

# FLOOR COVERING MAGAZINE

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

**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 Sale, 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 misdirection of letters alleged to contain money remitted to this office we have to request our subscribers and agents when sending money to 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.

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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.

**RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS.**  
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.:  
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., JULY 3, 1901.

## THE INDUSTRIAL WAR.

The industrial war between the rival nations for supremacy is attracting a great deal of attention on the continents of Europe and America. A very noteworthy contribution to the industrial war has been supplied by Dr. Alexander Von Pezz in the Munich Allgemeine Zeitung. He says:

"Not China and not the Transvaal war, but the race between the great industrial countries—England, Germany and the United States—forms the highest interest of the future. Slightly has England, Germany, more rapidly has Germany risen after gaining political unity and establishing the protective system; but like a storm is the forward movement of the United States. The three competing countries now suffer from obstacles which hinder their free movement. Germany has China, England the Transvaal, America the Philippines, from which appearance the United States will be the first to throw off its burden. After that country shall be free from the Philippine war, its industrial advance upon Europe will be fully manifested."

We fear that even with the evacuation of China by the German troops that industrial prosperity will not return to Germany. The failure of several large banking industries is rather indicative that a period of general industrial depression has set in for Germany. Dr. Von Pezz reviews the various commercial treaties of the European nations, noting the defective features of each, and arrives at the conclusion that, as each treaty terminates, the nations should arrange a reciprocal tariff among themselves which would operate against the United States. The United States feel more confident of industrial success owing to their peculiar position. Great Britain and Germany are both large markets for the agricultural products of other countries, and therefore commercial treaties with the United States would have been held responsible, and pointed out as disloyal. The Halifax Herald is continually referring to the disloyalty of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and other members of the cabinet, but no such disloyal utterances have ever fallen from the lips of the editor of the Herald. The Tory press employ the race, religious and loyalty crises for political purposes, and when they believe it will best advance their interests. The people of Canada are slowly but surely awakening to this fact and the reaction, which will follow, is certain to destroy the party which adopts such undesirable political methods.

## DISLOYAL TORY PRESS.

The Tory press are continually alluding to the disloyalty of the Liberals, and seize upon every word or sentence and pervert it to suit their own purposes, to establish the fact. Probably the most well advanced disloyal reference ever made by a prominent politician, in recent years, was delivered by Sir Herbert Tupper. Had the speech in question been made by a Liberal, the words would still be reverberating from Pacific to the Atlantic, through Canada, as an example of the disloyalty of the Liberal party.

The recent refusal of the British parliament to endorse a motion favoring a differential duty on Colonial sugar, has incensed the Tory press of Canada. It is practically the death blow of the Tupperian preferential tariff scheme. The Halifax Herald, which is the chief organ of the new Tory leader, in its disappointment, says:

"Moreover there are two things, in this connection, that it is high time for the motherland and her government to realize: (1) That if the motherland is unwilling to risk foreign trade for the sake of her colonies, then she is unworthy of them; and (2) That foreign countries do not buy goods from Great Britain because they love her, but because the goods suit them, and that they would therefore continue to buy even though Great Britain exhibited the moral courage to govern her Empire intelligently."

What does the Herald mean by the phrase, "Then she is unworthy of them"? Is our Tory contemporary thinking of abandoning the axis of Canada. The United States feel more confident of industrial success owing to their peculiar position. Great Britain and Germany are both large markets for the agricultural products of other countries, and therefore commercial treaties with the United States would have been held responsible, and pointed out as disloyal. The Halifax Herald is continually referring to the disloyalty of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and other members of the cabinet, but no such disloyal utterances have ever fallen from the lips of the editor of the Herald. The Tory press employ the race, religious and loyalty crises for political purposes, and when they believe it will best advance their interests. The people of Canada are slowly but surely awakening to this fact and the reaction, which will follow, is certain to destroy the party which adopts such undesirable political methods.

