THE EVENING TIMES.

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A. M. BELDING, Editor.

THAT WAREHOUSE

The enquiry concerning the new house on the McLeod wharf has yet been concluded. At the meeting of the board of works at which the inspector was heard certain statements were made which if they are true and can be established are not creditable to city officials.

The inspector at that enquiry made statements which the aldermen should be able to verify. He said that the piling was not peeled and was not properly driven, and was too small and short, causing the floor of the warehouse to settle as soon as a heavy weight was placed on it. There is no doubt about the settling, as the contractor says he would not be surprised if that should occur. Is the city prepared to pay for a warehouse and then pay for blocking it up from time to time?

The inspector further said that old pine was used instead of spruce caps on top of the piling, and where pine sills were called for some spruce was used; and that wet boards were used instead of thoroughly seasoned merchantable hemlock, as called for in the specifications. Is this true or not?

It is said that the city engineer told the contractors who tendered that this warehouse was to be a duplicate of No. 3 at Sand Point.

In order to duplicate No. 3 warehouse at Sand Point, window frames should be placed in the front and back. It is said no frames were put in, but sashes cut in the sheathing and cased on the outside. It is further stated that the offices do not duplicate those in No. 3, but are differently placed and at much less cost.

It has been further stated that where square headed screw-bolts with cast iron washers on top and bottom should have been used, in the caps that rest on the piles, none were used in the scarfs of the caps, but one drift bolt running down through the centre of the scarf into the pile; and that in other important parts of the construction where square headed screw bolts and cast iron washers were called for the specifications of No. 3 warehouse were not adhered to, but cheaper material used in less quantity than in No. 3.

Is it a fact that contractors were asked to figure on a duplicate of No. 3 warehouse, and that afterwards the specifications were varied? If so who is responsible? The contractor would not vary the specifications nor use different material without the consent of someone in authority. The inspector asserts that the new warehouse is not a duplicate of No. 3, and that the original specifications were not adhered to. The board of works cannot afford to let the matter drop at this point. In the interests of the contractor as well as of the city there should be further enquiry. If an official is to blame the board should know it. If the inspector has made assertions that are not fair to the contractor, the board should know it. If this new warehouse is likely to settle and call for more outlay of public money, there is blame somewhere. It is up to the board to investigate.

THE TEN DAYS' BATTLE.

Today's reports from Manchuria indicate that the Russians are making a desperate, but hopeless effort to hold their position against the ceaseless attacks of the Japanese. For ten days the latter have hurled their splendid troops against the Russian front, gradually gaining ground and inflicting heavy loss upon the enemy. The losses on both sides must be enormous, but the Japanese have greater recruiting power, and have evidently made complete preparations with their usual extreme care, before assuming the offensive. More than the fate of an army or a general rests on the outcome of this gigantic struggle on the plains of Mukden. Russian power in the far east hangs in the balance, for this battle will practically decide whether Japan is to have her opportunity for development on the mainland or to be confined to her island borders.

A LIBERAL GIVER.

Sir William MacDonald's zeal for education is further manifested by the announcement that he is prepared to grant fourteen scholarships to teachers in Quebec province for a three months' course at Guelph. As there are three courses a year this should provide annually for forty-two teachers.

Apparently even this does not tell the whole story of Sir William's minificence, for the Montreal Gazette says:—

The Protestant Committee of Public Instruction is zealously guarding the secret of the extent of Sir William MacDonald's plan to aid in elementary education in the province of Quebec. All that any of the members of the committee will say is that Sir William's generosity far surpasses anything they had looked for, and that the scope of the scheme is so great that it will take time and very earnest effort to arrange it.

"His plan will mark an epoch in education in this province and will be historic in Canadian educational annals," said one member of the committee. "The scale on which Sir William Macdonald has planned his aid is so vast, that it almost took our breath away, when the plan was unfolded."

AFTER THE TRUSTS.

