

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 14, 1907

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH THE EVENING TIMES New Brunswick's Independent Newspapers. These newspapers advocate: British connection Honesty in public life Measures for the material progress and moral advancement of our great Dominion

No graft! No deals! "The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose entwined, The Maple Leaf forever."

THE PARDON TROUBLE While capital punishment is troubling several provinces and states, New Brunswick among them, Maine is discussing some of the problems arising from its abolition.

While capital punishment is troubling several provinces and states, New Brunswick among them, Maine is discussing some of the problems arising from its abolition. Maine sentences murderers to prison for life. When they have served some years public honor over their crimes has died out, and the prisoners are represented as having become gentle Christians who should no longer be imprisoned by society.

A good case in point is that of Edward C. Chase, of Portland, who murdered Mrs. Ida Stevens in that city in 1888. There was no extenuating circumstance. But that is a long time ago; and now we find the Portland Express protesting against a proposal that he be released. Its argument is of interest here where the why and wherefore of capital punishment are frequently discussed. The Express says in part:

"There is no doubt that the man committed the crime for which he was convicted. He attempted to take his own life, but was prevented from so doing. He hovered for days between life and death, finally recovered, was tried, convicted and sentenced. If the law in this state had required the execution of murderers his life would long since have paid the forfeit of the law. He has to thank the clemency of our custom for the fact that he is alive today."

"So far as we can see there is no reason why a pardon should be granted him. There is not the slightest doubt of his guilt. Since there is no doubt of his guilt there is no good reason why he should be released and given his citizenship again. As long as murder is punishable only with imprisonment for life it should be the rule of the state to decline peremptorily to grant a pardon for a murderer whose guilt is an established fact. Chase has made a good prisoner, has behaved himself well, and is a reformed man."

"That is all good news. We trust it is every word true, but that does not alter the fact that if he is granted a pardon it is establishing a precedent which will lead to the re-establishment of capital punishment. Reformation brings its own reward. The state expects its citizens and subjects to be honest men. It does not specially reward the honest man who never committed a crime for his honest life. It has no marked favors to bestow upon the man who lives an honest life and who needs no reformation. It rejoices when one who needs reformation achieves it, whatever the lot."

"But because a murderer reforms and becomes an honest man it has not special favors to bestow upon him for becoming what he should have been from the first. The state law prohibits murder. It promises life imprisonment to the man who breaks that law. It does not say it will inure the murderer until such time as he regrets his wicked acts and reforms. It does not say that a murderer shall be imprisoned for such a time as shall appear to his friends to be sufficient for his punishment."

THE REASONABLE COURSE

The danger through which St. John passed on Monday has led to some confusion of ideas in regard to the Loch Lomond extension, and to a sharp revival, in some quarters, of the dual service here. In discussing the necessity for a single service rather than a dual one, it is well to avoid personalities, and consider briefly what the city set out to do, and why it set out to do it. St. John complained of an excessive insurance rate, due to unsatisfactory pressure for fire purposes, chiefly in the extensive business area of the city. It suffered, also, from lack of sufficient water, and pressure, on the higher levels. At that time it had the dual system, or high and low level services. The desire—virtually the necessity—was to secure a service which would not only give every section of the city an adequate supply of water at all times, but that would also provide such effective fire pressure on all levels as would reduce the fire risk, and consequently, the insurance. The fire underwriters made one reduction when chemical engines were bought, but the greater reduction is to come only when the water supply and distribution are satisfactory. They will be satisfactory when the single service from Loch Lomond is completed, fully tested, and accepted—and not before.

The city cannot have the dual service and the low insurance rate. It cannot have, and will have, the low insurance rate when Loch Lomond pressure is available throughout the whole city, controlled by regulating valves at the Marsh bridge which guarantee sustained pressure in the city notwithstanding a prolonged fire draught, and which protect the city pipes against any greater pressure than is actually required. The mistaken idea is advanced in some quarters that the "uniting of the services" caused the break on Saturday. This idea is due to lack of knowledge only. The so-called "uniting" took place in the city on this side of the regulators, and could not have increased by an ounce the pressure beyond the Marsh bridge. It should be obvious, too, that the dual service not only would not give satisfactory pressure throughout the city if Little River were employed, but also that if the services were distinct the break of either main would leave either the high or the low levels wholly unprotected until the pipe was repaired, whereas with the single system the collapse of one main would mean that the other would provide water for the whole city until the first was repaired.

