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Semi-Weekly Telegraph
ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 7, 1904.

RUSSIAN DREAMS

A surprising suggestion contained in re-
cent cable news about the war in this
Humboldt—some classes in Russia—look
forward to an alliance with Japan—look
end has been reached. The Russian
dream has been the subject of considerable
discussion abroad. It is maintained by such
Russians as believe the Baltic fleet will reach
China waters before Port Arthur falls,
Togo, and out of the Japanese army in
Manchuria from their base of supplies.
The dreamers go further—after giving
rein to the imagination obstacles no long-
er count. They say that the coast of
Japan will be harried by a division detach-
ed from the combined Baltic and Port
Arthur squadrons after Port Arthur is
relieved, and that Japan will speedily sue
for terms. When this inviting picture was
sketched by a Russian diplomat in Lon-
don the other day, a London editor asked
him if Great Britain would not step in
to prevent the humiliation of her ally.
The New York Evening Post's London
correspondent gives the Russian's reply in
this form:

"Ah, no! We will not give you that op-
portunity. We have a much better card
to play than that. When we have won,
we shall astonish the world by our gen-
erosity. We shall propose terms which
will turn Japan from our enemy into our
ally, and make us jointly masters of
the Pacific. That will be our revenge
upon you, and it will be sufficient. You
again will be isolated, and we shall head
a triple alliance of the Far East. Asia
is for the Asiatics, and Russia, too, is
Asiatic, as she has abundantly proved
elsewhere."

If Russia could master the Japanese
fleet and save the ships now bottled up
at Port Arthur, anything would be pos-
sible, for the Japanese are a practical
people, and it has been pointed out that
they have chafed under Great Britain's
strict observance of neutrality in facilitat-
ing the passage of Russian ships through
the Suez Canal. But British opinion re-
garding the Baltic fleet is that every mile
it steams seaward brings it nearer to
almost certain destruction, and if British
opinion be sound in this instance Japan
must retain command of the sea. In that
case the beautiful dream of the Russian
diplomat is dissipated.

Moreover this morning's news is that
the Russian ships in Port Arthur harbor
are now without their guns, which have
been carried ashore and added to the
landward defenses, and that the Russian
purpose is to sink the ships as soon as
the fortress becomes untenable. St.
Petersburg frankly discusses the signifi-
cance of recent successes by the besiegers,
and speaks of Stosol's defense as impos-
sible of long continuance. The impres-
sion in London appears to be that the
Japanese will not only take Port Arthur
before the Baltic fleet can arrive, but that
they will arrest Mukden from the Russians
for a winter base. Japan would then hold
most of the territory necessary to Rus-
sia's Asian prestige, and few believe Rus-
sia could retake it in war.

THE EASTERN SECTION

Mr. E. W. Thomson, a well known
Ottawa correspondent, who favors the
Liberal cause, writing for the Boston Tran-
script a review of the Canadian elections
and a forecast of future events, professes
to see dire possibilities of trouble over the
Eastern Section of the G. T. P. He says:
"The ministry stand committed to build
the Eastern Division of the National
Transcontinental Railway by public funds.
The Grand Trunk Pacific Company, since
twice to the Grand Trunk Company,
have engaged to lease that division at
three per cent on its cost for forty-three
years. Nobody can know accurately what
the cost will be until the location shall
be completed, say two years from now.
If the division be found much more ex-
pensive than has been estimated, the G.
T. P. may reasonably ask for mitigation
of the rental. In that case the electorate
would have to decide not only about spend-
ing a great deal more money than the esti-
mate for which it was voted, but about
the propriety of holding the company to a
hard bargain, which might cause that
company to default."

"Did the ministry insist on exacting its
pound of flesh, then the Grand Trunk in-
terest, powerful politically, might be found
alongside the C. P. R. and Canadian North-
western interests, against the ministry, and in
favor of giving Mr. Borden power to
quash the Eastern Division. It could not
be quashed by the ministry without alien-

ating Nova Scotia, and probably Quebec.
Perhaps the West would not wish that di-
vision to be built if the construction were
to be so costly that rates over the road
would have to be high.
"At any rate, there may be lots of
trouble for the ministry in the Eastern Di-
vision, unless it turns out to be buildable
at the estimate of the projections, which
would be just Sir Walfrid's luck. What
people call his luck is really results from
his careful forecasts of the probable."