It is announced that Commissioner Garfield of the United States bureau of corporations will institute a rigid investigation into Standard Oil methods in Kansas, Texas, and California. The method of procedure, it is stated, will be similar to that followed in the inquiry into the operations of the alleged beef trust. The commissioner of corporations, personally and through special agents, will obtain informations from original sources, and report direct to the president. Possibly the people will not be enthusiatic over this enquiry, since the report of the bureau of corporations on the beef trust, as submitted to the president and to congress, is a practical vindication of the trust. As pointed out in the Times the other day, that report said the packing concerns were apparently not over capitalized, and apparently also were something like benevolent institutions, content with a profit of one to two per cent. The bureau of corporations must get closer to the facts.

At the annual meeting of the board of governors of the Victorian Order of Nurses at Ottawa last week Earl Grey stated that 2,892 cases had been cared for by the Victorian Order hospitals during the past year, and that 3,114 cases had been treated by the district nurses, making a total of over 6,000 sick persons helped by the ministrations of the order in a period of twelve months. The order is doing a most valuable work, and especially in the new districts of the west its ministrations supply a need that is keenly felt.

An effort is apparently being made to convey the impression that those aldermen who advocate delay and fuller information concerning the Carleton electric light plant are working in the interests of the street railway company. Insinuations of that sort will never determine the value of the plant, nor settle the question whether the purchase by the city is desirable.

The cabinet situation at Ottawa appears to be still unchanged.

OBITUARY.

Dennis Moriarty.

The friends of Dennis Moriarity, who, for the past forty-eight years has been in the employ of the I. C. R., will regret to hear of his sudden death, which took place this morning.

Mr. Moriarty was about yesterday as usual and appeared to be in good health. He was last seen by his family about twelve o'clock last night. When his daughter went to call him this morning she found him dead in his bed. Death is supposed to have resulted from heart failure.

His son is Dr. P. W. Moriarty of Massachussetts Avenue, Boston, and his daughter, Mrs. Capt. Carnealy of this city.

THE WHITE PLAGUE.

To the Editor of the Times.

Sir,—The question is asked, and most reasonably, where is the board of health, or who composes that board in the City of St. John? Great precaution is taken in regard to diseases such as scarlet fever, typhoid, smallpox and diptheria, in having houses so infected placarded, but a more dreadful disease is now raging which in time will carry millions to their long home, and which people are coming in contact with daily, and which little or no effort is being or has been made by the health authorities to investigate. The White Plague, so called, is doing its deadly work throughout the country in which we live sending many noble sons and daughters of this generation to an early grave and is little thought of by the authorities, and matters are allowed to go on without a protest. It becomes the duty of every resident of this city to use every precaution to stamp out this fearful scourge which is getting in its deadly work in our institutions, schools and public buildings by persons afflicted with tuberculosis who make a habit of expectorating on the floors, causing the microbes to fly around in millions ready to leave their deadly effects on some innocent soul totally unprotected. These expectorations are allowed to remain on the floors of public offices and buildings, and microbes are germinated, by the heat, which, when mature, float through the atmosphere and are inhaled by individuals who are susceptible to pulmonary complaints.

In many cases this so called board of health, in name only, are afraid to exercise their powers, thinking they might possibly offend some one in authority, not for a moment taking into consideration the consequences and results of trifling with this monster.

There is a law that any one spitting in public places will be prosecuted, but who is carrying it out?

Yours,

Citizen.

SIDELIGHTS ON CITY LIFE.

The St. John newsboys, are as a rule, hard-working, brainy, little chaps, with a keen appreciation of the number of cents required to make a dollar, and of the purchasing power of that dollar. Usually they are inclined to save their money, for some particular purpose, and they sell papers as a means to achieve some especial end, for in St. John, there are few boys who depend upon what they make, from the sale of papers, for their living. Quite a number of St. John's most successful merchants, can look back and say they earned their first dollar by selling newspapers, on the streets of St. John.

