THE EVENING TIMES.

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 21, 1905.

The St. John Evening Times is published at 19 and 21 Canterbury Street, every evening, (Sunday excepted), by the St. John Times Printing & Publishing Co. Ltd. A company incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies Act.

A. M. BELDING, Editor.

CIVIC CONTRACTS.

On Wednesday the city council awarded two large contracts for the waterworks extension. On Thursday they amended one agreement, adding $3,500 to the amount to be expended. As today is a holiday no further increase will be made, but tomorrow and next week are yet to come. The Times intimated yesterday that extras and the like were apt to figure in civic contracts, but so early a beginning was not anticipated. Six minor contracts aggregating between $12,000 and $15,000 were also awarded yesterday. This makes eight in all, so that there is a chance for the council to make a great many amendments and changes, if it feels disposed, and wants to spend some more money.

The council may within a short time award contracts for new steamship berths. There will be another opportunity to make amendments and add extras. The pastime should as far as possible be discouraged. The citizens will do well to keep a sharp eye on these matters. When the McLeod warehouse was being built the council apparently doubtful about some of its other officials, appointed an inspector. The inspector's report condemned the manner in which portions of the work was being done, but the council refused to be governed by it, and accepted the structure. How much of that sort of thing is to be done in connection with the new wharves and warehouses, and in connection with the waterworks contracts, by a council which has begun by appointing one of its own members, who apparently approved of such methods, as one of its inspectors in connection with the waterworks?

The Times has no disposition to find fault with the council, but would remind the members that they have some very important matters to deal with during the next few months, and that old methods will not be approved by the citizens.

THE NEW BERTHS.

The decision of the city council to go on with the construction of another berth at Sand Point is in line with the desire of the citizens and the requirements of the port. The transportation companies using the facilities provided are willing to pay a sufficient toll to cover the interest and sinking fund charges. In order to resume full control of the berths along the slip at Sand Point the city will pay back the $50,000 to the C. P. R. and the tonnage charges are to provide for this expenditure also. Thus the city will not be called upon to pay out any of its own money to secure the additional facilities to overcome the objection of the divided control of the wharves.

A difficulty will arise in connection with the dry dock. It arose when the proposed agreement with the C. P. R. to construct new berths where it is now proposed to build them was under consideration a couple of years ago. A bridge must be made across the proposed entrance to the dry dock—if the dry dock is built—and over it must pass all the traffic to the new berths. The railway people declare that a one track bridge will not handle the traffic, and the dry dock people object to more. It is perfectly obvious that room for all the traffic that may come must be made available, and a bridge or other means of reaching the berths must be provided. There is no present need of a bridge, but the agreement with the dry dock people must be looked into. There will, however, be a general assent to Mayor White's remark that the dry dock bridge must not stand in the way of additional steamship berths.

THEY MEAN BUSINESS.

The new liquor license commissioners appointed by the Whitney government in the city of Ottawa have declared their intention to enforce the law to the limit, and to have nothing to do with political partisanship. They promise to make things interesting for violators of the law. At a meeting this week they heard deputations from the temperance people and the liquor dealers' association. To the former they said they would not reduce the number of licenses this year; to the latter they handed out these regulations, with a declaration that they meant business:—

1. That on and after the first day of June, A. D., 1905, all windows of bar-rooms and shops where liquors are offered for sale be of clear glass and that all doors leading to such places have the upper half of clear glass, and that during prohibited hours all blinds and obstructions which would prevent a clear sight of the whole interior of said places for the sale of liquor as aforesaid be removed.

2. That such bar-rooms and shops as mentioned aforesaid shall not have any electric or other bell, gong, tube, or whistle connecting with the office or other part of said premises.

3. That on or before the first day of May, 1905, the provisions of the said Liquor License act, regarding shades during prohibited hours will be strictly enforced.

4. That a copy of these regulations be posted up in a conspicuous place in the aforesaid bars and shops.

5. For non-compliance with regulations one, two, and four the party so offending shall on conviction be liable to a penalty of a sum not less than $25, nor more than $50, for each offence with costs.

A MONTREAL OPINION.

(Montreal Gazette.)

