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Bills for subscription to THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH were recently sent to all subscribers in arrears, and those who owed three dollars or more were advised that slight drafts would be made for the amount on March 30, if remittance was not received before that date. We prefer to receive remittance rather than make draft and have therefore decided not to draw until April 10. We will be obliged if every subscriber in arrears will remit the amount due before April 10. Subscriptions are invariably PAYABLE YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

We take this opportunity of thanking those who have already sent in their remittance, and for their many expressions of good will toward this paper.

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The Telegraph Publishing Co.
S. J. McGOWAN, MANAGER
Semi-Weekly Telegraph
ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 1, 1905.

WHICH HORSE IS THE MAYOR GOING TO RIDE?

The Globe last evening, in an article on the civic elections, had the following:—"Mayor White today told the Globe he was running a lone hand, and while he would be very glad to receive the support of the league and its friends, he did not propose going into any combine for the election of league candidates or any other candidates for aldermanic honors. The Mayor said he made clear his position to the representatives of the league who asked him to be a candidate, and that when the league nominated him it was clearly understood he was to have an entirely free hand and was not in any way bound to endorse the league candidates or any other candidates except those his best judgment told him it would be wise to endorse. In taking this course, the Mayor explained to the league that members of the council had given him valuable assistance and support in putting through things he considered for the general interest."

For what purpose, then, did the Mayor express his willingness to contribute—was it not \$2000—to the campaign fund of the League? He could scarcely believe that the proposal to co contribute was consistent with the "lone-hand" attitude described in the Globe, for where a man's treasure is, there his heart is also.

Moreover, it is not true that the Mayor was nominated by the Citizens' League with the understanding that he should be free to ride both the reform horse and the old Council horse, which the Globe now represents him as doing. In taking this position the Mayor could not have been nominated as he was. He was not nominated as an equibrist, although his eminence in that pleasing line of endeavor must be admitted. The League was not looking for that sort of man.

Indeed, if his present position is set forth accurately by the Globe, it is in order for the League, the general membership of which certainly consented to the nomination of the Mayor through what may be called a misunderstanding—though a harsher term would be applicable—to consider the advisability of naming for Mayor a man thoroughly, openly, and consistently in sympathy with the objects to promote which the League was organized.

We are compelled to place beside these direct statements of the Globe the fact that on the evening the League named its ticket there was a general informal understanding that the Mayor was wholly in accord with the League's purposes, and that his willingness to contribute to the prospective campaign fund was freely cited as evidence of his position. If the Mayor has, since that time, decided that his associates in the Council—representing the methods which the League proposes to change—are of more use to him than the reform organization, the matter cannot be so understood too soon. It is, per-

haps, not yet too late to make a change, and rather than err in making still another compromise, it clearly would be wiser to place a new man, say Mr. W. M. Jarvis, at the head of the League ticket, and run another candidate for alderman-at-large, perhaps Mr. T. T. Lantlum, as was originally planned, if he would now consent. If his worship is correctly represented by the Globe, many citizens will ask if his acceptance of the League nomination was not a concession to prevent the opposition to his candidature which otherwise would have been certain, and if his latest declaration is not a concession intended to hold the support of those aldermen whom the League rejected and whom it is fighting.

There will be two and only two important influences at work in the coming campaign. One, the reform influence, will represent the repudiation of past methods and the general conviction that the city of St. John requires and demands a new deal. The other, the aldermanic influence, represents the City Hall machine, with which taxpayers have enjoyed a long, intimate, and costly acquaintance. If, as now appears, the Mayor is really in sympathy with the latter and not with the former, but still desires to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds, the simplest way and the best is to oppose his election, if a desirable candidate can be secured, and if that be now impossible, to let it be known at once that the League is fighting the aldermanic organization to which the Mayor tardily publishes his adherence.

If there is to be at City Hall such a change as the reform element contemplates it will be essential to have as the head of the city government a man of robust methods who is fully committed to the reform programme and who is not afraid of his own shadow.

And should it become necessary at this late day to oppose Mayor White, his civic record will be a strong card in the hands of any opponent of whose position the people can be sure from one day to another.

