

St. John Evening Times.

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AT CALEDONIA SPRINGS.

The Times today gives a pretty full account of the addresses at the banquet tendered last night at Caledonia Springs, by Mr. David Russell to the Hon. Dr. Pugsley. The event was non-political, but the guest of the evening must have been much gratified at the graceful allusions to his successful political career, and the desire of his friends to see him assume a more important role of leadership. The banquet brought together a large number of men of the east and the nearer west, and it is evident from the summarized reports that the speeches must have been exceptionally clever and entertaining. It was natural that many complimentary things should be said of the guest and of the host, but there was a higher note than that of mere compliment. The speakers, looking broadly over the Dominion, saw for Canada a great future, recognized the services of those who had labored for her development, and dwelt upon the fact that east and west the country should be one in aim and purpose. This banquet is without a parallel in the record of such functions in Canada, and will be remembered with the most pleasurable feelings by all who participated.

A SHAMEFUL RECORD.

For twenty-five years, according to the confession of Charles F. Kelly, bribery has been going on in the municipal assembly of St. John. During the period of his speakership a boodling combine was in operation. It was seldom he says, that less than \$1,000 was paid for a combined vote, although on some occasions as low as \$50 per vote was accepted—and sometimes even \$5. Most important bills had to be paid for. Kelly says further that there was a boodle fund of \$47,500 in the city fighting deal. He himself got \$15,000 of this, on condition that he avoid the grand jury. He took a trip to Europe, intending to stay there until the statute of limitations would make it safe for him to return. Unfortunately, he miscalculated the time and was arrested on his return.

The extent to which the money interest has gained sway in the administration of United States cities is not equalled or approached in any other country. Though not entirely free from such influence, Canadian cities have made a much more creditable record.

MR. BALFOUR'S ATTITUDE.

Premier Balfour has declared himself in favor of a conference between the mother country and colonies, on the subject of preferential trade. In the course of the speech at Edinburgh on Monday, in which he opened the autumn campaign, he said: "I do not believe it possible, consistently with our duty as head of the empire, to leave the question in the doubt in which it now stands. We have got to a point where the only way of moving out of the impasse we now find ourselves in is a conference with the representatives of the self-governing colonies and India. The colonies and ourselves should meet in order to talk over the subject in the freest possible manner, without being bound by special views or special instructions. I do not think we could induce the colonies to join a conference unless they have the right to appeal to their respective electorates as to any scheme which may be hammered out. If they claim that liberty, as I am sure they will, that liberty of necessity must be equally claimed by us." Mr. Balfour urged that the question of imperial inter-relationships be removed "from the region of mere platform controversy" to "the very first place in the view of every citizen of these islands". It is obvious, however, from the comments of the British press, that opinions on this subject take something of the color of the political views of individuals. Mr. Chamberlain has since spoken, and heartily commends Mr. Balfour's suggestion, but declares that the conference should be called at once. Some Canadian observers who have been in England appear to hold the view that the adoption of a preferential policy would at the present time defeat the Balfour government; and the premier evidently still hesitates to declare himself unreservedly on the side of Mr. Chamberlain. But he has given encouragement to the friends of that policy, and it will be a strong factor in the campaign.

generally commended, and the more quickly the work of making surveys and preparing for the beginning of work is carried on, the better the people will be pleased. The extension should be accomplished by the end of next year.

The political situation in St. John grows more interesting day by day, and will continue to excite the greatest interest until the party nominations are made. A great deal depends on the personnel of the opposing tickets in city and county.

A gentleman, who reached the city yesterday after a visit to I. C. R. points as far as Amherst, called at the Times office to offer congratulations and tell of the complimentary allusions to this paper which he heard all along the line.

The following item from the Montreal Star is not a reference to the weather:—"It is reported, on good authority, that the hot whiskey season has opened in the Maritime Provinces."

