

THE ST. JOHN EVENING TIMES

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ST. JOHN PENNYPACKERS.

It appears that none of the St. John newspapers except the Globe are conducted to the satisfaction of Ald. Christie and Macrae. This is a source of profound regret. And yet it is not clear that those gentlemen are blameless in the matter. They have not proved a brilliant success as civic legislators. They have been members of the council when many expensive blunders were made. They did not make a great success of the Spruce Lake affair, the Connolly contract, the water supply, and many other matters that might be mentioned.

Not being good legislators, and knowing all about how a newspaper should be run, were they not derelict in their duty to their fellow citizens in continuing to blunder at the council board when they might have shone in the columns of a newspaper? It is true that Ald. Macrae has conscientious scruples. He could not write for pay. But even that difficulty might have been overcome. He might have found a paper that would agree to print his contributions for nothing. The reason newspapers pay their staff, it may be explained to those who do not know, is that they desire to have the privilege of rejecting what is worthless, and getting exactly what the people want. In the case of Ald. Macrae there can be no question. He knows exactly how a newspaper should be conducted. So does Ald. Christie. There may be here a suggestion for the proposed new morning paper. It can have a staff, ready made and self-sufficient.

And the city council could spare them both.

WONDERFUL JAPAN.

United States' Minister Griseom has sent from Tokio to Washington an interesting report on the trade and the financial condition of Japan. The trade of that country has increased, despite the war, it owns more ships, is in a strong financial position, and has had a year of great crops. Domestic loans have been readily taken up and savings bank deposits have increased. We quote: The year just closed shows an increase in exports of \$6,424,159 and an increase in imports of \$10,080,597. During the same period the increase of exports in specie and bullion amounted to \$11,403,394, and the increase in imports to \$1,842,370.

Touching upon the matter of financial position of the government, Mr. Griseom describes the readiness with which the domestic loans have been floated. With the proceeds of the foreign loan of \$48,065,000, for which the customs receipts were pledged as security by the government, the latter repaid the money borrowed from the Bank of Japan, by which the amount of specie reserve held by the Central Bank was augmented and the expansion of convertible banknotes was checked.

The total amount of the national debts of Japan at the end of September stood at about \$444,216,000, making a debt per capita of about \$9.46.

War taxes have been increased on land, incomes, business transactions, sugar, mines, sake, bourses, customs, consumption of woolen textiles, while a new source of considerable revenue is found in the tobacco monopoly. The official estimate of the anticipated net income to be derived from that source for the year ending March 31, 1905, is \$12,968,212, and \$16,000,000 for the year ending March 31, 1906. The government owns railroads, which are valued by the ministry of finance at about \$95,000,000, and are estimated to bring a net income of \$4,750,000 for the coming year. This item and the tobacco monopoly are assessed upon which it is generally supposed if further foreign loans will be raised. At the beginning of the war the specie reserve in the Bank of Japan fell quickly from \$58,481,000 in December to \$54,043,500 in May, when the first foreign loan was doubtless responsible for an increase to \$58,646,000 in August, the normal condition.

The reports from the Tokio and Osaka clearing houses for October, 1904, show an increase of \$21,157,811 in the value of bills cleared over the same month in 1903. Although other clearing houses exist at Kioto, Yokohama, Kobe and Nagoya, Mr. Griseom believes the Tokio and Osaka houses indicate the trend of business in the country.

The metallic currency circulation of Japan for October, 1904, shows a decrease of \$2,791,630. The Japanese Department of Finance estimates that at the end of October, 1904, Japanese bank notes of the value of about \$958,395 were circulating in Manchuria and Korea.

During the entire year of 1903 postal savings bank deposits increased \$1,446,977, while during the first nine months of 1904 alone, they increased \$2,588,725.

The increase of \$19,630,944 in deposits in the leading banks of Japan from January, 1903, to August, 1904, Mr. Griseom says, has been markedly free from fluctuations.

Mr. Griseom is informed by the Japanese Department of Communications that on Dec. 31, 1903, Japanese registered steam vessels above 20 tons numbered 1,088 with a gross tonnage of 657,269 tons. On September, 1904, they had increased to 1,193 vessels of 732,148 gross

tons. During the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1904, there were added to Japan's mercantile fleet 146 steamers of 161,802 gross tons, and there was a loss, mainly due to casualties in war, of 41 steamers of 66,034 gross tons, showing a net increase of 105 steamers of 95,768 gross tons.

A striking feature in the industrial history of Japan during the past year is the unusual abundance of nearly all agricultural products and especially the unprecedented yield of rice, estimated to be about 248,145,000 bushels, an increase of about 17,494,223 bushels as compared with the yield of 1903. The average annual yield of rice since 1891 has been 199,158,794 bushels. Other cereal crops, especially barley and wheat, show considerable increases as compared with previous years.