Citizens who now give ear to confusing claims concerning the virtues of the dual system can scarcely have forgotten that the whole matter was thoroughly investigated in April, 1906. Much water has gone under the bridge since then, but the facts then brought forward are no less valuable now than then, and some mention of them is clearly necessary today. At that time an agitation of a sort in the form of the dual system led the aldermen to ask Mr. Barbour for a report upon the matter. He made it, and the first thing he did was to point out that the laying of a 36-inch main across the Marsh could mean nothing but the acceptance of the single system. At that time, too, the underwriters insisted upon the single system. The engineer in the course of his report had this to say:

"As already stated, the entire project originally reported to you and sanctioned by the vote of your board to proceed with the work, was based on a single service from the new source otherwise an expenditure of an expenditure of from \$200,000 to \$400,000 would have been required. Furthermore, your purchase of the 36-inch main now being laid across the Marsh, would seem to have finally settled the matter, and it is with considerable surprise that I have learned that you have now permitted the present discussion to arise out of my suggestion that regulating valves be purchased."

And further: "For a moment let us consider the arguments in favor of a divided system. The first and most obvious reason is to relieve the low area of excessive pressure. It is true that the topography of St. John is irregular and varies greatly in elevation at different points, but it is also true that the low areas are where property risks are greatest and most concentrated, and where the higher pressure is required for adequate fire protection. "If the pipes leading to the higher areas came into the city at a high elevation and did not necessarily traverse a section low as any in the city, then the argument for a divided service might have some merit, but a moment's consideration of the layout of the system will prove that the mains of the high service will, for a great part of their length, be subjected to as great a pressure as any in the low district. It is obvious, therefore, that even if the double service were to be continued it would not be good judgment to put the entire pressure on the mains leading to the high service district without the use of regulating valves. "Suppose the higher area is enlarged so as to include all territory above elevation fifty. The results will be that below this limit there will be a drop section, left along Courtenay Bay, an area south of Duke street, and a strip along the harbor front below Canterbury street—in other words the low service district. In effect, there would be a narrow fringe around the city, to supply which certain mains passing through the higher area will have to be set aside and be of no use through the greater part of their length except as leaders to this low area. If this is not done, or the new distribution mains laid on the enlargement of the high service because of the use of additional pipes as part of the high service system, will certainly still further reduce the effective fire protection to a maximum pressure on the mains leading to the higher area."

And finally: "In order to obtain this adequate fire pressure it is absolutely necessary to take the entire supply from Loch Lomond and to abandon Little River as a source for any section of the city; otherwise in any section there will not be the slightest possibility of obtaining any reduction in the insurance rates. Mr. Dunsmuir, I therefore repeat my recommendation that the regulating valves be at once purchased. This, in view of your original acceptance of my recommendations, in view of your undertaking the suggested improvements, and in view of the construction of the 36-inch main, is the only question to be considered at the present time, namely whether the regulating valves will be used in bringing the additional pressure on the distribution system, or whether the pressure will be put on all at once."

The city, we take it, still demands the single system, since it must have both safety and low insurance. It is well to keep the issue clear. It will be well to doubt, to connect the Spruce Lake and Loch Lomond systems, and other reasonable safeguards may be added. For the rest the city must travel the road upon which it set out. There is no doubt that it will get what it wants. The cause of the great delays up to date constitute another question, and an interesting one. Prospective litigation may throw some needed light upon that.

LODGE ON IMMORTALITY

Why, if the soul can cling the Dust aside, And naked on the Air of Heaven ride, We're not a Shame—we're not a Shame for him In this clay carcass crippled to abide!