A CHANGE OF TONE

Several conservative newspapers of high
standing, including the New York Evening
Post, are beginning to squint at the defeat
of the Japanese, or, at least, to point out
that Oyama's position in Manchuria is
daily becoming more hazardous. The of-
ficially discredited Baltic fleet is the principal
cause for this change of tone in discussing
the chances of war. Observers generally,
it becomes evident, do not believe the
Japanese commander has been sufficiently
aggressive since the long battle at Liao
Yang. They point out—these arm-chair
strategists—that Oyama should by this
time have finished one or the other of the
two tanks before him; should, in other
words, have simply kept a "containing" force
about Port Arthur and have smashed
Kuropatkin's army at any cost, or should
have merely held the railroad up to Liao
Yang and concentrated a greater force
upon Port Arthur. They point out that
the Baltic fleet, although it is yet thou-
sands of miles from the theatre of war,
has precipitated the sacrifice of 15,000 or
20,000 Japanese lives, because its approach
has forced General Nogi to make a series
of desperate, if unsuccessful, assaults upon
the fortress. They remind their readers
that sea power has been, and must be,
the determining factor in the war; and that
if the Baltic fleet is not destroyed, the
Japanese cause is lost.

Unquestionably this line of argument is
commanding increasing attention in France,
the United States, Germany and Russia;
and it deals with grave and interesting
possibilities. But there is little warrant
for it unless one is willing to believe that
the Japanese, ashore and afloat, have shot
their bolt and are about to exhibit a
great reversal of fighting form. The Ja-
panese fleet, judged by its record, is more
than equal to the work before it. The
men who have out-fought and out-
generaled the best of Russian admirals
should prove more than a match for the
second best.

On land the Russians have been greatly
reinforced; and they have had time to
entrench. There is something, also, in the
fact that their reinforcements have con-
sisted of better material than the troops
they had in Manchuria during the first
months of the war. But Japan also is
sending reinforcements rapidly; and a Ja-
panese force has yet to be beaten by a Rus-
sian force of equal strength in numbers
and guns. The arm-chair strategists some-
times forget or ignore Japan's record to
date. It is a most convincing one.

FAILURE TO CONVICT

That the administration of justice in
New Brunswick, Ontario and the Terri-
tories is not nearly so effective as it is
in Quebec, Prince Edward Island and
Nova Scotia, is indicated by figures in an
appendix to the report of the Minister of
Agriculture for 1903, just issued. The
Minister, in 1903, pointed out that the
proportion of convictions obtained was low
in comparison with the number of charges
made. There was some improvement last
year, but it is shown that in several prov-
inces, and notably in New Brunswick,
charges are made carelessly on insufficient
evidence, or, if the evidence is sufficient,
there is, too often, a failure to press the
case to conviction. In New Brunswick, in
1902, of 243 persons accused of various of-
fences, 155 were convicted. In 1903 the
figures were 230 and 138. In Quebec and
Prince Edward Island less than twenty
charges of every 100 made were quashed.
The following table discloses a surprising
difference between, for instance, the re-
cord of New Brunswick and that of Que-
bec. The table gives the percentage for
nine years:

Quebec.....	54.32
Manitoba.....	54.32
Nova Scotia.....	75.91
Prince Edward Island.....	75.05
British Columbia.....	73.25
Ontario.....	70.59
N. W. Territories.....	65.11
New Brunswick.....	59.50
N. W. Territories and Yukon.....	44.70