MORE PEACE RUMORS

We have this morning in the cable news the direct assertion that Russia has outlined the terms on which she would be willing to accept peace, having been led to do so by France and the United States. The Japanese ambassador in London doubts the story, and his doubts will be shared by the world in the absence of an authoritative confirmation. He says Japan will deal with Russia only, that when Russia desires peace she must deal with Tokyo direct, not through Paris or Washington. The report is doubtless premature, in one sense, but there is no reason to doubt that Russia has been making tentative inquiries in foreign capitals, probably to ascertain what the Powers would regard as honorable terms at the end of this campaign, possibly before the Japanese actually enter Harbin and Vladivostok.

Japan, as her London representative gruffly says, is taking practical steps toward peace by pursuing the enemy with unabated vigor, and by planning to presently interpose between Lincolnton and St. Petersburg a Japanese force that will occupy the railroad west of Harbin and shut off the thin stream of men and supplies which daily augments his shattered army.

The celerity with which the new Japanese loan has been taken up, and the growing conservatism of French bankers, viewed in connection with recent events and the present situation in Manchuria, must convince even the bureaucratic in St. Petersburg that the time to cast about for a way out has come. In deed and sick and wounded the war had cost the nation something like half-a-million men. Daily, when the train came to be devoted to the mere work of mercy, a ghastly procession of wounded moves toward European Russia or toward the field hospitals in Northern Manchuria. The men who went to the East and have not returned left friends and relatives at home. Add these to the vast element disaffected for other reasons, and the prospect of raising and maintaining 50,000 miles from St. Petersburg an army vast enough to drive the Japanese into the sea is not bright.

Peace cannot well be long deferred, but there are many obstacles in its path. The terms Russia may outline presently are by no means those Japan will be prepared to concede, for Japan must reap not only peace but national security from this war, and no smaller prize will be satisfactory. Therefore, if the spring rains do not interfere, we may expect the Japanese to push on with the settled purpose of driving the enemy to Lake Baikal.

CITY BILLS AT FREDERICTON

Two or three St. John bills will come up for discussion early next week, and when their nature is considered it will be seen that the Council should take immediate steps to prevent those measures from being held up or substantially amended either through misunderstanding or through corporate influence. We refer particularly to the bill regarding the extension of the water system and that providing for the assessment of street railways in this city. The water bill represents the modern form of such legislation. It is intended to protect the city against the collection of large claims for damages which do not exist or which will be slight—in a word, to prevent a repetition of the Spruce Lake business. The bill is of vital concern to the people here, and its provisions should be explained in detail to members of the legislature. The work to be done by the city will not diminish, but will really increase, the summer flow

of water in the Miramichi. There is water and to spare during all except the summer months, and the engineer's plans for the storage of water during the season when the supply is plentiful, will prevent any real damage to riparian owners whose land is not actually occupied for the dam or other structures. The bill, therefore, should save the city from the collection of imaginary damages or any that cannot be proved and accurately estimated.

The bill regarding the assessment of street railways will, in all probability, meet with all the opposition the St. John Street Railway Company can concentrate upon it. Ald. MacRae, in bringing the matter forward in the Council, encountered no open hostility, but it may be different at Fredericton. The bill provides for (1) the assessment of the roadway, rolling stock, stations, grounds and all other property of street railways, present or future—without any exemption; (2) that such railways shall keep in repair the streets they use, from gutter to gutter, and shall remove the snow and ice from such streets, from gutter to gutter, until its depth is not greater than four inches; (3) that such railways shall keep in repair all water pipes frozen, or rendered unfit for use through electrolysis, or otherwise, in the streets in which they operate their cars. Section four, which is most important, authorizes the city to compel the street railway "to furnish efficient and proper service at all seasons of the year for the accommodation of the public," and to impose penalties in case the company fails in its duty.

Here, it appears, is a proposal to give the city some control of its own streets, and some guarantee that the company enjoying the valuable franchise shall not ignore the rights of the people as it has persistently ignored them in the past. Unless the city's case in this matter is strongly presented, the bill may fail. The question is far too important to be neglected.

A GOOD LAND FOR WORKERS

There is some sound immigration doctrine in the Montreal Star which it would be of benefit to promulgate in England and other countries wherein we angle for settlers. Here is a part of it:

"What this country wants is men of the pioneer stamp, who are ready for any kind of work and who are not afraid of taking some chances. Upholders of the status quo are not very plentiful out here, and we require most of them for native-born workers after a 'soft thing.' We can generally manage to fill any assurance which we may have without without outside assistance, though our people complain at times that it is not done. But men who come with a heart for any fate, determined to make their way in the world, and have no artificial notions of dignity or self-importance, are as sure of success as they can be anywhere on this planet. Generally speaking, the best opportunities are in the farms and in the West; and this implies hard living and the courage that does not tire. Britons who are frightened by the 'hard luck stories' which they read in the newspapers, and who have not the initiative and pluck that such weaklings are likely to possess."

