THE ST. JOHN EVENING TIMES

ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 31, 1905.

The St. John Evening Times is published at 19 and 21 Canterbury Street, every evening, (Sunday excepted), by the St. John Times Printing & Publishing Co. Ltd. A company incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies Act.

A. M. BELDING, Editor.

THINK IT OVER.

If the next St. John city council should prove to be less intelligent, less experienced and less able to deal with important civic problems and the general administration of civic affairs than the present council, the fault will lie entirely with the citizens. Think it over.

THE CITY COUNCIL

The people of St. John have fallen too much into the habit of thinking that it makes little difference what kind of city council they may elect. It is really of as much importance to them to have the right kind of council as to have an intelligent and progressive legislature. Directly, it affects them more. They pay the taxes that are levied, they use the streets and ferry and street railway, they are affected by the water supply and sewerage system, the safety of their property depends upon the efficiency of the fire department, they purchase supplies from the country market, they are interested in having public lands and other property productive of revenue, they are interested in having a well equipped police department. In short, every matter that is dealt with by the city council affects the people at large.

When a business man engages another to take charge of any department of his affairs, he insists upon having evidence of experience and ability to perform the work, so that due economy will be joined to reasonable enterprise in promoting the interests of the house. The same rule should apply in a collective sense, and the men selected to administer the affairs of the city should be chosen became of their special fitness to exercise economy, without starving any of the departments or putting a check in progressive industry.

A council selected at random from a list of candidates such as is usually nominated in St. John does not meet this requirement. The fault lies with the citizens themselves, and in their hands lies the remedy. It should be applied at the forthcoming elections.

IN RUSSIA.

Last night's Associated Press summary of the situation in Russia was as follows:—

While there seems to have been a restoration of order in St. Petersburg and Moscow, conditions at Warsaw continue to go from bad to worse. Estimates of the killed and wounded in consequence of collisions between mobs and soldiers place the number at 160. The bakers being on strike, bread is at famine prices in Warsaw, and attempts to break into stores there have caused numerous collisions with the military. The finding of revolvers of uniform make on many of the rioters arrested affords confirmation of recent reports that revolutionary agitators have been smuggling arms in anticipation of an outbreak. It is asserted that the official tale of the dead through the recent conflict between the strikers and troops at Riga is far short of the actuality, many having perished in an attempt to cross the river on the ice when the soldiers opened fire, the ice breaking and the water engulfing the fugitives.

SAN DOMINGO.

A healing balm will be applied by President Roosevelt to the outraged feelings of the United States senate. In reply to Senator Bacon's demand for information relative to the alleged protocol by which the government of the United States undertakes the financial administration of the republic of San Domingo, a treaty with that republic will be submitted to the senate for approval.

There is the usual outcry by the anti-imperialists; and exiles from San Domingo, who foresee that United States interference would make it impossible for them to enjoy their annual diversion of fomenting a revolution, are also passing revolutions; but the affair is as good as settled.

A Washington despatch states that the foreign commerce of San Domingo amounts to between eight and nine million dollars per annum, according to a statement just prepared by the department of commerce and labor through its bureau of statistics. About one-half of this trade is with the United States. The imports amount to about $3,000,000 per annum and the exports between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000 annually. The United States supplies about 47 per cent of the imports and receives about 54 per cent of the exports of San Domingo. Sugar is the chief item of export. Of imports from the republic into the United States in the year 1903, valued at $2,833,676, sugar represented no less than $2,107,248. Other items of export are cocoa, bananas, hides and skins, cabinet wood, dyewood, coffee and tobacco.

The population of the little republic is about half a million. The people are chiefly of Spanish, Indian and negro blood, and the languages spoken are English, French and Spanish. San Domingo is larger in area than the sister republic of Hayti, but has less population. It has about 300 miles of railway. The country is productive, and if the ever-recurring revolutions were succeeded by peaceful enterprise the future would be full of promises.

In addition to the trade with the United States there is also trade with England, Germany, France, Spain, Mexico, Cuba and South America. Doubtless the other nations woul not object to an American protectorate that would ensure peace and prosperity in the republic.

