

THE ST. JOHN EVENING TIMES

ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 28, 1904.

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AN I. C. R. DANGER.

The attention of the Times has been called to a condition of affairs in connection with the Intercolonial Railway which calls for a prompt remedy.

This journal is informed that locomotive engineers and firemen on special trains are not infrequently called upon to be on duty thirty hours or more, with practically no rest.

Under such conditions it is a great tribute to their physical endurance as well as to their fidelity that accidents are not of frequent occurrence.

Under the regulations, a man is entitled to eight hours rest after twelve hours work, but it too frequently happens that a crew just in from a long run have to take out another special, without time to rest. Of course, they are paid for the extra time, but that does not lessen the gravity of the situation.

Should an accident happen, the ready assertion might be made that the men were intoxicated, when in reality they were worn out with fatigue from loss of sleep.

The question is one that concerns more than the train crews. Many lives generally depend upon their faithful discharge of duty. If they should be incapacitated by over-work, and fall asleep at their posts, the result would be calamitous.

And for a man who has been thirty hours on duty it must be a very difficult matter to refrain from falling into slumber. The plea is of course made that this is a very busy season, and trains must be moved. The answer is that there are always men in the round houses looking for promotion, and with sufficient experience to lead a hand.

The case of the engineers is much harder than that of conductors and brakemen. The former must take their engine to the round house, before going home, and must be on duty again for some time before their train moves out.

If an engineer and fireman look after their engine, go to their homes and to bed, and are roused again in four or five hours to take out another train for a long run they are not in fit condition.

Not only should the railway officials not ask a man to work without rest, but they should insist upon his taking rest. The public safety demands that this be done.

The reading public are familiar with the discussion following some recent accidents in Canada and the United States, and the evidence submitted to prove that train crews were too often forced to remain on duty to the very limit of physical endurance, at the imminent risk and sometimes destruction of life and property.

The Intercolonial railway is not owned by a private corporation. In its management and in its treatment of its employees it should be a model for other lines. The Times trusts that such action will be promptly taken as will remove the danger to which the overwork of engineers commits the travelling public and the property of the railway itself.

It is stated that crews on specials running north of Moncton must go through to Campbellton, and that it would be much better if Newcastle were made a divisional point. This is a matter that might also be looked into by the railway authorities.

PARTISAN POLITICS.

The attitude of the party press in the present political campaign in this city affords a very good illustration of the facility with which party papers can ignore whatever would tend to weaken their cause.

The Globe, for example, does not attempt to champion the cause of the provincial government, knowing that in the face of its former condemnation such a course would be too absurd. Therefore it contents itself with attacks upon the opposition candidate, not on the ground of his attitude on provincial politics, which was the attitude of the Globe itself not long ago, but on his record as a member of the city council. Of course, in opposing him it tacitly supports the government, but apparently hopes that the public will not realize its inconsistency.

The Sun, on the other hand, in order to support the opposition candidate, makes light of his course as an alderman, and condones what in a political opponent it would feel constrained to condemn.

In view of this attitude of the party papers, each pursuing for party purposes a course which aside from partisanship it would condemn, the voter is left to make a choice between candidates, and to ask himself which, if either of them, would be likely to stand up for the interests of the people without regard to party. Unfortunately there is no indication that either would pursue such a course. The voter, therefore, who

thinks more about city and province than about party finds himself in a quandary. Of course the hide-bound supporter or opponent of the government will have no difficulty. His vote is never in question. It is not likely that a large vote will be polled. The active party men on both sides will be in evidence, but efforts to arouse enthusiasm on either side have proved futile.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

If reliance can be placed on a despatch from Berlin under date of Dec. 23 the relations of Great Britain and Germany are somewhat strained at the present moment.—Globe.

The despatch to which the Globe refers is somewhat fierce in tone, but perhaps a better authority than the Berlin correspondent of a newspaper is the German Chancellor Von Bulow, who said in a recent interview:—

"A war to the knife between Germany and England could only be politically justified on the assumption that Germany and England were the sole competitors of the world's surface, and on the assumption that the defeat of one of the two rivals would mean the absolute supremacy of the other. In former centuries England was always in a state of rivalry with only one rival at a time—with Spain, Holland, and France in turn. Everything was then at stake. But nowadays there are a number of Powers that make the same claims as we do, and the Russo-Japanese war shows that an addition may be made to their number. As things are, a war between Germany and England would be the greatest piece of good fortune that could possibly be conceived for all their rivals. For whereas such a war—and we must not deceive ourselves on this point—would completely destroy German trade, as far as one can judge, and would seriously damage British trade, our rivals would utilize the opportunity for securing the markets of the world without firing a shot. So that, were we to come to blows, there would be a whole bevy of tertii gaudentes."

