

THE ST. JOHN EVENING TIMES

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THE STRIKE.

If the Times is correctly informed, the members of the Teamsters' Union were very ill-advised in asking the public works department to discharge the team of a non-union man from further work on the street; and if the team were discharged the owner would, it is claimed, be in a position to take action against the members of the union for conspiracy to injure him.

There would be no action against the city, even if the team were discharged. At least that would appear to be established by a decision of the privy council in 1897.

But a decision of the privy council in 1901 would appear to apply to the case of the Teamsters' Union and Mr. Howe, if the latter should be deprived of the privilege of working for the city, as a result of the action taken by the union.

The decision referred to was in the case of Quinn v. Leatham, on appeal from a decision of the Court of Appeal in Ireland. It was proved in this case that members of a union had induced a merchant's servants to leave him, had induced one of his customers by threats to withdraw his custom, and had induced one of his servants to break his contract with the merchant.

The privy council held that the members of the union had been guilty of a conspiracy, for which they were liable in damages. Commenting on the facts, the lord chancellor, Earl of Halsbury, said:-

"If upon these facts so found the plaintiff could have no remedy against those who had thus injured him it could hardly be said that our jurisprudence was that of a civilized community."

A portion of Lord Robertson's judgment in the same case is also of interest. He said:-

"The plaintiff had the ordinary rights of a British subject. He was at liberty to earn his own living in his own way, provided he did not violate some special law prohibiting him from so doing, and provided he did not infringe the rights of other people. This liberty involved liberty to deal with other persons who were willing to deal with him. This liberty is a right recognised by law; its correlative is the general duty of every one not to prevent the free exercise of this liberty without justification. But a person's liberty or right to deal with others is negotiable unless they are at liberty to deal with him if they choose to do so. Any interference with their liberty to deal with him affects him. If such interference is justifiable in point of law he has no redress. Again if such interference is wrongful, the only person who can sue in respect of it, as a rule, the person immediately affected by it; another who suffers by it has usually no redress; the damage to him is too remote, and it would be obviously practically impossible and highly inconvenient to give legal redress to all who suffered from such wrongs. But if the interference is wrongful and is intended to damage a third person, and he is damaged in fact—in other words, if he is wrongfully and intentionally struck, at through others, and is thereby damaged, the whole aspect of the affair is changed; the wrong done to others reaches him, his rights are infringed, though indirectly, the damage to him is not remote or unforeseen, but is the direct consequence of what has been done. Our law, as I understand it, is not so defective as to refuse him a remedy by an action under such circumstances."

The whole tenor of the judgments in the case referred to was against the members of the union, who were compelled to pay heavy damages to the plaintiff merchant. As in the St. John case, he had offered to have his men join the union, but the union refused to admit them.

The St. John strike, therefore, may lead to some interesting legal complications if the city council decides it must discharge the non-union team.

BRITISH POLITICS.

The London correspondent of the Montreal Gazette is of opinion that the British elections will be held in the spring, and that the government if beaten, will soon regain control of the situation. He says:- "With Lord Selborne at the Admiralty, and Mr. Arnold Forster at the War Office, the government, it is generally recognized, have two ministers as capable as any that a change of ministry is likely to bring to the front. On the whole, the ministry is stronger than it was a year ago, and its position in the country, though precarious, is not so deplorable as it was even six months ago. This fact, coupled with the fact that the Unionist organization in the country is

stronger than the liberals, and that the liberal leaders are not rousing the country, makes the chances of a liberal victory less than they themselves would like to believe. Those who are not swayed by party feeling overmuch are inclined to think there will be a liberal reaction and a majority so small that Mr. Chamberlain and the tariff reformers may control the situation."

An Associated Press despatch of last night, however, does not indicate an early dissolution of parliament. It says:-

"Home Secretary Akers-Douglas speaking at Dover tonight, announced that unless the Government should be defeated there would be no dissolution of Parliament. The Government, he said, have no intention of making an appeal to the country till the end of their term of office."

THE RUSSIAN PRESS.

A writer in the Boston Transcript quotes the following from a recent issue of the Novosti, of St. Petersburg, to show how much the press of Russia has profited by the more liberal regime of Prince Mirsky. The article was written of course before the recent strike, which has completely altered the situation. It is nevertheless interesting reading, since it is in part an explanation of the recent open oppression of their views by the people. Despite the fact that some papers have since been suppressed and others warned, the influence they exerted cannot now be overestimated. The article is as follows:

"I have not written much of late. But I have read the papers, more. And I have done it with a great deal of pleasure. It is perfectly astonishing to see the manner in which the papers are edited nowadays. Questions which formerly, under no conditions, were allowed to be even hinted at, are now freely and frankly discussed, while rumors and events, of which one only dared to whisper to a trusted friend, are now fully reported and commented on."

