

THE EVENING TIMES.

ST. JOHN, N.B., MARCH 18, 1906.

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CIVIC GOVERNMENT.

The Times for some days past has printed each day an extract from an address by Mayor Carter Harrison of Chicago, in which his remarks would be helpful to those who are giving thought and earnest attention to municipal problems. The series may properly be closed with this further quotation:

Certain principles for the correct management of municipal affairs may be laid down as axiomatic:

1. Public property is not the property of the same character as private property of the same character is.

2. The municipality is greater than any corporation to which it grants rights.

3. The demands of the individual, whether it be a single man or the artificial entity known as a corporation, must be subordinated to the requirements of the mass of the citizen.

4. Public service should be directed towards providing the greatest good to the greatest number.

5. The communication, "Don't steal," should be applied merely to the property of individuals.

6. The hoodlum of a franchise through a city council is no less dishonest than the burglar of a neighbor's house.

7. The corrupter of an official stands no higher in the sight of God, nor should he stand higher in the eyes of man, than the official who accepts the public confidence by the acceptance of a bribe.

These statements hardly seem open to controversy; yet in some circles the person who utters them is accused of anarchistic leanings.

THE DOMINION.

I can scarcely believe that the day will ever come when circumstances will be such as that our people will desire to sever our union with Great Britain, and I hope, I know, that I shall never see it. I do not desire to see it, nor do I wish it, but it seems to me that it is one of the dangers that threaten the Dominion, unless some remedy can be found for our decreasing representation and waning influence at Ottawa.

The above statement was made by Hon. Geo. F. Hill, in his address in the legislature yesterday. Mr. Hill, looking back over the whole period of Confederation, contended that some striking predictions had not been fulfilled, while the predictions of the opponents of Confederation had, at least in some particulars, been verified.

It is perhaps natural that some of the older men, who were not greatly enamored of the union of 1867, should look backward and express regret that greater things have not been accomplished in the intervening period.

But the younger generation can have no sympathy with such views. To them Confederation is a splendid fact, and they see no danger whatever threatening the integrity of the Dominion.

THE MOVEMENT GROWS.

At the annual meeting at Boston, this week, of the Canadian Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, a resolution was passed in favor of the appointment of a royal commission to enquire into the best means of preventing the spread of the disease.

Senator Edwards was elected president, and Lord Grey was among those in attendance.

In Boston, this week, a hearing was given in the aldermanic chamber to citizens who urged the establishment of a separate hospital for the treatment of tuberculosis.

One of the speakers, a lady, Dr. Bodish, according to the Transcript, traced the history of tuberculosis from the earliest centuries, and its first recognition as a contagious disease, its study as such, by the medical profession everywhere, and efforts to stamp it out. She quoted figures to show the great mortality from this disease, as compared with other diseases. Boston she rated, according to statistics, fourth in the list of large cities of the world, in the greatest number of deaths from tuberculosis. She told of the means adopted in some cities, abroad especially, whereby a material reduction in fatalities, and in cases of this disease, had been brought about. She felt this to be an encouragement and an example, and incentive for Boston to take up actively this problem and its solution. Work along this line, in other cities, where sanatoria have been established, was reviewed briefly to show the excellent results achieved. In Boston, equally good benefits might be expected from the establishing of the hospital desired, the urgent need of which she felt to be well recognized.

Another speaker, Mrs. Lincoln said: "The statistics compiled by the Society for the Relief and Control of Tuberculosis show that there were 2100 cases of this disease reported in Boston last year, and 1227 deaths. The public has experienced a revolution of feeling in regard to tuberculosis. Twenty-five years ago, the patient suffering from this disease was looked upon as doomed, but no care

was taken to prevent his family or friends from contracting the contagion; now it has come to be recognized that the sufferer himself may be saved, and that the community may be saved also from the perils surrounding his condition. Part of this enlightenment has come from the prompt action of the Board of Health of this city, which now classifies consumption as a contagious or communicable disease. It is also evident that if by a ruling of the Board of Health persons suffering from this disease are under the necessity of being removed from their homes, it is the more incumbent upon the city to make suitable provision for their care and treatment elsewhere."

Three years ago the city council of Boston appropriated \$150,000 as the nucleus of a fund for such a hospital, and the present effort is being made to have that sum supplemented by sufficient to establish a thoroughly equipped separate hospital for consumptive patients.

WHAT JAPAN WINS.

A Great Commercial, Political and Ethical Impulse Inevitable -- The Empire Practically Doubled in Size--America's Opportunity.