"As a politician and German statesman, I consider that it would be most iniquitous and criminal to represent a policy that was based on a coming hostility between two great nations such as Germany and England, both of which are indispensable to the civilized world. A war between these two peoples would be a dire calamity, and, I repeat, it would be an unpardonable crime for a statesman wilfully to provoke it or to act in such a way as to render it possible or probable. As a man, I can assure you that nothing could be farther from my thoughts than dislike of, or to mention hatred or hostility toward, England. I admire the country, its people, and its literature. Pray state that I most emphatically repudiate the charge that I entertain the slightest ill-feeling or dislike of England or the English—a charge that is quite new to me and wholly incomprehensible."

Whatever condemnation falls on Ald. Maxwell with regard to the library contract falls in some degree upon other members of the present city council and upon members of former councils. It is utterly ridiculous to attempt to hold Ald. Maxwell up as a Mephistophelian personage who hypnotises mayors and aldermen to his own advantage. If the system is wrong, change it. In the meantime, distribute the responsibility, even if part of it should fall on present members of the legislature. It really pays to be fair.

If the provincial government desires to have the liquor license law enforced it should offer a commission to Mr. Eben Perkins. He has done in a week or two what the commissioners have been unable to do in a year or two.

Three days remain in which the Globe may present to Premier Tweedie and Hon. Dr. Pugsley as a New Year's gift the assurance of its undiminished confidence and esteem.

GROWING TIME FOR THE CANADIAN WEST.

Land Agencies Make a Most Remarkable Showing.

(Manitoba Free Press.)

The reports of the land agencies in Manitoba, the territories and British Columbia so far received at the Winnipeg office for the month of November show 2,392 homesteads were entered during that period. This is equal to 382,720 acres, and is a remarkable showing for as a rule very little homesteading is done so late in the fall. The Regina agency heads the list with 738 entries and Yorkton follows with 400. These figures indicate the rush of settlers in to the country north of Regina, and north and west of Yorkton, where new railways have been built. The report from Battiford agency has not yet been received. It will add considerably to the total for the month. The reports from the various agencies received today are subjoined:

Table with 2 columns: Agency Name and Number of Homesteads. Includes entries for Calgary (203), Dauphin (99), Red Deer (136), Brandon (34), Alameda (164), Kamloops, B. C. (12), Edmonton (223), Lethbridge (158), Prince Albert (125), Regina (738), Winnipeg (81), Minnesota (18), Yorkton (400), and a Total of 2,392.

DO YOU READ THE TIMES AND LIKE IT? TELL YOUR FRIENDS IT IS YOUR FAVORITE PAPER.

AN ANALYSIS OF THE LAWSON EPISODE.

Brief Consideration of Whole Extraordinary Affair, Its Origin, Incidents, and Motives—Two Opposing Views—Is the Public Under an Illusion, or is Wall Street?

(New York Post.)

It is doubtful if there has ever occurred, in Wall Street's history, so extraordinary a mixture of personages as in the pending controversy, over the Copper Trust scandal of the past five years. In this remarkable controversy, there have alternately risen into sight the eccentric Boston speculator, with his reams of telegrams to people he never saw before, with his alternation of flamboyant advertisements and complaint of the "awful price" he was paying for publicity; the counsel of the Standard Oil, with his grave denial of something which nobody had believed; Col. Greene, with his midnight explosion of threats and his lamlike behavior afterwards; the unknown Amalgamated share-holder, with the suit against Lawson, said by the wicked to have been inspired by Lawson; and now Mr. James R. Keene, with a budget of very awkward disclosures of his own. One might suppose the whole phenomenon to be part of a troubled dream; but to Wall Street, it is a Christmas pantomime of surpassing interest, a show such as "the market" has not witnessed since Stocks drew his revolver in the corridors of the Grand Central Hotel.

The episode as a whole has been absolutely unique; not however, because old scandals have been raked up, and not because financial notoriety is calling each other names. An incident of either nature will, metaphorically speaking, draw a crowd, and neither is unusual. But the quite unprecedented fact in the present episode is the extraordinary legend which has arisen as to its cause and motive.

To people outside of Wall Street circles, and of the knowledge of past events in such circles, the mystery has been that serious newspapers would not take Lawson at his own valuation. But to people conversant with all the facts the wonder has been that anybody should regard him seriously.

Two Views of the Matter.

Both views were probably in a measure wrong. An important financier, president of a great corporation, remarked this week that for all the unquestionable falsehoods in Lawson's articles, their publication would do some good. By this he meant that with all the mass of fiction, slang, and misrepresentation which surrounded them, there was some ugly truth at the bottom of his assertions. Other people of respectable financial connections have not been so ready to concede this; their argument being, in brief, that what is true in the Lawson allegations is not new, and what is new is not true.

