THE EVENING TIMES.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 29, 1906.

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

Circulation of The Times.

WEEK ENDING MARCH 24th, 1906.

MONDAY	6,804
TUESDAY	6,788
WEDNESDAY	6,908
THURSDAY	6,774
FRIDAY	6,723
SATURDAY	7,077
TOTAL	41,074
Daily Average	6,845

Average Daily Sworn Circulation Last 3 Months of 1905, ... 6,553

MR. BARBOUR'S LETTER

In view of the fact that the waterworks extension was undertaken in order to ensure better fire protection and reduce insurance rates; and that over $380,000 has already been spent on the works, with a very large expenditure yet to be made, the controversy over a dual or a single distributing system becomes a matter of the very greatest importance to the taxpayers. Therefore the reply of Engineer Barbour to Director Murdoch's contention in favor of a dual system should be very carefully studied.

Mr. Barbour points out in the first place that the entire project of extension was entered into to provide a single gravitation service, and asserts that otherwise so large an expenditure would be ridiculous, and the laying of a 36-inch main across the marsh equally inexcusable. He also reminds the city that in 1903 his report set forth that "a division of the city into different fire zones could not be affected with the present mains without eventually impairing the fire capacity of the supply in the business districts of the city." This, he contends, cannot be disproved, and dwells upon the importance in time of fire of having all pipes available to supply water. This remark is enforced by a reminder that "your past experience with fires in the low service areas clearly indicates the difficulty of obtaining the necessary pressure through one main and the present distribution system." Hence he says further:-

"If a double service is to be continued and the low areas supplied from the present source—even though the high area is enlarged so that three-fifths of the total consumption is within its limits—the only effect on the present conditions in the low area will be a small reduction in the friction loss due to the normal draft. In other words the fire draft is so much a greater factor in determining the loss of pressure to any point, than the normal consumption, that the results of continuing the present double system of distribution, with the low area supplied from the present source, will be a fire service in the lower business districts of the city but little greater than that which has been available in the past. As the improvement in the fire service is the only justification for the expenditure undertaken in the present improvements, a continuance of the use of the present source is clearly out of the question."

Mr. Barbour also points out that the capacity of the entire pipe line connected with the 24 inch main from Little River is determined by the capacity at a point 13,000 feet from the source, which is only 31 feet below the level of high water in Little River reservoir, and he figures out that not more than eight streams in case of fire could be got through the 24 inch main. Hence he says a higher level source must be sought.

With regard to pressure on the pipes when the new supply is turned on, he points out that even if there is a divided service, the low service being supplied from Little River, yet the supply for the high service must come in the marsh, and traverse a section as low as any in the city, and hence would be subjected to as great a pressure as the low service. "The mains leading to Portland are on low ground and must be worked under the maximum pressure condition if the new supply is furnished to this section of the city. In short, a division of the city into two services does not remove the danger due to maximum pressure from the mains leading to the higher area."

The following statement is of special importance:—

"Suppose (with a dual service of distribution) the higher area is enlarged so as to include all territory above elevation fifty. The results would be that below this limit there would be a narrow 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 will, in effect, 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—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 in the business districts below Canterbury street."

Mr. Barbour scouts the idea that there is not an ample water supply at Loch Lomond to meet all requirements at all times for a much larger city than St. John. Therefore he says: "Realizing, then, the prime object of the present investigation to be the obtaining of adequate fire protection, and appreciating the fact that it cannot be obtained from the present source, and also knowing that the new source is ample for all future contingencies in point of quantity, there would seem to be absolutely no reason for a continuance of the use of the present source."

Another point he makes is that one portion of the city would not be content with the poorer water from Little River when their neighbors were getting the purer Loch Lomond liquid.

With regard to the regulating valves, Mr. Barbour points out that they work automatically and by their use the new pressure on be turned on gradually, not subjecting the old pipes to the whole pressure of the new supply at the start, but gradually developing the pressure and testing the pipes in such a way as not to cause destructive breaks all over the system in the city. He suggested these valves in his report of 1903, and now says of them:-

"As to the satisfactory working of the regulating valves there is no question that under intelligent and sympathetic supervision they are an entire success. They are used in many cities much larger than St. John, and I have on file personal letters from the superintendents of many places describing an experience of more than ten years with entire satisfaction. Among these places are Cambridge, and Worcester, Mass., Newark, N. H., and Montreal, Canada."

