ST JOHN SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

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PARLIAMENT TO MEET

On Thursday, March 12th, a Week Later Than Expected.

Delay Due to the Backwardness of the Government's Programme.

And to the Fact Tnat Several Ministers Will Be Engaged in Electioneering Pretty Much All February—Must Beat Foster is the Grit Order to All Machine Workers.

OTTAWA, Feb. 1.—At yesterday's meeting of the cabinet it was decided to summon parliament for the despatch of business on Thursday, March 12th. This is a week later than was generally supposed would be the case. The delay is due to the unreadiness of the government's programme and to the fact that several ministers for three or four weeks still to come, will be busy electioneering.

Writs for North Grey, Terrebonne and Two Mountains were ordered to issue yesterday. Nomination in each case will take place on February 17th, polling February 24th. Strange to say, the writ for North Ontario was not sent out, and the election will be eight or ten days later than the other three.

It is given as an excuse for the delay in North Ontario that a number of voters are away in the woods and that it would not be fair to them to bring on an election in the riding until they have time to get home to vote. Even this excuse shows the desperate tactics which the government has determined to put forth to defeat Foster. It is not always that such consideration is shown for intelligent electors. Thousands of dollars are to be expended to get these men home from shanties and to send them back again, if substitutes cannot be more conveniently secured. This reason for delay may be accepted as partly true, but there is another one which has undoubtedly a bearing on yesterday's decision to postpone North Ontario votation. Word has gone forth that Foster must be beaten no matter what it costs. Liberals don't want him in parliament. Accordingly every effort, good or bad, every agency, legitimate or unfair, is to be used to defeat him. It would never do under these circumstances to have the "machine" divided. Hence it will operate first in North Grey, and when it has got well oiled there, it will be transferred to to North Ontario to do its dirty work.

LIFE SAVERS

Would Like to Know Whereabouts of a Schooner's Crew.

HIGHLAND LIGHT, Mass., Feb. 1.—The life savers of the Pamet River station would like to know the whereabouts of the crew of the schooner Lyman M. Law, from Philadelphia for Boston with a coal cargo, and their reasons for hurriedly leaving the vessel, which the life savers found today anchored four miles off the station, in apparently good condition. The schooner is now in Provincetown harbor, where the Portland steamer North Star towed her this afternoon.

The Law anchored about four miles off the Pamet River station during the night, but no signals of distress were made, and when she was discovered this morning the life savers paid little attention to her until it was seen she was making no effort to get under way.

Captain Bowley decided to board the vessel. The life savers were about half-way out to the Law when Captain Smith of the schooner Maud Sherwood, from New York for Boston, also discovered the Law had been abandoned, so he ordered of a boat's crew, in the hope of reaching her first.

The Sherwood's men were rather excited, and in jumping into their boat capsized it. The Sherwood had considerable headway at the time, so the men were left struggling in the water while those on board were endeavoring to bring her around.

Captain Bowley saw the accident and his boat was soon alongside the almost exhausted men. Two of the rescued men were undaunted by their cold bath, and insisted on carrying out Captain Smith's orders to go aboard the Law, so after leaving the third man on board the Sherwood, the life savers with the two men continued on their way to the abandoned schooner.

They found the deck strewn with the personal effects of the crew, showing their departure had been particularly hasty. Everything else on deck looked all right, and the boarders were further astonished to find but five feet of water in the hold.

The life savers had not been on board long before the steamer North Star was sighted coming down the Cape on her way to Portland. She hauled alongside in response to a signal, and at once sent a crew aboard to assist the life savers.

In spite of the united strength of the three crews neither anchor would start, so both anchor chains were unshackled. The North Star then sent a line aboard and towed the Law into Provincetown harbor, where she was left in charge of the life savers.

HALIFAX.

