

# The Evening Times.

ST. JOHN, N. B. DECEMBER 5, 1903.

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## THE EVENING TIMES THE DAILY TELEGRAPH

New Brunswick's Independent Newspapers

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"The People who  
will not support their  
own City must one day  
want a City of their  
own to support."

### THE GLEANER'S WRATH

This is what the Fredericton Gleaner handed to Hon. Mr. Morrissey yesterday: "With a straight supporter of the government in the field, duly nominated at a convention of the friends and supporters of the government, it is not possible to justify Mr. Morrissey, as a member of the government, in endorsing another candidate who refused to make his real position known even to Mr. Morrissey himself."

The Gleaner also refers to "the awkward, humiliating and inexcusable situation created by Mr. Morrissey's action in the bye-election in continuing to give his personal support and the influence of his department to Mr. Burchill."

### THE POLICE FEUD

The police magistrate yesterday ostentatiously invited the members of the police force to be present and hear his judgment in the White case. The police force as ostentatiously went about its business and ignored the magistrate. The latter in his judgment scored the police, referred to the chief as the "head constable," made a veiled reference to "lodging" influence, and criticised the press.

All this is due to the long-standing feud which exists at police headquarters. The magistrate and the chief do not agree. Their feud is demoralizing the department. There cannot be discipline under the conditions that exist and the trouble grows more acute. It was believed when the change of government took place there would be a change in the attitude of these officials toward each other, since some friends of the new government had rather pronounced views on the subject; but, instead of improving, the situation grows apparently worse. Both officials are appointed by the government. Perhaps if they were not, the fear of political consequences would prevent the civic authorities from taking any action. It is perfectly clear, however, that unless these gentlemen bury the hatchet and work together for the proper discipline of the force and the maintenance of order in the city the citizens will themselves be compelled to take action in the matter.

### AT THE BOWSER HOUSE

There have been famous journeys to the Miramichi in times past. One at least made history.

Now there has been another journey, hurried and mysterious. Mr. Pinder and Mr. Young of York county went to Chatham and met in solemn conclave with Mr. Stewart and Mr. MacLachlan. They are described as spending the night in secret conference. Next day the visitors hastened back to York county.

Naturally this meeting of statesmen is the subject of much speculation. These worthy gentlemen would not meet in this impressive manner for a wine supper or a game of poker, nor yet to discuss the laymen's missionary movement in all its bearings. It was not mere curiosity that prompted Mr. Pinder and Mr. Young to go so far and sit up so late. The Bowser House conference may prove to be big with fate. Was it decided to decapitate Morrissey, or lead a revolt against the premier? With bated breath a disturbed and worried electorate will await the denouement. Verily, these be troublous times in provincial politics, and, as has frequently been the case in the past, the county of Northumberland is the storm centre. The position of the premier is not one to be envied. Whoever wins, in this family quarrel, he stands to lose.

### THE FUTURE OF CANADA

Commenting on the greatness of undeveloped Canada, and the statement of Professor Coleman, of the University of Toronto, that we have merely touched the fringe of Canada, and that we have within

the Dominion wealth untold to develop and possess, the Mail and Empire goes into particulars in the following interesting article:—

"When one examines the map this view becomes the more apparent. It is obvious at a glance that, large as our population is, we are merely occupying the country along the waterways, and the land along the lines of railway. Originally, settlement followed the rivers and lakes. We were a long thin line extending from the Atlantic to Lake Huron.

