

THE EVENING TIMES.

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 2, 1906.

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JOHN RUSSELL, JR., President. A. M. BELDING, Editor.

Circulation of The Times.

WEEK ENDING MARCH 31st, 1906.

MONDAY	6,958
TUESDAY	6,874
WEDNESDAY	6,791
THURSDAY	6,795
FRIDAY	6,831
SATURDAY	7,654
TOTAL	41,903
Daily Average	6,983
Average Daily Sworn Circulation Last 3 Months of 1905	6,553

WHO CARES?

Civic politics are now being discussed very generally, but there does not seem to be any prospect of a strong citizen's ticket in the field for the aldermanic elections. There is no lack of candidates; indeed there are so many that the ballot will be quite a formidable sheet of paper. The city laborers' union has invited the various candidates to address a meeting of that body, but it may be a question whether the hall will hold them all; and certainly if all attempt to speak there will be an all night session.

Do the citizens really care anything about the affairs of the city? The tax rate is increasing. The condition of the streets is not improving. The waterworks extension will involve many claims, and offer fine opportunities for a weak or biased council to surrender the rights of the city. The question of erecting new wharves is to be considered, and the nationalization of the port becomes a subject of growing interest and importance. The assessment law is to be revised. Questions of great significance, relative to the growth and welfare of the city, are to be dealt with by the next council.

And yet it does not appear that the electors care very much whether they have a strong council or the weakest one the city has known for years. A city council is as strong or as weak, as public spirited or as subservient to ring-control, as the citizens choose to make it. The present outlook does not suggest a strong and independent council.

THE COAL STRIKE

The decision of the mine workers to work in some of the bituminous mines, where the operators have agreed to pay the scale of 1903, will relieve the tension caused by fear of a complete cessation of work in these mines and the consequent paralysis of business that would ensue within a few weeks. For the consumption of soft coal is always close up to the supply, and any large decrease in the output materially affects not only the price but interferes with productive industries and the traffic of the railways. It was because of this knowledge that so great anxiety existed in the minds of President Roosevelt and his advisers. That anxiety is in part relieved by the decision to operate some of the mines, a course which one would think would have a tendency to shorten the duration of the strike in the other bituminous mines.

In the anthracite coal regions there is today a complete cessation of work on the part of the miners, except such as may be necessary to prevent serious damage to the mines. But as there is above ground an enormous quantity of hard coal, variously estimated at 9,000,000 to 15,000,000 tons, there will be no such immediate hardship as would follow a complete tie-up in the soft coal mines. This strike, therefore, at this season, is not at present regarded with the same degree of anxiety. By the time present supplies are materially reduced a settlement may be reached.

But the price of coal to the consumer will be advanced, and there will be hardship for the general public, which has no voice in the matter, and has not sufficient information to pronounce judgment on the merits of the dispute. It is possible that another government commission may be appointed, especially in the affair of the bituminous coal mines, but even that is not at present assured.

THE NATAL AFFAIR

The news from Natal today is important, but very meagre. The story is told on the first page of this issue. The Natal government had approved the sentence of death passed upon twelve natives who had shot two policemen, and the Home Government had intervened and stayed the execution. The Natal government instantly resigned, but the members, at the request of the governor, retained office pending further communication with Lord Elgin. The statement accompanying their resignation said:—

"In view of the importance of the maintenance of the authority of the government at the present critical juncture and the interference of the secretary of state with the decision of the executive council, which is responsible to the colony, the ministers have been compelled instantly to resign. At the request of the governor, however, they are remaining in office pending further communication with Lord Elgin."

The cable today states that the twelve natives have been executed, but does not say whether it was with or without the consent of the Home Government. Presumably the latter has recoiled from its

position, as it did in regard to the Labor bill.

THE MINERS

The Boston Herald gives the following statistics of miners ordered out or who may be affected by the strike: Anthracite miners ordered out, 130,000. Bituminous miners affected by the rupture, 384,300. Bituminous miners by states: Pennsylvania, 160,000. Maryland, 5,000. West Virginia, 35,000. Virginia, 15,000. Ohio, 40,000. Indiana, 15,000. Illinois, 53,000. Iowa, 14,000. Michigan, 3,500. Kentucky, 4,000. Southern states, 40,000. Total unorganized, 130,000. Date for anthracite suspension, April 2. Date for proposed anthracite conference, April 3.