Some striking workmen at Newport, Kentucky, have taken a practical way to find out whether they have been getting a fair return for the product of their labor in a brass foundry. They have bought the foundry. It has now been incorporated as a co-operative concern, with capital stock of $40,000, consisting of 160 shares of $250 each. The incorporation is for ninety-nine years. The company will be limited to an indebtedness of $35,000. There are many shareholders, and their interest generally is one or two shares each. There are twenty-five incorporators, all former strikers.

The action taken by the United States government against the Beef Trust, charging the trust with conspiracy to keep up the price of beef and keep down the price of cattle, has resulted in the conviction of the trust, The supreme court yesterday confirmed the decision of the lower court. The action of the government in this and another case, and the agitation to regulate railroad rates are evidence that the big trusts have seen their greatest days of power.

In the opinion of the grand dukes the Russian people are not fit for self-government. The people may properly ask who is to blame for the fact. The people of most other countries have made some progress in that direction, and are able to dispense even with grand dukes.

Nobody will be surprised to learn that the Clan Na Gael and some kindred societies in Boston are opposed to an arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain. There would be real surprise if anybody took these persons seriously.

If the Russian bear should come to grips with the British lion over the Warsaw incident the little Jap would be able to enjoy a rest. To adapt a remark made by an American humorist, he would see more fur flying than ever Thaddeus of War-saw.

If Gen. Kuropatkin has anything like 300,000 men under his command, he must find the problem of supplies a serious one. Possibly that is the explanation of his recent activity. It is doubtful, however, if his army is so large.

Thirty-five men found shelter on Sunday night at the Salvation Army Travellers' Home, and there were six protectionists at the police station. There is food for thought for the aldermen in this simple statement of fact.

The cotton planters of the south have gone to work in a very sensible and practical way to avert the evils of over production and over-speculation. The story is told in today's Times.

The president of the Van Buren Lumber Co., describes the St. John operators as purse-proud and tyrannical. Apparently his company now desires to assume that role.

It is gratifying to note that despite the recent storms the Canadian Pacific Railway is handling more through traffic at this port than at this time last winter.

There is talk of labor candidates for the city council. What is the matter with Ald. Daley and Ald. Holder?

Revelations in the police court help to inform one half of the world how the other half lives.

The boys' brigade of St. John's church, were to have had their sleigh drive tonight, but it has been found necessary to postpone it till Tuesday next.

WILL HOLD COTTON AND REDUCE ACREAGE.

Strong Working Plan Adopted at New Orleans Last Week---The States Unite-- Want Railroad Rates Regulated by Interstate Commerce Commission.

Permanent organization under the name of the Southern Cotton Association was last week completed by the Southern Interstate Cotton Convention at New Orleans. Harvie P. Jordan of Monticello, Ga., is president, with E. S. Peters, vice president and an executive committee of twenty-five, composed of members from each of the twelve cotton states.

To the people of the whole south the convention issued the following call:

"Let the people of the cotton states assemble in the county seats of their respective counties on the 11th day of February at 1 o'clock p. m., 1905 and elect a county chairman, and a precinct chairman for each school district or other smallest political subdivision of that country. On the 18th day of February, 1905, at 1 p. m., there shall be held a meeting of all citizens of every school district, who shall elect a committee of three on acreage and membership. This committee shall immediatly require the signature of every cotton planter in that subdivision to a pledge to reduce his acreage twenty-five per cent under the acreage of the previous year.

"The convention calls upon every merchant and banker throughout the cotton states to refuse to extend credit for monny or supplies to any planter who does not sign the pledge to reduce his acreage.

"It calls upon the cotton planter of the south to hold his cotton on his own farm, steadfastly refusing to sell for less than ten cents a pound, at the ports of Galveston, New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Brunswick and Charleston.

"It calls upon the planters of the cotton belt to co-operate with the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture by furnishing, through the country sheriff, to the state commissioner of agriculture, accurate and reliable statistics of the cotton crop; and it further calls upon the commissioners of agriculture to transmit the same to the chief statistician of the Department of Agriculture.