"The railways have since added to our possibilities. With their assistance, we have pressed back into what was once the wilderness, and have gone into the West, where great opportunities have awaited our coming. Great as our progress has been, we have scarcely commenced to occupy the Canada of today. Our Eastern Provinces, rich in minerals, in soil and in the wealth of the sea, are fitted to become the homes of vast populations, and northern Quebec is a field for settlement, rich in the extreme. The Lake St. John district and all the territory, particularly that lying along the river courses, are more attractive than southern Quebec was when the earlier settlements were made. Ontario is by no means filled up. Our North is promising and there we hope to have great developments as time goes on. Western Ontario is also a field from which much is expected. As to the West, we all know that it has been merely tickled with the plow, and that in but a small section. The unoccupied areas are reported to be rich in every particular, and it is held that as we move west the cultivatable area widens and extends farther north. Thus we have in the Peace River district a country which is as good as many parts of the Dominion lying near the international line. The mountains of British Columbia, once described as the useless part of Canada, have their mineral deposits—all of great value—while their valleys are splendid producers of nearly everything that man may need in the way of food. Our Pacific coast is prolific in every department, and the Island of Vancouver is reported to be the richest part of the Dominion from the point of view of agriculture. We have thus a huge country, and the occupying population is comparatively sparse. To the possibilities of Canada there is no limit. We have a population of six or seven millions today. A few years should give us ten millions, and before we are half through the century, there ought to be, and no doubt will be, twenty millions of Canadians living within our borders. The country is great in area, and rich in everything that helps to make a nation prosperous.

"It is impossible to reflect upon the value of our national heritage without also thinking of the heroes who gave it to us. These people were the pioneers who came from comfort to the wilderness, and who spent their lives in leaving out homes for their children to enjoy. The great men who figure in history were not the real founders of Canada. The founders are the forgotten workers, too many of whom sleep in unmarked graves."

The problem of finding work for the unemployed is a serious one in Germany as well as English cities. Thus a Berlin correspondent, writing under date of November 17, said:—"Although the outlook for the unemployed problem in the Empire was bad in the autumn, it is more serious now that the winter has come. The situation seems to be growing worse, especially in the building trade. Attempts are being made to settle with some degree of accuracy the number of unemployed at present in Berlin alone. School teachers in the commercial schools are to be engaged as counters, and visitors, and the municipality also giving assistance with the object of obtaining accurate statistics. It is estimated that 40,000 persons are at present seeking work of some kind. In the large suburb of Berlin, Kiezdorf, 3,500 of the population are out of employment, some of them for over a year. At the meetings of the unemployed that are so frequently being held nowadays, the speakers point to the liberality and forethought of the British government in dealing with its unemployed problem. Everywhere lamentations are being heard at the higher price of bread."

The old complaint of over-expenditure in the civic departments is once more in evidence. The aldermen set out at the beginning of the year with a determination to keep the expenditure within the income, and come out at the end of the year with a deficit. Various remedies are suggested. One is that a single competent engineer for all engineering work would effect the desired reform. Some citizens favor a commission instead of the city council. A Virginia town has had good results from the appointment of a business manager, who is independent of all "pull." It is evident that a change of some sort is needed in St. John. The subject is one that receives far less attention from business men than its importance warrants.

The blockade of Venezuelan ports by Dutch warships will probably bring the South American republic to terms. Castro is ill and absent, and his dominant personality will be greatly missed.

When the Marsh Bridge has collapsed probably the aldermen will conclude that something should be done.

If the lumber scoundrels have been swearing to false returns, where is the attorney?

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Prices will interest you at

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Flannelette Nightgowns, from 50c up.  
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FERGUSON & PAGE, Diamond Importers  
and Jewelers  
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### THE BELL

Long since, in Gascony, a robber stole from a pure Cure his one precious cow. The safe he hid and hooded it—somehow. Its muffled bell hung loose to every soul. Babbling the secret of its hiding hole! The thief from off its neck the telltale tore. And thrust it deep in earth. Vain task its toll.

Still thence and chimed till, straightway, frightened sore. The rogue made urgency to regain the goal. And to its owner's bore the beast restore.

All miscreants know that Bell. When evil things. Knave vainly strive to hood and hide away. They can not still its tongue—it rings and rings.

And he who calls it conscience owns its sway. Eleanor C. Donnelly, "The Secret of the Statue."

### IN LIGHTER VEIN

WHY HE WAS SENT TO BOARDING SCHOOL

Johnny—I hate to bother you, pa, but really I'd like to know—  
Pa—Well, what?  
Johnny—How is it that baby fish don't get drowned before they've learned to swim?

### DECEIVES HIMSELF

"He is a very credulous fellow."  
"Brown?"  
"Yes."  
"Easily deceived?"  
"You bet. Why, do you know, that fellow almost believes the stories that he tells his wife."