I had an interesting chat the other day, with one of the newsboys, who sells more papers than most of his competitors. He has a regular round of customers, whom he serves morning and evening and has, as well, two other boys working for him. He told me that from the daily papers alone, he earned from $8 to $10 a week, while agencies for American papers, and some magazines, brought him from $6 to $10 a month extra. Last year he earned the handsome sum of $436, and of this amount, $300 was placed in one of the city banks, to his credit, $50 went for a new bicycle, while he clothed himself on the balance. This lad, who is but fourteen years of age, is one of the brightest pupils in the public schools. He wants to be a doctor, and expects that when he is ready to go to college, he will have saved enough money to pay his expenses.

In order to make a success of newspaper selling, however, he has been obliged to cut out many of the boyish games, and much of the time other boys spend in sky-larking, he devotes to his business. He appears at the morning newspaper offices at six o'clock each morning for his stock in trade and generally manages to get through with his round in time for school. It is noteworthy that during the stormy weather this winter he did not leave a customer unsatisfied, nor did he miss any time at school. I asked him how he did it, and he replied "Oh I gotup earlier on bad mornings."

It struck me that this newsboy's answer contains a point that should cause many older ones to sit up and take notice. When he found obstacles in the path of his business he simply "got up earlier."

THE ROUNDER.

TALKING ABOUT IT.

If you are talking of a **NEW SPRING SUIT** we want to do a little talking too. Call at our store that we may explain why the Tailor - Made Garment is so Superior.

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HOSEMAN SUSPENDED.

Frank Spragg, hoseman on the chemical combination waggon, made some excitement yesterday afternoon in the north end Hook and Ladder station. He was intoxicated, and was ordered to leave the premises, but refused to go, claiming that he was a member of the fire department and had a perfect right in the station. M. J. Cavanaugh who was in charge, thought differently, and again ordered Spragg to leave, but the latter was obstinate and refused. Officer Henry was summoned and ejected Tpragg. As far as can be learned, he is suspended but how long is not known, as Chief Kerr refused to discuss the matter.

It is understood that the case of Eben Perkins against the Liquor License Commissioners will come up Friday morning.

GENERAL TREPOFF, THE MOST HATED MAN IN ALL RUSSIA.

A Born Despot Whom All Lovers of Liberty Hold in Peculiar Aversion---The Right Hand Man of the Russian Autocracy.

That General Trepoff, the newly-appointed Governor-General of St. Petersburg, is a ruthless tyrant his sanguinary record as chief of police at Moscow has proclaimed to the world, but the underhand methods which he there employed to attain his ends are known only to a few. Students and other revolutionary agents had succeeded in forming several secret societies among the workmen of the White City, and occasionally incited them to engage in strikes of a semi-political character. To counteract this movement, regardless of the loss inflicted on his dupes, General Trepoff undertook to organize secret societies on his own account. Numerous police spies obtained employment in various factories and started a workmen's union, making specious promises of procuring for its members a large increase of wages and compensation for any temporary loss of employment they might suffer. The ignorant operatives were induced to give credence to these assurances by the statement that the movement was favored by the authorities, who were bent on helping the poor against capitalistic oppression. The rival agitators were denounced as paid emissaries of the employers.

The manager thereupon informed General Trepoff that he should seek redress through his embassy. The chief of police began to suspect that he had gone too far, for a foreigner cannot be suppressed in the same summary fashion in Russia that a native can. He called at the works, but the manager declined to see him and he slipped off by the 8 o'clock train that night for St. Petersburg. Trepoff followed by the next train he could catch—the midnight one—to work his pull with the central government. But the manager had made the most of his four hours' start. At the capital he hunted up his ambassador immediately, and got him to intimate in the proper quarters that unless matters were straightened out, complications with his own Government would follow. When Trepoff arrived on the scene he received a tremendous wigging for having failed to appreciate the necessity of discriminating between a foreigner and a Russian in the exercise of his official functions. To teach him to be more cautious in the future he was compelled to apologize to the manager and was suspended from his job for three months. Meanwhile, the strike had spread to other works and got completely out of hand. It lasted several weeks, the workmen losing $20,000 in wages and gaining no advantage whatever from it.