At a meeting of the New York State Association for Promoting the Interests of the Blind, last week, the following little poem by Richard Watson Gilder was read:

"Pity the Blind!" Yes, pity those Whom day and night enclose In equal dark; to whom the sun's keen flame, And pitchy night-time are the same. But pity most the blind That cannot see That to be kind Is life's felicity.

The Municipal Committee of the Ontario Legislature has rejected the sections of the Toronto city bill providing for an aldermanic term of two years and for an increase in the salary of an alderman from \$300 to \$600. For these proposed changes the people had given the council no warrant to ask.

Without entering at all into the merits of any controversy it may be observed that if the citizens believe the present aldermen are not able to judge as to the capacity of officials or the salary they should receive, the first thing to do should be to get a new set of aldermen.

The Moroccan incident is closed. The conference at Algiers has arrived at an agreement, and France and Germany are once more in accord. Europe will breathe more freely.

The street car strike in Winnipeg has led to the calling out of the militia. The strenuous west has a population that does not lack firebrands of the most pronounced type.

A morning paper says there may be forty aldermanic candidates in the field. Why not have a procession through the streets, in order that the citizens may look them over?

The Sun admits that its knowledge of hydraulics is more limited than that of the Times and Telegraph. Its knowledge of splenetics is doubtless more profound.

The Globe should hand all communications relative to marine matters to its shipping editor, especially when the tides of April let are involved.

All sorts and conditions of men are landing from steamers at St. John and speeding west to become citizens of Canada.

The recorder says a recent meeting of the city council was illegal. What will the council do about it?

TWO MONOPOLIES

(New York Evening Post.)

There is, however, a widespread suspicion as to the profits of the operators. People who believe in the open shop, who object to granting a labor union the monopoly of employment, do not view with enthusiasm the monopoly of anthracite. The supply of hard coal is virtually controlled by half a dozen men, who, within the limits of reason, can fix any price they choose. The consumer must accept these terms or go without. The Steel Trust encounters a relatively sharp competition; but the anthracite operators have cornered one of the necessities of life. Brushing aside legal fictions, we may also say that the same companies mine the coal, earn the freight charges, and pay good dividends—partly, at least, on watered stock. The complications and interrelations of the coal business and the railway business make it hard for any one but a skilled accountant to understand the impressive statistics which the operators offer us. When Reading common stock, practically given away as a bonus in the reorganization of 1896, is quoted at 131, Delaware and Hudson at 208, and Lackawanna at 450, the consumers of anthracite will remain slightly skeptical about the most plausible figures in regard to cost of coal, and unmoved by the eloquence of those gentlemen who argue that larger wages for the miners can be drawn only from the pockets of the consumer.

ME AND CULTURE.

Newrich (turning his library.) Let me see. Now I've got all the sets of standard authors bound in calf—Dickens, Scott and all of them fellers. Clerk—Yes, sir. Newrich. Now I'll want something to read. Say have you got a complete set of Old Sleuth?—Philadelphia Record.

Open till 8 this evening.

ST. JOHN, N. B., April 2, 1906.

ORDER YOUR

EASTER SUIT NOW

If You Want it Made-to-Measure.

Less than two weeks now in which to have your Easter Suit made, and we have many orders in for Easter delivery. If you order it here you'll save about the price of an extra pair of pants, and still get the best in make and style that is produced in St. John. We are showing a large assortment of the best Cloths from the foreign and domestic mills. Read a few of the prices:—

MEN'S SAC SUITS TO ORDER \$12 to \$27.
MEN'S D. B. FROCK SUITS TO ORDER 23 to 35.
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MEN'S PANTS TO ORDER 3.50 to 7.50.

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about the Walk-Over shoe is the way your foot will look and feel in it.

"The style stays in a WALK-OVER shoe, and satisfaction grows with its wear."