Do I. C. R. Night Freights Run Forty Miles an Hour?—Narrow Escape —Detective Harry Wright.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 1.—Fireman John Vincent of the I. C. R., Truro, had a narrow escape from death this morning while en route from Moncton on the night freight. When the train was passing West Chester and running about forty miles an hour, Vincent went to the back of the tender to shovel down coal. While in the act of doing so the engine came to a curve, and gave a sudden lurch, throwing Vincent off head first down the embankment. Engineer Starret looked back just in time to see the fireman's heels disappear over the side of the tender. He immediately applied the emergency brake and brought the train to a standstill. The train hands went back and found Vincent badly shaken up, with a severe cut over one eye.

Detective Harry Wright was in Truro yesterday en route home from Advocate Harbor, where he performed detective work which bids fair to bring to light a startling series of arson and robbing mails. As the result of his work Lenwood Mills has been arrested and sent up to the supreme court charged with the above crimes.

OTTAWA.

Canada's Part in the South Africa War.

OTTAWA, Feb. 1.—A supplementary report has been issued by the militia department giving details of the organization and despatch to South Africa of the Canadian Division South African Constabulary, the 2nd, 3rd, 4th 5th and 6th Regiments, C. M. R., and the 10th Field Hospital, and the services rendered by these corps while in the field, including the 3rd Battalion, R. C. R., which relieved the Leinster Regiment at Halifax. Canada raised a force of 8,372 of all ranks at a total cost of £1,830,865. The expenditure on the contingents was $1,996,867, whilst the sum of $334,097 was paid out in connection with the third special service battalion at Halifax.

Of the total force of 7,368 that went to South Africa, 224 died and 252 were wounded, making in all 476 casualties. The number killed was 52. Thirty-one died of wounds, 137 succumbed to disease, 1 was accidentally drowned, and 2 were reported missing and believed to be dead. Of deaths from disease 93, or over 73 per cent., were due to fever.

OTTAWA, Feb. 2.—The purchase of the Great Northern by Mackenzie and Mann has aroused considerable interest in this city. The western terminus of the line is at Hawkesbury, Ont., where it connects with the Canada Atlantic, and this, of course, has led to the suggestion that probably the Canada Atlantic would next be acquired by the Canadian Northern. Some time ago Mr. Mackenzie made a trip over the Canada Atlantic system, but nothing came of it. It is thought now that something may result, although J. R. Booth, when he was approached today, declined to say anything about the matter.

During the month of January the customs collection of the dominion amounted to $2,726,249, an increase of $237,063 over the corresponding month of 1902. In seven months of the current fiscal year up to the end of January, the customs receipts were $20,752,365, an increase of $2,396,987 over the same period last year.

J. Bruce Walker of the Brantford Expositor, has been appointed Canadian immigration agent at Glasgow, Scotland, in place of Mr. Murray, who has resigned. James Wolfe of Winnipeg has been appointed interpreter for the immigration department.

A cable from London, England, says that the war office has decided to invite tenders from Canadian farmers for the supply of fresh meat to the British army in South Africa.

W. H. Moore of St. Louis, president of the National and International Good Roads Association, was in the city today for the purpose of extending an invitation to Lord and Lady Minto to attend a convention of the association, which will open in St. Louis April 27th.

Major General Lord Dundonald, who has been confined to his house for several days with a cold, was in his office today.

The government has under consideration the question of removing the duty from soft coal, but decided to leave the matter over until parliament meets, when the views of grit members will be ascertained.

According to a report that reaches the department of trade today, Canadians in Paris are forming a Canadian chamber of commerce. Frost trout and salmon from Canada, according to French customs, are to be rated according to the maximum tariff. The Canadian agents say this is contrary to the French treaty negotiated by Tupper some years ago.

WATERS WAS WILLING

To Return to United States and Meet His Accusers—Left Montreal Last Night.

MONTREAL, Feb. 2.—Alexander W. Waters appeared in the police court here today, charged with the embezzlement of $8,000, the property of the United States government. When arraigned, Waters said that he had no desire to fight extradition proceedings, but was prepared to leave at once for Washington, waiving his claim to extradition. "The sooner I get to the United States and have this matter all explained, the sooner I shall be free again," he declared.