"It is true that even in the past, after the occurrence of a great event, such as a student disturbance, a zemstvo manifesto, or an attempt to kill a government authority by dynamite, an unusually bold editor would screw up courage to write a leader about it. But, good gracious! in what enigmatical language it was done. Often the entire editorial staff worked together for days on such an article. It had to be purged and filtered and modified to infinitude. And then when it finally was published the editors-in-chief were in deadly terror that he still might fall a victim to the relentless censor; while the readers of the papers would show the article to their friends, surprised at its 'boldness' and wondering, as they tried to read between the lines, what the author really did mean by it. For often it was not an easy matter to get an idea of precisely what lay behind the obscure hints and the enigmatical expressions."

"But now the writers state their views openly and fearlessly. It is true that even yet, owing to old habits, which it is difficult to get rid of, enigmatical phrases may occur here and there, but as a general thing the newspaper articles begin to be written in a straightforward manner, so that there is no longer any doubt of what the writer wishes to say."

"Such a tone in our newspapers is something entirely new and surprising to their readers. But, as people soon get accustomed to all that is good, they are already beginning to get a taste for the new, and are reading the papers with the greatest interest. Where formerly they read preferably the daily news and telegrams, their attention is now concentrated on the articles which discuss the problems of the day. The future historian of Russian journalism will surely note the great revolution which has taken place in columns of the Russian press during the last two or three months. One perceives a fresh breeze from Europe, observes a certain similarity between the Russian and the European press which have hitherto been separated as by a stone wall."

"The surly ravens, who are never and nowhere missed, indeed crow and croak that all this is only temporary, that a reaction must follow, and that the papers will soon put on their old, forlorn expression. But we cannot believe that this will happen; that the new current in our social life shall be checked by an artificial dam, and turned back. There are several signs which indicate that this will not occur. The enlarged social self-consciousness speaks against it. This period, in which one is comparatively free to express one's views in the columns of the press, is sure to leave permanent marks. I do not speak of the readers themselves, who absorb the new spirit with enthusiasm, but rather of the authorities who cannot fail to perceive that this open discussion of the problems of the day only tends to quieting the masses, and makes possible a safer view of the questions of the day. There is, therefore, already evidence, based on experience, that the new regime for the press means only an increased benefit to the country. And this, I believe, will also make the press an even more useful agency in the future. Whatever purposes and measures the Government may contemplate, it can no longer look upon the press as a camp of the enemy, as it has often done in the past. For the chief end in view of Government and press alike is the same—the welfare of Russia."

It is said that as a result of a proposition made by the Montreal Street Railway to the city the company's charter, which has 18 years to run, may be extended to 50 years. The consideration is said to be a straight sum of money to be paid to the city in yearly instalments. The Gazette says:- "The project embraces the capitalization of the amount with a sinking fund, and experts declare that the plan will give the city of Montreal, at least \$500,000 annually for permanent improvements for 18 or 20 years. It is stated that most of the English-speaking aldermen have given their adhesion to the principle of the project, and those who claim to know, add that the majority of the French-Canadian members of the city council will also support the measure."

A very interesting discussion on Maritime Union was held by the Conservative Club last evening. Mr. Baxter set forth clearly certain advantages to be derived, chief among which are reduced cost of administration, the removal of petty jealousies, and increased influence in federal affairs, where the west is becoming so prominent a factor. The question is not yet one of practical politics and a great deal of work would have to be done to overcome provincial feeling in favor of local legislation and other special privileges now enjoyed. Nevertheless any discussion that is likely to draw the maritime provinces closer in sentiment is useful and valuable.

An anti-liquor crusade in Neepawa, Manitoba, has led to the closing of the three hotels in the town. Neepawa is a temperance town, and the mayor and council instructed the chief of police to search the local hosteleries, with the result that liquor was found in three of the important houses, and the proprietors were fined \$75 each. The owners of the hotels closed them, and the travelling public must be content with private accommodation or the cheap boarding houses.