### NO STRUGGLE

"I understand that your husband had a hard struggle with a young man?"  
"That's just one of his jokes; he didn't struggle and he fell in love with me at first sight."

### NOT IN HIS EXPERIENCE

The teacher of a geography class had just finished explaining how the English sparrow came to be imported into this country. "The sparrows are all the birds, all right, but now we have the sparrows on our hands. Which would you rather have Max, the sparrow or the bird?"  
"I don't know; I ain't never had sparrows!"—The Bohemian for December.

### THE IDEA

Celestine—"And has Mr. Pryor's church such a small congregation?"  
Hilda—"Yes, indeed. Every time he says 'Dear Beloved' we feel as if you had received a proposal."—The Bohemian for December.

### HE KNEW THE DISEASE

"When Justice Brewer," said a Kansas lawyer, "was on the Leavenworth circuit as a criminal judge he had no patience with the pleas of lawyers of such new-fangled notions that then were coming to the fore. Once, I remember, a man was being tried before him for shooting. A witness said he thought the prisoner had kleptomania. I presume, Justice added, 'you know what kleptomania is, eh?'  
"Yes," said the Judge, "I do. It is a disease that I am sent here to cure."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

## PROVINCIAL NEWS

### P. E. Island

Shipping is tied up at Charlottetown owing to the storm and fears are entertained that navigation will be closed with the vessels in port marooned for the winter. Ice is forming around the wharves and shore. W. L. McMillan, of Cambridge, Mass., a native of Wood Islands, P. E. I., saved a man from drowning in the Charles River the first of week. The man had fallen from Harvard Bridge and his rescuer plunged into the icy water after him. McMillan is a young man.

Albert Murphy, a truckman, whose hand was bitten by his horse recently, is suffering badly and the hand may be amputated.

It is said that William Monaghan, a young man, who fell between the cars at Jackman, Me., recently, and died in the Sherbrooke, Que., hospital several days afterward, was buried without notifying his relatives on the island, where he belonged.

S. H. Jones, who has been on the island since September, has returned to Sarniois, Que. During the past season he has handled 15,000 lambs, and over 6,000 geese.

### Nova Scotia

Despatches received in North Sydney from St. Pierre indicate that peace has been restored in the French colony. The French warship, Admiral Aube, which arrived several days ago, landed 150 marines, who will remain on the island for some time. The new governor has caused the arrest of some of the ringleaders, but the two most prominent in the demonstration have escaped. One of the two, John Legasse, is in Halifax and the other, a merchant, is supposed to be in Newfoundland.

James Cunliffe was reunited with a sister whom he had not heard of for sixteen years recently at Lowell, Mass., through the notice of the death of Cunliffe's wife at North Sydney, which appeared in a Cape Breton paper. The long lost sister saw the notice and correspondence ensued.

Jonathan McNeill, the oldest coal trimmer at North Sydney, is dead at the age of 72.

Ben Robinson, of New Aberdeen, rolled under the fender of a street car one night recently at Glace Bay. When the car was stopped a front wheel was two inches from his head.

Angus Macdonald, of St. Ann's, but for thirty years in Manitoba, is visiting his old home.

P. E. Dalton, of the Reliance Loan and Savings Co., was in North Sydney this week and has expressed his intention of returning there to reside.

Alleging that he was persecuted by the town council and liquor license inspector, Alexander McKay, proprietor of the best hotel in Sydney Mines, has closed the doors of his hostelry and dismissed his employees. A huge placard on the deserted building announces that the owner was compelled to suspend business.

Three miles from Arichat, C. B., at Rocky Bay, resides Thomas Burge, 106 years old, and believed to be the oldest man in Canada. Mr. Burge was born at Stallbridge, Eng., in 1802, and when 18 years old settled in Newfoundland afterward coming to Arichat. Mrs. Burge is 86 years old. They have thirteen children, the eldest being Edward, 64 years old.

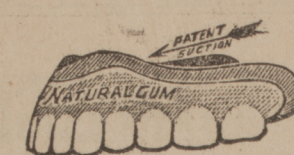
P. L. Naismith formerly of Sydney is general manager of the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co., at Lethbridge, Alta. Frank J. Moore of Sydney and Miss Leila H. Weatherbee were married at Camden, Me., recently.