The statistician suggests that this matter
may properly be regarded as worthy of
investigation: "The percentage of Quebec
not only stands high in comparison with
that of any other province, it also stands
higher than those of the several divisions
of the United Kingdom, the percentage
of England and Wales standing 81.3 per
cent, of Scotland 82.80 per cent, and Ire-
land 65.3. Ireland and Ontario stand close
together. This analysis shows that with
the exception of Quebec all the provinces
are below the Scotch and English stand-
ards and suggests careful consideration on
the part of the judges with a view to dis-
cover the reasons why there is such a gap
between charges and conviction in such
provinces as Ontario, New Brunswick and
the Northwest Territories and Yukon—a
gap which is not an isolated occurrence
but is the experience of several years. The
aim in all the provinces should be to at-
tain the high percentage reached in the
province of Quebec. A careful study of
the methods pursued in that province
might result in great improvement in the
other provinces."

The report directs attention to the grave
increase in the number of boy criminals,
and includes this significant table:
Under sixteen years, both sexes, 1887-90,
575; 1891-4, 671; 1895-98, 732; 1899-02, 902;

1903, 1090. Under sixteen years, girls,
1887-90, 31; 1891-4, 30; 1895-98, 33; 1899-02,
32; 1903, 33. Per cent of girls, 1887-90, 5.43;
1891-4, 4.55; 1895-98, 4.32; 1899-02, 3.43;
1903, 3.13.

"These figures indicate a large increase
in the list of boy criminals under sixteen
years old. In 1887-90 the boys convicted
of indictable offences were 14.33 per cent.
of all the convicted of all ages. In 1899-
1902 they were 15.80 of the convicted. In
1902 they numbered 825 and formed 14.37
per cent; in 1903, 1,096, and formed 15.43
per cent. It will be seen that the boys
added to crime. In the period 1887-90
the yearly average of boy criminals was
544. Last year the number was, as stated,
1,096, an increase over 1902 of 181. There
is cause for serious reflection in this growth
of boy criminals. To parents, teachers,
preachers and judges this fact should ap-
pear with great force, as a study of the
statistics should lead to intelligent action
looking to the diminution of this serious
evil afflicting the body politic."

The record of capital cases for the en-
tire country for twenty-four years (1880-
1903) proves that there is a surprisingly
high regard for the law here as compared
with the United States. Any of the great
cities across the border has more violence
in a few years than all Canada has had
in twenty-four. From 1880 to the end of
1903 there have been 211 death sentences,
all for murder, excepting one for high
treason; 130 of the persons upon whom
the death sentence was pronounced were
executed; eighty-one of the death sen-
tences were changed to imprisonment for
life. In addition for other crimes there
have been fifty-eight life sentences. There
have been twenty-five persons upon whom
the court pronounced sentence of death
whose original sentence was commuted to
imprisonment for life and who, after serv-
ing for various periods, were pardoned. Of
the sixty-eight whose original sentence was
imprisonment for life, fifty-six were par-
doned. Of these sixty-eight sentences for
life, twenty-two were for manslaughter,
fifteen for rape, seven for shooting with
intent to kill, seven for attempt at murder,
three for arson, three for damages to
property by the use of explosives and seven
for various offences."

The warning note in the report is its
reference to the increase of youthful of-
fenders, and the failure in New Brunswick
and some other provinces to convict many
more than half of the persons accused.

A TROUBLESOME BIRD

President Roosevelt and the Boston
Herald have quarreled. A Thanksgiving
turkey is at the bottom of it. The Herald
is to be punished for lese majeste. The
president has instructed department heads
at Washington to give no more official
news to Herald men. The Herald reports
that it can get and print the news of the
government departments in spite of the
President; and that is true. It is a queer
story. Mr. Roosevelt is naturally the sub-
ject of much newspaper gossip. As a rule
he follows the example of his predecessors
and pays no attention to it. Several mem-
bers of his cabinet believe he has been
unwise in making an exception in the in-
stance under discussion.