Homely and true. New Brunswick should be able to secure a good class of settlers on these terms, and furnish them not only with fairly lucrative employment but also with all the advantages of a new life, but success if they have pluck and ability. But no one will pretend that the province offers superior advantages to those who are afraid of hard work or who believe that they will find here a country offering ease and content for the asking.

BEATING A MONOPOLY

Calgary, which is soon to be a considerable city, has just fought and won a stout fight for municipal lighting, and there may be a lesson for St. John in the matter. Calgary took the grip with the corporations early in the game, which is the best time, though it is not too late for St. John to begin.

When municipal ownership became an issue in Calgary, the Calgary Lighting & Water Power Company sought to head the movement off, and repeatedly offered to reduce the price of light. The company was not without influence in the city council, and when it was finally decided to ask for bids for the construction of a public plant, a civic committee had been in charge of the lighting business proposed to abandon the municipal plan and postpone it for five years at least, and make a new bargain with the company. The council rejected this plan, and the decision was cheered by citizens who crowded the chamber and who heartily favored municipal ownership.

In Calgary interest in civic affairs is evidently keen. The absence of competition usually means that the people are paying altogether too much for light. It has been proved in Calgary that even a threat to establish a municipal plant will cause the company to offer a reduction. The longer a city postpones action of this sort the more powerful becomes the influence of corporations which are bound to combat public ownership proposals.

NURSING DANGEROUS CRIMINALS

When one man tries to murder another in the United States, or holds him up and tries to rob him at the point of a pistol, the criminal is punished by a long term of imprisonment. Just now a man who has spent many years in making infernal machines, and who sent one of them to be placed among the freight on the British steamer Umbria at the Cunard pier, in New York, has been sentenced to five years in jail. Astonishing as it seems, this is the greatest penalty fixed by the Ameri-

can law for the offence for which the man Rousseau was convicted.

Ships have gone to sea from British and American ports and have never been heard from afterward. That might have been the fate of the Umbria, and the world could but have guessed at the fate which overtook a crowded passenger ship in mid-ocean.

To have plotted such destruction proved the man a fiend. He did not attempt to kill one human being, but hundreds or thousands, and for no reason.

It was shown at the trial that he was proud of his exploits, that he had boasted of his hatred of the British and of all monarchies, and that he had spent much time and money in making various kinds of infernal machines and selling them to revolutionary agents in foreign countries. Released a few years hence, his sentence shortened "by good conduct," Rousseau can resume his old-time employment.

Considering the experience the United States has had with Anarchists and cranks, and remembering the national tragedies due to dangerous men like Rousseau, it is surprising that so simple so fiendish should be punished so lightly. The law is a direct encouragement for desperate men.

Had Rousseau succeeded there was no chance of detection. Failing, he faced, at most, a five year sentence if caught. He was caught, but his sentence will not frighten others like him.

NOTE AND COMMENT

Kuropatkin could not dictate the terms of peace at Tokio. Oyama may dictate them at Harbin.

Manitoba has developed a crisis of its own, but one may guess it is not so acute as the opposition hopes.

With the coming of the turbine Victoria Canada will be nearer the Old Country. More and more clear becomes the necessity for a national port policy, which would encourage more and faster direct steamers.

The Japanese, it is now suggested, will ask for an immense war indemnity when Russia gets ready to ask for terms. Meanwhile the Japanese are gaining more territory daily, and it is to be supposed that they will not part with it in a hurry.

An envoy has arrived in this country for the purpose of trying to persuade the United States not to interfere with a revolution that is about to be started in Venezuela. In order to avoid confusion and possible mistakes he should give his revolutionary instructions to a handkerchief tied on his arm or at least stick a feather in his cap—Bangor News.

Perhaps, if the United States is fomenting this particular revolution, as it did the one in Panama, there is no danger of confusion.

The German emperor's visit to Morocco gives rise to the report that he is going to trouble France in that quarter, but he probably has no such intention now. France and Germany are both friends of Russia and they will scarcely quarrel until the Far Eastern question is settled.

PROCLAMATION OF THEODORE R. TO THE NATIONS OF THE EARTH

Invites Them to Send Naval Vessels and Military to Celebration of the Birth of American Nation.