This view of the case is entirely correct. There probably never was a financial scandal more thoroughly exposed and denounced, in the intelligent portion of the press, than was the Amalgamated Copper episode between 1899 and 1901. So completely was the financial community informed on the matter, that the president of the Standard Oil found it necessary, five years ago, to disavow any connection with the scheme, and that community-of-interest directors in the company took public refuge in the rather pitiful apology that they never attended meetings, and did not know what was done. This leaves it a debatable question, of course, whether the general public knew the facts, or would ever have troubled itself to learn them, without some such dime-novel presentation of the case as Lawson's.

Attitude of the Press.

For the attitude of the financial public and the press towards the man himself, there is ready explanation. The notion that "pressure from the Standard Oil party" prevailed with them is as absurd as Lawson's theory, when an advance in advertising rates by Everybody's Magazine drove out advertisers, that the advertisers were driven out by the wicked "Amalgamated clique." The reason for the attitude of the press lies in Lawson's own career. The newspapers to begin with, had been pestered for years with the stock-jobbing "tips" on the copper stocks, which Lawson used every effort to force into print. This was not all. He was an acknowledged confederate in the unprincipled game of 1899, and was hired for the basest of purposes—the decoying of unsuspecting investors into the trap. The methods now employed to "expose the System" were then freely utilized to serve its purposes, and every right minded newspaper did its best to defeat the mean and disreputable game.

It is open to supposition that the man is a reformed sharper who was trying by turning State's evidence, to undo his own mischief. But here some facts intrude of which cynical Wall Street kept careful note, though outsiders seemed to ignore them. Wall Street measures a stock-jobbing outfit in the light of experience, and it quite took the measure of the man who advertised on November 24—to go no further back—"I may be pardoned for saying right here to all intending purchasers of 'Coppers,' pay no attention to Wall Street's doings and advice"; for "since Amalgamated was created, I have unqualifiedly advised its purchase." The stock was selling then at 75; it rose shortly to 82. If any trusting outsider followed this advice, he was still buying then, despite the very plain Wall Street warnings. This was the same trusty friend of the public who on December 6, with the stock at top level, again advertised, "I advise every holder of Amalgamated stock to sell his holdings at once before another crash comes. Another slump may carry it to 33 again, or lower."

Nothing more absolutely transparent, in the line of stockjobbing, is on record, unless perhaps the advertised offer of the same man, on November 10, with Pacific Mail at 42, to "buy 70 per share for substantially all the outstanding minority stock, provided I can purchase the same on or before Monday, November 21. So shallow a trick, which bound the writer to nothing, would have been laughed at ordinarily; strange as it may seem, there were people last month who took it seriously. The stock promptly rose to 55, at which price somebody was a steady seller. Then, as was to be expected, there came, a fortnight later, another advertisement stating that sufficient offers had been received, and that he should "allow other minority stockholders to take care of their interests in their own way." The stock fell back to 42; it has since touched 39.

Concerning Financial Legends.

These are only two out of many typical incidents; the prevalence in the face of the legend that the author of the advertisements is an unselfish and disinterested friend of the public, affects rather peculiarly people who have watched the Wall Street bunco games of the past. Perhaps the most extraordinary fact of all remains to be told; the trusting public does not appear to understand it. Who, next to such active manipulators as may have held on the eve of the publication of these recent statements, were the beneficiaries of the recent violent break in prices? Naturally, the capitalists who had sold out their stocks in September, and October, and were awaiting better bargains. The address of some of these lucky individuals is not a thousand miles from No. 26 Broadway.

PARDON FOR A YOUNG FORGER.

Calais Boy Released From Prison to Support His Father.

Montpelier, V. T., Dec. 27.—E. A. Morse of Calais, who is serving a not less than two nor more than three year sentence in state prison for forgery, was pardoned today by Governor Bell, Morse who is scarcely more than twenty years old, forged his father's name to a note for \$600. The governor ascertained that the imprisonment of the son had left the father dependent upon the town for support and this together with the fact that the boy did not seem to realize the gravity of the offense, were the reasons for executive clemency.

A PLUMBERS' TRUST NOW.

Indianapolis, Dec. 27.—Judge Carter, in the Superior court today, granted a restraining order against the further operation of what is called a plumbers' trust, composed of the plumbers' supply houses of the city. Joseph Miller complained that the supply houses would sell goods only to members and he was refused the privilege of purchasing.

IT'S WINGS CLIPPED.

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 27.—Owing to a broken motor, the Baldwin airship, California Arrow, was unable to make the return flight today to the city from the place where it landed after yesterday's trial several miles south of the city.