It is a custom that a certain Rhode Is-
land man supplies turkeys for consumption
at the White House on occasions like
Christmas and Thanksgiving. The Thank-
sgiving day bird was sent as usual—a
gobbler of great size and enticing flavor.
The Herald printed a story to the effect
that the Roosevelt turkey entered an en-
closure in which the turkey was awaiting
dissection, chased it around the lot,
plucked feathers from its tail, and made
its last hours very uncomfortable.
The effect of the story was to create
an impression that the young Roosevelt
was ill-trained and cruel. The President
was very angry. He sent out an official
denial of the turkey yarn, pointing out
that the bird had been beheaded in Rhode
Island before it was shipped to Washing-
ton. He explained that he noticed an af-
fair so trifling only because the story re-
flected upon his family.

Newspapers all over the United States
are discussing the turkey. A moderate
view expressed by several critics is that
the President might well have quietly
made it known that the man who actually
wrote the article was persona non grata
and would remain so during the Roosevelt
regime. To attempt to punish the Herald
is to assume that the Herald knew the
article was untrue. And the President
cannot punish the Herald. The news of
the departments must be made public, and
since that is the case, the Herald can get
it in spite of Mr. Roosevelt. For the rest,
every good newspaper gets rid of a lying
correspondent or reporter as soon as it
discovers him.

ONE WAY.

In asking for the resignations of practi-
cally all the officers of the city police, the
Police Commissioners have taken a drastic
step which must have been a trying one to
them. Usually such a measure is only com-
pelled by more or less of an explosion. In
this case there is no question reflecting
on the integrity or good mooring of the
officers of the force. The case is that con-
siderable public friction is over the better
force has kept occurring for years, and
that the Commissioners were called upon
by a formal representation from an im-
portant body of citizens to take cognizance
of public complaint.—Ottawa Journal.

Some of the officers may be reinstated.
The point is that the public had become
suspicious that the department needed a
"severe jolt," as the Journal expresses it,
and the jolt has been administered. Some
of the men have been twenty years in the
city's service.
In St. John, in similar circumstances,

the safety board would have studied the
inquiry lest the feathers of a few heads of
department might be ruffled. The safety
board's idea is that the public must be
kept in the dark at all hazards, and that
officials of rank must not be mentioned
publicly as deserving of censure because
they might be cross about it.

The people who pay the bills—oh, well,
they are here for that purpose.
The Council must either accept or reject
the safety board's estimate of its duty in a
matter of this kind today, in which the
fire department, not the police depart-
ment, is concerned.

PLAYING WITH FIRE

The Mayor and Common Council yes-
terday took the easy but cowardly course
in regard to Ald. Christie's charges
against the fire department. The Mayor
and the Common Council deliberately pro-
ceeded to shield the accused firemen, Chief
John Kerr and Director Robert Wisely, by
selecting to institute a properly string-
ent investigation of the entire department,
its condition, methods, discipline and re-
quirements. The Council endorsed the re-
quirements carried on by the safety board,
and adopted, after one slight amendment,
the preposterous report made by the safety
board as a result of its secret inquiry into
the Christie accusations.

Within an hour after the council had
conducted its herculean labors in defence
of "the boys," the fire department gave
an exhibition of its powers at the Prince
William street fire. One fireman was sent
home because he was drunk, and the other
others, under the able direction of the
chief and the director of public safety, so
impressed citizens and insurance men who
watched their work that there was com-
mon talk of public action to prevent an
other increase in the insurance rate.

Let us turn now to a detailed consid-
eration of the nonsense put together by the
safety board and gravely endorsed by
Mayor White and the Council, remembering
that no man present had courage or
public spirit enough to rise in his place
and denounce the proposed action for the
farce it was. The safety board should be
remembered for the astounding report it
submitted. Therefore it is well to remind
the taxpayers that this board is made up
of the following:
Ald. Maxwell, chairman.
Ald. Barker.
Ald. Lewis.
Ald. Holder.
Ald. Haman.
Ald. Garfield.
Ald. MacRae.
Ald. Prink.
Ald. Bullock.
Ald. Tilley.
Ald. McGoldrick.

These men submitted their report when
the Council assembled yesterday. The re-
port as at first submitted, and as amend-
ed, deserves close attention. They said,
"This previous to the opening of the in-
vestigation, the roll of the company (No. 5)
being laid before the board, Ald. Christie
eliminated from the charges the names of
a majority of the members therein."

