suit selling is at the highest point, and the Oak Hall stock is in prime condition.

You'll find what you need—you'll find it at what you expect to pay—as likely as not, at less than you expect.

Oak Hall is a safe store. You never come upon what we advertise without knowing it.

Suits \$5 to \$25. Overcoats \$5 to \$20.

Youths' Suits.

Style is the first thought. When one young man gets hold of a suit that is striking and stylish without being loud, his friends see it and they all want to get their clothes at the same place. They've been coming here for the past few years.



Boys' Vestee Suits, Reduced.

For boys 3 to 9 years. Of fancy chevrons in neat mixtures—plaids, checks and stripes; serges and worsteds in blue and blacks. Been selling them right along at \$3.75 to \$8.00.

Your Choice, \$3.00. When you remember our regular prices are 25 per cent. lower than others you see what values you get during this sale. None on approval or exchanged.

Suits, - \$5.00 to 13.50 Overcoats, 6.75 to 15.00

GREATER OAK HALL, SCOVIL BROS & CO.

ITALIAN CONFESSES HIS OBJECT WAS TO KILL KING LEOPOLD.

Was Employe of Italian Embassy at London, and Was to Watch Anarchists.

Dismissed When He Was Found to Be One Himself—Cannot Be Executed Because Capital Punishment Has Been Abolished in Belgium.

Advertisement for Five Leading Brands of Canadian Parlor Matches. Includes a logo with 'PARLOR MATCHES' and 'B. E. D. Y. C. O.' and text: 'Only Manufacturers of Canadian Wax Vestas. 10 Different Varieties. All the above stocked at SCHOFIELD BROS., St. John, N.B., THE B. E. REDDY CO.'

Brussels, Nov. 15.—An Italian named Rubino attempted to kill King Leopold today as he was out driving. He was arrested. The police at first denied the reports that Rubino's revolver contained ball cartridges or that he was connected with anarchists, but they finally admitted that the prisoner had confessed that he intended to shoot King Leopold and that he had anarchist beliefs. The self-confessed would-be regicide is a small, baldheaded man, with a heavy black moustache. He informed the police that he came from London, where he had been assisted by the Italian embassy and was temporarily engaged to watch anarchists. He was dismissed, however, as the embassy officials discovered that he sympathized with anarchists.

KRUGER'S MEMOIRS.

More Extracts—The Jameson Raid Dealt With—Can't Speak of the War, for He Didn't Take Part. London, Nov. 15.—The Times published this morning another page of extracts from the memoirs of Mr. Kruger dealing with the history of the Transvaal and his own successive terms of office as president. Mr. Kruger enters at great length into the circumstances of the Jameson raid and declares that it was only his influence and his threat to resign the presidency which prevented the burghers from attacking and shooting down all the inhabitants of Johannesburg. The former president explains that particular of the course of the war with the British and its vicissitudes would not come within the scope of his memoirs as he took no personal part in the fight. He describes the harassing life he led at this period, doctoring and advising the Boer leaders. His sleep was broken many times every night to attend to despatches, etc. He gives minute details of the removal of the Boer government from Pretoria and says it was a sad blow to him, especially as his wife was then so old and weak that he could not think of taking her with him. The extracts published also include a description of Mr. Kruger's journey to Europe and the writer declares that in the matter of the peace negotiations he left everything to the discretion of the generals.

GEORGE K. McLEOD GETS VERDICT OF \$1,020 IN NEW YORK

Montreal, Nov. 14.—(Special)—A New York despatch to the Star says: "Ellen W. McCarthy, promoter, was sued by George Kerr McLeod for \$800 and interest. The case was tried in the supreme court yesterday before Justice Leventritt. McLeod, who is a Canadian, testified that in 1897 Mrs. McCarthy was introduced to him in her office, 50 Broadway, by John R. Plummer, who was also a promoter. Mrs. McCarthy took him to the office of Gregory & Gregory, 19 Broadway. There he signed an agreement providing that he should put up \$4,000 for treasury stock of the Photo Identification Company, nominally worth \$15,000. The note was renewed and then went to protest. McLeod's suit was to recover \$800 with interest, as he had no accompanying 'stock note,' which would have enabled him to sell the collateral. McLeod said the company 'went up the line.' The jury awarded him \$1,020. At Saratoga a few days ago the Rev. Dr. Charles F. and Mrs. Harriet Miriam Dowd celebrated their golden wedding. The present system of standard time was first suggested in 1880 by Doctor Dowd, who at that time brought it to the attention of a convention in New York. The system adopted by the railroads in 1886 and now used throughout the United States was originated and worked out by him. Clocks have been placed in all the electric tramway cars at Dresden.