

RED ROSE TEA

Every grade is pure Ceylon and Indian Tea. Thousands of people who are using what they call "Black Tea" IN BULK, at 25c. per lb., would never use it again if they tried a package of RED ROSE at the same price; but the grade which is most popular is the "Green Label," which sells at 35c. Compare this Tea with any other that sells at 40c., and you will understand why it is popular. One pound of RED ROSE spends as far as one and a quarter to one and a half pounds of China Tea. Six Grades—25, 30, 35, 40, 50, 60c.

T. H. ESTABROOKS, Tea Importer and Blender, 13 and 14 North Wharf.

REFORMATORIES.

They Are a Necessity of Modern Civilization.

How They Should Be Conducted to Produce Good Results.

At the National Conference of Charities and Corrections in Washington yesterday, E. P. Wentworth, superintendent of the Maine Reformatory School, read a valuable and interesting paper on "The Origin and Development of the Juvenile Reformatory." He said, in part:

As we contemplate the subject of juvenile reform, we may well rejoice at the astonishing progress made in the past and the high rank our reformatory institutions have now attained. The present excellence of our institutions is the result of laborious efforts of the past, prosecuted amid difficulties and discouraging failures. It is said that "history is the torch which illumines the path we soon must tread." If so, it may be well to briefly consider some of the principal facts which have been established by past experience that we may profit by them in our future work. I therefore call your attention to a very few of these leading truths:

First—Juvenile reformatories are a necessity of modern civilization. Boys and girls will sometimes be wayward, will sometimes persistently tread the path of vice and defy the laws of the land, and when the private home can exert no restraining influence, commitment to a public reformatory becomes a necessity. The confinement of juvenile offenders in any place where they can associate with hardened criminals is an offense against common decency as well as public policy, and should never be tolerated in any civilized community. Yet I regret to say that there are still places in our country where boys are confined in jails, penitentiaries or work houses, where they are taking their elementary instruction in vice and crime from older associates, listening with rapt attention to stories of burglary and violence, or with feverish thirst, drinking in revolting tales of debauchery and sensuality, thus preparing themselves to be the actors in similar deeds of daring wickedness in years to come. In many parts of our country there is urgent need of legislation to effectually end this promiscuous association of old and young offenders, the first step toward ending it is to provide suitable reformatories to which criminals may be committed.

Second—Juvenile reformatories do reform. No fact could be better established than that those who have had experience in the various institutions devoted to this work are unanimous in asserting its truth. No reasonable person claims that all bad boys and girls can be made good. The Saviour Himself wept because of the unconverted whose hearts He could not reach. But it is true that a large proportion of all the boys and girls committed to modern reformatories are reclaimed from a life of sin. Our reformatories are successfully prosecuting the work they were designed to do, and it is the duty of the public to take a lively interest in their welfare, and by wise legislation, intelligent supervision and liberal appropriations of public money enable them to reach the highest possible efficiency.

Third—Juvenile reformatories must accomplish their work by educational, rather than by retributive or repressive measures. An evil heart cannot be conquered by force of arms. Tying down the safety valve will not prevent the pent-up steam from bursting the boiler. The evil in a boy's heart may be repressed by deterrent punishment, but it still exists there and sooner or later will burst forth with increased fury. Not by direct assault, can we overcome the evil forces of our juvenile delinquents, but rather by the indirect but gentle methods of education, using this word in its broadest significance.

Fourth—The educational processes must include physical training, scholastic training, manual and industrial training. An education which does not include them all in proper proportion is unsymmetrical and defective and will not be productive of the best results.

Fifth—So far as is possible juvenile reformatories must teach the occupations or trades which the children are likely to follow when they go out into the world to earn their own living. Many of these children do not have good homes of their own, nor parents who will find them suitable employment and care for them until they become self-supporting. Hence these children must be fitted to earn a living before they leave the reformatory, as otherwise they will go out into the world only to be tramped or to join the great army of criminals.

Sixth—The juvenile reformatories must be a home. Personal care and love must be paramount. For younger children the cottage system is far superior to the congested account of the greater opportunity to deal with each child according to its individual temperament and personal characteristics, because of the greater freedom from the restraints, because of

the facilities it affords for better classification of the delinquents, and finally because the cottages can approach more nearly to an ideal home for the children than can any great building occupied as a congested school. The physical surroundings should be made pleasant. Flowers, pictures, books, games and other accompaniments of the best private home should abound, and every effort should be made to render the life of the children hopeful and happy.

Seventh—A juvenile reformatory should never be regarded as a "penal" institution. A commitment to it should not be regarded as a "punishment," and life in such an institution should never be called "imprisonment." The use of such words shows a misconception of the nature of the institution and tends to the injury of the children committed to it. In many states the laws should be so revised as to strike out these objectionable words and all others of like import.