Considering the present market value of rice, Mr. Griseom estimates that the increased income of the country from this source will be \$23,920,850 over 1903, which will play an important part in the extra expenditures imposed upon Japan by the war with Russia.

Governor Pennypacker of Pennsylvania, says Collier's Weekly, has asked the legislature to pass a law permitting the suppression of obnoxious newspapers, without jury trials, as public nuisances. The Philadelphia North American has retaliated by offering a bill declaring any official who brings the commonwealth into "scandal, contempt, ridicule, scorn and laughter," to be a public nuisance and providing for his seclusion in a padded cell.

Does Ald. Macrae accept any pay for his services as an alderman? Or does he hand it back to the chamberlain? Did he favor the increase that was made in aldermanic pay? Or did he nobly hold that alderman should give their services to their fellow citizens without money and without price?

As a matter of fact, the newspapers do not deal harshly with the council. If an alderman recklessly lays himself open either to criticism or ridicule, he has himself to blame. If the members of the council think that all they say and do is applauded by the citizens they are living in a fool's paradise.

Ald. Christie at the last regular city council meeting, ridiculed Ald. Bullock, and sneered at him as a "philanthropist." The reporters were present, but Ald. Christie did not ask them to omit any reference to his ridicule of a fellow alderman.

The first annual sleigh drive of the Times staff this afternoon is saddened by the thought that Ald. Christie and Macrae cannot join in the festivities.

Nobody can wield the weapons of sarcasm and ridicule more effectively than Ald. Christie, and nobody is less scrupulous about using them.

Even the enemies of the St. John Globe will not charge it with seeking the certificate of character it received at City Hall yesterday.

More hot sand and less hot air should emanate from City Hall this weather.

HEALTH FOR GIRLS.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Make Strong Healthy Rosy-Cheeked Lassies.

"I was attacked with appendicitis," says Miss Fabiola Grammont, daughter of Mr. Charles Grammont, a prosperous farmer of Champlain, Que., "and while the doctor who attended me cured me of this trouble, it left behind after effects from which it seemed almost impossible to recover. I grew weak and very pale; my appetite was poor; I suffered at times from severe headaches; and the least exertion left me completely worn out. I tried several remedies, but instead of getting better I was gradually growing worse. Any work about the house left me weak and dispirited, and I felt almost like giving up. At this time a friend who had used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills with much benefit, strongly urged me to give them a trial. I got a box and as I did not feel any better when I had used them, I would have given them up but for the fact that my friend urged that one box was not a fair trial. I then decided to continue the use of the pills, and by the time I had taken three boxes I found my condition was improving. I used eight boxes in all, and by the time I had taken them all my old time health had returned. My appetite had improved, I had gained in weight and the glow of health had returned to my face. I cannot too strongly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to all pale and weak girls."

Good blood is an absolute necessity, and the only way to have a constant supply of rich, red health-giving blood is to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Every dose helps to make new blood, and to drive from the system such troubles as anaemia, languidness, neuralgia, dyspepsia, rheumatism, etc. You can get these pills from any medicine dealer, or by mail at 50 cents, or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brookville, Ont.

IS THIS SPEECH A FEELER?

Hon. L. O. David, Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Most Intimate Friend, Hints at a Readjustment of Provincial Subsidies as a Condition of Territorial Autonomy.

Ottawa, Jan. 18.—The most important event in the Senate was the significant speech made by Senator David in opening the debate on the address. Sir Wilfrid Laurier attended the Senate and sat below the bar to hear the speech of his old friend. Senator David spoke in French, appending a summary in English.

Must Guard Against Friction. After a reference to the position of Canada with the problems caused by its mixture of races, he adverted to the coming greatness of the West and to the pending grant of autonomy to the Northwest Territories. He regretted having made great sacrifices for the West. To prevent these sacrifices from being lost certain conditions were necessary, and he enumerated them as follows: 1st. "The government will, no doubt, in the organization of the new provinces, remove all caused of friction, of religious and national disputes. The winds that blew from the northwest are sometimes violent, full of storms which have already shaken the foundations of Confederation. Experience is a great lesson and a source of wisdom for statesmen.

Conciliation and Co-operation. 2nd. "All the sections or provinces of confederation must be united by the cement of mutual help and protection; they must always be prepared to take such measures as may be necessary for their individual development. Therefore, if we give to the northwest territories the means of becoming the granary of the whole world, if we construct for them railways which will enable them to transport their products to all the markets of the world, they must, in return, be generous enough to place the older provinces in a position to supply them with the manufactured products which they require.

