POOR DOCUMENT

MC2034

RUSSIAN GENERALS FORCED STOESSEL TO SURRENDER; GARRISON EXHAUSTED.

Awful Conditions in Port Arthur --- Seige Cost the Japanese 80,000 Men---Russians Blew Up Forts and Warships Before They Surrendered.

(Continued from Page 1).

TOKIO, Jan. 2, 10 p. m.—The text of General Nogi's telegram announcing the capitulation of the Russian forces at Port Arthur is as follows:

"The plenitpotentiaries of both parties concluded their negotiations today at 4.30 o'clock. The Russian commissioners accepted on the whole the conditions stipulated by us and consented to capitulate. The document has been prepared and signatures are now being affixed. Simultaneously with the conclusion of negotiations, both armies suspended hostilities. It is expected that the Japanese will enter the city of Port Arthur tomorrow."

CHEFOO, Jan. 2.—Commander Kartzow of the Russian torpedo boat destroyer Vlastni, in an interview with the Associated Press correspondent tonight, said:

"Port Arthur falls of exhaustion—exhaustion not only of ammunition, but of men.

"The remnant of the garrison left had been doing the work of heroes for five days and five nights, but yesterday they reached the limit of human endurance.

"In the casemates of the forts one saw everywhere faces black with starvation, exhaustion and nerve-strain. You spoke to them, but they did not give answer; only staring dumbly.

"The lack of ammunition alone would not have suggested the seeking of terms. Scant ammunition had long been common in the fortress, and during the past month many of the forts had nothing with which to return the fire of the enemy.

"The Russians sat in the casemates, firing not more than once to the two hundred shots sent by the Japanese. When the assault came they repulsed the enemy with bayonets. But the men themselves, having existed for three months on reduced rations, were so worn that it is marvellous they stood the final strain so long.

"Yesterday, General Stoessel would still fight. His wound, which was received early in the siege, had been bothering him, but his determination to fight while one man stood had not been diminished.

"'But we cannot fight,' said his generals. 'Our men cannot move. They sleep standing. They cannot see he bayonets at their breasts. We an order, but they cannot obey.'

"'Then you generals fight,' said toessel, clenching his fists.

"He seemed fanatical on the subject, it finally he was brought to see sean by the insistence of his subordintes. Admirals Lochinsky and Wiren, enerals Smyrnoff and Fock and nany others, sometimes with broken oices, urged the step which all dreadd so long.

"I am sure Port Arthur would have sought terms a month ago had it not been for Gen. Stoessel, who with bulldog tenacity steadily refused to permit such action to be taken. He had told his Emperor that he would never surrender and he meant to keep his word.

"The greatest loss suffered by Port Arthur occurred a fortnight ago, when Major Gen. Kondratenko was killed. Officers and men alike regarded him as the brightest star in Port Arthur's firmament. When his death became known, the fall in the spirits of the soldiers was plainly visible.

"Gen. Kondratenko was seated in the casemates of a certain fort discussing with seven other officers, the best way of counter-mining against the Japanese, when an eleven-inch shell burst, killing everybody in the casemate.

"Gen. Nogi has taken Port Arthur with his artillery and his tunnels. His rifle bullets were seldom found to be of any use.

"We constantly endured a bombardfiercer than any in history. The ese periodically assaulted and if repulsed, they calmly resumed bombardments.

e who came here today do not the terms of surrender suggest- General Stoessel to General Nogi the answer to them, having left Arthur even before the messenger been dispatched. The general impion, however, is that Stoessel has osed that the army shall go free that he alone be made a prisoner.

ven that concession seemed to ich out the sturdy old man's heart. Whether or not the negotiations terate in an agreement on terms of ender, it is certain that Port Arr is doomed, as, you say, the Assoted Press predicted two months ago.

"We still have some ammunition and ome guns on Liaotie Mountain, but hat mountain is not adapted for the best defense from the land side, and he Japanese would find its capture easier than the other tasks they have ttempted. Tiger's Tail peninsula has o be similarly viewed, and Golden Hill as been without ammunition for three onths.

"Since reaching Chefoo I have seen hat attempts have been made to make appear that Stoessel alone wished to rrender, the other generals desiring continue the fight. This is a lie, and is based solely on personal dislike of oessel.