(Columbia State)

What will Japan's tremendous triumph mean for us? This, after all, is the most interesting of a score of problems involved in the amazing success of Nippon. At first sight it seems a purely selfish view, utterly material and gross. There should be, it would seem, better fruits of the great sacrifices made by the heroic Japanese than mere material benefits to ourselves--and there are. The Japanese themselves will expect, first of all, a great up-lifting, as the chief prize of war. There must come a tremendous energy, devoted to political, commercial and ethical purposes, as one of the chief powers aroused by the titanic struggle, for such struggles serve to strengthen national faith and to inspire a people. But it is exactly this development of the Japanese, which is the greatest benefit to us, who face Japan across the ever-narrowing waters of the Pacific. If Japan is not developed and uplifted by her magnificent triumph, no advantage to us would derive from mere military victories.

On the other hand, if Japan advances, as she must, we must share in her wider development, reap part of the great harvest of trade she proposes, and benefit in the literary and ethical awakening of her people. It is not, therefore, merely a selfish view to take of the probable results of the war, since we cannot benefit unless Japan is far more than we. It is, indeed, only her higher development that can be of interest to us. The result of the triumph of Japan is, of course, the very considerable expansion of Japanese territory. Japan will doubtless demand the Korean peninsula, and the rest of the world will recognize the demand. Japan will doubtless demand the Korean peninsula, and the rest of the world will recognize the demand.

Within this new territory there will at once spring into being new energies, the energies of trade and resourceful nation stirred to greater potency by a brilliant and victorious struggle.

Cities as they have never before grown in Asia, and great markets of trade will develop at Dairen, and the ports in Korea. These reports will become the distributing points of the commerce of a hundred millions of people, a population far greater than that of the United States.

That Japan will try to hold the great bulk of this trade is to be expected; but, as Baron Hayashi, the Japanese ambassador at London, has pointed out, she can control only that portion of it that will fall to her by reason of her geographical position. Japan has never shut her doors against opportunity, and she will allow free scope to this country, and to the rest of the world in the commerce of eastern Asia.

Now no other country, except Japan herself, is so advantageously situated to profit by this growing trade as the United States. We have the unrivalled advantage of a clear waterway, less than one-half the distance from British or other European ports to the nearest Japanese ports. The Siberian railway will never be able to compete with the untrammelled water route of the Pacific, and the real rivalry will be between the route via the Suez Canal and the Indian Ocean, and that of the direct and far shorter route across the Pacific. The mere natural advantages on the side of this country are sufficient, to give the victory to us. The Japanese expect the Pacific to be the greatest of all trade routes, and are confident that the richest traffic of the world will soon flow between the ports of Japan and those of the United States.

THE KAISER'S HOLIDAY.

Berlin, March 18--Emperor William, with a number of guests, will sail from Teuthoven, for the Mediterranean, March 23rd, on the steamer Hamburg, of the Hamburg-American Steamship company. The steamer has been completely altered for the emperor's convenience. On the main deck, eight cabins have been transformed for the emperor's use into a work room, drawing-room and bedroom, and several new cabins have been built for the suite. The emperor will transship to the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern, at Naples.

Advertising Suggestions

FOR MERCHANTS.

Advertising as an Investment.

There are certain laws that govern all advertising, and they are suggested, in the following questions, to which every advertiser should have an answer before investing his money.

1. Is there any merit in the article to be advertised?

2. Am I willing to tell the truth about it?

3. Who are the people to be interested?

4. What mediums or channels will reach those people?

5. What are the "talking points"?

6. What is the best way to tell my story?

7. How much will it cost to do it properly?

Having answered these questions does not finish the work. To select what seems the best medium, and fill the space with the "talking points" is not sufficient for good advertising. With the best of care advertising is largely an experiment. Thoroughly trained, who are watching and testing even the best mediums that the most perfect can be made from the investment.

The enormous sums spent in advertising each year, and the fact that it pays, or it would not continue, and the fact that our competitors advertise more and more each year, necessitates our advertising judiciously--if we wish to keep in the race.

The man who wishes to invest money in stocks, will go to a broker for tips, and the man who wishes to invest money in advertising, should follow the same line of reasoning.

He should go to a reliable agent, or employ a competent man to take entire charge of it.

Advertising to day, is an art, and requires experience, tact and a special knowledge of the art, and there are men, thoroughly trained, who are capable of making the advertisement a good investment--Profitably.

Merchants, who use The Evening Times, will find themselves in the proper medium to reach the best people in the city. They also may have the best assistance and advice of our Advertising Department, free for the asking.