Eighth—Release from reformatories should be conditional. An intelligent supervision of all children out on parole should be maintained and their conduct and treatment carefully investigated. Paroled children not doing well should be returned to the institution for further discipline, or transferred to an intermediate reformatory. Upon the faithfulness and efficiency of this supervision of paroled children the usefulness of a reformatory very largely depends.

Ninth—The management of reformatories should be wholly divorced from politics. Success can be achieved only when such institutions are controlled by persons of experience and ability, whose tenure of office depends upon the efficiency of their service and not upon the vicissitudes of political parties. Whenever such institutions become the "spoils of office" subject to the patronage of politicians, abuses are sure to creep in and general mismanagement, incompetency and corruption will follow. Public office should be regarded as public trust, and personal "bribe" should be the test, and the only test, for positions in the public service of reformatory institutions.

Chatham's well known Barber, T. N. Murphy, writes June 22, 1900: "I can cheerfully recommend Bentley's Liniment, which I find is better than any other."

SPORTING NEWS.

BASE BALL.

A Legal Decision.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.—The injunction proceedings begun by the Philadelphia National League club to enjoin the Eastern League club from playing baseball with the local American League club, were dismissed today by the judges of the common pleas court. The judges say the contracts between these men and the national league lack mutuality. The court says if the injunction is granted, the services would be subject to the Philadelphia baseball club for all time, while if the club agreed to do so, it could dispense with him on ten days notice.

The National League.

At New York—New York, 3; Chicago, 11.

At Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 6; Brooklyn, 4.

At Boston—St. Louis, 5; Boston, 2.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 15; Pittsburgh, 2.

American League.

At Boston—Boston, 5; Boston, 7.

At Cleveland—Cleveland, 5; Cleveland, 2.

At Washington—Washington, 12; Philadelphia, 5.

At Chicago—Chicago, 14; Milwaukee, 1.

J. H. Papp, the new pitcher for the Aleria, arrived at the club today.

Joe will play with the Bangor team until Tuesday, when he is expected here.

Manager Donovan of the St. Louis team says that the limit rule prevented the club from keeping Bernie Waters, but that the former manager sprang a surprise and made good as a major leaguer.

A New York expert says that Matthews never ends two balls over the plate in succession, alike. Hash in its ingenuity never compared with the mixture served by the game according to the critics.

Larry Lejole's batting average as an American League was .325.

This ponderous figure is to be gradually sliced, but Captain Mack's captain is sure to not be a slacker and, too, for American league batmen.

SHIPPING NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived.

Sch Wm L. Ekins, 229, Dukeshire, from Saco, J. Willard Smith, bal.

Sch J. W. Smith, 113, Galt, from Norwalk, D. J. Purdy, bal.

Sch John T. Cullman, 27, Price, from Boston, J. H. Moore, bal.

Sch John T. Cullman, 18, Cameron, from Boston, A. W. Adams, bal.

Sch John T. Cullman, 18, Cameron, from Portland, Stetson, Cutler and Co.

Sch John T. Cullman, 18, Cameron, from Boston, W. G. Lee, res. cargo and pass.

Goastwise—Scho Schoonmaker, Parker, Grand Harbor, Wood Bros. Kingston, from Quaco, St. Westport, Powell, from Westport.

Cleared.

Sch John T. Cullman, 18, Cameron, from Boston, J. H. Moore, bal.

Sch John T. Cullman, 18, Cameron, from Boston, A. W. Adams, bal.

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Sch John T. Cullman, 18, Cameron, from Portland, Stetson, Cutler and Co.

fraction. A small number of stocks showed wider changes than for some time past, but there were substantial gains in some of the standard dividend papers. St. Paul was up 3/4; U. P., 1/4; Norfolk and Western, 1/4; Ches. and Ohio, 1/4; Minn. and St. Louis jumped 3/4. The stock market opened strong.

Sch John T. Cullman, 18, Cameron, from Boston, A. W. Adams, bal.

It oak, Jos. A. Lively; 2 tons junk, L. Myers.

Per each Alf. Mans, for Boston—\$25,000 ap. laths, Stetson, Cutler and Co.

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Cotton—Futures opened steady. The decline, May, 7.1; June, 7.57; July, 7.51; August, 7.31; September, 7.15; October, 7.07; Nov., 7.06; Dec., 7.05.

(Furnished by DAILY W. & Barker, Banker and Broker, Palmer's Building.)

Friday, May 17, 1901.