## WAR PENSIONS.

Canada has been lucky free from wars and as a result the national pension list is in its infancy. No better time, therefore, could there be to guard against the "pension evil" which has proved a real burden to more than one country, for an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure. While the taxpayers of a country are willing to pay reasonable claims for in-

juries received by those who have battled for the national honor or national safety, yet the experience of the United States in this pension matter is one worth studying. It is an experience of which Canada can well afford to allow the republic to enjoy a monopoly, for in that country, rich as it is, the pension payments have become a serious question and one that is becoming worse as the nation gets older.

In a sensible editorial statement entitled "The Plain Truth," Leslie's Weekly has this to say of the American experience with the pension list:

"The pension list is larger by 2,000 names than it was a year ago in spite of the death losses, and the appropriation of \$145,000,000 for pension payments during the year will fall short of the amount needed to meet all demands by at least \$100,000. But the most significant statement in the report is that 43,874 claims have been filed at the department on account of the war with Spain. These figures seem almost incredible when it is remembered that the war actually lasted only thirty days and that the number of men engaged in hostile action on land and sea was only a few thousand. It does not follow, of course, that all the claims filed will be granted, and probably a large proportion of them will fail for good and sufficient reason. During the eleven months ending June 30, 2,399 pensions were granted to invalids coming out of the war, and to 1,196 Spanish-war widows and orphans. But the enormous number of claims filed shows an inclination on the part of the persons who served their country in that war period not altogether pleasing to contemplate. It looks very much as if patriotism was not an inspiring motive in many cases so much as a desire to get a chance for a steady pull at the cash-drawer of Uncle-Sam. Fortunately the pension department, as now administered, may be depended on to make proper discrimination between the unworthy and the worthy applicants for national bounty."

Now that Canada is approaching the question of pensions, it is well for our legislators to deal with the subject from a sensible standpoint. We presume that no Canadian who volunteered for South Africa was inspired by any other than a patriotic motive. We should be sorry to think that of any of our boys it can be said in the words above quoted, "that patriotism was not an inspiring motive in many cases so much as a desire to get a chance for a steady pull at the (national) cash-drawer." To those who were maimed the people of Canada would be glad to make such recompense as is possible by a money grant. To the persons dependent on those heroes who laid down their lives in South Africa, there is no feeling of ingratitude which would prompt our legislators to withhold a proper allowance from the national treasury. But we believe that the Canadian boys will give no such exhibition of selfish motive as has been the case with those who volunteered for the brief conflict between Spain and the United States. In dealing with this question our legislators should use sound business judgment, not allowing a false enthusiasm to blind their eyes to common sense. Let there, if need arises, be a "proper discrimination between the worthy and the unworthy applicants for national bounty."

The examining board for the New Brunswick military district is to meet in a few days at Fredericton to receive applications for pensions. We trust that their labors may be light, inasmuch as no improving claims will be advanced to that the New Brunswick boys will stand in as favorable a light in the matter of pension claims as she did in the matter of readiness to volunteer in their country's behalf at the time of the Empire's need.

## GERMAN FOREIGN AGENTS.

In a recent debate in the German reichstag, the question of the qualifications of the candidates for foreign and consular branches of the civil service was discussed. A great deal has lately been heard of the expert skill of the German agent sent to foreign countries to assist in the development of German trade. These latter are, however, as a rule, in no way connected with the civil service, but are the agents of the various large shipping companies of Hamburg, Bremen, etc. They belong to the mercantile class and are not of the rank from which the foreign and consular civil service are drawn. It has always been held by the German merchants that the fatherland employed the wrong class of men for colonial and foreign service.