More plainly stated this means that
Ald. Christie admitted that less than half
of the men in the company were drunk
on the occasion or occasions specified by
him. This great point in proof of high
discipline, perfect sobriety, and wonderful
efficiency, having been established the
report proceeded:

"Your board found * * * that to a
certain extent the charges made by Ald.
Christie were verified."

To what extent? The Mayor and Coun-
cil did not ask, because the people who
pay the bills must not know.
Again, the board found that: "Drunk-
ness had existed in the fire depart-
ment, and that at the present time
the majority of the members are not
addicted to the use of intoxicating
drinks."

Admirably expressed. But Ald. Christie
admitted that a majority of the men had
been sober at one time. The board was
supposed to be dealing with the others.
Upon reading the report one involuntarily
gances back at the names of the men
composing the board to make sure that
certain aldermen actually subscribed to a
document so pitiable.

But more serious yet is the remedy
proposed:
"Your board further recommends that
in future any member of the fire depart-
ment found under the influence of liquor
or incapable of performing his duties as a
fireman, WHEN AN ALARM IS SOUNDED,
IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE USE OF INTOXI-
CATING LIQUORS, SHALL BE SUSPENDED
FOR ONE MONTH with loss of pay, and
the chief shall immediately report to the
chairman and director upon the second
offence he shall be suspended for two
months without pay; and upon the third
offence he shall be dismissed from the
department. In all such cases the chief
shall immediately report to the chair-
man."

As it stood the entire department might
have remained drunk for a month with
perfect safety, provided the chief or the
director did not find them incapable when
the alarm sounded. If a month passed
without an alarm, so much the better.
There would be, of course, the haunting
knowledge that fires are uncertain and
might occur anytime, and upon this, ap-
parently, the safety board was ready to
rely. Ald. MacRae spoiled this excellent
joke by moving to strike out the words
"when an alarm is sounded." He pointed
out that it would be better if the men
were sober enough for duty at any time.
The change was made. With that excep-
tion the report was adopted.

It is true that Mayor White made a

mining reference to the fact that the
chief and director should maintain disci-
pline and efficiency in their department.
But neither he nor any other man took
any notice of the outstanding facts that
the chief and director had failed to make
any report of the flagrant case which led to
the "investigation," that the chief and
director were the persons whom it was
most important to investigate, that the
main issue affected the conduct and effi-
ciency and discipline of the entire depart-
ment, and that the main issue had been
avoided and the chief purpose of the in-
quiry stifled by the sorriest bluff it is
possible to conceive. No man at yester-
day's council could possibly have been
ignorant of the fact that all the steps
taken from the time Ald. Christie made
his charges were disgraceful and that they
deliberately led away from the facts essen-
tial to any proper knowledge of the state of
the department today. By common con-
sent the Mayor and Aldermen shielded
their honest duty from the first; and yes-
terday, through a common desire to avoid
an unpleasant duty, they united in a bald
and utterly ridiculous attempt to mis-
lead the taxpayers by pretending to take
action. Citizens who read with care the
proceedings of yesterday's meeting, and
who know the facts, will see at once how
nearly the Mayor and Aldermen estimate
the intelligence of the public and its in-
terest in civic government.

Great public improvements are under
consideration; the city is ready for pro-
gressive civic measures; there are pro-
posals to economize and go forward at the
same time by adopting municipal own-
ership in certain directions—but until the
present council has been punished for its
disregard of the spirit if not the letter of
our laws, and its contempt for decent
methods and public interest, the taxpay-
ers may well be discouraged. Recent
events may stir the people to action. They
may at least be reminded that a commu-
nity deserves the wretched methods which
it tolerates.

MR. RUSSELL'S ANSWER

We print on another page this morning
Mr. David Russell's letter to the Montreal
Gazette, in which he disposes of several
libelous reports printed in Ottawa and
Toronto recently. Mr. Russell, it will be
noted, expresses his intention to de-
mand retractions from those responsible
for the publication and circulation of the
scandalous stories referred to.