Mr. Barbour contends that to obtain an adequate fire pressure there muse be only a single service and that from Loch Lomond. Otherwise in his opinion there will be no reduction in insurance rates.

Both sides have now been heard, and the city must choose between Mr. Barbour and Mr. Murhoch.

REFORMING CRIMINALS

Mr. W. P. Archibald, Dominion parole officer, asserts that reformation is far more effective than correction in dealing with criminals. He states that the parole system inaugurated in Canada by Hon. David Mills six years ago has proved eminently successful. We quote from a report of a recent speech by Mr. Archibald in Toronto some figures relative to his work, and to crime in general in the Dominion:-

"He had dealt with 783 parole cases and only 24 of these had to be returned to prison because of renewal of crime. Altogether only 70 had to be rearrested, but 46 of these were for failing to report to the police, and 600 were earning an honest living. He had closely investigated 223 cases of men out on parole and they were earning over $100,000. Had they been kept in prison as wards of the State they would have cost Canada $250,000. The prison population of Canada for 1905 was 1,359, against 1,314 in 1904, but for the past fifteen years the criminals of Canada have not increased, a most gratifying result, in view of the great influx of immigrants from the crowded centres of Europe. While drink was a source of crime, it was a fact that the cleverest and most daring criminals did not use intoxicants, stating frankly that the use of such drinks unnerved them for their work."

GET AT THE FACTS

In dredging operations in New York dredged material must be taken out five or six miles. In Boston it must be taken outside the lightship, beyond the harbor. In St. John, this precaution apparently is not taken. The statements that are made about the filling up of the western channel and the region beyond as a result of dumping dredged material there for years past are very serious, and should command the attention not only of the local but the Dominion authorities. Not only would a continuance of such work render the western channel impassable, but the material would encroach upon the main channel. There is also to be considered the safety of schooners approaching the island and that of fishing vessels along the shore. It will never do to have mountains of dredged material rising toward the surface in places already shallow enough. This whole question must be made the subject of enquiry.

An unfortunate disagreement among those connected with Zion Methodist church in this city was last evening raised to the dignity of a great issue, with glaring headlines, and also photographs, spread over the first page of an evening paper. In order to make the story more sensational, some keyhole reporting appears to have been done, with also a considerable stretch of imagination, a decided mental bias, and a disregard for the real merits of the case. The pastor of Zion church, and his wife, will doubtless discover as a result that they have more friends than before.

It is said that if a sworn enquiry were held relative to conditions around the entrance to the harbor the evidence of some pilots and tugboat captains could be got which would prove interesting but might not otherwise be available. The interests at stake are large enough to warrant a full enquiry.

Papers elsewhere are copying a statement set forth with glaring headlines in the St. John Sun that "One thousand men are walking the streets of St. John today, idle." The statement is, of course, an exaggeration, but its publication is not calculated to benefit the city.

Criminal proceedings against an insurance magnate in New York partake of the nature of a pageant. A common person charged with crime would be dealt with in a different manner.

St. John, N. B., Mar. 28, 1906.

A Big Showing of Men's Spring Suits.

We have spared no pains in our effort to get together for this spring trade the most attractive lot of Men's Suits in town and we believe we have accomplished the feat. The fit and make, as well as the style are very close to the perfection mark. Our prices are always the lowest.

Men's Suit Prices, $3.95, 5, 6, 7, 7.50, 8, 8.75, 9.50, 10, 11, 12, 13.50, 15 to $20.

J. N. HARVEY, Tailoring and Clothing, 199 to 207 Union Street.

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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."

"WALK-OVER shoes make good every claim of superiority."

"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.