Washington, March 29.—The president tonight issued a proclamation inviting the nations of the earth to be represented by their military organizations and naval vessels at the celebration to be held in the city of Jamestown (Va.), from May 13 until November 1, 1907, for the purpose of commemorating the birth of the American nation, after the act of Congress providing for the celebration, continues:

"Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me by said act, hereby declare and proclaim that there shall be inaugurated in the year 1907 at the city of Jamestown (Va.), an international naval, marine and military celebration, beginning May 13, and ending not later than November 1, 1907, for the purpose of commemorating in a fitting and appropriate manner the birth of the American nation; the first permanent settlement of English-speaking people on the American continent made at Jamestown (Va.), on the 13th day of May, 1607, and in order that the great events of the American history, by sending their naval vessels to the said celebration and by making such representations of their military organizations as may be proper.

"In testimony whereof, I have now set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done in the city of Washington this 29th day of March, 1905, and in the Independence of the United States, the one hundred and twenty-ninth.

(Signed) "THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

What pride and joy reign in the heart of mother and father when baby practically starts his walk in life. Every movement is watched with care; he is skilfully guided past dangerous chairs, stools, or any other obstacle, and when at length the goal is reached, every one rejoices at the little traveler's progress. But do not encourage too much walking at first, for the little legs are sturdy though they are not strong enough to bear the weight of the body, and they may bend under their load; and new sights are more seducing than that of an otherwise healthy child afflicted with bent legs.

THE MERRIMAC ICE GOES OUT WITH A RUSH

Jam at Manchester, N. H., Lifts Big Boathouse off Foundations—Nine Feet of Water and Ice Go Over Dam.

Manchester, N. H., March 29.—The ice went out of the Merrimac river with a thrilling rush this afternoon, doing considerable damage. It started to run out at noon and went along smoothly till just after 3 o'clock, when a rush of water, caused by the giving away of a jam at Martin's Ferry, forced a huge mass of ice down the river. The wall of ice, 10 feet high and completely filling the channel, came around the bend just above the Amoskeag Falls with a rush, crushing against the west shore.

The big Cuyne Boat Club house was struck by one end of the ice wall and swept from its foundation, being badly damaged. When the water, which rose seven feet in ten minutes, lowered after the rush, a large mass of ice, ten or twelve feet in height, covered the shores twenty feet or more from the river's edge. Just above the dam, the ice pressed against the north side of the boathouse, threatening to crush the building.

Nine feet of water and immense quantities of ice were going over the dam at the highest mark and the big bridge at Amoskeag was badly shaken. Back water caused all the mills using water power to stop running. Had the jam at Martin's Ferry given away two hours earlier, greater damage would have resulted, as the heavy ice from just above the falls had not all gone out.

A CONSUMPTIVES' CITY

The Effort to Found One in Texas or New Mexico—How It Will Be Founded and How Maintained.

Physicians, bankers, business men, fraternalists and military engineers of St. Louis for a three-weeks' tour of Texas and New Mexico to look about for a suitable site. They traveled 4,000 miles and visited seventeen different places.

The competition for the site was keen, some places offering from 4,000 to 100,000 acres of land for the proposed settlement, and one railroad official pledged to the sanatorium a \$100,000 in cash and lands if it should be placed along his line. The site has not yet been chosen.

The proposed sanatorium will be a departure from the usual lines of such institutions having heretofore been conducted. It will be a community rather than the usual camp city, in which there will be opportunities for the patients to live and healthful surroundings the ordinary life of those in good health, working at farming, stock raising and other outdoor vocations.

The sanatorium will be conducted on the municipal ownership plan, with absolutely no commercial features. The revenue for the administrative expenses will be raised by a per capita tax of one cent a month on members to all union men of every occupation, as well as to all other labor, even if they are not members of any union. The patients thus sent will live there as the guests of their respective organizations, with a minimum of personal expense. The Temple of Fraternity at the World's Fair will be removed to the site as soon as it is selected, and will serve as the administration building of the colony.

POISONED HERSELF BY ACCIDENT

(Midland Times, Truro.)