On another occasion Trepoff fell foul of a foreigner and suffered discomfiture. He has a mania for furious driving through the streets and woe betide the poor Russian who has the misfortune to impede his progress. He expects everybody and everything to make way for his august person. One dark night—it was while he was still chief of police of Moscow—the passage of his carriage through a narrow street was blocked by another vehicle whose occupant calmly disregarded his irate commands to drive into a side thoroughfare. He ordered a passing policeman to arrest the insolent fellow. But the prisoner turned out to be an Englishman of high rank who, although he could speak no Russian, had very definite and decided opinions concerning the rights of Englishmen anywhere on the public highways of the world. Again Trepoff was reprimanded and had to apologize.

At another time, after cursing him roundly, he caused the arrest of a decrepit looking man who had the effrontery while crossing a street to get in the way of his carriage. It chanced that the old fellow with the shaky legs was a Russian prince, former governor-general of an important province, and various other things, and possessed besides a tremendous sense of his own dignity. General Trepoff saved his job by apologizing.

As a chief of police of Moscow he was not a success. Crime, drunkenness, regulation of street, traffic and the ordinary matters with which the police are supposed chiefly to concern themselves in civilized communities, he regarded as insignificant details beneath his dignity to pay attention to. But the stern measures he adopted to suppress the student demonstrations in Moscow showed him to be possessed of that indifference to human life and callous brutality that are needed to sustain a despotism that exists by crushing freedom and terrorizing the populace.

To give him due credit, he is, undoubtedly a brave man. He would never take refuge behind a petticoat like his royal master. He does not mind risking assasination, six attempts having been made in Moscow to kill him. Twice he was stabbed and four times shot at. The last attempt on his life was made two days after he had resigned his office at Moscow. He did that with the avowed intention of going to the front.

"Since I must be shot at," he said, in taking his leave. "I prefer to be a target for professional Japanese soldiers rather than for dirty amateurs in Moscow."

Among the troops he is known by the suggestive nickname of Iron Heart. He showed the sort of stuff he is made of when a lieutenant by sabring his orderly, who had been guilty of some trivial act of disobedience. When a captain he was engaged in putting down riots in Moscow, and is credited with having shot down five men with his own revolver. He is regarded by the Russian bureaucracy as the best available man to deal with what one British newspaper that ordinarily indulges in sober headlines, termed Hell in Rebellion.

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POPE TO LEAVE THE VATICAN.

Cardinals May Oppose The Violation of the Precedent Established.

Rome, March. 8:—The pope has recently expressed his firm determination to spend a few weeks next summer at the papal villa at Castel Grandolfo, and the general opinion here is that Pius X. is independent enough of conditions and precedents to carry out his point. If he should insist, the whole question of temporal power, which has for many years shaped the line of policy followed by the Vatican authorities toward the Italian government, would immediately find a practical solution, by demonstrating that, even with Rome in the possession of the Italian government, the pope is free to come out of the Vatican without any loss of dignity or prestige.

Naturally there would be much opposition to the pope taking such an important step. The more conservative cardinals certainly would protest against such an extraordinary proceeding on the part of the pope, but those who know Pius X well and have been able to take notice of his character, entertain no doubt that if the pope makes up his mind to throw some traditions to the winds he will certainly carry out his plans independent of what his close advisers may suggest.

Soon after his election the pope spent a large sum in repairing the papal villa in the Albano hills, and it was repeatedly asserted then that it was Pius X's intention to use the villa several weeks during the summer. Such a plan could not be carried out last year, and the villa was turned over to the personal use of the cardinal secretary of state, who spent August and September there, coming to Rome only once a week for a few hours' conference with the pope.