The Washington authorities who had asked for Waters' arrest were communicated with, and as a result, Waters left for the capital tonight in the custody of Vice Consul Gorman and a local detective. Waters was the disbursing officer of the Bureau of Coast Guard and Transportation at Manila. When he disappeared from Manila and examination of his accounts was made it is said that they showed a shortage of $8,000. Waters went from New York to Manila in April, 1901. He claims that he is a Canadian by birth, and that he was born in Stratford, Ontario. He says that he drifted west some time ago and became known in San Francisco, where he spent some time making a book on the race track. He came from Manila via Tokio and Vancouver, having made the trip without unnecessary delay. He was arrested here just as he stepped from the train.

(Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—It is said at the war department that the man arrested in Montreal is named Wilson instead of Waters, and that he is charged with being an absconder from Manila in the sum of $8,000. His case is likened at the department in some of its features to the Neily case in Cuba.

KING EDWARD'S HEALTH.

Somewhat Sensational Reports from London—No Official Bulletin Issued.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The King's indisposition is not mentioned in the Court Circular issued this evening. Inquiry at Windsor Castle late tonight elicited the fact that his majesty retired earlier than usual, but that his condition had greatly improved and he only needed rest to effect a complete recovery.

It has been decided to further postpone the King's visit to Chatsorth, which is now expected to take place on Wednesday.

No official bulletins or statements of any kind regarding the King's health have been issued.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The Daily News publishes the following telegram from Baron Knollys, the King's private secretary:

"WINDSOR, 10.40 P. m.—The King has a feverish cold. He is doing well and I hope will be better tomorrow. There is really nothing more to say."

It was reported at Chatsworth last evening that the Queen and Princess Victoria had promised to go there today, even if the King was unable to come. This is held to confirm the statements that the cold is not a serious one.

HARD COAL TUMBLE.

Retail Price of Anthracite in Boston Coming Down Fast.

BOSTON, Feb. 2—The retail price of anthracite in Boston has been reduced to $10 and steam soft coal to $7.50. As there is no trading in domestic soft coal, the price was not stated in the changes.

This action was taken by the executive committee of the Boston Coal Club today.

"This slump in the market," said a large dealer, "has been caused by the surplus of anthracite that has been rushed to New York to sell at the high prices which prevailed there. All the individual coal that has been tied up has been hastened to the New York market, so that the supply has suddenly exceeded the demand."

CIVIC ELECTION AT SHEDIAC.

SHEDIAC, N. B., Jan. 31.—First election under town of Shediac incorporation act took place on Thursday and resulted in the following election by acclamation: Mayor—Dr. L. J. Belivau. Aldermen—O. M. Melanson, R. C. Tait, A. J. Webster, F. Robideau, C. A. Dickie, Hon. Pascal Poirier, Ernest Smith, Fred Ouellette.

THIRD MURDER

Nova Scotia Within a Few Months.

Young Man of Advocate the Victim—His Nude Body Found on the Beach.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 2.—The third murder in this province within a few months has now occurred in Cumberland county. The Advocate beach extends a mile or more in front of the village of Advocate. The peaceful community there was shocked this morning by the discovery of the body of a young man, who had been missing several days, lying on the beach near the cliff, which is of great height all along the cape. On Wednesday night last, near Cape d'Or Copper Works, during a drinking bout, several men got into a quarrel, and one of the party made threats that he would beat a man named Wesley Millbury, and threatened to kill him.

The young man became alarmed and ran away. A little later Millbury, accompanied by George Baxter of Canning, seems to have gone along the road near the edge of the cliff. That was the last seen of the young man alive. This morning the body was found on the beach below the cliff, badly swollen and otherwise disfigured. The leg was broken at the ankle, back of head disfigured and a hole in his side an inch in circumference. The body was naked. There seems to be no way to account for this latter fact. A. W. Atkinson, acting for the coroner in Parrsboro, commenced an inquest today. Warrants are out for the suspected party. Deceased was a son of David Millbury of Advocate and was 25 years of age.