The Provincial Subsidies. 3rd. I may add that, in order to promote the moral and material development of the Provinces, and place them in position to meet the pressing needs of colonization and education, the Dominion Government should readjust the Federal subsidies and increase them. There is no doubt that these subsidies were based on erroneous hypotheses and inaccurate calculations, and that as years roll on, the disproportion between the Customs and excise duties ceded by the Provinces and what they receive as compensation becomes more evident and striking. Notwithstanding the fact that the Customs and excise duties are being tripled and quadrupled, and that the population is constantly increasing, the compensation remains the same, and while surpluses are accumulating in the Federal treasury, the Provinces are unable to carry out the works most urgently required for their material advancement.

4th. "It is also necessary that not only the Provinces be wise enough to recognize their special interests, with the general interests of the Dominion, but also that the different nationalities be convinced that the well-being and prosperity of our country will depend upon their spirit of harmony and conciliation."

Sir Mackenzie Objects. Senator Black followed in a speech, in which he referred to the great material advances made by the country.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell spoke for the Opposition, traversing the ground covered by the King's speech. In one particular he expressed himself as opposed to Mr. David's views. He felt the constant demands of the Provinces upon the Dominion to meet their outrageous extravagance would place the Dominion in a position in which it should not be placed. The Provinces should learn to live within their means.

Senator Scott spoke briefly in reply and the address was passed.

JUST BETWEEN YOU AND ME.

By JAY BEE.

If the United States observed more fully the second paragraph of the 28th verse of the 1st chapter of Genesis, the Immigration agents of other countries would not be kept so busy.

While luck is pluck decapitated, Pluck, decapitated is but poor luck. An auctioneer can, with greater safety, "knock down" a horse, than he can the owner thereof.

"Distance lends enchantment" to the debtor. While the successful professional man should make the monetary interest a secondary consideration in his profession, no one will find fault with the baker because of his fondness for "dough."

M.EEK—Say Henry, I'm told that you are "under your wife's thumb!" Henry—Well, I suppose informant was the same party who told me that your wife could "twist you 'round her little finger."

When a "train of thought" becomes

Ald. Christie, in an interview with the Sun, expresses the belief that the fear of being grieved by the newspapers keeps the best class of men from offering as candidates. Men of the class the alderman speaks of are not grieved.

A GREAT FLOOD'S SALE AT FLOOD'S

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After Christmas Card FROM

W. Tremaine Gard.

Now that the holiday rush is over, and the business of that kind quieted down, I find like most tradesmen quite a lot of LEFT OVERS, that are just as good and as fashionable as what I have sold; and to get a move on them NOW, I am offering them at very low prices and heavy discounts to CLEAR THEM OUT so if you or any of your friends want bargains in WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, MANICURE TOILET SETS, OPERA GLASSES, or such articles, just call and see what I can do for you, at

77 Charlotte St., near head of King South Side.

W. Tremaine Gard. Goldsmith, Jeweler and Optician.

Established 1889—Telephone 626. 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.

WILL BE NO STRIKE.

Philadelphia, Jan. 20.—The Press, tomorrow, will say: "There will be no strike of trainmen on the Pennsylvania, R. R. The questions at issue will be settled at a conference which will be held today (Saturday), between General Manager Atterbury and the leaders of the Brotherhood of railroad trainmen.

While it is impossible to quote the exact authority for this absolute statement, it might be said that it comes from a source which knows the situation and what will be done. All amicable settlement will be reached today (Saturday).

Monsignor Doane. Newark, N. J., Jan. 20.—Monsignor George Hobart Doane, son of the late George Washington Doane, Episcopal Bishop of New Jersey, and brother of Right Rev. Wm. C. Doane, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Albany, died tonight of heart failure in his 75th year, in the rectory of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Cathedral, of which he was rector. He was the most eminent priest in the Diocese of Newark, and one of the leading and most influential citizens of the city. Mgr. Doane was a native of Boston.

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To Rise Every Morning Fit to Face the World One Needs All One's VITALITY

A Cold or a Cough is a severe handicap and it spells DANGER

To Avoid, or Cure, Seek the Best Remedy

George Philps I. C. R. Ticket Agent and Exchange Broker. St. John, N. B., says: "I was completely cured of influenza cold by a bottle of Hawker's Tolu and Wild Cherry Balsam."

H. A. McKeown Ex-M. P. P., St. John, N. B., says: "I take great pleasure in stating that I have used Hawker's Tolu and Cherry Balsam for the last eight years and consider it the best cough cure I ever used. I find Hawker's Liver Pills an excellent liver regulator."

Canadian Drug Co., Limited Sole Proprietors St. John, N. B.