Thurs. Today's

Amalg. Copper, 114 1/2, 114 1/2, 115 1/2

Am. Sugar Ref., 143 1/2, 143 1/2, 144 1/2

Am. Tobacco Co., 125 1/2, 125 1/2, 126 1/2

At. T. & S. P., 72 1/2, 72 1/2, 73 1/2

At. T. & S. P. S. D., 47 1/2, 47 1/2, 48 1/2

Am. Pacific, 91 1/2, 91 1/2, 92 1/2

Balt. and Ohio, 89 1/2, 89 1/2, 90 1/2

Brook. Trans., 103 1/2, 103 1/2, 104 1/2

Can. Pac., 103 1/2, 103 1/2, 104 1/2

Ches. and Ohio, 47 1/2, 47 1/2, 48 1/2

Ches. and Ohio, 47 1/2, 47 1/2, 48 1/2

C. M. & St. P., 107 1/2, 107 1/2, 108 1/2

C. R. & P., 107 1/2, 107 1/2, 108 1/2

Consolidated Gas, 21 1/2, 21 1/2, 22 1/2

Cont. Tobacco, 64 1/2, 64 1/2, 65 1/2

Den. and Rio G., 25 1/2, 25 1/2, 26 1/2

Erie, 23 1/2, 23 1/2, 24 1/2

Gen. Electric, 219 1/2, 219 1/2, 220 1/2

Hilltop Central, 101 1/2, 101 1/2, 102 1/2

Lehigh and Nash, 101 1/2, 101 1/2, 102 1/2

Manhattan Ry., 112 1/2, 112 1/2, 113 1/2

Metrop. St. Ry., 38 1/2, 38 1/2, 39 1/2

Mis. Pacific, 98 1/2, 98 1/2, 99 1/2

N. Y. & N. H., 95 1/2, 95 1/2, 96 1/2

North. West., 49 1/2, 49 1/2, 50 1/2

Pennsylvania, 144 1/2, 144 1/2, 145 1/2

Reading Co., 37 1/2, 37 1/2, 38 1/2

Read. Co. 1st pd., 75 1/2, 75 1/2, 76 1/2

Rio G. & Den., 25 1/2, 25 1/2, 26 1/2

South. Pacific Co., 47 1/2, 47 1/2, 48 1/2

South. Railroad, 27 1/2, 27 1/2, 28 1/2

Union Pacific, 105 1/2, 105 1/2, 106 1/2

Union Pacific, 105 1/2, 105 1/2, 106 1/2

U. S. Rubber, 21 1/2, 21 1/2, 22 1/2

U. S. Leather, 13 1/2, 13 1/2, 14 1/2

U. S. Steel, 91 1/2, 91 1/2, 92 1/2

Wabash, 19 1/2, 19 1/2, 20 1/2

West. Union Tel., 91 1/2, 91 1/2, 92 1/2

Weather Bulletin.

Issued by Authority of the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

N. P. Stupart, Director of Meteorology.

St. John, N. B., May 17, 1901.

8 a. m. Weather Report.

7th Meridian Time.

Bar. Temp. Wind. Weather.

Montréal, 29.58 54 S. 3 Cloudy.

Quebec, 29.52 54 S. 3 Cloudy.

St. John, 29.52 54 S. 3 Cloudy.

Charlottetown, 29.16 62 N. 4 Clear.

Sydney, 29.16 62 N. 4 Clear.

Halifax, 29.16 62 N. 4 Clear.

Yarmouth, 29.16 62 N. 4 Cloudy.

St. John, 29.16 62 N. 4 Cloudy.

God. Man., 29.16 62 N. 4 Fog.

Eastport, 29.10 42 S.W. 4 Fog.

Leaves of the Customs Building is hoisted half its elevation of 12.45, full elevation at 12.55, and drops at 1 p. m. local time.

The Observatory, has been closed, 2 p. m. local time, at Greenwich, and 12h. 24m. 16s. Half-way or Standard time of the 75th meridian.

Local Weather Report at Noon.

Friday, May 17, 1901.

Highest temperature since 8 o'clock last night, 59.

Lowest of the night, 48.

Temperature at noon, 54.

Humidity, 75.

Barometer reading at noon (sea level) and 2 p. m., 30.15.

Wind at noon: direction, S.W.; velocity, 4.

Local Weather Notes.

Fair and foggy.

D. L. HUTCHINSON, Director.

MORNING'S NEWS.

LOCAL.

Bentley's Liniment cures pain.

Barkentine Golden Rod comes here from New York with coal.

The catch of gasperaux in the harbor has been light this week.

To cure a cold in a night—use Vapo-Cresolene. It has been used extensively during more than twenty years. All Druggists.

The Italian bark Sade has been fixed to carry deals from this port to Melbourne at 75s. The Sade is now at Vender.

The steamer Prince Edward, Capt. Lockhart, arrived last night from Boston and will go on the bay route to relieve the Prince Rupert tomorrow.

E. S. Dibble went to Penobscot yesterday by C. P. R., and returned last evening with a nice string of trout which he caught in the Stone brook.

Next Sunday will be young men's day in the city churches, and special sermons appropriate to the occasion will be preached by many of the pastors.