The men best qualified for such service are those who have been educated in business in some of the large seaport towns of Germany. It is claimed that they are more familiar with trade and commerce and also with the various requirements for the expansion of trade. At present the foreign and consular service is more or less drawn from the aristocratic class, and men as have been corps students in their university days, and they can never forget their aristocratic and overbearing manner towards people of lower social standing. They have no knowledge of mercantile and commercial affairs and are unapproachable to captains of steamers and traders generally. Thus the service is rendered inefficient and useless. In the discussion in the reichstag, it was pointed out that in the majority of instances these civil servants could neither write French nor read English, two accomplishments which were almost absolutely necessary for men of their position. Baron von Richthofen was of the opinion that all candidates for the colonial and foreign service, besides being educated in law should be compelled to work an apprenticeship in some of the large commercial houses to obtain not only a theoretical knowledge, but also practical experience in business.

It is believed that as a result of the debate the German government will make arrangements that a certain number of colonial agents will serve for a time in commercial houses in order to get practical information.

## ST. JOHN A SUMMER RESORT.

Good Words in Montreal Herald for City and Attractions.

The Montreal Herald, in a very handsome summer poster edition, has this to say about St. John:

"The city of St. John is an ideal summering place—a pleasure house of beautiful surroundings to the visitor with pleasant environments that have rare attractions. It is one of the great commercial ports of Canada, and in every way growing in importance. The city is well laid out with wide and well-kept streets and asphalt sidewalks. The hotel accommodations are excellent, while the city and suburbs have much to invite the attention of the tourist. The harbor itself, with its great rise and fall of tide, its picturesque basins, its fishing fleets, its ever-changing panorama of steam and sail, and its many beautiful views of the city and of the surrounding country. If a day spent in such a place as will include Mount Pleasant and Lily Lake Park, Fort Howe, the world-famous fishing fleet, the Manawagonish Road and along the Bay Shore, returning by way of Carleton Place, will repay the visitor. Other drives are well known to the harbor, and the city is a place of access and free from ice in the coldest seasons. The climate is equally good in the summer months, when the heat is never extreme, the mercury rarely climbing into the eighties, and the nights are refreshingly cool. The sea breezes have a tonic effect which is as sure as the sun. The city is well served by rail and steamer to all points in the maritime provinces."

## A NEW SWINDLE.

Peddlers Offering Spurious Pills Representing Them to Be the Same as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—A Reward for Such Evidence as Will Lead to Conviction.

The latest device for swindling the public is now being operated in various parts of the maritime provinces, where a couple of peddlers are going door to door offering a pink colored pill which they represent to be the same as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. It is needless to say that this constitutes a swindle, as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are made from a secret formula known only to the proprietors. We strongly advise readers to be on their guard against such swindlers of this class, no matter what representations they may make, and also to remember that medicines of such sterling reputation as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never hawked from door to door by peddlers, are never sold in any form except in the company's boxes, wrapped around with a pink colored paper, and also to be borne in mind that imitations are always worthless, and in many cases positively harmful to those taking them. Your health is too precious to experiment with and peddlers of medicine should be promptly shown the door.

Offering an imitation pill and representing it to be the same as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills constitutes a felony under the Criminal Code, and the seller can be prosecuted for obtaining money under false pretences. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Company have a standing offer of \$50.00 reward for such information as will lead to the conviction of persons who infringe their registration trade mark in any form. Such information can be addressed to the Company at Brockville, Ont.

## FOUNDER OF DAWSON CITY.

Plattsburg, N. Y., June 27.—Joseph La Due, the founder of Dawson City, in the Klondike, died last evening at his home in Schuyler Falls. He had not been well since his return from Alaska, and spent in a vain search for health. He fell a victim to consumption, contracted in the severe northern climate. He leaves a widow and one son.

Joseph La Due was born on a farm near the northern end of Lake Champlain. In his early manhood he went to the far North west, and finally located on the upper Yukon, where he bought 100 acres of land, built a sawmill, and established an embryo trading post. It was upon his land that gold was first discovered in the Yukon region, and the La Due trading post became theemporium of Dawson. Mr. La Due was 46 years old. He was a typical miner in speech and dress. Uneducated, but naturally of keen intellect, he was a leader in each mining camp that he visited.