Sydney has another big case. On Wednesday night Harry Starr, a Jew, was arrested at Truro in response to a telegram from Stipendiary McLean of Sydney. His second wife alleges that Starr has a wife in Chicago. He married his second wife last February in Russia. Mrs. B. O'Hadley of Louisburg has taken action against Magistrate Skinner and Inspector Levette alleging exaction of excessive costs in a liquor violation case. The amount which is deemed to be exorbitant is \$7.75. Judgment will be given at Sydney on Monday.

In the county court at Halifax on Thursday Samuel Lambell, charged with inflicting grievous bodily harm, was found guilty of common assault and sentenced to one month in the county jail. Wm. D. Stewart, charged with "robbery and violence," pleaded not guilty, his trial being set down for Thursday next.

(Continued on Page Five.)

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2.00, 2.25, 2.50.

Misses' Overshoes, \$1.60

Child's Overshoes, \$1.40

Boys' Overshoes, \$1.50 1.90

Youths' Overshoes \$1.20, 1.60

OPEN EVENINGS.

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## HOW PRIVATE ENTERPRISE DEVELOPED A SEA PORT

Something About the New Harbor Works at Miike, Japan—  
A Private Mining Company Built Breakwaters and Docks  
and Imported Modern Cargo Handling Facilities.

An example in the far east of a port made by private enterprise is Miike the new coal port of Chikugo province, Japan. On November 1st the steamer Ben Avon arrived there with machinery for the completion of the loading facilities of this future coal port of the far east, completed by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, one of the concerns of the Mitsui family, the Rothschilds of Japan. Heretofore steamers have called at Kuchinotsu, about two hours' steaming from Nagasaki, for local and the coal has been taken there from Miike in junks and lighters and loaded by gangs of men and women with small boats. This will be a thing of the past in a few weeks when Miike is opened to trade with its patent loading machines, part of which were brought by the Ben Avon. The loading machines will put 10,000 tons of coal per day in steamers.

The harbor works at Miike were begun two years ago, and the water was let into the new docks on March 10 last. The official opening will take place in March next. When the harbor works were decided upon, engineers looked over the suggested locations and finally selected the site at the village of Mikawa, which is 28 miles nearer the mine than Kuchinotsu, situated on low flat ground on Ariake bay, which is of soft muddy nature. The water deepens considerably several miles from the shore, and it was at first decided to build the new works at this point, owing to the depth of water, but owing to the disadvantage of being so far from the mainland, it was finally decided to select a site further inland and obtain the required depth of water by means of dredging and a dock gate, and the work of reclamation was at once undertaken.

The reclamation of land from the sea became a necessary step in the process of obtaining space for building a new town, storage depots for coal, and other goods; railway sidings, etc., connected with the development of the shipping industry. The land to be reclaimed measured 558 acres, consisting of an area confined within a massive embankment, extending from the north to the foot of Yatsuyama, in the south, a distance of 9,420 feet. The embankment is projected on the outside by a heavy retaining wall, measuring fifteen feet on the top, the height being six feet above high water mark, spring tides. Of the 296 acres reclaimed, 41 acres have been allotted for the wet dock and the connecting channel from the sea, while the remaining 254 acres, has been devoted to coal storage and other purposes, the filling in of the land being done by means of suction dredges which pumped dredged material from the sea to where it was required. The land to be reclaimed in the second stage, which is to be commenced in the near future, will extend from the northern limit of the present completed portion to the northern extremity of the outer harbor, and this will be the site of the projected new town. The work in the third stage will extend from the southern end of the outer harbor to the inner harbor, the purpose being obtained by means of suction dredges from the outer harbor. This part of the ground will be for the exclusive use of the country, other portions having been granted to the government for the erection of a customs house and other buildings.