The Fredericton Gleaner says an effort will be made in New Brunswick to replace the people who, some in the United States and some in the western provinces, are seeking new fields for enterprise or work. Such an effort would be in the interest of the whole of Canada. The maritime provinces are standing still, and in some places actually going backward in the matter of population. Their political influence is declining and their industrial strength does not grow. They appear also to have resources which the man of ordinary means may develop, and have the further advantage of being nearer to the great consuming markets than the westerners. If among the multitude of their cheap politicians they have a few men of business instincts who can assert themselves, they should be able to show good results on the line the Gleaner points out.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION.

The gasolene motor car is the latest success in transportation. An Omaha despatch says:—

Railway officials today who made a 200-mile trip in the Union Pacific gasolene motor car which will be placed in commission by that road tomorrow, express the opinion that the success of the car will result in a revolution of suburban and branch line railroad passenger and freight service. Today's test of the Union Pacific's car was the final before placing it in practical service between Grand Island and St. Paul, Neb., where it will make two trips daily as a branch train.

The car, which was built purely as an experiment, seats 20 persons, and in the forward end, where is located the gasolene motor, is a space reserved for baggage. The regular service cars, construction of a number of which will begin at once, will be 50 feet long, will seat 55 passengers, and accommodate their baggage. The cars will have a motor of sufficient horse-power to haul two "trailers" when it is found necessary to use extra equipment. The expense of operating the gasolene car will be very small. Several cars will be placed in service on the Harriman lines in various parts of the West.

The body of John Paul, the Kirkcudbright Scotchman, who, under the Welsh name of Jones, in command of a squadron of French ships flying the United States flag, harried the British coasts in 1779, is to be brought to Washington and honored as a father of the United States navy. As John Paul served in the Russian navy after he quitted that of the United States, and died in France, where he seemed to like to live, the effort to make him an American hero seems rather forced.—Montreal Gazette.

One of the members of the Ontario legislature, in a speech this week said he regretted that 8,000 young farmers had left Ontario for Manitoba and the Territories. They were not leaving Canada fortunately, but they should not be allowed to leave Ontario when only one-sixth of the province was yet developed. Settlers could not be obtained except by choosing a good farming district and building a railway.

The business men of the Maine coast and the hotel keepers of Bar Harbor are in great trepidation lest the new crusade for the strict enforcement of the prohibition law will damage Bar Harbor as a fashionable resort. A fashionable summer resort without hard liquor, is, of course, unthinkable.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Orillia, Ont., has a municipally owned light and power plant. Last year the income from light and power sold was $30,000, a clear profit over all expenses and net charges of $7,000. The town now asks power to borrow more money for the extension of the plant.

A by-law to expropriate the Consumers' Electric Co.'s plant is the reply of the Ottawa city council to excessive charges and high handed conduct by the lighting corporation. The by-law will be submitted to the ratepayers.

The city attorneys of Montreal have expressed the opinion that the city cannot grant the Montreal Street railway an exclusive franchise over the streets.

St. John, N. B., April 21st, 1905.

YOUR EASTER SUIT T'will Pay You To Buy It Here

We've so many attractions in the Easter requirements for men and boys just now 'twould take a full page to tell you of them—larger stocks, better styles and better values than ever.

Men's Suits, - - -	$3.75 to $15.00
Boys' 3-Piece Suits, -	2.50 to 6.50
Boys' 2-Piece Suits, -	1.10 to 6.50
Boys' Sailor Suits, -	75 to 3.75

A Beautiful Easter Rose will be given with each sale of $1.00 and over, on Saturday.

J. N. HARVEY, Men's and Boys' Clothier, 199 and 201 Union Street.

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Are you willing to pay $4.50 or $5.00 for a pair of SHOES that will last you anywhere from nine months to a year and a half, and look natty up to the day you come back for another pair

We can sell you just that kind of a shoe

ASK FOR THE "WALK-OVER."

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INDEX OF CANADA'S GROWTH.

Lake of the Woods Milling Company to Erect Big Mills.

Montreal, April 20.—Lake of the Woods Milling Company today made one of the most important announcements that the business and financial world has heard for some months.