MR. BLAIR'S LETTER

A letter from Hon. A. G. Blair, which
we take from the Montreal Gazette, and
which deals with several sensational re-
ports recently set afloat, appears on Page
1 of The Telegraph this morning, and is
self explanatory.

THE COMING CRISIS

Discussion of Japan's chances is marked
by much gravity in some quarters. The
Westminster Gazette quotes a British
naval authority as saying of the Baltic
fleet, and the coming naval clash:
"Never since the battle of the Nile, if
even then, has such a tremendous issue
hung on a battle at sea. For consider
what a defeat of the Japanese would
mean, or, even what the survival of en-
ough Russians to prevent the supply of
the Japanese army would mean. It would
mean a complete and sudden bouleverse-
ment. An army of 300,000 men would be
reduced to surrender at discretion, and
Russia would be absolutely supreme in
Manchuria and the Far East. All this at
a blow. The stakes are tremendous. But
for this and for nothing less Russia is
now playing, and if she should be victi-
ous, what would become of England's in-
terests, what of America's? The next
three months, probably, will decide the
most portentous issue which this genera-
tion has seen put to the hazard of war."

One result of such public discussion is
seen in the British government's tardy ac-
tion to shut off the supply of Welsh coal
which Russia was obtaining. Public opin-
ion in England seemingly will no longer
tolerate the government's early complacence
in this matter. The question is being
asked: If Japan should fail to whip the
Baltic fleet how far would Great Britain
be responsible and what would she do?
Japan, it is expected, will take care of
the Baltic fleet, and of Kuropatkin's army
as well. If, however, she were beaten at
sea, as is possible, and her army were cut
off through her loss of naval supremacy in
the East at the crisis of the war, Great
Britain's position would be awkward, and
the outlook for the maintenance of peace
in Europe would be dark.

NOTE AND COMMENT

Now that certain clubs are turning their
attention to such questions they might

Ragged clothes quickly
that what common soaps
with "premiums" cost; but

SUNLIGHT SOAP
REDUCES EXPENSE
Ask for the Octagon Mark

A BRAVE WOMAN



MARY MCCANN.

New York, Dec. 2.—Coroner Berry has
announced the names of persons entitled
to medals for acts of heroism in connec-
tion with the burning and tragedy of the
General Slocum disaster on June 14 last.
To each of those who performed meritori-
ous work in saving life the United States
Volunteer Life Saving Association will
present a medal.
Coroner Berry has carefully examined
witnesses in connection with reported res-
cue and compiled the list of those entitled
to recognition. Many hundreds claimed to

have participated in rescues, in some in-
stances men who were not near the scene.
It is believed that all such have been
eliminated from the roll of honor.
In the list of those to receive the medals
are policemen, firemen, sailors, deckhands
and civilians. At the head of the list
stands the name of Mary McCann, the
Irish girl who, while a convalescent at
Riverside Hospital on North Brother Is-
land, crawled into the water and saved
five young children and girls of her own
age. Miss McCann since the tragedy has
been employed on the island.

profitably discuss the St. John gas prob-
lem.
Mayor White, it is understood, has
definitely decided to retire from civic poli-
tics at the conclusion of his present term.
He may if he wishes, during the next few
months, render ineluctable service to the
cause of good civic government in St. John.
There are many sober and efficient men
in the fire department. The Council gives
them scant encouragement when it de-
liberately encourages lax discipline and
inefficiency as it did yesterday.

Mayor White sees a way in which the
city may save \$30,000 a year on its light-
ing bill. It should be done, and the first
\$10,000 should be spent on a little gift of
some kind for the members of the safety
board and the officials of the fire depart-
ment.
Ottawa is talking of buying the street
railway for \$3,000,000 and will vote on the
question; Toronto is talking of expro-
priating the system there; St. John—well,
St. John is hoping the street railway will
not make this winter's service any worse
than usual.