The wet dock, which has an area of 23 acres at the bottom, with a surface area of 31 acres, at high water and 20.8 acres at mean level, will be used principally for coal loading, etc. The depth inside the dock will never be less than 28 feet, as the dock-gate will ensure that the water level will never be less than 10 feet above low water mark, while the quay wall has a normal depth of thirty feet and thirty-eight feet at high water. The quay wall is 1,480 feet long at the eastern extremity of the wet dock, built to accommodate at one time three steamers of about ten thousand tons each. The wall has been built of concrete faced with massive granite blocks brought from the west coast of Japan. The whole front of the wall is protected by heavy wooden fenders while along the top of the wall at regular intervals are monster iron bollards, strongly fixed, for the proper securing of ships. On the top of this wall are to be installed two of the Miike-quick loading machines designed and patented by the Japanese, capable of handling 5,000 tons per day each. They are so made that they can be moved laterally along the wall and raised or lowered at will to meet the requirements of the depth of water in the dock. These two machines can handle ten thousand tons of coal every twenty-four hours, which at the present time is about double the daily output of the mines. The storage yards are built adjoining the quay wall, the one at the back of the wall having a special equipment of five rows of trestles

built upon pressed brick arches, underneath each of which there is a track for an electric railway for the transportation of coal from the storage piles above. The coal is dumped into receptacles on the top of these arches or tunnels in which are placed iron doors, which on being opened allows the coal to gravitate into wagons underneath, and a train of five or six cars is drawn by an electric locomotive to the loading machines, where it is emptied into the hoppers. The empty wagons are then, by a special device, run down to the lower level sidings and so return to the tunnels for a fresh supply. These special tunnels, which have been devised for lump coal, have a capacity of about fifty thousand tons. For the storage of the bulk of the dust coal ordinary trestles have been provided along which the trains will run direct to the mines. One dock has been built almost exclusively for the shipping of coal, but with the building of the projected new town, it is expected that many of the vessels trading to the new harbor will bring cargoes of raw cotton, bean cakes, oil, rice, etc., and full facilities for handling varied cargoes will be provided. For the accommodation of ships loaded with general cargo, a wharf three hundred feet long has been built, the supports of which are iron, and stone structures which will meet all requirements.

The outer harbor is bounded on the north and south by substantially built breakwaters, funnel shaped and about 6,000 feet in length, and on the east by a strong retaining wall 3,600 feet in length on the first portion of the reclaimed land, and on the west side of the channel, the total being about 14 acres. The bottom of this tract is at the present time six or seven feet above low water mark and before it is deepened sufficiently to accommodate large vessels considerable time and money will have to be expended. At present there is a channel one hundred and fifty feet wide at the bottom and eighteen feet deep at low water across the central part of the outer harbor for the passage of vessels to and from the dock, and when completed the portion to the north of the channel will be devoted exclusively to public use. When this work is completed there will be erected wharves, godowns, etc., as well as a station house of the Kyushu Railway Co., with intent to run a branch line here from their main line.

The breakwaters are of the rubble masonry type, the body consisting of stones weighing from one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty pounds, the slope of the walls being 1:1.5 on each side. The outer wall facing the sea is protected by concrete piles weighing from 1 to 1.5 tons. The top is three feet above high water and the width is fifteen feet.

## A SHINING MARK

What Parisian Sage did for Chas. S. Baker, it will do for you. Read the following:—"I was so bald and such a shining mark for my friends, that I, as a last resort, tried your Parisian Sage (after trying several bottles of the highly advertised and well proved so called hair restorers), and I am glad to say I now have a heavy growth of new hair. I am now 44 years old and I have a heavy growth of new hair after carrying my shining mark for over seven years. I gladly recommend Parisian Sage to all afflicted with baldness. Chas. S. Baker, 401 Main St. East, Rochester, N. Y."

Parisian Sage, the only natural hair restorer, is guaranteed by . . . do cure dandruff, stop falling hair, and cure itching of the scalp, or money back. It is the ladies' favorite hair dressing, because it adds charm and luxuriance to the hair. 50 cents a bottle. Ask . . . about it.

QUILBING  
Earlie—Doctor, it isn't wicked to be a Sunday school teacher?  
Doctor—No, my child. Of course not.  
Earlie—I'm glad that, 'cause I have a little Sunday party every winter and it falls on Sunday this year.

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Removed for all time by applying Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor. It contains no acids, never burns, and cures permanently. Use only "Putnam's."