E. Stackhouse, operating for Robert Moore, has succeeded in getting a drive of 1,500,000 feet of pulp lumber through for the Money Pulp Mill at Misep.

There is considerable of the cut yet hung up.

Gurney Division S. of T. had a large gathering at their meeting last night. Five new members were initiated. By a vote of the division it was decided to have the different temperance divisions to the celebration of the 64th anniversary of Gurney on May 30.

Miles Gibbs, who has for the last few years managed the barber shop in connection with the Dufferin hotel, has purchased from Mr. McGinley his shop in the Victoria hotel block, and will assume charge on the 27th inst.

Mr. Hanlon, who was with Mr. Gibbs in the Dufferin, will accompany him to his new establishment.

PROVINCIAL.

The largest bottle in the lot is Bentley's Liniment, 25c. size.

The ship laborers of Chatham yesterday refused to work unless an additional fifty cents per day was added to their pay. Their request was refused and no work was done during the day.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. See E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

A RUNAWAY MATCH.

(Chatham Advance.)

The local community was much surprised and interested on Tuesday over the news that Wm. Lee and Miss Mamie Goggin, daughter of the late J. R. Goggin, had been married the afternoon before at St. Andrew's church.

Ecclesiastic, by the Rev. Rev. P. G. Snow. It appears that although Mr. Lee has been a visitor at the Goggin home for a year or more, it was not known or suspected by any member of the family that an engagement existed.

It was, therefore, in the nature of a shock to the household that the news came to them on Monday evening that Miss Mamie had made a runaway match.

The bride was interviewed on Monday evening at her new quarters by some of her surprised and indignant relatives, to whom she related the main facts of her marriage at Newcastle, but it was not until the next morning that the community generally learned of the fact, and as we have already stated, they caused a genuine surprise. The bride is a few days past her 18th year, while the groom was an eligible widower and has seen at least twice that number of summers.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

"It Old Maids Could Only Get Married, We'd Hear Less of It," Says Prof. Weir.

"If some of the old maids who profess it could only get married and raise a lot of children we would hear less of Christian Science," said Prof. Weir, of the School of Pedagogy, to the Methodist preachers' meeting at No. 154 Fifth avenue, New York.

Dignified divines had been assailing the doctrine taught by Mrs. Eddy as the most perilous heresy of modern times, and then came the professor.

"There are always a lot of ignorant persons—more especially women"—he said, "who hope to get a reputation for culture by taking up some 'fad.' There is always a grain of truth in these fads, but Christian Science is intellectualism gone mad."

"Mrs. Eddy's book," said the Rev. W. P. Odell, the principal speaker, "is claimed to be a Divine revelation to Mrs. Eddy. If it is a Divine revelation surely it ought to be correct. But the book is being recast. The copy I hold in my hand is the latest edition, that of 1901. I find that it differs radically from the early editions."

"As showing Mrs. Eddy's extraordinary ignorance of Christian theology he now gives a specific example of her style of exegesis. It is explained in her book that 'Adam' is to be interpreted as 'a-dam,' that is, an obstruction."

"Christian Science is one of the most pronounced heresies of recent times. And it is the more dangerous because it comes in the guise of a good Samaritan, relieving people of their ills. It

means the deliberate prostitution of the human reason. It means systematic self-deception.

"I do not know and I do not say that as yet there is any more immorality among the Christian Scientists than there is among any other class in the community, but their teachings as regards sin are practically the same as those of the Gnostics, and in the long run the effects are bound to be the same."

"And you are aware of the frightful excesses to which the Gnostics went. They looked upon the body as deserving no respect, and so there could be no use in trying to keep it pure. This doctrine led to unbridled license."

"Mrs. Eddy teaches that alcohol would be as harmless as milk if it were not that the 'common thought' had misconceived its qualities. A man who gets gloriously drunk, therefore, should blame it on the 'common thought.'"

The Rev. Dr. J. W. Johnson said: "I have known several most earnest and devoted Methodists who have gone over to the Christian Scientists, and it has amazed me to see how in the light of their faith and the conduct of their lives they have testified to the good which they have received. I confess I am perplexed. There is something in it or it would not occupy the place it does in the community today."

HE IS DRUNK—100 TIMES.

To the Editor of The New York Sun Sir:—He is drunk, intoxicated, inebriated, tipsy, full loaded, jugged, fuddled, tight, top-heavy, elevated, half shot, half gone, overcome, overtaken, primed, afflicted, elevated, exhilarated, genial, happy, mellow, corned, heavy, winy, groggy, boozey, soaked, chock-a-block, lush, muggy, cockeyed, bory-eyed, muddled, liggered, foggy, hazy, dizzy, dazed, stunned, moony, dopy, ossified, petrified, paralyzed.

He has a (glorious or elegant) jag on, a load on, a skate on, a bun on, a bran-alagan on,