The police court proceedings in the past
office case drew a large and interested
audience of persons who feared—or hoped
—for the worst. It has at least been es-
tablished that the postmaster is a man
of angelic disposition. But why deny that
the "wings have sprouted"? The other
party may now feel in duty bound to make
a similar statement. If so the public
might conclude that the postmaster and
the clerk are but human after all.

A citizen suggests that as brass posts
for the Alaska boundary are being made
here, it might be well to make a few ex-
tra ones and set them up at Vancouber.
The United States immigration officials would
then be reminded that St. John is ninety
miles from the border by rail and that
they have no authority to molest or detain
travelers in this city.

The fact that an alderman had a large
sub-contract in connection with the cre-
ation of the new public library building
has aroused a very lively discussion of
the question whether an alderman should
have anything to do with the carrying out
of any contract with the city. He cannot
legally make a direct contract with the
city without disqualifying himself. But
it has not infrequently been done indi-
rectly, and popular opinion is rather
against it.—St. John letter to the Mari-
time Merchant.

The neighbors will be talking about us
unless these correspondents are more care-
ful.
Rev. Mr. Hamilton intimates that im-
temperance has contributed to the trouble
in the fire department and the post office.
In both cases more than temperance or
intemperance is involved. The public money
should not be wasted in supporting em-
ployees who are not efficient, no matter
what the cause of the inefficiency. But
some of the aldermen have the idea that
the public service is for friends or favor-
ites or men who have influential connec-
tions. These same aldermen believe that
the public will keep on paying the bills
without knowing all the facts. In this
they are wrong.

That the Ross government will be held
responsible for the bogus ballot box ac-
cused is regarded as inevitable by the Mont-
real Witness (Lab.) It says:—
"Enough of evidence has come out in
the Belleville bogus ballot box case to
make every Canadian, and particularly
every Canadian Liberal, hang his head
with shame. These exposures came at an

ill moment for the Liberal party in On-
tario. We are not prepared to assume
that that party, as a party, is guilty of
this worst of crimes against human liberty,
but just as the election law holds the can-
didate found guilty of criminal conduct
by an agent, so it is impossible not to hold
the party more or less so for crimes done
in its ranks. What is horrible about this
exposure is the fact that such was the be-
havior of the operators in the utter rotten-
ness of public morals that they did not
shun to enter upon a proceeding that in-
volved making criminal propositions to a
large number of persons."

There are more than 200 members of
the Board of Trade. An attempt is to
be made to double the number and to
find out why five-sixths of the present
members take scant interest in the work
which the organization is intended to
carry on. A "forward movement" is evi-
dently to be undertaken. It is needed.

The Supreme Court justices of Maine
have agreed to impose jail sentences in
future upon saloon keepers convicted of
violating the liquor law. The county at-
torney-elect of Penobscot county, which
includes Bangor, serves this warning upon
all concerned:

"I believe that I have been elected to
enforce the prohibitory law, and during
my administration it will be enforced to
the very best of my ability. At the Pen-
obscot term of the supreme court, every
liquor dealer in Bangor will either file a
demurrer or go to jail. Those who de-
mur, if they have not left the city in the
meantime, will receive a jail sentence at
the August term. There will be no fines
of any kind; there will be no return to
the old Bangor plan; there will be no half-
way measures, and no more technical eva-
sions of the law; henceforth the liquor deal-
ers of the city will receive common pun-
ishment, and one punishment only—they
will be sent to jail."
Mr. Patton, the county attorney quoted,
says he is not a reformer. "But," he says,
"if the people vote for law and order I'll
give it to them until they vote for some-
thing else." So Bangor anticipates a lively
new year.

Was Not Able To Walk
For Three Months.

Was Given Up To Die.
The Doctor Said So.

Burdock Blood Bitters
Save Her Life.

Read what Mr. Wm. Castille, New-
port, Quebec, has to say about Burdock
Blood Bitters:—"Last December I fell
very sick after confinement. I was not
able to walk for three months, and was
given up to die by the doctor. My hus-
band read of the many wonderful cures
made by Burdock Blood Bitters, so pro-
cured two bottles. After using it for