PARRSBORO, N. S., Feb. 2.—An inquest was begun this afternoon at Advocate on the body of Wesley Millbury, which was found on the beach yesterday at Spicer's Hear, near Cape d'Or. The inquest was adjourned until tomorrow. Millbury, who was about twenty, was last seen alive last Wednesday evening, when he attended a dance at Cape d'Or. During the evening he had an altercation with a young man named Geo. Baxter, who is reported to have made threats concerning Millbury. They left the dance together, and Baxter afterwards returned alone. Those who noticed that Millbury did not come back supposed he had gone home, and nothing more was thought of it until next day, when he was still missing, as he was employed on one of the hoisting engines of the Colonial Copper Company and had never neglected his work before. Suspicions of foul play were at once aroused and a search for the missing man instituted. Nothing was learned, however, until Sunday, when the body was found as before reported, with head and face badly bruised and battered. The body was removed to the office of A. W. Atkinson, J. P., where an inquest was begun. No arrests have yet been made, but Baxter will be arrested in the morning.

It is reported that both Millbury and Baxter had been drinking heavily the night Millbury disappeared.

CANDLEMAS.

If Candlemas be fine and clear,
There'll be two winters in one year.

Monday was cloudy and dull. In the afternoon enough snow flakes wended earthward to cause general rejoicing in the land. The city man can look on his diminutive coal pile with complacency; the farmer can rejoice that the hay in his barns will last him through the summer, for the backbone of the winter is dislocated.

Probably the second of February is more anxiously looked forward to in the country than in the city. At that date "foddering" is supposed to be half done, and should the sign of a dull day hold good, cattle will by May 20th, be able to "pick up their own living," and soon, "feeding and watering the stock," will be more a pleasure than a disagreeable task in the early morning.

Last year the day was one of the stormiest in the history of the city. A Dakota blizzard raged all day with the wind blowing from 40 to 80 miles an hour—about the speed of the L. C. R. night freights—while the cold was intense. Yesterday, a moderate breeze was blowing with the thermometer ranging from 16 to 25 above. Last year the spring was backward, but in proportion to the severity of weather on Candlemas day, perhaps better things may befall this season.

Candlemas has come and gone, and all join in hoping the sign of a dull day may hold good, this and every year.

CHARTERS.

The following charters are reported: Bark P. G. Blanchard, Bay of Fundy to West Britain or East Ireland, deals, 27s. 6d; str. Usher, New York to River Platte, general cargo, p. t., Feb.; bark Ensenda, New York via Boston to Rosario, lumber, $5; sch. Arthur M. Gibson, Jacksonville, to Trinity Bay and Basse Terre, lumber, $7 and $9 respectively; sch. Strathcona, Mobile to Havana, lumber, $5.50; sch. Rescue, Gulf to Havana, lumber, $5.50; sch. Prosperare, Gulf to Port Spain, lumber, $7; Florence E. Hewson, Brunswick to Colon, lumber, $9; ship Avon, Trinidad to North of Hatteras, part cargo asphalt, at about $8; sch. Ida M. Shafner, San Domingo to New York, sugar, $3 and port charges; sch. Foster Rice, Ponce to Moncton, molasses, $2.50; sch. Joseph Hay, Weymouth to Havana, lumber, $5.75; sch Island City, South Amboy to Boston, coal, $1.75; sch. Annie Bliss, Port Reading to Portsmith, coal, $1.65.

Why is a cat unlike a match? Because the cat lights on its feet, and the match lights on its head.

St. John N. B, February 4th., 1903.

CLEAN SWEEP SALE.

We have made another deep cut in prices, one that is bound to clear our shelves. We want the room. You can have the goods at less, for less than wholesale prices.

$6.00 and $6.50 OVERCOATS, - This Sale $3.95

$10.00 OVERCOATS } This
$15 00 " } Sale $7.50

$4.50 SUITS }
$5.00 " } This Sale $3.95

$8.00 OVERCOATS, This Sale $6.00

$6.00 SUITS }
$6.50 " } This Sale $5.00

$4.75 Men's Reefers, This Sale $3.50

Other goods at great reductions. Don't fail to see them. Mail orders receive prompt attention.