In Montreal, last Saturday, a hundred and three people were fined by Mr. Recorder Weir, sums of one dollar and costs for neglecting to clear the snow and ice off their sidewalks.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Teed, Ont., Jan. 24.—(Special).—Mrs. Adam Lloyd, aged 68 years, of Monemore, ten miles from here, was burned to death yesterday. Her husband went out to the barn, and when he returned to the house, about fifteen minutes later, he found his wife sitting in a chair in the dining room with her clothing on fire. No explanation can be given for the occurrence. Mrs. Lloyd died almost immediately.

STOMACH TROUBLE.

The Agonies of Indigestion Can Be Cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

All over the land there are people whose lives had been made miserable through the pangs of indigestion, who have been restored to the enjoyment of health through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. One of these is Mr. Wm. Moore, of Welland, Ont. Mr. Moore is the manager of the electric light plant in that town, and stands high in the estimation of the citizens. He says: "It is really a pleasure to speak in favor of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. For four years prior to 1903 I suffered great torture from indigestion and stomach trouble. I could not eat solid food without experiencing great agony, and for over two years I had to resort to a milk diet. I had grown emaciated and was almost unfit for active work. I was treated by doctors and took advertised medicines but without any lasting benefit. One day a friend urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I began their use, but I must confess that it was without much hope that they would cure me. After taking a couple of boxes I could see an improvement, and this gave me encouragement. I continued using the pills until I had taken eight boxes, when I was completely cured and able to eat any kind of food I desired. I shall always praise Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as they saved me from such misery as only a dyspeptic knows. I might add that my wife has also used the pills for troubles that afflict her sex, and has been fully restored to health."

"Bad blood, poor blood, watery blood, is the cause of nearly every ailment that afflicts mankind. It is because every dose of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make new, rich, red blood that they have such wonderful power to cure such ailments as indigestion, anaemia, rheumatism, neuralgia, St. Vitus dance, heart troubles, kidney and liver troubles, and the special ailments of women, young and old. But you must get the genuine pills with the full name 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People,' on the wrapper around each box. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont."

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THE OLD QUEEN.

Manager McCaffrey Has Practically Rebuilt a Well Known Hotel.

It is Now One of the Finest and Largest Hotels in the Province—Extensive Work of Remodelling and Renovating.

(Continued)

"Why have I gone to all this expense and trouble?" said J. J. McCaffrey, proprietor of the Queen hotel, Fredericton, in answer to the query of a reporter. "It's because the business of the house has outgrown the accommodations, and in justice to the liberal patronage extended me during the two and a half years of my management I felt that the best procurable was none too good for Fredericton's visitors. And then again (laughingly) you remember the little argument about Fredericton's hotel accommodations in the local papers some time ago, that controversy which started with the Tourist Association in St. John. But aside from all this," added the genial J. J., "a house that has jumped one-third in its receipts in two and a half years is due for a wholesome extension, don't you think?"

As the proof of the pudding is the eating of it, so is the proof of a pretty picture the seeing of it. Therefore the reporter and Manager McCaffrey went the rounds of the popular hostelry, and truly the improvements were a revelation, almost a transformation. From the collar to laundry there has been a modernizing, a renovation, an extending. All is bright, new and up-to-date. The parlor and living rooms are luxurious, the dining apartments are rich and comfortable, the sleeping chambers warm, airy and attractive, and public rooms furnished and adorned with an eye to comfort and convenience.

Down in the office, which is one of those large corridors with open fire-place, inviting chairs and "sleepy hollow" lounges, the appointments are like those found in the best managed American houses. Here's where the man of the world likes to mix with the throng, chat with a chance acquaintance and see and hear all that is going on. During parliament's session there is indeed very considerable a-doing in this very room, for the Queen is political headquarters for both parties. Off the main office is the writing-room, large, well-lighted, and with ample accommodation in the form of tables and writing materials to supply any rush.

It is on this ground floor that Mr. McCaffrey has made some of the most radical changes in his hotel. Just outside the up-to-date lavatories he has built a regulation bowling alley, or rather two alleys. They are without doubt the most improved in Lower Canada, as travelling patrons have said time and again. They are heated so well that players may take off their coats and even their vests without fear of contracting a cold. The alleys are true and the lighting strong and reflected. Bowling has taken a great boom in the capital city since the installation of this outfit and already Fredericton ladies are talking of forming a club. One pleasing feature of the alley is that it is absolutely noiseless — it can be heard in any part of the house, being an addition to the main building and extending out on to the lawn, the ladies' entrance being from the lawn. Then there is the barber shop under the hotel roof a modernized tonsorial plant of three new chairs, careful workmen and such appliances as the compressed air driers etc. John McGillivray is proprietor of this department. Leading from the office again are the billiard rooms, where tables of the May and Brunswick-Balke-Collender make available under most attractive circumstances. Like the bowling alley this room is private; that is, for the use of guests only.