The London cablegrams make report of a lecture by Sir Oliver Lodge on immortality. The summary indicates that the discourse was of such interest as to excite no little attention throughout Christendom. Death, he said, was an event unduly magnified in the minds of many. The body in his view, is no more representative of the individual "than a worn-out suit of clothes." The following sentences elaborating this position are taken from the Montreal Gazette's special cable:

"Death merely marked the end of certain groupings of physical materials. Consciousness, will, honor, love and admiration were similarly stamped with immortality, and will not drop into nothingness. Such creatures as insects and trees can be destroyed, but this science is not of personal existence, as they lack individuality, but there can be no doubt of the continuance of the soul having special splendor, which consists of psychological manifestations, such as when one mind appears to act upon another. Such a distance is not of clairvoyance must be regarded as having practically established certain facts too numerous and too well authenticated to be doubted by the scientific community. We would be clearly wrong, said the lecturer, in assuming that all automatic machines are not of a genuine nature. Such a statement is only to be made by persons not acquainted with the facts. The fact that the higher faculties of the soul have special splendor of employment in the struggle for existence appears to suggest the coming of a fuller and larger existence. Possibly these high faculties which are so often so inconspicuous and inconvenient may ultimately be found to be nearer the heart of things than facilities better suited to this world. It is the conviction that there is a life hereafter and a larger and fuller existence in that after life is a very different position from that taken by some leading scientists of the past generation, who either were agnostics like Huxley, or positive disbelievers in a future life. 'There can be no doubt,' declares Sir Oliver, 'of the continuance of the human individuality.' More and more men of science are professing the same belief. The Church of the future is not to be a mere extension of the present, such as that the world literally was created in six days, a conception which science has shown not to be true. The better understanding between those who read the revelation of God in Scripture and those who read the revelation of Him in nature promises to broaden, in spite of the efforts of some well-meaning people to prevent it."

THE CANDID FRIEND

Many will infer from Senator Ellis' Ottawa letter in the Globe of yesterday that the Senator observes reasons for thinking Sir Wilfrid Laurier's administration is drawing to a close. In his correspondence the Senator takes the position of a candid friend of the government, and one fears that partisans will not enjoy or excuse the freedom with which he indicates the weak spots in the ranks of the ruling party. He says Sir Wilfrid himself is in good form, physically and mentally, and that the Premier, Mr. Fielding, Mr. Borden and Mr. Foster can all make good speeches. Proceeding to examine the situation in Parliament the Senator writes in part:

"In both of these speeches—and notably in his House of Commons speech—Sir Wilfrid has shown a considerable amount of consideration of matters referred to by Mr. Borden, outside of the ordinary party differences, as for example, the Imperial Conference, the invasion and the like. The thoughtful listener could not but feel that Sir Wilfrid regards Mr. Borden as developing into a considerable power, and is not disposed to take this view. The conditions of politics in the West—and by the West I mean west of Quebec—demand of the Liberal leader the exercise of all his powers. The party in Ontario is at this moment weak in numbers and weak in men—in fighting men. Sir Wilfrid himself is in good form, physically and mentally, and that the Premier, Mr. Fielding, Mr. Borden and Mr. Foster can all make good speeches. Proceeding to examine the situation in Parliament the Senator writes in part:

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HORSMAN, MUCH DEPRESSED, TAKEN TO DORCHESTER JAIL

Moncton, N. B., Dec. 11.—(Special.)—Christopher Horsman was this morning taken to jail at Dorchester to await trial in January next for the murder of his wife. Horsman appeared very much distressed after being sent up for trial and was in anything but a cheerful mood this morning.

The city council at a meeting this morning decided to send City Solicitor Chandler to Ottawa to oppose before the superior court of Canada, on Friday, the application of Henri Cormier, a Moncton lawyer dealer now in jail at Dorchester, for a habeas corpus. City Tax Collector S. R. McFarlane being seriously ill, H. G. Wadman has been appointed temporary collector.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 11.—(The Kiev station of the wireless telegraph line which the Russian government is constructing to connect Sebastopol with St. Petersburg, has succeeded in picking up Marconi transatlantic messages, including a number of press despatches sent from the American side.

The distance from Glouce Bay, the point at which the Marconi wireless messages are started for Ireland, is approximately 2,700 miles from New York. Siray messages have previously been picked up at a distance of 2,500 miles from their point of origin.

Mamma—"And what did you say when Mr. Titeword gave you a penny?" Tommy—"I was as polite as I could be and didn't say nothing."—Cleveland Leader.

Have You Bronchial Catarrh? It is easily recognized by the dry cough and hoarseness. My difficult cure with Catarrh Cure. I have cured many who could suffer from Bronchitis more than I did. I had a hard hacking cough that kept me up at night. My throat was hoarse and I had a great deal of mucus. Catarrh Cure reached the sore spots and I had immediate relief. Since using it I have not had a single attack. Every physician who is asked about Catarrh Cure says it is a sure cure, so will you if you try it. Sold everywhere, 25c.