The sudden death of the wife of Dr. Lewis, of Truro (Vernon), which has been referred to as suspicious, having died from poisoning, is fully explained by letters from a brother of the deceased and other friends. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis had been living very happily together since their marriage, not having been separated for a longer time than during a short period, when Mrs. Lewis came home last summer for a brief holiday. During all their married life, either a brother or sister of deceased made home with them. Mrs. Lewis' brother, who had been in the habit of replacing his wife's grip the medicines he used, filling his bottles, etc., had been empty and kept them in order. A partly empty bottle of tincture of acetone had been taken out to be filled. It was on a shelf. On the same shelf was a bottle of cough mixture which, while suffering from a slight cold, she had prepared (she was formerly a trained nurse and accustomed to the handling of medicines). Mrs. Lewis was talking to her brother on the morning of her death. She experienced a fit of coughing while thus engaged and picked up the bottle for the cough mixture, mistaking it for the acetone. She recognized the fact that she had picked up the poison bottle by mistake, and her husband and other doctors were sent for. The acetone, however, is a quick acting drug, and her death followed in spite of all endeavors.

Dr. Lewis came to Nova Scotia with his beloved wife's remains and stayed for a time with his mother-in-law and her family. Not the remotest suspicion is entertained by any of them of the incoherence of the particulars here given. The details have been furnished us by a sister of deceased.

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WATER CURES IN NEW YORK

Treatment Successfully Used for Delirium—One Patient for Fourteen Days Was Kept Immersed—Menigitis Cases Showing Large Increase.

New York, March 29.—By the systematic use of various forms of hot and cold baths, jets and douches, vapor and hot air baths, the Manhattan State Hospital on Ward's Island has done away entirely with sedatives or mechanical restraint for the patients, even when violently delirious or in strong deliriums. This hospital, the first public institution in the country to adopt the use of water as a recognized part of its course of treatment, has been experimenting and tabulating the results for some time. "Water treatment" are in use there which are said not to have been tried elsewhere, notably the "continuous bath," for patients in violent delirium. The patient, placed in a bathtub of water at exactly blood heat, is kept there under observation by experienced nurses and the physicians for hours—for days, if necessary—until the delirium has abated. In one case it was found necessary to keep the patient immersed in the water fourteen days. She came out of the delirium, and under other branches of the treatment recovered from her dementia.

The death rate in such cases was formerly twenty per cent, but the physicians having charge of the experiments believe their treatment will save the life of every patient under delirium, unless some other form of insanity or physical disease sets in. Under the new scheme the patients are no longer subject to constraint are kept out of doors in tents and pavilions. They are first examined carefully by a physician and the nurses, who then from the data map out a plan of treatment. In some cases, a bath of carbon dioxide has been used. An elaborate arrangement of bath apparatus has been established in the hospital for the full development of the system.

Records in the epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis have been broken by reports of thirty-two new cases during one day in the boroughs of Greater New York. Several cases are also reported in Passaic (N. J.), where one of the public schools will be closed, two deaths having already occurred among the pupils. The board of experts appointed by Health Commissioner Darlington continues its labors, but as yet has found no cause for the prevalence of the disease or a means to reduce its fatality. The death rate in well-defined cases amounts to more than seventy per cent.

Commander Miss Eva Booth presided at the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Salvation Army in the United States, held to-night at Carnegie Hall. Miss Booth, garbed in a robe of red with a white cross on the breast and a white sash over the left shoulder, told of the social work, the slum work and the rescue work of the Salvation Army in the United States. "The paramount issue," she continued, "is the elevation of mankind, and the prosperity of a people depends on the texture of the population. During the last year there were over 50,000 sinners who acknowledged God at our meetings, and there were held in the United States 7,350 meetings a week." Following Miss Booth's address was a procession of children, men and women, representative of the various modes of conducting the Salvation Army work, a children's parade, Miss Booth leading it with a pet lamb, and each of the children carrying a pet in the shape of a dog, a cat, or a rabbit. The celebration ended with the marriage of Ensign Robert Kingston and Ensign Charlotte Blinzer, the ceremony being performed by Miss Booth according to ritual of the Salvation Army.

Fond Mother—"Why do you look so sad, Frederick? Has anything gone wrong with you, my son?" Frederick—"Well, I should say there had! The governor wanted to know, in his sneering way, what I had learned in my four years at college! As if everybody didn't know I was the best base stealer that was ever on the diamond field!"

ABOLISH "FRILLS" IN NEW YORK SCHOOLS

New York, March 29.—The board of education today voted to reduce the hours of study for pupils in the first year of the elementary schools of this city from five to three and a half hours, and abolish such studies as have been termed "frills and fads." This does away during the first year with the teaching of sewing, physical training, organized games, physiology and hygiene, and to a great extent with instruction in drawing.

PAGE "ACME" NETTING

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