The editor of this paper must crave the further indulgence of correspondents for a day or two, after which all communications will be given prompt attention.

The Times hopes to have its full staff at work next week. In the meantime, its pages do not suffer by comparison.

DELEGATES ARE HOME.

Mrs. Robert Thomson and Mrs. R. C. Skinner Have Returned From National Council of Women's Convention.

Mrs. Robert Thomson, and Mrs. R. C. Skinner, St. John delegates to the National Council of Women, held at Winnipeg, arrived home yesterday, by the C. P. R. Mrs. Robert Thomson was, by a unanimous vote, elected president of the council. About fifty delegates were present, and the congress was one of the most interesting in the councils' history. Mrs. Edwards, vice-president of the N. W. T. announced that the digest of the laws of Canada affecting the interests of women and children, including marriage and property laws was ready for publication. The book will be of value to the women of the country.

The depot of "arts and handicrafts" has been very successful. That was established for the sale of goods made in the homes of the people of the country.

An interesting account of the proceedings of the international council held at Berlin was given by Mrs. Thomson and Mrs. Willoughby Cummings, who were delegates to that body.

The next meeting of the National Council will be held in Charlotte-town.

MARINE NOTES.

The tug Springhill arrived at Portland last evening from Parrsboro with her tow.

The third class cruiser Prometheus was commissioned on the 29th Sept. at Devonport by Commander Maurice Wakecombe, with a crew of 234 officers and men; is to relieve the second class cruiser Tribune at Halifax.

The Allan line steamer Buenos Ayres sailing from Liverpool, October 12, will convey a party of about 200 naval ratings to Halifax.

Government steamer Lady Laurier left Godaloo Wednesday for Sable Island, from whence she will bring a load of ponies to Halifax.

The Hants County Journal says W. C. Baloem's new three masted schooner, the King of the Sea, about 400 tons, is to be taken to water next Monday. She is a fine looking vessel. Her commander is Capt. J. F. Morris, late of the Lord of Arrol.

The plant liner Halifax ran into the plant wharf yesterday as she arrived from the eastward. She came up about 10.30 and turned in toward the plant dock. The tide or wind carried her south and the captain rang to reverse the engines, but the latter stuck on the end of the freight sled about fourteen feet. The steamer's bow was not at all damaged, in fact there was hardly a mark on it.—(Hif Chronicle, Oct. 6.)

An expression of regret has been received from the British authorities in connection with the action of their consul at Rio Grande de Sul, Brazil, in compelling the master of the schooner M. J. Taylor, of Parrsboro, N. S. to remove the Canadian coat of arms from the red ensign which the vessel was displaying in port there. The British Admiralty by warrant of 1892 sanctioned the use of this distinctive flag for the Canadian marine and another circular will now be addressed to British consuls calling their attention to the regulations in this matter.

Simon Babin, steward of the schooner Rotsey, is at the V. G. Hospital, Halifax, with an injured leg, the injury being caused through his foot being caught in a coil of rope.

Among the passengers by steamer Boston, on Monday was Mr. C. A. Hutchins, Inspector of Lights and Lighthouses. Mr. Hutchins has been to New York to inspect lightships and other marine safety devices with a view to recommending the placing of them on the Yarmouth coast. The inspector was much pleased and interested in all he saw and returned full of ideas and suggestions. He was somewhat surprised to find the Larcher in port and to know she had once again parted her anchors.—Yarmouth Times.

WHAT HE SAW.

The youthful son of a Germantown household succeeded in putting the family physician to blush a few days ago. Something was wrong with the young hopeful's vision and the doctor was called in. The family assembled and several optical tests were made. Finally the doctor held up his hand.

"And what do you see now, my boy?" he inquired.

"I see a dirty hand," piped the little fellow.

The doctor's departure was followed by a spanking.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

THE BRITISH PRESS ON BALFOUR'S SPEECH.

In Which he Suggested a Conference with the Colonies on the Question of Preferential Trade.