A STRIKE BREAKER.

(Worcester Telegram)

James Farley, the man who broke the strike on the New York Elevated and Subway lines, gets about \$25,000 for his part of the work. He is the man in the United States who occupies a position in affairs of the world made by himself, without a precedent to build upon.

Several years ago he appeared on the scene of activity, and contracted with the management of a street railway to bring a strike to an end without compromising a point with the strikers. Farley filled his part of the contract, and was paid a percentage of the wages, paid to men he brought from outside to take the place of the strikers. That is merely the way of figuring it, for Farley hires these men on his own account, and holds them in readiness to go to any part of the country, where he can get a chance to break a strike for what there is in it. He and his trusted men, have broken so many railway strikes, that they are feared by all the organizations, disorder prevails among strikers, as soon as there is a suspicion that Farley is on hand to do the trick. He holds his followers together much as a detective bureau does its scattered agents, ready for a call by wire to do anything in their line. They are paid more than the regular employees of railways, and they are the sort selected to show in emergencies. They are not easily bluffed by rioters, and they know how to handle cars to perfection. Farley is the business genius.

EXCHANGING IDEAS

ABOUT CLOTHES.

Well Dressed People

seldom discuss clothes in public, but whenever a well dressed man is seen his clothes are an argument for

Tailor Made Garments.

OUR PATRONS are pleased with the perfect fit and splendid appearance which artistic tailoring affords--correct ideas worked into clothes.

That's what we always give.

A. R. CAMPBELL & SON, High Class Tailoring, 64 Germain St.

Moncton, Mar. 18--The large number of minor accidents to trains on the I. C. R. during the past two or three weeks, is having an alarming effect upon the travelling public. Fortunately so far there have been no run-offs of a very serious character, but the frequency with which they occur causes the traveller to fear that all the accidents will not be so fortunate. For the past two weeks the run-offs or other slight accidents, causing blockades on the road between Halifax and St. John, have averaged one a day or more. The cause is said to be due to the roughness of the track. During the winter months, the trackmen had to devote so much time to keeping the track clear of snow that they had little time to devote to the ordinary repairs required to keep the road bed up to its usual standard of excellence. It is also said by railway men that some of the accidents are due to the old cars from foreign roads going over the Intercolonial. In most cases, it is said, the derails and breakdowns of freight cars occur to heavily-loaded cars from other roads. Whatever the cause of the numerous mishaps, it is safe to say that the travelling public would feel easier if the difficulty could be avoided. Not only are the lives of trainmen and others endangered, but serious interruptions to traffic occur almost daily.

The highly satisfactory results attained by the authorities of the city water department, in the use of Dr. Moore's sulphate of copper treatment of water, are causing much joy among the citizens of Moncton.

It is believed that a remedy for the trouble had with the Moncton water, during the winter season, for the past ten years, has at last been discovered. The experiment has been in use about a week, and the improvement in the water is so marked, that one might almost think a new source of supply had been obtained. Engineer Edington, who has been casting about for some solution to the problem, has been in the city, and at once recommended it to the city council, with the result that the experiment was tried in due course, with the success herein mentioned. Next fall the city will purchase Dr. Moore's treatment of water, full scope, and it is believed that the odor and taste so objectionable in the city water in the winter, will be completely eliminated, as Dr. Moore predicts. Moncton is the first city in Canada to make an experiment for the cure of algal in reservoirs.

St. Bernard's Dramatic Company celebrated St. Patrick's day, by presenting, last night, in the opera house, the popular drama, "The Emerald Isle." The hall was well filled, and the affair was a great success. The talent taking part, was among the best in the city, and great satisfaction was expressed with the performance. Between acts solos were rendered by Mrs. J. P. Hogan, Miss Florence Corcoran, (Dorchester), and Mr. LeBlanc.

Residents of the city and of the surrounding country, who are in the line of activity in the industrial and commercial line that will be of benefit to the east enders. Among the new industries, is the blast furnace, established by Philip Hanna, formerly of St. John, and which is now in operation.

T. M. LeBlanc, it is said, will start a bakery in the brick building, at the corner of Pleasant street, and is already putting it in shape for stores and restaurants. There work is expected to be resumed on the printing office, being erected at the corner of Esplanade street by the French paper, L'Evangeliste, at present published at Weymouth, N. S. This paper will likely be issued from its new Moncton office, during the coming summer.

Miss Eunice Welch, daughter of Mr. D. J. Welch, returned yesterday from Montreal, where she had been visiting friends.