It is a simple story. Had the ammunition held out, the fortress would ve held out indefinitely. For months held Port Arthur by bayonets one, until flesh and blood could do more. When a man fell there was ne other to replace him. Thus the rrison was gradually worn down. vo Hundred and Three Metre Hill one cost us five thousand men. The pture of that hill was the beginning the end. The Japanese artillery as excellently served. They had four ndred guns bearing on Two Hunred and Three Metre Hill. They advanced their trenches while the artillery was shelling the Russians out with a shower of metal, and then occupied the Russian positions.

"In peronal combat the Japanese were greatly inferior to the Muscovite. One Russian could take care of three Japanese in a bayonet fight, and some of our soldiers have records vastly higher than that. The Japanese are good, brave soldiers, although I have little liking for them."

"It cost the Japanese 80,000 men to take the fortress, while some say they have over a hundred thousand. The number of our dead is not known even to the high officers.

"The fighting since August has been merciless. When Rihlung Mountain was taken 500 men occupying a casemate were not able to emerge, so quickly came the rush of the Japanese. The Russians tried to emerge by the use of their bayonets in the face of machine gun fire. Thus every man died—trying to resist machine guns with bayonets alone. The Japanese did not give them a chance to become prisoners, but the men would have preferred death anyway.

"Realize the end. Picture a fort strewn with shells, and you have a picture of the end of Port Arthur.

"One peculiar incident of the siege was at fort No. 3, where for three months the Japanese occupied one part of the fort while the Russians occupied the other. They fought ceaselessly, assaulting each other and mining and counter-mining.

"Once when a Japanese prince was killed the Japanese sent to negotiate a truce in order that they might secure the body from heaps of others which had long remained unburied. The Russians received the envoys courteously and in an easy manner, as if they had untold breweries working, gave them the last told of beer at Port Arthur with the idea of creating an impression of plenty. As a matter of fact the only real ration for three months has consisted of rice, which ultimately caused hundreds to fall sick of scorbut, a disease much like beri-beri. Last month the rations were reduced forty per cent.

"Nothing was too great a sacrifice in order to impress the enemy that all was well inside the fortress.

"This is the first potato I have tasted for two months; and is this really, truly steak ?"

SITUATION AT ST. PETERSBURG.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 3, 2 a. m.—While there is no longer any doubt in official circles in St. Petersburg that the fate of Port Arthur has been decided, and General Stoessel's long and gallant defence ended, news of the surrender has not yet been allowed to reach the public. Foreign telegrams regarding the matter have been withheld from the newspapers pending the issue of the official announcement here. The newspapers so far merely intimate that the defence of the garrison is proceeding as usual.

Possibly some of the hesitation of the authorities here to make the announcement of the fall of Port Arthur is due to threats and rumors of radical demonstrations coupled with the absence of the Emperor, but it is certain that no demonstration is likely which could assume serious proportions.

It has been learned that the last telegram by Emperor Nicholas to General Stoessel vested the commander of the Port Arthur forces with discretionary powers, and urged him to exercise them rather than allow the defence to go to the last ditch. It is certain that General Stoessel did not surrender without previous authorization.

In diplomatic circles tonight it is stated that the fall of Port Arthur will be promptly followed by an offer of peace from Japan. It is understood that a strong effort will be made to have the offer come through President Roosevelt. It is even suggested that the terms might include an arrangement which would give Russia an outlet through the Persian Gulf. It is regarded as unlikely, however, that such a suggestion should come through the United States unless President Roosevelt has the strongest previous intimation that it would be favorably considered by the Russian government. It may be added that while it is known that Emperor Nicholas from the beginning regarded the war with great abhorrence, there is nothing yet to indicate that his government intends to recede from the programme of fighting to a finish, which has repeatedly been announced.

The situation in the immediate future may be such as to necessitate the curtailing of the emperor's trip to the south and cause his return to St. Petersburg, but the report that his pilot train had been blown up is untrue.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Although he had no official news regarding the surrender of Port Arthur, Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, had no hesitation in reiterating what he has repeatedly announced, that the loss of Port Arthur would not have the slightest effect on Russia's determination to fight to the end.