The comments of the British press on Mr. Balfour's declaration in favor of a conference between the British and colonial governments, on the question of preferential trade, are as varied as the political views of the writers. Some of them are summarized in the following from this week's London cables:—

The Times says the whole problem is to arrange commercial agreements on terms advantageous to both parties. That problem is solved by rival and even hostile States in the face of keenest jealousies and most complicated commercial conditions. Why should it be insoluble by the component parts of the British Empire when all are anxious for its solution? The logical course, as we pointed out before today, would have been for the nation to accept the fundamental principle as the colonies have done, then negotiate.

The Mail says Mr. Balfour's speech is of importance from the distinction it draws between Mr. Balfour's individual opinion and his duty as leader of the party.

The Standard says Mr. Balfour's speech is even more significant for what it repudiated than what it advocated.

The Telegraph says that the proposition of Mr. Balfour marks a great advance towards imperial unity.

The Chronicle says the essence of the scheme is to gain time by calling a colonial conference. It is not clear whether Mr. Balfour means to forthwith call such a conference.

The Express is glad to see Mr. Balfour in accord with the colonial conference suggestion by Mr. Chamberlain. The conference would put an end to those political wranglings which create so many bad impressions in the self-governing colonies.

The Graphic says the conference will obviate a grave danger to the empire that might result from an indefinite continuance of the present discussion at cross purposes and over submarine cables.

The News says such a conference would be absurd if it excluded the only proposals Canada and New Zealand care about, the taxation of our corn and meat.

The Post says Mr. Balfour's speech points to an election at a date which can be specified perhaps only after a prolonged campaign in which the issue is to be that raised by Mr. Chamberlain.

The Manchester Guardian says Balfour left for the last, one important

point in his speech, his announcement of the ingenious policy of escape for the Ministerialists at the general election. They are invited to go to the country, not as protectionists, nor yet as free traders, but as petitioners to the country for authority to find out by conferring with the colonies whether there is really a colonial offer. No general election needed such a purpose. The proposal shows the depth of the uneasiness with which the country's opposition to Chamberlain's and his own agitation has caused Premier Balfour.

The Pall Mall Gazette says Balfour has removed any ground for uncertainty as to his views on the colonial conference proposed by Chamberlain. Balfour is not afraid of the daylight, like Rosebery, who would permit such a conference to assemble but restrain it from considering the possibility of a tax on food.

The Liverpool Post with regard to the question of a colonial preference, Mr. Balfour separates himself most distinctly from Chamberlain. Mr. Balfour says nothing of a colonial offer, nothing of the preference.

The Globe would be glad to hear from Mr. Balfour that he is ready to take the initiative in convening a conference, and with the least possible delay. Colonial statesmen have avowed their readiness to take part, but the practical steps toward bringing the meeting into being must be taken here at home.

The Yorkshire Post says Balfour's proposal for a free conference shows in a practical way his sympathy with Chamberlain's ideal.

The Liverpool Mercury says if the conference is to assist in defining the real desires of the colonies without committing this country to an injurious policy, also without encouraging expectations whose disappointment may cause bitterness, it may be welcomed by men of all parties.

The Westminster Gazette says we take Balfour to mean definitely that if the Chamberlain policy be forced on the party or accepted by it at the Southampton meeting he will resign or at least appeal to the country.

The Manchester Courier says Premier Laurier said, "If you need our aid call us to your council." This Mr. Balfour agreed to do. It is one of the most momentous steps in our history.

The Birmingham Daily Post says the Unionist party will welcome Balfour's allusion to the colonial conference.

ENGLISH NOW WORLD'S TONGUE.

Gradually Crowding Other Languages out Until it Eventually Will Become Universal Medium of Conversation.

English is today what French was in the eighteenth century and Latin in the Middle Ages, the language chosen by common consent for the intercourse between statesmen, savants and fashionable and literary persons of different nations. With English as a subject for study in the German public schools. A portion of it was as follows:—

First—English is the most widely used civilized language in the world.