"When WALK-OVERS go on, shoe troubles go off."

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"You can't guess WALK-OVER elegance from the style of any other shoe you have seen. It's different. It's better."

\$4.50 and \$5.00.

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A good set will pay for itself in a single season. The pins made of Brass, Nickel Plated. The curtains when dry, free from rust spots.

No. 1—An Excellent Low Priced Set, \$1.20.
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No. 3—The Same as No. 2, but with easels on the back, so that the stretcher will stand alone, 2.15.
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The New Store. 25 Germain Street.
The Stove Store Where "Monarch" Steel Ranges are sold

BOYS' BOX CALF.
Good Solid Shoes for Spring, \$2.00.
Boys' Split Leather Shoes, will wear well, 1.35.
J. W. SMITH, - 37 Waterloo Street.

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This is the cheapest time of the year to have your furniture repaired. We do it cheaply and promptly. Phone 1695 and we will call at once. Open evenings

BUSTIN & WITHERS, 99 Germain St

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A great variety of Men's, Women's, Children's, Boys' and Youths' Boots. Sale prices: 28c, 48c, 78c, 98c, \$1.18, 1.28, 1.48, 1.98, 2.48. Former prices from 50c. to \$4.50.

Special Rubber Prices.

Women's, 48c; Misses', 45c; Children's, 38c; Men's, 68c. and 75c; Boys', 65c; Youths', 55c. Men's Rubber Boots, \$3.25, 3.50 and \$3.75.

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G. B. PIDGEON, Corner Main and Bridge Streets, North End.

Mild Weather Means Change of Clothing. Our Thin Underwear Now Ready. Also New Ties and Bows, very pretty styles.

A. B. WETMORE, 59 Garden St. AGENT GLOBE LAUNDRY.

A CITY INDUSTRY

Some Interesting Facts About the St. John Creamery on King Street.

Harvey Mitchell, dairy superintendent, was in the city today, testing composite samples of cream in the interest of the patrons of the St. John Creamery. Mr. Mitchell thinks much credit is due Mr. Bell, the proprietor, for the way in which he has developed the plant, not only as being a distributing centre for a good, clean article in the dairy line, having manufactured the present year 38,000 pounds of butter, and sold 40,000 quarts of cream, but also as being a source of revenue to farmers, already paying them \$14,000 a year for cream, which sum, Mr. Bell thinks, will be very much increased next year, judging from the expressions of satisfaction which he is receiving from those who have been sending cream, and the prospect of many new patrons.

Mr. Bell intends to place another new churn in the creamery. He is also extending the cold storage room and some other improvements, which, when completed, will make the St. John creamery one of the most, if not the most, up-to-date creamery in the province.

Edwin Robinson, of Sussex, who is a graduate of the dairy school, and has had considerable experience in creameries elsewhere, has been employed to look after the butter making, and great care will be taken to put up a first-class article, and no butter will be put out with the St. John Creamery stamp on it but that which is strictly fresh, and good as any on the market.

The output will be much increased during the present year, and although other markets have thrown out inducements, especially that of the West Indies, Mr. Bell believes, all things considered, the local market the best.

The wholesale and retail cream trade is an important factor in the business, and is growing rapidly.

Special attention is given to the cleaning and sterilizing of the utensils, such as bottles and cans used in the distribution of dairy products.

Buying cream in large quantities and at cash prices places one in a position to select cream of the best flavor, and of a consistency which gives satisfaction.

It may be interesting to the public to know where the cream comes from. Mr. Bell has a farm at Titusville, a village six miles from Hampton, on which he keeps a large herd of dairy cows which produce a large quantity of cream. This farm is in the centre of a large farming district and the cream is collected daily and connection made with the Sussex express every morning. When the business was first started this was practically the source of supply, but in addition to this, cream is now received from nearly all the stations between Bloomfield and St. John and from some of the stations on the C. P. R. west of the city, also during navigation quite a supply comes down the St. John river.