CANADIANS IN BOSTON

The Intercolonial Club of Boston is dedicating its new building at 214 Dudley street on Dec. 16. The club was formed about three years ago, with the object of furthering the unification of the Canadian born element in Boston and the Boston Globe adds: "Among the principles of the organization is being unitedly allegiance to the United States and an active interest in the civic affairs of the community. The club now has a membership of more than 300. Lieut.-Governor Fraser, of Nova Scotia, is expected to speak at the opening."

The Boston Globe says: "Believing that many Americans do not fully comprehend the extensive service rendered this country by Canadians, the members of the Intercolonial Club point to the fact that Sir Samuel Cunard, a Canadian, established the most famous of all transatlantic steamship lines which has done so much for Boston and New York as modern shipping points. They recall that Donald MacKay, another Canadian, built for many years at East Boston the fastest clipper ships in the world; that President Schurz, of Cornell University, came from Prince Edward Island; that a Nova Scotian, Prof. Simon Newcomb, is head of the U. S. naval observatory, and that the workman Edison barely missed being a Canadian by the removal of his parents to this country shortly before he was born."

I. O. O. F. Reunion at Sussex. Sussex, N. B., Dec. 10.—(Special.)—Valley Lodge, No. 33, I. O. O. F., held a reunion tonight in the vestry of the Baptist church, which was attended by a large and influential number of citizens. Noble Grand George Warren was in the chair. Hon. A. S. White and Mayor Murray were the speakers. Among the speakers were W. B. McKay, Ald. Mills, J. A. McArthur, G. H. White, Ald. Perry, Hon. A. S. White, Mayor Murray, John Slipp, Rev. Dr. Rogers, Rev. Mr. Alton, Judge McIntyre, Justice Hornbrook and Garfield White.

The dinner was managed by a committee of ladies in a most excellent manner. The Sussex orchestra rendered a splendid programme. J. D. McKenna gave a vocal solo. Valley Lodge is making splendid progress and a large increase in membership is anticipated.

CARLETON CO. MAN FLED TO ESCAPE HEAVY PENALTY

Woodstock, N. B., Dec. 10.—County court opened in the court house at Upper Woodstock this morning, Judge Carleton presiding. There was but one criminal case, that of the King vs. Havelock Sherwood, of the parish of Wilnot, charged with assault upon Ada Francis, who was under fourteen years of age. Miss Francis was but twelve years of age when she came from the Middlemore Home in Birmingham (Eng.) and was adopted by Sherwood and his wife. The grand jury chose Solomon Perley as foreman. Ada Francis, her brother, Geo. Francis, a farmer and married, admitted his guilt before Magistrate Dibblee would make him liable to life imprisonment and whippings. The civil cases are now before the court.

In the matter of the King vs. B. Frank Smith the crown entered a nolle prosequi. The crime for which Sherwood, who is a farmer and married, admitted his guilt before Magistrate Dibblee would make him liable to life imprisonment and whippings. The civil cases are now before the court.

Two Somerville Children Drowned by Insane Grandmother Boston, Dec. 10.—Another terrible tragedy, the result of insanity, was enacted in Somerville early today, when two children were drowned in a bathtub by their grandmother. The children are Caroline and Raymond S. Shomo, four and six years old, respectively, the only son and daughter of Frank S. Shomo, of 19 Cross street, East Somerville, and they were the victims of the mania of Mrs. Emma Huntley, who is about fifty years of age. The father left the house for his place of employment at 5 a. m., and the act was committed sometime between that hour and 8 o'clock, when Mrs. Huntley walked into the Somerville police station and gave herself up.

Mrs. Huntley refused to say anything about the tragedy, but gave her address. The police went sent to the house and discovered a strong odor of gas and later discovered the bodies of the children in the bathtub. It is believed that the children were stupefied by gas before being placed in the tub, as the gas was turned on in the children's room. After the discovery of the tragedy, Mrs. Huntley was arraigned on the charge of murder. She pleaded not guilty and the case was continued at the request of the government pending an investigation of the woman's sanity. The mother of the children, Mrs. Huntley's daughter, committed suicide in New York about four years ago and since that time Mrs. Huntley has been keeping house for Mr. Shomo.