Second—It is the most important language for Germany's international trade relations. In Dresden especially the knowledge of English is of great advantage to shopkeepers and commercial men, owing to the important Anglo-American colony there.

Third—English deserves preference over French on account of its literature which (a) excels that of France both from the artistic and moral point of view; (b) is more nearly to our sentiment and understanding as that of a Germanic people (c) has played a prominent part in the development of our own literature.

Fourth—English is not inferior to French in educational value.

Fifth—In the teaching of English the readily learned grammatical forms of the language enable the time allotted to its study to be spent in attaining the most important object in teaching a foreign language—the power of its free use in speech and writing.

It is only within recent times the English has been taught carefully even in English and American schools. The old theory was that a student learned English best by reading the Latin and Greek authors. While the benefits of a knowledge of Latin and Greek are very great and certainly assist in acquiring an accomplishment of using English correctly and elegantly, the close attention now given to English in our own schools will improve the average quality of English composition.

We scarcely appreciate what a treasure we possess in our English tongue. The vocabulary of English has been enriched by plunder from every land and every language. It is a flexible tongue, adaptable to any idea and a tongue which welcomes accession when those are necessary. It is not by its intrinsic virtue, however, that the English language is spreading, and becoming the cosmopolitan medium of communication, but rather by the increasing importance of the people that speak English. The British and the Americans control a large portion of the world's trade. Their influence is felt everywhere. They sell to everybody and everybody wishes to sell to them. Vexily, the English language has come forward since the time when Bacon, despairing of the perpetuity of the English tongue, translated several of his works into Latin.—San Francisco Bulletin.

A GREAT THING.

"What we need now," said the plain man, "is an automatic that will close up like a folding bed." "What would be the good of that?" "Yes, sir," said the convict, "I sneezed one night when I was standing by an open window. It woke up an old gentleman, and he had me pinched."

WHY THE WOMEN ARE FAVORED.

They are Declared to be More Honest and Trustworthy Than Men.

The increasing tendency toward the employment of women in positions of trust by financial institutions is thus explained by the president of one of the largest banks in the country. "The feeling is gaining ground that women are, on the whole, more honest than men. A considerable number of women are now rendering satisfactory service as cashiers and tellers, handling large sums daily without loss or error. One of the most conspicuous traits in the feminine nature is fidelity to trust. Speculation, the chief pitfall of defrauding companies, does not attract women, as it does men. Cards and drink also drag down many a male employe, and these, again, are more particularly masculine vices. Some of the largest banks in New York are employing women in positions of heavy responsibility. Banking is an occupation in which men no longer have a monopoly.

It is the question whether women are by nature more honest than men, certain masculine critics aver that women have gained that reputation only because they are subject to fewer temptations to steal than are men. But is this the case? asks Robert Webster Jones in the Housekeeper. What occupation offers a more severe test of honesty than domestic service? It is impossible for a mistress to lock up her belongings from her servants and opportunities for pilfering are numerous. Yet stealing is comparatively rare. The majority of business men are convinced of women's fidelity in responsible positions and her ability to discharge important duties. Never were there such opportunities for capable, energetic women as at present await them in the business world.

If Women Only Knew.

That half their ills are due to impure blood, they would use Ferrozine and be saved lots of pain and suffering. Ferrozine is a perfect food for the blood and supplies the strengthening elements needed to maintain health and vigor. Ferrozine is a splendid tonic for weak language. A flexible tongue, those depressed feelings of dead weariness. You'll have strength, lots of it—your complexion will improve, you will feel ten years younger after a course of Ferrozine which builds up the whole human organism; try it. Price 50c.