The local base ball league, this summer may lose one of the best players who took part in the games last year. Claude Howard, the left-handed twirler for the Franklins, and who led the league in batting, expects to go to Amherst for the summer, where he will be foreman in the I. C. R. yard. Howard would be a distinct loss to the Franklins, and would leave the team shy on pitchers. Howard expects to play with Amherst this summer.

Mrs. H. S. Steth went to Patawagouche, N. S., yesterday to spend a few weeks at her former home.

Senator Wood, who was in town yesterday, stated that the N. B. and P. railway had spent about \$500 in trying to open the road, but so far, had not succeeded.

A FALSE GUIDE.

The International Railway Guide, a book which should be of service to those who purchase a ticket, is now on sale. It tells the public that Kingston and Perry's Point, Kings county, are served from Rothesay. The man who goes to Rothesay en route to either of the places named, will not say nice things about this guide. But places are served from Jubilee Station, and have been for several years--quite long enough for even a Railway Guide to find it out.

Uncle George--"It made me so uneasy to hear him say 'those kind of people,' that I could hardly keep from correcting him."

Just Jane--"Well, why didn't you of course he should have said 'them kind,'"

NEWS OF MONCTON.

Boom in Building Operations Expected by Residents.

A New Plan for Purifying the Moncton Water--Accidents on the Intercolonial--General and Personal News.

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WATCHES

Of Real Worth

All the reliable movements in a great variety of styles. Solid gold and gold filled watches, accurate time pieces, absolutely guaranteed at a decided saving to prompt watch buyers.

Products of the best makers, now offered at decidedly attractive prices. Inspection and comparison requested.

W. TREMAINE GARD, Goldsmith, Jeweler Optician, 77 Charlotte St., op. King St.

The Times Readers must make their purchases somewhere. Advertisements in The Evening Times show them where. Contract for space. 40,000 eyes cannot fail to see it.

Some Specials

--- IN ---

Rubbers

Made by the Hood Rubber Co. Boston.

Men's Gum Rubber Boots, \$3.68, sizes 7, 8, 9, 10.

Men's Medium Weight Self-acting Rubbers, 8c.

Men's Medium Weight Storm Rubbers, 8c.

Francis & Vaughan

19 King Street.

JEWELRY

We have an immense stock of Jewelry of every description and will the present month give Special Value as we wish to reduce our Stock. Come and see us.

FERGUSON & PAGE, - King St

JAMES V. RUSSELL, 677-679 Main Street. Branches 8 1-2 Russell's - - - 397 Main Street.

A Large Assortment of Boots, Shoes and Rubbers

At Lowest Cash Prices. MEN'S HAND MADE KIP LONG BOOTS - - \$3.00

PREMULA OBCONICA.

We have a number of the above Plants on hand. SEE WINDOW.

P. E. CAMPBELL, - - - Seedman. 47 Germain Street. Telephone 832.

CARPETS

IN Kidderminster Union Hemp Art Squares Wilton Axminster Brussels Velvet and Tapestry with Border to match

SKINNER'S

CARPET WAREHOUSES

Are being shown the newest designs and colors in

CARPETS, CURTAINS

AND House Furnishings,

For the Season of 1905.

Carpets made up and stored until required.

DIAMONDS.

There is this about Diamonds, they are good for a life time worth as much as one time as another.

We have a fine assortment of Diamond Rings, about any size of stone or style of setting you may desire. Our stock of watches and jewelry in general is Big Enough to Supply Every-body Wants.

A POYAS, Watchmaker and Jeweller, 545 Main street, N. E.

J. W. ADDISON.

Importer and Dealer in Builders and Housekeepers' HARDWARE, PAINTS, OILS and GLASS.

All kinds of Weather Strips now in stock.

44 Germain Street, - - Tel. 1074. - - Market Building.

Established 1889--Telephone 620.

North End Fish Market.

517 Main Street, St. John, N.B.

JAMES P. QUINN,

Dealer in all kinds of Fresh, Smoked, and Boneless Fish, Oysters and Clams.

Ad Writing Dept.

THE EVENING TIMES.

Write to the Ad Writing Dept. of The Evening Times, 19 and 21 Canterbury Street, St. John, N.B. We will be glad to advise you as to the best way to get your advertisement in the Times. We will also be glad to advise you as to the best way to get your advertisement in the Times. We will also be glad to advise you as to the best way to get your advertisement in the Times.

WE OFFER

75 Bbls. JOHN BULL PICKLES.

A good pickle cheap.

NORTHUP & CO., 23 and 24 South Wharf