"It calls upon every Southern congressman and senator and upon the president of the United States to use every effort and to spare no endeavor to open to our commerce the markets of South Africa, China, and all the countries of the world and to that end advocates an increase of the navy.

"It calls upon the planters of the south finally, to diversify their crops, to make cotton a surplus crop, and to place themselves out of reach of the one crop evil."

Such is the result of the greatest industrial convention in the history of the south. The members coming for the most part as representative of their countries which had elected them at mass meetings, went home last night and this morning with a definite plan of action. "Reduce, hold, diversify" is the keynote of the convention.

The Waco warehouse plan was finally defeated yesterday by 58 to 46 votes. Judge Eugene Williams fought gamely for his scheme, and succeeded in having the committee report favorably upon it. There was a minority report, however, and in the full convention a vigorous fight was waged against the scheme. The report was tabled with the exception of that part of it which calls a meeting at New Orleans on March 13th of a commission of thirteen, one from each state, to complete plans for the warehousing and holding of cotton. This was adopted and the committees appointed.

Features of the last day were the renewal of the old war cry, "ten cents minimum for middling cotton," which was again started with a whoop and a hurrah, after a long debate about the advisability of reducing it to a demand for nine cents. The word has gone out now however, "Stand for ten cent cotton."

At the afternoon session the committee on close relations between manufacturers and producers made a report in the interest of the elimination of the speculator in cotton. The committee said the wide fluctuations are alike disastrous to the manufacturer and the farmer. It was recommended that a committee consisting of one cotton producer from each state be appointed to confer with mill men asking that they join hands with the producers in effecting a plan whereby the producer can sell his cotton direct to the manufacturer and thereby eliminate the speculator from the market. The report was adopted.

J. A. Brown of North Carolina offered this resolution, which was adopted. "That the officers of this convention will be required and instructed to immediately formulate a plan to pool 2,000,000 bales of the present cotton crop and retire the same until after Oct. 1, 1905."

A resolution by E. C. Smith of South Carolina was passed providing for the appointment of an inspector by each county in the interest of the effective carrying out of the pledge to reduce acreage.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted and copies sent to President Roosevelt and the Southern senators:

"We hereby indorse the movement on foot to endow the Interstate Commerce Commission with full and complete control over alleged discriminations and abuses by railroads, with power to enforce their findings and request all southern senators and congressmen to support and aid in the passage of this measure."

The departing delegates expressed the firm determination to abide by and work for the conclusions of the convention, and equally firm confidence that the planters throughout the south are willing and ready to reduce acreage and hold the balance of the surplus crop for ten cents minimum for middling cotton. That there will be a strong and concerted movement in that direction it no longer seems reasonable to doubt.

New Orleans, Jan. 30—The general directors of the Cotton Association will meet here February 4th, to consider plans for carrying over 2,000,000 bales of the unsold portion of the cotton crop of 1904 until January, February and March, 1905, and to perfect plans for organizing a permanent cotton warehouse system.

SHATTERED THE STONE

Exciting Incident in a Kentville Residence---Personal Notes.

Kentville, Jan. 30:—The cold weather and storms of last week have equalled the experience of the oldest inhabitant, and "all the world" was snowed under on Thursday morning.

Tuesday morning, brought much work to the plumbers, as the cold weather of Monday night caught several people unawares. What proved to be a very serious affair occurred at the home of Angus McLeod, Kentville. The water pipes leading to the bath room were frozen, and when a fire was kindled in the stove, the pipes burst, and the stove was completely shattered. Fragments of hot iron and burning fuel were sent all over the kitchen. Miss Lily McLeod assistant telephone operator at Kentville, was in the kitchen and was struck by the flying pieces of iron.—She was badly cut and burned, and has been in a nervous condition ever since the affair happened. Other members of the family escaped unhurt.

King's County Board of Trade met in Kentville Jan. 24th. King's is we understand the only county in Nova Scotia that has a county Board of Trade.

Robie L. Reid, barrister, of New Westminster, B. C., and wife, have arrived in Kentville, and will spend the winter at the home of Mr. Reid's parents.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Conrod of Halifax have been taking a winter driving tour along the south shore, and visited Kentville last week. They left on Tuesday last for New Ross on their return trip.