A philanthropic man used to make a practice of visiting the Eastern penitentiary in Philadelphia, and becoming acquainted with prisoners about to be released so as to help them make a new start in life. One day when he was calling on a man whose term was about up, he noticed a man in stripes who impressed him. Going over to him the good Samaritan said: "What brought you to this place, my friend?" "Sneezing," "Sneezing?" "Yes, sir," said the convict, "I sneezed one night when I was standing by an open window. It woke up an old gentleman, and he had me pinched."

EVENING CLASSES

—AT THE—

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BEGIN MONDAY, OCTOBER 3rd.

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3 NIGHTS A WEEK—Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

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GREATER LONDON'S GROWING POVERTY.

English Trade Depression Renders Many Homeless—More Outcasts than Last Year.

London, Oct. 1.—The charitable and philanthropic classes are appalled at the vast amount of distress in this city at present, and are wondering what to do when the winter months come. The number of homeless outcasts and idle men is larger now than it was last winter—one of the most desperate the charitable aids ever experienced.

Here is the startling and full substantiated statements made by one of the officers of the Salvation Army, whose business is to help these outcasts in their misery. "In the month of August there were as many outcasts seeking refuge in our shelters as in the worst month of last winter."

Now that "hopping" has begun, the number has slightly decreased, but as soon as it is over the hundreds of wanderers who have made their way to Kent will return to London and rejoin the legion of the lost.

A Salvation Army officer, with a wide knowledge of the outcast class, went on a counting expedition last week. He counted over 1,000 homeless men between the hours of 1 and 3 A. M., and that was without exploring any of the passages, nooks and corners or side streets.

The homeless men crowd to the shelters in various parts of London in hundreds, and when they are told that the wooden bunks are full and that no more can be admitted, they plead to be allowed to sleep on the floors, in the passages, anywhere so long as there is a roof over their heads.

They are turned away in hundreds, and there is nowhere for them but the stones of the streets. And the police have orders to see that they do not "sleep out," although there is nowhere for them to "sleep in."

There is no municipal shelter. Medford Hall in Stepney has accommodations for about 300 persons, and there are one or two minor shelters. Beyond these the Salvation Army is the only organization which attempts to shelter London's lost legion.

Between 4,000 and 5,000 persons can be housed in its ten shelters, and now, in September, every bunk is full.

Seven hundred men are sheltered every night in the Burne street shelter (Edgeware road), alone, half the number paying two pence each for a bunk, and the other half, who are given beds in what is called the Metropolitan, paying fivepence.

There are now, it is estimated, not fewer than 2,000 homeless men, women and children crawling along the streets of London or crouching in doorways every night, beyond the 5,000 sheltered by the Salvation Army. That is to say, there are as many as there were in January last.

In the opinion of most experts, the number will be doubled by Christmas. The forecast, based upon the number of unemployed and the trade outlook, is that this winter London will have more unemployed than for years past, and consequently there will be a larger number of homeless men and women haunting the streets at night. The work-houses and shelters are full.

It is calculated that it would cost \$500,000 to provide shelters for the 2,000 homeless persons of the lost legion, for the authorities, in the interests of public health, will not allow shelters to be opened unless they have sanitary arrangements similar to those provided in a Rowton House.

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.

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The Newest and Best Line of in St. John to-day. Try one and be convinced.

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Established 1889—Telephone 626. NORTH END FISH MARKET 517 Main Street, St. John, N. B.

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Has your boy plenty of staying power? Grit, courage, strength, finishing power are essential these days. The reason why doctors so often order Ayer's Sarsaparilla for thin, pale, delicate children is because it supplies these essentials. It makes the blood pure, rich, and red. Sold for 60 years. Lowell, Mass.

Advertisement for Crest Corset featuring an illustration of a woman in a corset and text describing its benefits and price.

Gilbert's Lane Dye Works LACE CURTAINS cleaned and done up EQUAL TO NEW Carpets cleaned and beaten. Dyeing and scouring.

MACAULAY BROS. & Co., City Agent

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