Rubalyst of the Copy, Boy. (St. Louis Post-Dispatch.) I took her and Esthwaite delite I took her and the theatre and the police one thing is certain she is not the girl that way for me lies parrydies. It is not that from one so young I also dug from my foot slender purple for penuria which is not so worse. I bought two parkies which were started. But the gratification in her soft eyes had moved much older heads than me. It beats all how a girl could let her bow will warm up when she takes her tea a show for many do but woman dearly loves the play and that the road low her heart runs that way. What one makes but a luxury tea seek when one's income is but 3 bucks per week but that for which man has laid down his life. I'll not begrudge But when she is my wife if happy Fate shall then my fate craft we'll see a show about twice Times a year but what Fond thoughts are in my heart 25ds and what sweet nothings did she sweetly say. Alas Two poetry's external loss here came that too few literature

THE BLUE SUNDAY The effect of the Sunday closing was everywhere apparent. Broadway was deserted except for those who found nothing better to do than to walk the streets. Up on the closed doors of the opera houses, theatres, music halls, dancing academies, skating rinks and penny arcades, placards had been posted. These blithely announced that the placards had been posted by the man's decision. In the foreign sections the residents were much bewildered by the new order. They declared that the Chinese theatre was looked upon by many of its accustomed patrons as an ill-omen. The Greeks, Russians and Scandinavians were turned away from the theatre. The Chinese and other resorts in Sixth avenue and the police were called upon to disperse crowds that had interrupted traffic. The Sunday closing law, which was enacted in New York, was looked upon by many of its accustomed patrons as an ill-omen. The Greeks, Russians and Scandinavians were turned away from the theatre. The Chinese and other resorts in Sixth avenue and the police were called upon to disperse crowds that had interrupted traffic. The Sunday closing law, which was enacted in New York, was looked upon by many of its accustomed patrons as an ill-omen. The Greeks, Russians and Scandinavians were turned away from the theatre. The Chinese and other resorts in Sixth avenue and the police were called upon to disperse crowds that had interrupted traffic.

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Cypher's Poultry Foods.

Oyster Shells, Crystal Grit, Mann's Green Bone Cutters. Write for catalogue and prices to W. H. THORNE & CO., Ltd. Market Square, St. John, N. B.

ONE "BLUE" SUNDAY ENOUGH FOR NEW YORK Law Likely to Be Repealed at Once and the Lid Lifted for Next Sabbath. New York, Dec. 9.—New York yesterday treated its millions of residents and tens of thousands of week-end visitors to the novelty of a thoroughly "blue" Sunday, the first and probably the last in the history of the metropolis. Incidentally, the police department demonstrated that it was equally effective in enforcing obnoxious or popular statutes. The aldermen will meet Tuesday to modify the ordinance so far as their authority goes. There were few attempts to evade the law following Police Commissioner Bingham's announcement that all Sunday entertainments must cease in accordance with Justice O'Gorman's interpretation of the Sunday closing act. In Brooklyn three proprietors of moving picture shows who had gone to the trouble of getting out injunctions restraining the police from interfering with their business, kept open, but with these exceptions the amusement promoters held to their avowed intention of resting their cases with the people, confident that public opinion would demand a modification of a law which prohibited all sorts of amusement on the Lord's Day. The police were alert throughout the day and in a few instances found showmen who had failed to grasp the significance of the closing order. These hurriedly shut up shop upon being warned.

The effect of the Sunday closing was everywhere apparent. Broadway was deserted except for those who found nothing better to do than to walk the streets. Up on the closed doors of the opera houses, theatres, music halls, dancing academies, skating rinks and penny arcades, placards had been posted. These blithely announced that the placards had been posted by the man's decision. In the foreign sections the residents were much bewildered by the new order. They declared that the Chinese theatre was looked upon by many of its accustomed patrons as an ill-omen. The Greeks, Russians and Scandinavians were turned away from the theatre. The Chinese and other resorts in Sixth avenue and the police were called upon to disperse crowds that had interrupted traffic. The Sunday closing law, which was enacted in New York, was looked upon by many of its accustomed patrons as an ill-omen. The Greeks, Russians and Scandinavians were turned away from the theatre. The Chinese and other resorts in Sixth avenue and the police were called upon to disperse crowds that had interrupted traffic.

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