## THE POINTS OF A GOOD CIGAR.

Color, taste and texture are the three things which the tobacco grower has chiefly to consider. At present the trade calls for a very light, thin, smooth, brown shade, which must be uniform, not mottled. The leaf when rolled on a cigar must be smooth, leave a white or light-gray hard ash, which does not take off and fall into one's lap or over his waistcoat, and it must not "cool"—i. e., have a black, charred ring just behind the ash on the burning end. This is sure to give a bad flavor and taste. The leaf must be warm, fresh, and when lighted hold firm for a reasonable time. It must have a soft, velvety texture, glossy surface and the elasticity of a piece of kid, so that it may be drawn smoothly and closely about the center. Flavor is not wanted in Connecticut tobacco, for if there be much of it it is sure to be bitter. Perfect taste, color, and texture can be got in the northern climate, and a leaf of reasonable flavor has not yet been obtained. Flavor is considered largely by climate, the other qualities being of minor importance. It is desirable, therefore, that the leaf be neutral, without being too far in any one direction. The flavor in the Cuban leaf, to obtain these qualities, is the problem of the grower—a much more complicated one than meets the ordinary farmer—Harper's Weekly.

## They Said That Love Was Blind.

They said that Love was blind—blatantly—Then struck a lady with heart-stringy soft with tears; And Love was blind, but thoughtless man and maid Forgot that Love had ears. They said that Love was blind, and let him With apple blossoms, sifted through the teeth And now each kindred petal in the spring Breathes what Love hears. —Harper.

## Don't Waste Your Money.



Begin today—don't waste another cent on clothes.

"But how do I know what is best for me?"

You don't You tell us what you like; we tell you how it is going to wear, etc. If it doesn't turn out to be as good as it looks, or disappoints you in any way, be fair enough to come back and give us a chance to make it right.

## Men's Sack Suits

Of stylish cut and popular fabrics in tweeds of fancy checks and plaids and blue serge, \$5, \$6, \$7

## Men's Wrthy Suits.

Newest patterns and effects, in mixed tweeds; also blue serge and black worsteds. The proper cut in coats, splendidly tailored, perfect fitting, thoroughly guaranteed. Such suits as elsewhere would cost you all of \$10 marked here for - \$8

## Men's Stylish Spring Suits,

4-button sack style and cutaway. Fabrics, linings, fit and finish the equal of anything obtainable elsewhere at \$12. Our price - \$10

## Men's Very Sewll Spring Suits

In the favorite sack styles, and with every touch and turn of custom-made suits. Fancy tweeds, all-wool serges and worsteds. Hundreds to choose from and every size. The price - \$12

OTHER PRICES, \$13.50, \$15, \$18, \$20.

OUR SPRING BOOK CONTAINS SAMPLES. MAILED FREE.

## GREATER OAK HALL

King Street, Corner Germain.

## SCOVIL BROS. & CO.,

St. John, N. B.

Wool taken in Exchange for Goods.

## EXCURSION STEAMER STRUCK A ROCK, FILLED AT ONCE AND SANK.

Seven Hundred People Aboard—Deck After Deck Submerged, While Panic-Stricken People Were Hurriedly Rescued—Men Fought Women for Life-Belts.

New York, June 29.—The excursion steamer Mohawk, with about 700 passengers from South Norwalk, Conn., sank on the ledge reef near Glen Island this afternoon. No lives were lost.

The accident occurred just as the Mohawk was leaving Glen Island for the return trip to South Norwalk. There was a slight panic but no one was injured. The passengers were removed to other boats and taken to Bridgeport, Conn.

At the office of Mr. Stearn, on Glen Island, it was said that the passengers on the Mohawk came principally from Danbury and South Norwalk. They were rescued by the Stearn steamer and a fleet of small craft which put out from the island. The Mohawk lies midway between Danbury and South Norwalk.