FOOT FITTERS — McRobbie — 94 KING STREET

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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
NO. 2—A Larger and Stronger Set, 1.75.
No. 3—The Same as No. 2, but with easels on the back, so that the stretcher will stand alone, 2.15.
No. 4—A Large Set with Adjustable Pins, which fit the scallops in any Curtains, 2.35
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EMERSON & FISHER, LIMITED.

The New Store. 25 Germain Steet.

The Stove Store Where "Monarch" Steel Ranges are sold

A Line of Men's Box Calf Blucher Cut. Good for spring wear. Price $4.00
A Line of Box Calf, Double Sole, for spring wear. Neat fitting, waterproof. Good to wear without rubbers. Special $4.00

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



ALL STYLES OF
Rubber Tired Carriages
IN STOCK AND MADE TO ORDER.
A. G. EDGECOMBE, 115 to 139 City Road

BARGAINS —IN— Boots, Shoes and Rubbers

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.

COME HERE FOR BARGAINS.

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

Worth you while to see the display in our windows this week. Household goods and goods to wear.
A. B. WETMORE, 59 GARDEN STREET.

MORGAN AND PETER'S PENCE

J. P. Asked to Invest $8,000,000 in American Bonds for the Vatican.

(Bangor News).

For the first time in history a pope has sought to invest church funds in American securities. Early this month when J. P. Morgan was in Rome he held several conferences with the treasurer of the Vatican, and finally made arrangements for handling several millions belonging to the church. Not only was Morgan asked to invest some $8,000,000 in American bonds, but his firm was made the custodian of the "Peter's pence" collected on this side of the Atlantic.

The reason for this change is said to be due to the disturbed conditions which prevail in France. Under the old Concordant arranged by Napoleon Bonaparte more than 100 years ago, France came under obligations to pay something like $8,000,000 a year toward the support of the Catholic church in France, thus becoming a Catholic nation. The new arrangement, which sunders church from state, saves $8,000,000 a year for the nation, and takes the same amount away from the Catholic churches in France. Though the French churches are rich and contribute much money every year, the fiscal year just closed shows a deficit of more than $1,000,000. The contribution of Peter's pence from Germany and America are making rapid gains. The Vatican is not poor in any sense, though the pope feels as if due care should be taken to maintain the income of the Holy See. Partly to secure absolute safety, and partly to awaken pride among American Catholics and give the contributors more zeal for the cause, the pope has made Mr. Morgan his fiscal agent.

In addition to making the Morgan banking house the treasurer of the Peter's pence collected in America, the pope wishes to transfer some of the church investments to this side of the water. When Leo XIII. died he left something like $8,000,000 of his personal estate to the church, which sum has been invested mainly in Italian and French railway bonds paying a low rate of interest — something like two or three per cent. As many American industrial securities pay as high as five per cent., the pope believes it is wise to distribute the church money in places where it may earn as much as possible. This action on the part of the church is said to indicate that the financial centre of the world will soon shift to New York. London and Paris and Berlin has felt the tendency for several years, though it was believed that the great and conservative church of Rome would never think of making any change while the Rothschilds and Barings were kind. But the overturn in France and the rapid growth of America have united to swing the Vatican into line with the rest of the financial world.

POPULATION OF PENITENTIARIES

Slight Increase Shown Over Last Year's Figures.

OTTAWA, March, 28—The annual report of the department of justice dealing with the Canadian penitentiaries, has been issued. It shows that for the year ending June 30 last, the average population of the penitentiaries was 1,359, as compared with 1,314 ten years ago. This population has been exceeded during three other years, 1898, when it was 1,415, 1899, when it was 1,430, and the following year, when the figures were 1,405. The increase in population for the year, was 5.7 per cent.

The report says that the records of escapes is unsatisfactory. In each case, three in all, the escape was due to carelessness, or lack of alertness of officers.

The parole system has worked satisfactorily. The previous experience of Mr. Archibald, as an officer of the Salvation Army, in charge of prison gate work, enabled him to take up the work of supervising paroled convicts with a degree of intelligence that has ensured greater success than would have otherwise been possible.