A splendid new organ has been placed in the auditorium of the Baptist church at Canning. S. S. Eaton is organist.

Mrs. Louis Harris of Lyndhurst, Canning, left last week for New York and Toronto where she will spend the remainder of the winter.

BUSY DAY TOMORROW.

February 1st, is always a busy day with Manchester, Robertson, Allison's clerks in the clothing and men's furnishings departments, for it is upon that date that the annual sale of men's necessities commences. Tomorrow is the day, and the stock we have to offer this year is always ahead of any other year's supply. It is new, bright and stylish. The clothing includes some of the fresh Easter stock. Read the advt. in this issue.

The Evils of Constipation Are

Well known and the next best thing is to know a reliable cure. Mrs. W. Eddles of Stony Mountain, Man. says: "Dr. Hamilton's Pills are just the thing. They go right to work at once. I use only Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Price 25c per box.

THEY DIED FROM WOOD ALCOHOL.

Old Town Men Made "Split"---One Man Dead, and Two Others Very Ill.

Old Town, Jan. 30:—"Split" made of wood alcohol and Penobscot river water proved fatal to Govie Michevee, a French-Canadian and two companions are critically ill.

On Saturday afternoon, the dead man purchased the wood alcohol of a local druggist, who explained to him that it was poison and not fit to drink, and a big red label with skull and cross-bones and marked "Poison! !"

It appears that the man took the alcohol to a place on Treat and Webster island and with two chums mixed up some "split" and drank it.

All were taken very ill and Michevee died at 4 o'clock Sunday morning. The others were alive at last accounts.

THREE CHURCHES VACANT.

Harcourt, Jan. 30:—Rev. Robert Quinn of Pictou (N. S.), who has occupied the Presbyterian pulpit for the last two Sundays, left for his home to-day. He reports the Presbyterian churches of Loggieville, Black River and Caraquet, all in Miramichi Presbytery, vacant.

On Saturday night last, the Misses Margaret Fearon and Lily Conread joined the Division.

Misses Cormack and Lizzie Bryant left for Halifax last Thursday.

William Bustard, who now lives at Petitcodiac, but up to 1893 was a resident of Harcourt, is here visiting old acquaintances.

LAKE ERIE'S PASSENGERS.

The C, P. R. SS. Lake Erie sailed from St. John, N. B., Sunday for Liverpool with the following list of cabin passengers:—Mr. Sveinn Brynjofson, Mr. J. J. Craig, Mrs, Craig, Miss D. E. Craig, Miss W. A. Craig, Master J. D. Craig, Miss Dorothy A. Heneker, R. Berid, John Clarke, G. Collinge, H. V. Fieldhouse, A. J. Graylen, Mrs. Mary Haines, J. W. Hunter, Miss R, Hunter, Miss Rilla Hunter, Wm. Hutchinson, Mr. H. M. Jeves, Mrs. Jeves, C. C. Jeves, Miss E. M. Jeves, B. R. Jeves, B. V. Jeves, J. F. Jeves, G. K. Joyce, H. W. F. King, Mrs. King A. McOwan, Mrs. McOwan and child. Captain Thompson, Mrs. Thompson, the Rev. H. L. Vachon, Mrs. John Williams, Miss Williams, Miss L. V. King, Mrs. M. Lyons, J. McQueen, W. Morley, Steve Nieunonhius, R. E. Olford, Mrs. Olford, Master S. E. Olford, Miss M. V. Olford, Mr. George Pards, Mr. Picard, Mrs. Picard and child, Mrs. George Smith, W. L. Smith, Mrs. Smith, Miss W. Smith, F. H. Stone, R. B. Thompson, Geo. H. Tindall.

ROYAL STANDARD FLOUR FOR BREAD.

WHOLESALE BY

NORTHRUP & CO., 23 and 24 South Wharf.

After Christmas Card FROM W. Tremaine Gard.