Adjoining the main office is the dining room. Truly the decorators have done nobly by this spacious interior, for its ceiling is panelled in beautiful tints of stucco work, gilded, flowered and bordered. In the soft flood of electric light the effect is strikingly pretty. The walls are newly tinted and the tables resplendent in snowy linen, heavy plate and fine china. A word about the Queen's cuisine is here in order. Any person who has stopped at this house has nothing to say derogatory of either the cooking or the service. In a capital city, with a large clientele of prominent people—people who are used to the very best—its food and attention must of necessity to at and see it is.

Cleanliness is a motto at the Queen as was proven by a scrutiny of the kitchen and pantries. The floors, tables, woodwork and shelving were spotless and the utensils shining and scoured. Even out into the refrigerator room and storage this state of affairs prevailed, which somewhat disabused the visitor's long-held opinion that hotel "work-shops" were carelessly kept.

Ascending the padded staircase the series of main hallways presented a most homelike appearance. They were cosy, warm in effect and warm in actual fact. Richly colored carpets in deep reds, wall adornments in keeping with this color-scheme, and massive furniture all conspired to create that feeling one enjoys in his own fireside. Off the first main hall, the parlor is situated. Here the painters have left their masterpiece. The ceiling is done in light green, the walls and carpet maintaining the idea throughout. Luxurious furniture upholstered in raw silk, divans, comfortable chairs, rare hangings and the best of pictures make the large room a delightful place in which to meet your friends or to enjoy an hour or so outside your own room. The lighting—a burst of incandescents—complete the picture. From both sides of this hallway are large rooms, handsomely furnished and distinctly different in fittings. Private porcelain baths are being installed in six of these apartments throughout the house, as well as public baths, placed conveniently on each floor.

It would be but tiresome repetition to tell of the new furnishings in all the rooms. Suffice it to say the whole house has been re-bedded, re-upholstered, even the springs that go on the new brass and iron bedsteads are fresh from the maker. The carpets are all newly laid, the walls are shining from the recent invasion of painters, old pictures have been replaced with new ones, curtains are of late design and dainty; in fact, a few hotels have undergone such a thorough overhauling.

After Christmas Card FROM

W. Tremaine Gard.

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77 Charlotte St., near head of King South Side.

W. Tremaine Gard. Goldsmith, Jeweler and Optician.

ing is done in light green, the walls and carpet maintaining the idea throughout. Luxurious furniture upholstered in raw silk, divans, comfortable chairs, rare hangings and the best of pictures make the large room a delightful place in which to meet your friends or to enjoy an hour or so outside your own room. The lighting—a burst of incandescents—complete the picture. From both sides of this hallway are large rooms, handsomely furnished and distinctly different in fittings. Private porcelain baths are being installed in six of these apartments throughout the house, as well as public baths, placed conveniently on each floor.

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Manager McCaffrey has not only improved his house, but he has increased its facilities. A whole row of rooms that used to be servants' quarters has been or is now being rebuilt. These rooms are situated on the upper floor in the ell, and when completed will make the Queen's complement of rooms number 63, which is a showing second only to the Royal Hotel, St. John, in the province. Therefore there will be no complaint as to overcrowding or no "doubling up" when the busiest seasons are on.

As to the hotel's heating plant, the following terse statement should be a sufficient guarantee: "Saturday night, Jan. 14th, of this year, the thermometer at Fredericton registered 44 below the cypher. In every room in the Queen hotel the glass showed no point lower than 70. Yes, it is a comfortable house in winter, and a cool, liveable place in summer. It has ample fire protection on every floor, possesses an up-to-date lavatory, managed by J. A. Edwards; and a particularly good feature is its sample rooms, of which there are fourteen, nine of them in the Edgcombe building on York St., and five in Wilmot's alley. The former are supplied with lavatories, etc."

In summing up the changes made in his house Mr. McCaffrey figures he has bought 20 new sets of furniture, completely re-furnished 37 rooms, has painted and carpeted anew throughout, and made building additions as above enumerated. In all, quite a bill of expense.

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