"Russia will pursue the war to the end, and the temporary loss of Port Arthur after such a valiant defence can only spur Russia on to an ultimate victory," he said.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Daily Mail's correspondent with General Nogi says the capture of Wantai involved six hours of the fiercest fighting, while the attacks on the forts to the southeast were carried on simultaneously. Describing the final scenes, the correspondent says:

"The slackened fire at points in the northern and eastern forts seemed to show that the Russian ammunition was failing. The position was now desperate. Great explosions around the forts proclaimed that the Russians were exploding their magazines. Flames and smoke in the harbor were followed by explosion after explosion, which revealed the destruction of the Russian ships. The Russians also apparently blew up two of their own forts. The battleship Savastopol was blown up and the other warships were destroyed as thoroughly as possible. The battleships Retvizan and Poltava and the protected cruiser Pallada caught fire."

THE NEWS IN LONDON.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The capitulation of Port Arthur was the sensation of London today. It was the one topic of discussion from the street corners, where groups were sheltered from the driving snow, to the comfortable service clubs, the legations and the residences and offices of cabinet ministers. Everywhere the utmost admiration was expressed for the defenders and the attacking party, and the probability that General Nogi has made concessions to the gallant General Stoessel is received with much satisfaction.

The announcement of the fall of the Russian stronghold created little surprise in official and diplomatic circles, where it has been discounted by recent events. It was known as early as last October that notwithstanding the brave showing in the official despatches, Stoessel's resources were nearly at an end.

Nowhere, not even at the Russian embassy, was there a doubt concerning the generosity of the Japanese in arrangement for the final terms. In diplomatic circles the main question was that of the effect of the surrender. The consensus of opinion was that it might tend in the direction of peace, but none dared venture that say that peace was in sight. It is believed it will do no more than to bring out suggestions from foreign governments. At the foreign office it was stated that the British government's attitude is unchanged, that while peace is most desirable, affairs have not reached a stage where any foreign power could hope to offer its good offices with the assurance that it would be considered a friendly act by either of the belligerents.

At the Russian embassy the same spirit of determination to prosecute the war to the bitter end was expressed. In fact, it was confidently stated that Russia would only regard the surrender of Port Arthur in the light of a fresh incentive and would spare no efforts for its recapture. First Secretary Poklewsky-Koziel, in the absence of Ambassador Benkendorff from the embassy, gave voice to this sentiment when he said to the Associated Press that he felt satisfied the surrender of the fortress would only serve to unite all Russia in the determination to put forth her whole strength in the spring with a view to retrieving the situation.

The general tone at the Russian embassy formed a striking contrast to the cheerfulness and activity prevailing at the Japanese legation. Minister Hayashi was the recipient during the day of hundreds of telegrams of congratulation from all parts of Great Britain and other countries and official despatches confirming the Associated Press news from Tokio were received at frequent intervals. Minister Hayashi was interviewed, but declined to discuss the probability of peace negotiations. He said, however:

"The fall of Port Arthur will at any rate and the horrible slaughter in one part of the theatre of war, and I sincerely hope that in some way it will facilitate final peace. This depends upon Russia and not upon us. It may strengthen the determination of Russia to continue the war at all costs. Its effect in Japan, however, cannot be doubted. Our fleet is free, and the release of the besieging army gives us increased forces available for service elsewhere. Our base becomes more secure than ever."

Speaking of General Stoessel, Minister Hayashi said:

"The surrender will in no way affect the glory belonging to him and his men, nor our admiration for their splendid defense."

Baron Suyematsu, son-in-law of Marquis Ito and former Japanese minister of the interior, said:

"Now that we have again got Port Arthur we will not allow any other power to hold it after we have beaten Russia, and I am now more than ever confident that Japan will be victorious. I do not expect the fall of Port Arthur will make much difference with the progress of the war, though Japan will undoubtedly be in a better position."

In British naval circles the prevailing opinion is that the recall of the Russian second Pacific squadron has now become an absolute necessity.

AN AMAZING STORY.

Husband and Wife's Sister Eloped Forty-two Years Ago—Now Wife Recovers Maintenance.

LONDON, Dec. 31—One of the most extraordinary matrimonial stories ever heard in a London police court was revealed in an application at Westminster police court for maintenance on the ground of desertion, made by Mrs. Chaddock, a woman seventy years old. Forty-two years ago Mr. and Mrs. Chaddock were married at Manchester and for three years they lived together. Then the husband eloped with his wife's sister.