It might be a matter of surprise to the unacquainted how the dairy product of so many farms can be conveyed to the creamery. In this connection the hand power cream separator has a very important place, and has completely revolutionized the dairy industry of the world for by it the butter fat, of say 200 pounds of milk, can be condensed in an 8-quart can of 20 pounds. Consequently, the work of transportation is reduced to a minimum.

Mr. Bell started this business about six years ago in a very small way, but in order to keep pace with the growth of the business was forced to procure quarters and equipment necessary to carry on the extensive business which has grown up under his judicious management, and which gives promise of much further expansion.

THE BRIGHT SIDE OF THE STRIKE

(Wall Street Journal).

There is no use disguising the fact that a coal strike is a serious thing, especially when it covers both the anthracite and bituminous fields. A coal strike that should continue so long that all surplus supplies of fuel should be exhausted would paralyze the industries of the country. The last strike in the anthracite field led to conditions that were so acute that the president of the United States felt justified to intervene in order to only to put an end to suffering, but to prevent threatened riot and bloodshed.

The strike which is now impending comprises both anthracite and bituminous mines, but there are certain considerations to be noted as making the situation less ominous than it would otherwise appear. In the first place the indications are that it would not cover the entire bituminous field for some of the operators have been willing to make concessions to the miners and if they shall now do so, Mr. Mitchell's policy is to permit the miners receiving these concessions to continue work. Another favorable condition is the fact that as regards anthracite, the strike comes at a period of the year when the need for household supplies of coal is at a minimum, and there are supplies in existence sufficient to meet the consumptive demands for an indefinite time to come. Another favorable consideration is the prospect that the strike cannot continue to a point of fuel starvation and industrial prostration. The miners are now in a position where they do not command the public sympathy to the extent that they did during the last anthracite strike and public sympathy is a material source of strength.

STRIKE BREAKERS

(New York Globe).

Following the announcement that a strike of the miners in the anthracite coal regions had been called for next Monday it became known today that at least three of the mine owning railroads have placed their various properties on a "war" basis, and are prepared to man the field with strike breakers under a guard, the strength of which is unprecedented in the region. The three roads which have been most systematically preparing for a strike are the Delaware and Hudson Company, of which David Wilcox is president; the Erie Railroad, president, F. D. Underwood, and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, president, W. H. Trevelick.

While it is not known definitely that the other coal operating roads have taken similar precautions, the general understanding is that all of them have been quietly preparing for trouble, with the object in view of working the collieries with non-union

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We are now opening our new stock of cloths for Spring Wear consisting of

Overcoatings, Suitings and Trouserings

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\$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00

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Cheap Caps!

Boys' Navy Serge Caps, 15c. each; 2 for 25c. at

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Come and see the nice lines of Perfume, Soaps, Combs and Brushes, with their wholesale prices cut in two.

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Give us a call. We have Sweet Potatoes, Radishes, Greens, Artichokes, Squash, Tomatoes, Cucumbers, Celery, Lettuce, Watercress.

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LACE CURTAINS cleaned and done up EQUAL TO NEW. Carpets cleaned and beaten. Dyeing and scouring.

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men whenever they should feel so disposed.

In the case of the Delaware and Hudson Company, and the Erie, well known strike breakers, formerly associated with Farley, have agreed to furnish men to operate the mines on short notice. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, it is understood, has taken similar precautions.

HIGH ART.

After all, said the transcendentalist what is art? I don't know exactly, answered Mr. Cumox, but in a general way, I should say it was most anything that cost you more than two dollars a seat to look at—Washington Star.

Mrs. Gavin Rennie has returned after an extended visit to her brother, Dr. Stone, of London (Eng.) On the way

back she visited her aunt, William S. Rennie, of Toronto, and Joseph Rennie, of Halifax. She is the guest of her brother, Joseph Stone, Germain street.

WALL PAPERS

We have secured another lot of Wall Paper that we will sell at about half regular prices. Our prices—20c, 25c, 40c, 50c, to 10c roll. Regular prices—40c to 50c roll. Don't fail to get our prices before buying.

Lace Curtains

25c. to \$2 Pair.

Curtain Muelle, 8c. to 15c. yard. Curtain Poles and Sash Rods.

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