VOTE FOR SKINNER

How to vote for him: THE VOTER WILL FIND IN THE PRIVATE COMPARTMENT OF THE POLLING BOOTH A SUPPLY OF BALLOTS BEARING THE PRINTED NAME OF THE LIBERAL CANDIDATE, THUS:

ALFRED OSBORNE SKINNER THE VOTER HAVING RECEIVED FROM THE DEPUTY RETURNING OFFICER AN ENVELOPE, INITIALED BY THE OFFICER, WILL REQUIRE TO THE PRIVATE COMPARTMENT OF THE BOOTH AND THEN PLACE IN THE ENVELOPE THE BALLOT, WHICH HE WILL FIND THERE BEARING MR. SKINNER'S NAME. HE WILL THEN RETURN THE ENVELOPE CONTAINING THE BALLOT, UNSEALED, TO THE OFFICER, WHO WILL THEN PLACE THE ENVELOPE CONTAINING THE BALLOT IN THE BALLOT BOX. DO NOT MARK THE BALLOT.

THE VOTER WILL FIND IN THE PRIVATE COMPARTMENT OF THE POLLING BOOTH A SUPPLY OF BALLOTS BEARING THE PRINTED NAME OF THE LIBERAL CANDIDATE, THUS:

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PRESENTS FOR YOUR FRIENDS. Wonderfully Beautiful.

Is the line of Christmas Goods I am showing this year. The stock includes the choicest and Best and Newest Styles in

Watches, Chains, Necklets, Pendants, Locketts, Charms, Bracelets, Brooches, Rings, Links, Buttons, Bangles, Scarf Pins, &c.

Don't fail to see my splendid assortment of

Real Silver and Japanese Ebony Manicure Toilet Sets and Jewel Cases.

Before making your Xmas purchases.

ALL offered at the very LOWEST PRICES.

No. 77 Charlotte Street. W. Tremaine Gard. Goldsmith and Jeweller.

AID THE DOCTOR.

Don't forget that you can assist the doctor greatly in getting the best results from his prescriptions by having them filled properly. You make sure of this in bringing them here. We can afford you absolute security both as to quality of drugs and accuracy of compounding.

E. CLINTON BROWN, Prescription Specialist.

THE PLATIRON BUILDING, Corner Union and Waterloo Streets.

Valley Wood Yard, PARADISE ROW.

JOS. A. MANN, Proprietor.

Dealer in Soft Coal, Hard and Soft Wood and Kindling, Cracked Oats.

PHONE 1227.

Established 1889—Telephone 626.

North End Fish Market, 517 Main Street, St. John, N.B.

JAMES P. QUINN, Dealer in all kinds of Fresh, Smoked, and Boneless FISH, Oysters and Clams.

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having been appointed by the Common Council of the City of St. John, a committee of the said Council for conducting the sale of the Fisheries on the eastern side of the Bay, River and Harbor of St. John, and of the Fisheries on the western side of the harbor, in the City of St. John, for the ensuing year, pursuant to law, hereby give notice that the Fishery lots along the east side of the Bay, River and Harbor and all the Fisheries heretofore enjoyed and possessed by the inhabitants on the east side of the harbor, with those in and surrounding Navy Island, and also the Fishery lots of the western side of the harbor, will be sold at Public Auction on TUESDAY, the THIRD DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the old City Court Room (so called), in the Court House, in the City of St. John, for the fishing season of the ensuing year to end on the 15th day of December, 1905.

Dated the 15th day of December, 1904. THOMAS H. BULLOCK, JAMES H. FRINK, CHARLES H. BRANNEN, JOHN McGLICK, JAMES CARLETON, WILLIAM S. DALRY, ISAIAH W. HOLDER.

The Times Readers must make their purchases somewhere. Advertisements in The Evening Times show them where. Contract for space. 40,000 eyes cannot fail to see it.

Francis & Vaughan 19 King Street.

THE INDISPENSABLE RUBBER AND OVERSHOE.

Buy The Best!

We place before you the most reliable and correct fitting

Rubber and Footwear "Canadian" and "Dainty Mode."

Men's Rubbers, 85c., \$1.00, \$1.10, 1.40. "Overshoes, 1.65, 1.90, \$2.00, 2.15, 2.80, 2.90, 3.00.

Women's Rubbers, 60c., 65c., 70c., 75c., 80c., \$1.10, "Overshoes, \$1.85, 1.90, 2.15, 2.35.

Girls' Overshoes, 1.60. Child's " 1.40.

Francis & Vaughan 19 King Street.

HOLIDAY GREETING

OUR CHOICE SELECTION OF

Holiday Goods

now ready for the inspection and approval of all. Come early and get the best choice. We have good substantial goods or we have cheaper goods. Something suitable for all. A great line of

Watches, Jewelry, Cut Glass, Silver Goods, Opera Glasses, &c.

FERGUSON & PAGE, King Street

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