The wife heard nothing more of them for several years, but eventually found her husband living in London under the name of Ash. He had a good business in a shoeing forge in Dorset road, Lambeth, and her sister was living with him as his wife, by whom he had a large family. The wife visited them at intervals, and stayed under their roof. She kept herself by taking situations as a nurse and attendant, until advancing years compelled her to ask her husband for assistance. Finding her life unbearable, she found a haven of refuge at the Roman Catholic Sisters' St. Peter's Home, Meadow road, Lambeth. She remained there ten years, but recently she has been obliged to leave the home. She had refrained from taking proceedings for so many years, added Mrs. Chaddock pathetically, in order to spare the reputation of a large family, although she was scoffed at and abused.

For the defence it was contended that Mrs. Chaddock had conduced to the association of her husband with her sister, and had no legal claim. The husband, an old and decrepit man, said he had made over his business to his sons, and had no means beyond an allowance they made him.

"When you married your wife in 1862 I suppose it was because you loved her?" he was asked.

"No, never in my life," he replied emphatically. "It was her sister I loved, and my wife enticed me away from her. The sister was my first sweetheart."

The magistrate said that if half the wife had said was true he had no sympathy for the husband. He made an order for 10s. a week and £3 7s. costs.

LEAP-YEAR GIRL.

Mae—I met Mr. Scadds at the reception last night. He's a perfectly delightful conversationalist.

Clare—What did he say?

Mae—Well, among other things, he said "yes" when I proposed.

An Unsolicited Letter Which Tells Its Own Tale.

TERMS CASH. 24 Waterloo Street TELEPHONE 1488.

RED ROSE TEA

Saint John, N.B. Dec. 12th 1904

R. H. COTHER,

DEALER IN

Teas, Sugars, Molasses, Flour, Etc. GROCERIES, PROVISIONS. Dairy Butter a Specialty

Sun Printing Co.
St. John, N.B
Dear Sirs:—
Enclosed please find new advertisement for my space in Star. I would like to inform you that I am more than pleased with the result of my advertising in the Star, as it has brought to my store buyers from all parts of the City.
I may say that the Star is the only paper I advertise in
Yours very truly
R. H. Cother.

For Sale
--AT--
Sun Office!

The following announcements, etc., printed on cardboard or paper:

HOUSE TO LET.
FLAT TO LET.
TO LET.
ROOMS TO LET.
SHOP TO LET.
BARN TO LET.
FOR SALE.
BOARDING.
ALSO
SCHOOL TAX BILLS
AND
SCHOOL DISTRICT ASSESSMENT LISTS

Sporting News.

LITTLEJOHN-JORDAN BOUT.

Between three and four hundred sports assembled in the City Hall, Carleton, yesterday afternoon, to witness the exhibition given by exponents of the manly art. Some of them thought they did not get their money's worth. To so conduct a boxing contest as to entirely please everyone is about as difficult as for a bear to crawl through a napkin ring. If the bouts become at all strenuous, then the officers of the law take a hand and the people who object to anything approaching a prize fight, raise their voices in horrified protest against such brutality. If, on the other hand, there are no endeavors made by the contestants to put each other out, there are cries of "fake" and "we want our money back." The contests yesterday were, perhaps, as satisfactory as could be expected. There was an absence of slugging, although in the fourth round of the Littlejohn-Jordan bout, Dan cut loose and had the colored pugilist rather groggy. Referee Power terminated this round before the two minutes were up, as he saw trouble ahead if it was allowed to continue to the limit.

Although the first bout was scheduled to start at two o'clock, it was after three before the men took their places in the ring. John Francis and Willie Burns, colored, of the west end, were the participants. They went four rounds. Before the men were instructed to shake hands, Referee John T. Power announced to the audience that no decisions would be given in any of the contests, as he had given his word to the mayor that there would be nothing that looked like a prize fight take place, and it was on these conditions that the license was secured.

Francis was somewhat taller than his dusky rival, and had rather the better of the argument, although Burns stopped some hot ones, some of them with his hands, and more with his head.

Billy Ramsay and Jimmy Rogers of the north end then boxed four rather fast rounds. Ramsay's methods are rather unique, and were not always effective. Before attempting to land a blow he would execute a series of physical culture movements, gracefully careen from side to side, shake his mane, turn on his heels a couple of times, and then go after James like a whirlwind. Although not quite such a spectacular boxer, Rogers was clever and the exhibition put up by the boys was satisfactory to the audience.