J. N. HARVEY, - Men's and Boys' Clothier, 199 Union Street, St. John, N. B.

VENEZUELA CASE,

As It Is Served Up for Yankee Readers

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Herbert W. Bowen, Venezuela's representative in the negotiations for a settlement of the claims against that country, has sent through the British ambassador here, what amounts practically to an ultimatum to the allied powers of Great Britain, Germany and Italy regarding their insistence for preferential treatment in the settlement of their claims against Venezula. This note, which the British ambassador received shortly before 9 o'clock tonight, was cabled at once to London, copies of it being transmitted to the Italian and German embassies for transmission to Rome and Berlin. It is in reply to the proposition submitted at a joint conference of the negotiators this afternoon by the British ambassador that the allied powers be allowed two-thirds of thirty per cent. of the custom receipts of the ports of Laguaira and Porto Cabello, and that the United States and other claimant nations, France, Belgium, Holland, Demark, Spain and Norway and Sweden, content themselves with the remaining one-third of the percentage, that is, ten per cent. of the receipts of these two ports.

In the note received by the British ambassador from Mr. Bowen tonight the latter refuses point blank the proposition for a twenty and ten per cent. division, on the ground that to recognize the principle it embodies would be absolutely offensive to modern civilization. In view of the fact that the negotiators are agreed on all save the question of preferential treatment the ambassador is informed that Venezuela has decided to submit the question to The Hague arbitration tribunal. Acceptance of this proposition, Venezuela contends, carries with it a raising of the blockade, the general understanding being that the blockade would end when the negotiators at Washington had reached an agreement.

It is understood that in refusing this last proposition submitted by the British ambassador on behalf of the allies Mr. Bowen takes the ground that he cannot accept in principle the contention that blockades and bombardment of forts and the consequent killing of helpless men, women and children, entitles any power, or alliance of powers to preferential treatment at the hands of a civilized nation.

It is claimed that should the peace powers and the blockading powers agree to such a principle, they would incorporate in the law of nations, a doctrine in conflict with the the tenets of all modern day ethics.

Moreover, Venezuela, it is stated, regards the preferential demand of the powers as the triple alliance of Great Britain, Germany and Italy for a period of six years or more, and in accepting it Venezuela would be encouraging and abetting the maintenance of hostile alliances against herself. The British ambassador is informed in the note that Americans, north and south, want peace and not alliances.

Venezuela has taken special exception to the action of the British government in illustrating this last proposition by which Britain can hold fast to Germany and Italy in their alliance against Venezuela until the last cent of the claim is paid. The prediction is made in her response that surprise and regret of the keenest sort will be felt throughout the Americas when it is known that Great Britain has even proposed continuing her present alliance with Germany and Italy one moment longer than is necessary, particularly in view of her previous representation to the effect that she was anxious to end the Venezuelan dispute and call off the alliance at the earliest possible time.

In suggesting that the question of preferential treatment be referred to The Hague, it is understood that Mr. Bowen does so in view of the fact that this question is the only one which remains in dispute. The allies are advised that Venezuela is desirous that all the negotiations shall stand by what has been already agreed on.

The British ambassador declines tonight to make public the text of the note addressed to him, as it is really a note to the allied powers, but it became known that it was along the lines here set forth and concluded with an appeal for justice to The Hague tribunal regarding the contention of the allies for preferential payment and an assertion that such action carried with it the raising of the blockade. Some significance may attach to the note in view of the fact that before despatching it to the British embassy, Mr. Bowen was in conference with Secretary Hay.

Whether the allies will accept as final what Mr. Bowen has had to say or will assume a conciliatory attitude and ask, as has been suggested by both Mr. Bowen and the representatives of the allies in this city for preferential treatment for a limited period, no one in Washington feels competent to predict. The position taken by Mr. Bowen, it is stated, has received the endorsement of all the unallied claimant nations, in which number is included the United States.

At the joint conference at 5 o'clock this afternoon, besides Mr. Bowen, the Italian and British ambassadors and the German minister, there was also present Count A. Von Quadt, first secretary of the German embassy, who until the arrival of Baron Sternsburg, conducted with activity and judgment the negotiations on behalf of his government.

THE BATTLE LINE.

Str. Mantinea has been chartered to load grain at Baltimore for Denmark at 2s. She is now at Fall River.