The company, one of the biggest in the British Empire, will practically triple its present capacity by the erection of a big mill in Montreal, and a new mill in Winnipeg.

The Montreal mill is to have a capacity of 4,000 barrels of flour per day.

At the present time the company is in a position to turn out about 5,000 barrels daily, so that the total output when the proposed new mills are constructed will be about 14,000 barrels per day.

Will Build Many Huge Elevators to Store Canadian Grain.

Montreal, April 20.—It is understood that strong financial interests contemplate the formation of a company, with a capital of $10,000,000 to $12,000,000, for the purpose of building from three to five hundred elevators throughout the Canadian Northwest. These elevators are to be of the most modern and up-to-date type, possessing the greatest possible facilities for the farmers. It is understood that this company will be allied with the Ogilvie interests. It is also proposed to erect one, or possibly two, large flour mills in Great Britain, the whole to be under the direction of F. W. Thompson, vice president and managing director of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.

THEODORE I.---AN APPRECIATION.

Blackwood's Magazine pays its respects to President Roosevelt in the following editorial utterance under the caption "Theodore I."

"Theodore I, knows but one rival in the realm of autocracy, and that rival is William II. The two monarchs have the same pride in their own achievements; the same faith that, under providence, they control the destinies of the world. Their knowledge is equal, both in depth and superficies. There is no department of human intelligence which each is not ready to take under his special patronage; and happy are the countries whose governors are not merely omnipotent but omniscient. Whenever either of the two heroes appears in the public eye, the same halo of glory surrounds his ample forehead, the same air of authority clings about the lightest word he utters. When William II. opens his lips, the whole of Europe totters. If Theodore I, deigns to speak, both hemispheres are convulsed. But in nothing do the two monarchs resemble each other so much as in their easy mastery of the obvious. Moral maxims roll from their tongues empty and sonorous. Never since the world began have more variations been played upon the ancient theme, 'Be virtuous and you will be happy' than by these two executants. William II. is never silent for long; and if Theodore I. is not quite so talkative as his cousin, he seldom opens his mouth without proving his strenuous efficiency. The message which he sent to Congress a few weeks ago bears all the marks of imperial genius. Indeed, no other save only William II. could have said so little in thirteen and a half columns of solid type. With peerless skill he mingled the winged words of Tacitus with the homely proverbs which he learned at his mother's knee. With splendid ingenuity he proved how an intelligent autocrat could take both sides in any dispute at one and the same time; could fight with the same hand for rich and poor; and could advocate in the same breath the conflicting causes of peace and war. And doubtless America listened to the good tidings with one eye half closed and with the satisfied assurance that it had heard it all before.

"Now Theodore I, is no disciple of Machiavelli. He firmly believes that the same moral law should dominate nations as dominates individuals, and his belief may have some solid basis in America, where . . . the individual is as Machiavellian in his interpretation of morality as the wickedest state in the Old World. However, the President sets up a high standard for state and citizens alike, and he holds that 'the peace of justice' should be the steady aim of all enlightened nations. Herein he is not singular. It is 'the peace of justice' at which we are all aiming, both men and nations. But the President is not content to enforce the 'peace of justice' upon his own country. He is determined that it shall prevail throughout all the world. In accordance with the Monroe Doctrine, he will permit no one else to interfere with the Western hemisphere. There he stands, with bull's-eye lantern in his hand, a resolute, all-seeing policeman. With an affability which well becomes his imperial dignity, he declares that 'any country, whose people conduct themselves well, can count upon our hearty friendship.' In other words, there is no state, be it ever so humble, that need fear the interference of the United States so long as it keeps order and pays its debts. But woe betide the evil-doer! If any poor South American republic dares to loosen the ties of civilized society, the President of the United States will rise up indignant and superb, and show that he, too, as well as any tyrant in played-out Europe, is ready to exercise an 'international police power.' Yet while he cries, Hands off! (to) the Old World in the Western hemisphere, he is not disinclined to inflict reforms upon the nations of Europe. 'There are cases,' says he, with the true accent of a benevolent despot, 'in which, while our own interests are not greatly involved, strong appeal is made to our sympathies.' Casting the light of his dark lantern across the Atlantic, he sees that crimes are sometimes committed 'on so vast a scale and of such peculiar horror' that it is the plain duty of America to intervene. Were we concerned with any less exalted mortal than the president of the United States, we might point out that even he can not have his cake and eat it, too; that if he excludes us from the Western hemisphere, he might reasonably be asked to keep his flash-light out of the Eastern. But his great soul will be content with nothing less than the 'entire earth,' and, whether we like it or not, there is a policeman in Washington ready at any moment to run us in.