When the principals in the stellar attraction came on, they were received with applause. Littlejohn looked to be in better condition than his opponent, and his work later showed that he was. While Dan would retire to his corner comparatively fresh, Jordan was puffing like a porpoise after every round. It was a fast, close bout, but Littlejohn clearly had the better of the argument. Whenever Dan cut loose he had things his own way pretty much. Of course it would be idle to state that the men went at it as fierce as would be the case had the contest been for the big end of a purse, but on the whole there was comparatively little dissatisfaction expressed, as the people appreciated the circumstances. Referee Power said the tournament was really a benefit for Littlejohn, who had been under considerable expense for his expected fight with Jordan, which was billed for the Joggins, but which was not allowed to come off. Jordan was given a certain sum of money to come here and spar with Littlejohn.

Chief Clark, Deputy Chief Jenkins and Detective Killen were on hand to see that the men did not get nasty to each other. They hated to be there, but duty called, and they had to respond.

SKATING.

The one-mile handicap race in Victoria Rink last evening brought one of the most exciting finishes seen in a long time. This was between Belyea and Price, for the other skaters were not in it for a moment in so far as first place was concerned. Belyea's work was a surprise. He developed most creditable speed and with a little more practice—for this is only the beginning of the season—will be able to do even better. He is a pretty skater, quiet and full of self-control, and as appears to be the case with all the speedy ones now, uses the long stroke. But Jimmy Price is the skater. He goes along so easily that he gets there almost without an effort. He can spurt to great advantage when necessary, but no one by looking at him, can tell that he is doing it. It is only by watching him increase his lead that the spectator knows that Jimmy is going faster.

There were seven starters in last evening's race, the other eighteen which were talked about having failed to materialize. But there might have been only two, for interest was fixed on Belyea and Price. Hipwell got three-quarters of a lap; Johnson, Whitebone, Lawson and Logan half a lap; Belyea, one-third of a lap, and Price scratch. The ice was heavy and very wet, thus preventing anything like fast time.

After the start the lesser skaters remained pretty well bunched, and in the sixth lap Belyea passing them, shot far ahead and soon increased his lead on Price. The race then resolved itself into a contest between these two and as they sped around the rink, excitement ran high. Belyea seemed to be holding his own and still ready for a spurt, while Price seemingly could not be persuaded to go any faster. But on the twelfth lap the spectators suddenly noticed that Belyea's lead had lessened considerably. In a few seconds he was not more than twenty feet ahead of Price, and on the home stretch of the last lap Price almost without effort passed him and won the race by only a few feet. Time, 3.06.

The first prize was a suit case, and the second, won by Belyea, a sweater.

HOCKEY PLAYERS FROM THE NORTH.

If the negotiations now being carried on by F. G. Spencer with the representative of the Dawson City hockey club proves successful St. John will witness one of the most interesting games of hockey possible. When the news flashed over the wires that a hockey team composed of the best players of Dawson City was coming east to contest for the Stanley cup every one interested in hockey immediately sat up and took notice. Applications came pouring in to the eastern representative of the Dawson City team for dates from all the principal centres in Canada and the U. S. F. G. Spencer of this city was one of the first to get after the attraction, and as a result has had a refusal of several dates in the provinces during the past two days, during which time he has been endeavoring to ascertain if the different teams in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia would put up enough money to make a tour of the Klondykers possible. It will be necessary for Mr. Spencer to decide this evening whether or not he will bring the northern hockey players. The team are now about leaving Vancouver after having walked some four hundred miles, the first part of their journey from Dawson, for the purpose of getting in good condition. Their first dates are with the Capitals of Ottawa, when they play for the Stanley cup, after which they meet the Montreal Wanderers and other teams. If they appear in the provinces under Mr. Spencer's management the tour will open Jan. 25th.

FIRST HOCKEY MATCH.

The first hockey match in the provincial league will be the line-up between the Neptunes and Mohawks Friday evening, and the local interest now aroused concerning these teams should be sufficient to crowd the Queen's Rink. Both teams had a satisfactory practice yesterday morning and are getting into condition to put up a most interesting fight for championship honors. The Ramblers and Y. M. C. A. intermediates will also play Friday evening.