Now that the holiday rush is over, and the business of that kind quieted down, I find like most tradesmen quite a lot of LEFT OVERS, that are just as good and as fashionable as what I have sold; and to get a move on them NOW, I am offering them at very low prices and heavy discounts to CLEAR THEM OUT so if you or any of your friends want bargains in WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, MANICURE, TOILET SETS, OPERA GLASSES, or such articles, just call and see what I can do for you, at

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

W. Tremaine Gard.

Goldsmith, Jeweler and Optician.

AGAINST THE BEEF TRUST.

Supreme Court of United States Renders Decision.

Washington, Jan. 30:—The Supreme Court of the United States today decided the case of the United States vs. Swift & Co., known as the Beef Trust case charging conspiracy among the packers to fix prices in fresh meats, etc. The opinion was handed down by Justice Holmes and affirmed the decision of the court below which was against the packers.

In his opinion, Justice Holmes discussed at length the serious contentions of the packers and disposed of them individually. He admitted that some of the charges were less specific than desirable, but said this was necessarily true on account of the vast extent of the field covered.

He added that enough had been shown to prove continuous offence and an offence of such a nature as to justify the proceeding.

The opinion continues the injunction granted against the packers under the Sherman anti-trust law by the lower courts. The opinion was concurred in by all the members of the court.

A DIAMOND WORTH $4,000,000.

The Biggest Ever Heard of Found in the Transvaal.

Johannesburg, Transvaal, Jan. 30:—The largest diamond ever heard of has been found near Pretoria. The stone weighs 3032 carats, and is said to be a pure white diamond of good quality. It is locally valued at from $3,500,000 to $4,000,000. The famous Kohinoor, which is valued at $600,000,000, weighs 123 carats, though it is said to have weighed 900 before it was cut. There is immense excitement here and at Pretoria as a result of the discovery.

The finding of a 3000-carat diamond is most remarkable. The biggest diamond previously heard of was the 971-carat diamond presented to Pope Leo XIII, in 1895 by Kruger, the late president of the Transvaal. The stone was found by an African chief in the mines of Jagersfontein. It is of a bluish white cast, and is practically perfect, its only blemish being a minute spot which is invisible to the naked eye. No valuation of it has been made public. The famous Kohinoor diamond originally weighed about 800 carats. When Queen Victoria came into possession of it in 1850 it had been cut down to 186 1-16 carats, and jt was afterwards reduced to 106 1-16 carats. The Great Mogul, which mysteriously disappeared at the sacking of Delhi, is described as weighing 280 carats. The Orloff, mounted io the imperial sceptre of Russia, weighs 193 carats. The Regent, another historically famous gem, and among the most perfect in water and cutting, originally known as the Pitt diamond, weighed in the rough state 410 carats, which was reduced in cutting to 136¾ carats. The stone, purchased by the Duke of Orleans in 1717 for the French Crown, is now the property of the French Republic, and is valued at $2,500,000. The price paid for it in 1717 was $675,000. The Victoria or Imperial diamond wefghs 180 carats, and was purchased by the Nizam of Hyderabad for $1,500,000. Another large diamond is the De Beers. It weighs 225 carats, but its value is considerable lessened by the fact that it is of a light yellow color. It is owned by an Indian prince. It will, perhaps, be also interesting to know that a carat is four grains troy, so that the diamond just found in South Africa weighs nearly two troy pounds.

New York, Jan. 31.—A London despatch to the Times says:—"A value of £500,000 for insurance purposes has been placed on the Premier Company's big diamond recently found in the Transvaal. The stone is insured through from the mine to London agent, theft and marine risks. The size of the diamond is stated to be that of the average man's fist.

COUNTING THE COST.

The recent snow storm will probably cost the city about $3,000. Previous to the last snowfall nearly $3,500, had been paid out for removing the beautiful.

The railway corporations have found the recent storm exceedingly expensive, too. Superintendent Downie estimated the expenditure directly caused by the storm at $1,800 per day, commencing on Wednesday of last week. They have about 500 men at work on the main line and branches.

L. R. Ross, of the I. C. R. says that the storm will probably cost the government road about $1,000 per day from last Thursday until the end of this week. The street railway and others also paid out large sums in consequence of the heavy storm.