The following interesting table of the creeds of the prison population is included in the report.—

Roman Catholic, 672; Church of England, 274; Methodist, 148; Presbyterian, 132; Baptist, 69; Lutheran, 30; Buddhist, 14; Mormon, 6; Jewish, 4; Adventist, 3; Unitarian, 2; Congregationalist, 2; Salvation Army, 2; Greek Catholic, 2; Universalist, 1; Quaker, 1; No Creed, 5.

Of the prisoners, 875 are Canadian, 150 English, 121 American, while the others are scattered.

SNOWFALL WORTH MILLIONS

(Montreal Trade Bulletin.)

The snowfall which visited Upper and Lower Canada on Monday and Tuesday last was a Godsend to the farmers of Ontario and Quebec, and must prove of inestimable value to the farming community, as not only will it afford the much needed moisture, but it will enrich the soil with its phasphate sediment, which is considered the best of manures. It is considered that the recent snowfall is worth many millions of dollars to agriculturists throughout Canada. About seven inches fell on the level, and was welcomed both in the city and interior, although it will soon disappear under the powerful rays of old Sol. Late snows are always welcome in country districts as one of the poets of the Glengarry county very appropriately sings:

Late snows presage good times with heavy yield,
Of hay and grain in every well-tilled field.

An old Glengarry farmer who was in the city a few days ago made the statement that he remembers a heavy fall of snow in the beginning of May attended by good sleighing, and in another year, on the 21st of May, a great snowstorm was experienced, and in both these years farmers reaped big crops.

WALL PAPERS

We have secured another lot of Wall Paper that we will sell at about half regular prices. Our prices:—3c., 3½c., 4c., 5c., to 10c. roll. Regular prices:—5c. to 20c. roll. Don't fail to get our prices before buying.

Lace Curtains 25c. to $2 Pair.

Curtain Muslin, 6c. to 15c. yard.
Curtain Poles and Sash Rods.

Arnold's Department Store, 11-15 Charlotte Steet.

May 1st we remove to 83 and 85 Charlotte street, Robertson, Trites & Co's old stand.

New Parlor Suites!

We have a beautiful assortment of Parlor Suites, in latest designs and patterns. We also can make up Parlor Suites in any colors you may wish to select from. We employ only skilled workmen and no apprentices.

Parlor Suites up to		$100.00
Lounges	"	12.00
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We have received a new lot of British Bevel Mirrors. No home is complete without one of the latest designs of our Mirrors.

AMLAND BROTHERS,
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New Spring Cloths.

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

Overcoatings, Suitings and Trouserings

in the newest and best makes and patterns. An early inspection is invited.

A. R. Campbell & Son, High Class Tailoring, 26 Germain St.

WEIGHING MACHINERY.

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E. S. STEPHENSON & CO., 17, 19 Nelson Street, St. John, N. B.

RUBBERS.

MEN'S RUBBERS at 80c equal to any $1.00 quality.

WOMEN'S RUBBERS at 55c. that fit and give the wear.

RUBBER BARGAINS.

WOMEN'S LIGHT WEIGHT PLAIN RUBBERS, sizes up to 6.. . . . . 40c
WOMEN'S ENGRAVED RUBBERS, sizes up to 4½ . . . . . 35c.
LITTLE BOYS' RUBBERS, sizes, 9-10 13.. . . . . 30c.

Open Evenings until 8.30.

FRANCIS & VAUGHAN, 19 King Street.

Cheap Caps!

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

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FERGUSON & PAGE.

For Choice Goods in

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Cut Glass, Etc., call upon us at

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GOING-OUT-OF-BUSINESS SALE.

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Spinach, Sweet Potatoes, Tomatoes, Cucumbers, Native Rhubarb, Celery, Lettuce, Radish and Watercress.

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Lower than Auction Prices.
Wall Paper, price starts 2c. Roll.
Linen Blinds from 25c. Each.
Whitewash Brushes, 15c., 22c. and up
Paint Brushes, 3c., 4c., 7c., 10c. up.
Varnish Brushes, 5c., 7c., 10c., 13c.
Granite Ware, Crockery, Cups and Saucers, 24c. the 1-2 Doz.
Ingersoll Dollar Watch, about 50 left; you can have one for 88c. Now is your chance.

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