"KING" KELLY'S BLUFF WON GAME.

There are many good stories told about Mike Kelly, but there is a new one which will not be known to many people and old admirers of the great player.

One time when playing with the Chicago Whites at Detroit, the score was two to two, in the ninth inning, the Whites at the bat. Kelly got to first by beating out a bunt, and Ed. Williamson drew a pass. The two engineered a double steal. But, as Kelly slid in, he howled with pain and called for time.

"Ed," he said, limping toward Williamson, "for the love of heaven, pull my arm! Faith, I think it's out of joint." As Williamson pulled, Kelly whispered to him hurriedly: "Say, Ed, soon as Wiedman (the pitcher) raises his arm I'm going to make a break for home, and you follow me. I'll sneak down the line and you sneak along behind. See? They'll play for me, sure, and forget all about you; but when I'm close I'll straddle my legs and you slide under."

Kelly turned to third, still writhing, as the spectators thought, in pain, and Williamson resumed second. Even Pitched Wiedman was fooled, and could hardly believe his eyes when he saw Kelly tearing home. Mike was within ten feet of the base before Wiedman recovered his astonishment and hurried the ball to Catcher Bennett. But by that time Williamson—who, as he confessed, after the game, had cut third base by 15 feet—was close at hand. Bennett had the ball and was waiting for Kelly, but Mike suddenly spread his legs. Williamson dived under and groveled to the marble slab, winning the game.

THE ALL STAR NINE.

Boston fans have been picking an all star team of players drawn from the two big baseball leagues. Willie Keeler, Napoleon Lajoie and Jimmy Collins are almost the unanimous choice for their respective positions. Collins' claim is being disputed by many, who figure that Bradley, of Cleveland, is superior to Collins. No one disputes Keeler's right to play right field, and at second base Lajoie's great hitting has caused the fans to place him without hesitation.

Fred Parent and Hans Wagner are the leading candidates for shortstop. For left field Frank Clarke has the call and Jones of Chicago, Bay of Cleveland, and Stahl of Boston run for centre field. At first base Chance of Chicago is in the lead. Criger of Boston and Kling of Chicago lead for catcher. Chesbro, McGinnity, Mathewson, Dineen, Young, Waddell, Plank and Tannehill are the choice for pitchers.

BURKETT GOES TO BOSTON.

The Boston American League Club, champion of the world, is evidently intent on retaining the pennant after the playing season of 1905. No expense, it seems, is being spared to make the team of the first class, as the latest deal shows.

Jesse Burkett, the outfielder of the St. Louis American League Club of last season, will be found in left garden for the champions next year. He has affixed his signature to a contract and is glad of it, because Boston is near his home, in Worcester, Mass.

In Exchange for Burkett the Boston club gave Outfielder Stone, a youngster, and a bonus of $2,500. A like sum was also paid for Stone last fall to the Milwaukee club. The champions will not lose any of their men next year. Jesse Tannehill has decided to accept the reduction of salary, and says that as soon as he receives his contract he will sign it.

GROWTH OF 2.10 LIST.

The 2.10 list now numbers 843, as against three in 1884. The first horse to enter the "select circle" was the pacer Johnston that took a record of 2.10 against time at Chicago in Oct., 1883. The first trotter to get a record of 2.10 was Jay-Eye-See, that equaled Johnston's record on Aug. 1, 1884, at Providence. The record lasted only one day, for on Aug. 2 Maud S. trotted a mile over the Cleveland track in 2.09¾, and later that season reduced her record to 2.09¼ in a start against time. Johnston in 1884 reduced his 1883 pacing record of 2.10 to 2.06¾.

The following table shows how the "select circle" has grown since. Only new performers are given. From 1884 up to and including 1899 no new additions were made to the list but Maud S. reduced her record to 2.08¾.

Year.	No. Trotters.	No. Pacers.	Tl.
1884	2	1	3
1890	3	3	6
1891	5	11	16
1892	6	14	20
1893	10	15	25
1894	19	23	33
1895	12	50	..
1896	8	40	48
1897	18	48	66
1898	20	41	61
1899	18	52	70
1900	15	64	79
1901	11	49	60
1902	29	68	97
1903	26	70	96
1904	32	72	104
Totals	222	621	843

NEW CITIZENS.