Str. Himera goes from Boston to New York to load agricultural implements for Windau, Russia.

Str. Nemea loads at New York, general cargo, for Havre or Dunkirk.

Str. Cheronea sailed from Liverpool Saturday for Barry to take in coal for the United States.

Str. Pharsalia arrived here yesterday morning to load grain for Leith. She is at the C. P. R. berth, where she will fit up for her cargo.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2—The ship owners' association here today adopted a report strongly condemning the antiquated shipping laws, which are said to be gradually forcing the carrying trade of the world into the hands of foreign ships.

COAL INQUIRY.

Miners Putting in Their Evidence Against the Operators—Men Earn Slightly Over $2 a Day.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2—The operators today finished the presentation of evidence to the anthracite coal strike commission and the afternoon session was devoted to testimony in rebuttal on the part of the miners. Much statistical evidence was offered during the morning by the Reading Company, showing in figures the conditions existing in the mine regions and comparing the prosperity of the mine workers and their children with that of persons engaged in other occupations in various cities.

W. W. Ruley, head of a statistical bureau conducted by the coal carrying roads, was called to testify regarding the coal production, the amount of the commodity shipped and the prices received. The data, he said, was furnished by the coal companies.

A. C. Wilson of Pottsville, land agent for the Reading Company, presented statements showing the property valuations and the taxes paid by the company on its property.

H. L. Newcomb, statistician for the inter-state commerce commission, introduced tables showing the average annual earnings during 1902 of workmen in several manufacturing towns of the state. The statistics affected 478,780 wage earners, and the total of wages amounted to $221,138,149 ,or an average of $462 a man. The average in New York, witness said, was about $5 higher, but in the New England states the difference was immaterial. The average daily earnings of anthracite miners, witness said, are about $2.95, making the yearly average about $620.

Statements were presented showing that in four counties in the hard coal region the total bank deposits amount to $58,261,335, or a per capita deposit of $81.50. In eight counties of the bituminous region the bank deposits are $41,820,611, a per capita of $60.49. In seven agricultural counties the total deposits amount to $55,789,241, a per capita of $77.33. In four counties in the anthracite region the value of taxable property was given as $215,589,152; in eight counties in the soft coal region $244,583,136; in seven counties in the agricultural districts $388,016,208.

Counsel for the Reading Company informed the commission that President Baer desired to correct the statement that he had charged the mine workers with the responsibility for 21 murders during the strike.

The afternoon session was devoted entirely to rebuttal testimony.

ST. JOHN POLICE ON PACIFIC COAST.

It is an established fact that a training on the St. John police force enables men to secure positions on the police staff of almost any large Canadian or American city. There are ex-policemen today serving with satisfaction from the Gulf of Mexico to the uttermost northern limit of Canada. The following item, clipped from the Pasadena, California, Daily News, of Jan. 24, refers to a formerly well known St. John patrolman: Henry D. Rankin, the policeman doing night duty at the new Raymond Hotel, was appointed to that position Dec. 18th, 1902, by the South Pasadena town council. Officer Rankin comes here exceedingly well recommended from the far east as an experienced police officer. He was several years in General M. C. Wentworth's employ in the town of Jackson, N. H., the general owning the handsomest portion of that town.

ELEVEN LIVES LOST.

VANCOUVER, Feb. 3.—The steamer Coquitlam, from the northern coast, brings news of a disastrous fire in the Finnish colony recently established on Malcolm Island, in which eleven lives were lost, all the victims being women and children. Many others were seriously injured, chiefly by jumping from windows and the breaking through of floors. The fire was caused by a overturning lamp.

ARCTIC ICE FLOES.

St. JOHNS, N. F., Feb. 2.—The British schr Evelyn, Captain Nicholls, arrived here today from Cadiz. She reports damage to the ship through hurricanes encountered on the voyage. The Evelyn's mate was washed overboard and drowned.

Incoming local shipping brings reports of heavy Arctic ice floes which are drifting southward and threatening to blockade the eastern seaboard and overrun the Grand Banks. The northern coast line is closed until May. The mail boats have ceased running and the freighters have abandoned work.

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