There is no doubt that the extensive repairs made in the summer abode of former popes are not justified by the presence there of a solitary cardinal for a few weeks, and that Pius X's intentions are to transfer the whole papal court there during the summer months. It has been noticed that Pius X has never given up his yearning for more liberty and that the increasing pallor of his countenance, which has now lost the ruddiness of former years, is by him attributed to his long confinement within the walls of the Vatican. No one will, therefore, be surprised if Pius X will at last carry out his plan and leave the Vatican for a few weeks in the country.

THE TORONTO GLOBE

Is Unalterably Opposed to the Original Separate Schools Clause.

(Toronto Globe.)

It was reported from Ottawa on Saturday afternoon that the western liberal members have agreed to a clause which draws the teeth of the clauses at present in the bills. This clause simply makes for the continuance of the present rights and privileges of the minorities, whether Catholic or Protestant. We are still of the opinion that the same end would be as fully attained were education left wholly and without direction to the new provincial legislators. Beyond doubt separate schools would be continued, and the experience of the people in the territories, Catholic and Protestant alike, suggests no objectionable result from such a course. The western men declare, as The Globe's correspondent has made plain, that public opinion there is not averse to the present system, in fact desires its continuance; and while they would have preferred the other course, no practical objection holds against inserting in the autonomy bills the clause they have drafted. All rightful privileges of all classes would in this way be secured, and the bitterness and strife inevitable on the adoption of the clauses now in the bills would be averted. But the educational clauses as now presented are impossible, and liberals in parliament and out of it will give them unflinching opposition.

A BOY IN LUCK.

(Harper's Weekly.)

The typical marblehead boy of ten or twelve years, is much averse to attending school, preferring to loaf about the wharves, or to earn a nickle on the golf-links.

One day last summer, a Boston man, who occupies a cottage there, while playing golf, noticed that his caddie remained dangerously near the tea at each drive. After expostulating in vain, he concluded to let the boy run the chance of getting hurt.

They had played some time, when the lad, growing friendly, and more communicative, suddenly exclaimed:

"Oh, yer'd ought to see the luck Jim Finnegan hed yesterday!"

"What did he do?" questioned the golfer.

"Why," said the lad, gleefully, "he got hit in the head with a golf-ball, the man giv' him a dollar, an' he won't hev' ter go ter school fur a whole week!"

Rev. Clarence McKinnon, of Pictou, N. S., will preach in Centenary Methodist church next Sunday, both morning and evening. He will speak in the interests of the Missionary Societies of the Methodist church of Canada. Rev. Mr. McKinnon is a very talented speaker and many will no doubt wish to hear him.

—Fuddy. "Did Morgan have anything particular to say when you and he met this morning?"

Duddy. "No; he only asked me how I did."

Fuddy. "And what did you tell him?"

Duddy. "I asked him how he did."

Henrietta—"And what did you do when the bullets began to whistle about your head."

Henry—"I made for the rear as soon as possible. Whistling of any kind always did set me crazy."

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AN INVALID'S PRUDENCE.

(Washington Star.)

Having an intuition that he was nearing the portals of death, Dr. Henry E. Woodbury, who died in this city Sunday morning, prepared, more than one year ago, his own obituary, leaving a blank space to fill in the date of his death. The self-prepared obituary, which is so unusual, was sent to the Evening Star by his intimate friend, Major Gilbert Thomson. It is written in the bold, legible handwriting of Dr. Woodbury. Dr. Woodbury was one of the oldest and most prominent physicians in the district. He died after an illness which had kept him confined to his home for a year. The immediate cause of death was chronic bronchitis, although he was also suffering from the result of the accident which occurred several years ago and which made it necessary for him to give up the practice of his profession. He was seventy-nine years of age and well versed in literature, being himself a writer of some note up to the time of the accident.

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