South Norwalk, Conn., June 29.—Seven hundred employees of the John W. Green factory left Danbury this morning for an excursion to Glen Island, the steamer Mohawk being chartered. After spending the day on the island, the party boarded the steamer for the return trip to South Norwalk. The steamer had been under way about ten minutes when the excursionists were started by a tremendous crash. It was thought at first that the boilers had blown up. John W. Green, however, shouted to the passengers that the ship had struck a rock and was in danger of sinking at any moment. A panic then followed during which every one of the 700 passengers on board scrambled for the life preservers. Mrs. Richard Voigt, of South Norwalk, who was a passenger on the steamer, makes the statement that men fought the women who had life preservers and buckled them about their own bodies. In the crash which followed the announcement that the steamer was sinking, women and children were knocked down and trampled upon. One child had an arm broken and another was picked up seriously injured about the body.

During this excitement the steamer had been steadily sinking, and ten minutes after the crash, the first deck was submerged. The stairways and ladders to the upper decks were by this time jammed with a struggling mass of panic-stricken men and women and several who seemed to have temporarily lost their heads, jumped overboard.

Three launches which were nearby when the accident occurred had by this time nearly reached the disabled steamer. They immediately went to the rescue of the passengers who jumped overboard. They were quickly taken aboard, none the worse for their experience with the exception of Mrs. Joseph Searle who, it seems, had been in the water much longer than the others. She was picked up exhausted and carried back to Glen Island in a critical condition.

The passengers on the second deck were by this time in nearly as bad a predicament as their fellow excursionists on the first deck had been a short time before. The water was just beginning to wash over the deck when the excursion steamer Myndert Stearn arrived from the island and took on board the remaining passengers.

The accident was caused by the pilot of the steamer going on the wrong side of the buoy which marks the course to be followed by steamers to and from the island. The first mate of the Mohawk made the statement to two of the passengers after the crash that the pilot was incapable of piloting the steamer from the island.

The party was taken to South Norwalk by the steamer Myndert Stearn, from which city they went by train to Danbury.

## Great Values in Boys' Clothing.

With all the advantages we enjoy you have a right to expect the most value for the least money here.

That is exactly what you get. Now ere else in the maritime provinces does the boys' wardrobe receive as much attention as here. Every parent who cares to choose from the greatest variety will find half a dozen styles here for every one shown elsewhere. We aim to be the lowest for the best.

Boys' Vestee Suits, - \$2.50 to \$7.00  
Boys' 2-Piece Plaided Suits, 2.00 to 5.00  
Boys' 2-Piece Norfolk Suits, 3.00 to 5.00  
Boys' 2-Piece D. B. Suits, 3.50 to 6.75  
Boys' Sailor Suits, 1.25 to 4.00  
Boys' 3-Piece Suits, - 3.00 to 9.00

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A number of directors and vice-presidents: Geo. J. Colter, of Keswick, president, and Chas. Moore, of Scotch Lake, secretary and treasurer. The first regular meeting of this institute will be held at the Agricultural Hall, Keswick Station, in the month of November, the exact date to be fixed by the committee of agriculture. There has also been an "institute" organized at Millville, comprising the officers, directors and members of Agriculture Society No. 37 in said county to be known as the Farmers' Institute of Southamton and Queensbury. No. 37, which will also hold their first regular meeting in November at Foresters' Hall, Millville. These regular institute meetings, together with others to be held in other parts of the province, will be addressed by institute "delegates" whose services will be procured and expenses paid by the commissioner for agriculture as provided by the act 1st Edward VII, chap. 13, and the regulations thereunder. The subjects to be discussed at these meetings will be of the day and every body interested in agriculture, directly or indirectly, are cordially invited to attend.

Rev. J. M. Manning returned yesterday from Fredericton.

The officers elected were, in addition to