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Men's, . . . $1.35
Women's, . . 1.15
Boys', ... 1.15

Oil Tan Shoe Packs, or Larrigans, C. H. PETERS & SONS, Manuf'rs.

Men's, . . . $1.35
Boys, . . . 1.00
Youths, . . . 85

A Job Lot Men's Shoe Packs in large sizes, 50c. per pair.

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Our stock of watches and jewelry in general is Big Enough to Supply Everybodies Wants.

A POYAS, Watchmaker and Jeweller, 545 Main street, N. E.

J. W. ADDISON, Importer and Dealer in Builders and Housekeepers' HARDWARE, PAINTS, OILS and GLASS. All kinds of Weather Strips now in stock. 44 Germain Street, - - Tel. 1074. - - Market Building.

GILBERT LANE DYE WORKS. LACE CURTAINS cleaned and done up EQUAL TO NEW. Carpets cleaned and beaten. Dyeing and scouring. MACAULAY BROS. & CO., City Agents.

A $50,000 DINNER AND 70,000 HUNGRY.

Caustic Comment on the Shameless Extravagance of the Rich.

(Nashville American.)

At a recent dinner in the St. Regis Hotel, New York, a gold service was used exclusively. Even the trays were gold. The table was in the shape of a horseshoe in the white marble room. The favors were four-inch gold clocks for the women and gold boutonniere vases for the men. There were thirty-six guests, and the dinner is said to have cost $50,000, or $1400 a plate. This reminds us of the days of our old friend Lucullus, who frequently spent as much as $100,000 for a single repast. Heliogabalus also once spent $100,000 for one meal. And the extravagance of Caligula makes the St. Regis dinner resemble a fried liver lunch. Caligula invested $400,000 in one supper, but even he was excelled by Esopus, who paid $400,000 for a single dish. Apicius spent $2,000,000 in gluttony.

In the New York paper containing an account of the St. Regis dinner, Robert Hunter, a rich philanthropist, declared that there are 70,000 children in that city who go to school hungry every day, and that there are 666,000 people in distress because of poverty. Of New York's dead one out of every ten is buried in the potter's field. Mr. Hunter, who scorns a life of ease in order to do a noble work, says the question may be asked: "What is there in our boasted civilization, or where is that generous fraternity that pulpit orators prate about?" He says charity will not settle the problem, and of course it will not.

It is the old story, almost as old as the human race. The poor are always with us. The rich also, as for that matter. Ours are not the only multi-millionaires that have lived and struted and vanished. Tiberius left a fortune worth over $118,000,000, and Caligula dissipated it all in less than a year. Croesus had the reputation of being very rich, yet he was comparatively poor, his fortune amounting to only about $8,000,000 Caesar was much richer. He was always pretty thrifty and was worth almost $11,000,000 before he got into office, and nobody seems to know how much he got afterwards, but the grafting was good in those days also Antony was a sort of John W. Gates. He scraped up enough money to pay $1,500,000 of debts in one month. His house cost him $2,000,000, and he squandered over $73,000,000 of the public money. Seneca is known as a philosopher, but he looked also after material things, and had a fortune of about $12,000,000. Lentulus, the soothsayer, found plenty of dupes in his day, as fortune-tellers do now. He acquired $16,500,000.

New York is neither Rome nor Athens. But it can give $50,000 dinners while 70,000 of its children go hungry to school. The old story-partly told

THE SUMMONS.

Come!
Some of the things that we knew, in the days worth keeping,
Though hid, deep as they were, in our hearts are not sleeping.
They sightfully watch us as we in our grimness are reaping,
The tares. Oh! the tares; but vainless the woe and the weeping.
Come!

Come!
From the shores of a land far away steals a mystical crooning,
The beat of wild hearts. It is youth that is wild in their tuning.
The cadence is strange, like a weird, a wild, and a Druidical runeing,
The song with its pain and its passion, peals on, till our senses are swooning.
Come!

Come!
Dumb are the lips that first lisped the wild summons aflying,
What is there now in the struggle, when lost is the spur of the trying?
And listen we may, and we will, and we must to the sighing:
That tenderful call of the dead unto them that are dying;
Come!

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c. is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanantly cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.