"No doubt we ought to be very grateful to Mr. Roosevelt for his promises of universal benevolence. But we are churlish enough to think that he would be wiser to confine his attention to his own side of the world. Europe has already secured a providence of its own, and there is no room within its narrow limits both for William II, and his rival. Moreover, if it may be said without offense, there is plenty of work for the policeman in the United States. If the president looks nearer home he will find not a few crimes of which it is his 'manifest duty' to show his 'disapproval.' It is true that he takes a lofty view of his own country. 'The question of being a good American,' says he, 'has nothing whatever to do with a man's birthplace any more than it has to do with his creed. Good Americanism is a matter of heart, of experience, of lofty aspiration, sound common sense, but not of birthplace or of creed. What, then is good Americanism? The President's glittering generalities tell us nothing, and if we look elsewhere for a definition, we shall find one which is not consoling to the self-love of the great republic. It is impossible to pick up an American newspaper or to open an American magazine without lighting on abundant evidence that the United States are animated by a spirit of lawlessness unparalleled in the history of the civilized world. We have no wish to bring a charge against a whole nation. That foolish enterprise may safely be left, in Lord Chesterfield's phrase, to valets de chambre and to other foolish persons who aspire to wit, having none. Good Americans differ in nowise from good Englishmen or good Russians. But if we may believe the Americans themselves, there is so much work for them to do at home, that it will be some centuries before the President of the United States need travel to Europe in search of a stable for his Herculean hands to cleanse."

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Hints to Pipe-Smokers.

Never get a pipe hot. Use Rainbow Cut Plug Smoking Tobacco, take in the smoke slowly and the result will be cool and free-burning.

DEVELOPMENT OF MEXICO.

(Boston Transcript.)

Mexico has been steadily growing in prosperity for a quarter of a century, thanks to the establishment of orderly government. No longer is Mexico synonymous with perpetual faction fighting, of the most truculent type. Diaz rules and order is maintained steadily, but without recourse to severity. As the people have no revolutions to divert their time from business, trade and commerce steadily increase. In twenty years imports have risen from $20,000,000 to $75,000,000, and the exports from $7,000,000 to $43,000,000. Of the foreign trade of Mexico the bulk is with the United States. Mexican exports to this country which were $4,346,364 thirty years ago, were $43,633,720 in 1904. Mexico imported from the United States last year goods valued at $45,844,720, against $5,946,839 in 1874. Next to the United States comes Germany, but a bad second, selling Mexico about $9,570,000 last year. The closeness of our trade relations with Mexico is due to more than physical proximity, that country having become a kind of province of American investment. Three years ago our consul general estimated the amount of American capital in Mexico at $500,000,000. The growth of Mexico's trade and resources makes for future stability, as most of her troubles in the past came from lack of employment of her people in industries that did more than satisfy their daily needs.

THE GLOBE LAUNDRY.

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NEW TUBERCULOSIS CURE.

Watertown, N. Y., April 20.—The Standard says:

Dr. Alfred Goss of Adams, as the result of long research in the realm af electrotherapeutics, has worked out a treatment for tubercular troubles that promises a possibility or cure of tuberculosis. While the results of the treatment in the forty-four cases that Dr. Goss had had are most gratifying, he is not yet prepared to state that the treatment is an assured success. Dr. Goss has succeeded in introducing by means of static electricity a germicide that will not affect the albumen of the blood, and has been shown to kill tubercle bacilli in the lung tissues. The germicide decomposes under the action of the electricity, and the atoms of the resultant gas combining with the electrons, pass on into the tissues. Dr. Goss has treated forty-four cases of tuberculosis, of which thirty-two have been pronounced cured.

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