Five Hundred Good Ones Landed Here Yesterday.

The most promising looking crowd of immigrants that have struck St. John for some time arrived here yesterday afternoon on the C. P. R. steamer Mount Temple. There were nearly five hundred in all, consisting of Russians, Germans, Poles, etc. Unlike the majority of the immigrants that have been formerly landed here this season, these were for the most part well dressed, respectable looking citizens.

Moving around among the excited immigrants in the hall was a figure in a black flowing robe. The troubled look which characterized the others was absent from his face.

Through an interpreter he gave his name as Athanasina Nicolomus Filipow, a German priest. He came from Launberg, in Austria, and is on his way to the west, where he will take charge of a church at Beaver Lake, Alberta. There is a colony of Germans and Poles there of something less than two thousand.

A large number of the immigrants are bound for the states, many of them for Chicago. The Canadian immigrants are mostly for Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg. There are some for Halifax, but only three or four for St. John.

Among the Montreal passengers is an exceptionally bright looking young Austrian of about 20, who claims to be an experienced chemist. He has taken a four years' college course in his own country, and thinks he should strike a position worth $100 a month. He says he has two brothers and two sisters, all of whom are doctors practising in Austria. Of those bound for western Canada to take up farming in that section the majority are strong, able-bodied, intelligent looking men, and will no doubt be quite an improvement on the majority of the foreign imigrants that have been landed there during the past few years.

About 75 of the number were detained here, 19 for moral reasons and the others for want of money. The remainder of the crowd went on a special train, which left between six and seven last evening.

The Donaldson liner Hestia, which arrived at the island Sunday night, was docked yesterday.

THE MODERN CHILD.

(From the New York Sun.)

A nicely dressed doll-faced little girl of about five was standing beside the stone wall which skirts Central Park on the Fifth avenue side. She carried a flaxen-haired doll which must originally have had a face the replica of its young owner's, but was in a sorry condition from being battered against the wall. The little girl gave it a resounding whack just as an old lady came along.

"Child," said the benignant old lady, "why do you treat your pretty doll so?"

The child's innocent blue eyes looked indignantly up as she answered:

"I wish old women wouldn't butt in everywhere."

"My gracious!" was all the old lady said as she hurried away.

FREEZES TO DEATH IN HIS OWN BED.

CHELSEA, Dec. 30. — Stephen O'Mara, 35 years old, was found in a semi-frozen condition in his bed at his boarding place, 32 Matthews street, Chelsea. He was taken to the Frost hospital, in that city, and died soon after.

O'Mara got home late at night, and when he was found in the morning it was seen that he had left his window wide open. The bed was in such a position that the full force of the storm blew on the sleeping man. Death resulted from pneumonia. One side of the man was frozen.

FRIENDLY SUGGESTION.

Mr. Slowboy (at front door)—Is Miss Edyth engaged, Jane?

Jane—No, sorr; but axin' yer pardon, sorr, it's meslif thot's afther thinkin' she'd lolk t' be, sorr."

DAN PATCH TAKES A REST.

Dan Patch, the unbeaten pacing champion has now made his last attempts of this season to reduce the pacing figures. The brown son of Joe Patchen has gone into winter quarters with all the world's records to his credit, just as he did a year ago.

By pacing a mile to sulky in 1.56 flat Dan Patch broke his own world's record for such a performance and incidentally set new figures which stand today as the fastest mile ever negotiated by a horse in harness.

The record, while the fastest of many held by Dan Patch, is not regarded with any more importance than is the half-mile mark of .56 made in 1903 or any of the wonderful flights against time which marked his appearance each season.

The three choicest records sought for by horsemen are held by Dan Patch. They were made with a pacemaker in front, but without the aid of the regulation wind shield: Mile pacing record to sulky, 1.56; mile pacing record to wagon, 1.07¼; half-mile record to sulky, .56.

Arthur F. Duffy, of Washington, who holds the world's 100 yards sprinting record, has gone to Australia to compete with athletes there. This is the longest trip undertaken in the history of amateur athletics. Duffy during the past four years has won the championships of the United States, England, Scotland, Ireland and France. He has a record of 100 yards in .09 3-5. He will meet all comers in Australia. His tour will be under the management of Leroy Herbert, the well known English sporting authority. He will go through Suez canal, returning by way of the Philippines and San Francisco.