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POOR DOCUMENT

SEE SPECIAL RATE TO LET ADS. PAGE 3.

THE EVENING TIMES.

THE WEATHER. Snow for tonight and tomorrow

VOL. I., NO. 117. ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1905. ONE CENT.

CZAR'S CAVALRY RUSHING OYAMA.

Reported Big Advance Against Jap Forces---Stoessel Does Not Forgive the Navy for Leaving Him in Port Arthur---Strike Situation.

Tokio, Feb. 15.—8 p. m.—The Russians have begun an extensive cavalry movement against Field Marshal Oyama's extreme left. Last night they were attempting to cross the Hun river west of Liao Yang with 9,000 horsemen.

The operation began west of Chitaitzu, One force of cavalry stole into Lao-Hun-Shi and simultaneously another cavalry force approached Tacha, which is situated 13 miles southwest, of Chitaitzu. Nine thousand cavalry approached the river a mile below Tacha, and attempted to cross at six o'clock in the evening, advancing on Peikoutai (Pekowtai).

Will Sail as Arranged.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 15:—The departure of Grand Duke Alexis and Vice Admiral Avelan for Libau last evening to bid farewell to the Third Squadron on it's departure for the Far East does not indicate that there is any intention of postponing the sailing of the squadron as has been rumored at Kiel. The admiralty mentioned no change in the programme yesterday afternoon.

Japan's New Terrors.

Tokio, Feb. 15.—The new torpedo boat destroyers Ariake and Fubuki, constructed in Japan, have been placed in commission. Their average speed is 29 knots per hour.

The torpedo boat destroyer Arare is finished at the Yokosuka Navy Yard and is ready to be launched.

Steamers Captured.

Tokio, Feb. 15:—The British steamers Apollo and Scotsman, bound for Vladivostok were captured off Hokkaido yesterday. The Apollo was from Cardiff with coal and the Scotsman had a cargo of provisions on board which according to her papers were consigned to Yokosuka (fifteen miles from Yokohama).

Defends Kuropatkin.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 15:—In view of the continued attacks on and criticism of General Kuropatkin, which are prejudicial to the Russian arms, the Novoe Vremya in an extended defence of the tactics of the commander in chief proposes that a commission composed of retired officers be appointed to pass judgment on the general.

Quarrels Among Officers.

Paris, Feb. 15.—French special correspondents sent to meet the Frencn steamer Australian, having on board General Stoessel and others of the survivors of Port Arthur, forward detailed accounts of discord among the Russian officers. The army officers are particularly hostile to the fleet, habitually calling it the frightened fleet. Admiral Lockinsky, who was commander of the Torpedo defences at Port Arthur is lengthily quoted as making a bitter criticism of General Stoessel Admiral Alexieff and others. The Matin quotes Lockinsky as characterizing Vice-Admiral Stark and Rear-Admiral Withofft as "bedchamber admirals" not acquainted with their duties and seasick whenever afloat. The admiral added that Vice-Admiral Skrydloff prudently established himself ashore at Vladivostok, notwithstanding his opportunity to break the ineffective blockade of Port Arthur. Lockinsky declared he would denounce Stoessel, Skrydloff and Alexieff before the court martial as he did not intend to let himself by made a scapegoat like Rear-Admiral Oukatomsky, "who now trembles with fear in a Chinese hospital." Lockinsky cited many instances of the unpreparedness of the land and naval defences, frequent conflicts of authority and demoralization during critical engagements. Substantially the same account is given by four French newspapers which describe General Stoessel and Admiral Lockinsky as refusing to speak to or salute each other. The papers say the discord among the officers foreshadows grave scenes before the court martial.

The Petit Parisiene quotes General Stoessel as sarcastically saying: "Rojestvensky had better not establish a too secure base along the route or, like the naval officers at Port Arthur it will be impossible to let them venture seaward."

The correspondent of the Petit Parisiene adds:—

"General Stoessel cannot pardon the navy's failure to succor him, while the navy fully returns his hatred."

The French special correspondents conclude that the fortress fell largely because of the regretable quarrels among the officers.

Ridicules Roosevelt.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 15.—The Novoe Vremya, in a sarcastic editorial on the United States Senate in connection with their action on the arbitration treaties pokes fun at the alleged attempt of the United States to take the leadership in the world's diplomacy. The editorial reviews the plan for preserving the administrative entity of China, the proposed naval demonstration in Turkish waters, the establishment of the republic of Panama and the proposition to hold a second peace conference at the Hague, concluding with the cornucopia of arbitration treaties the whole idea of which, the paper says "finally met the fate which overtakes a new fad. Therefore it is not to be wondered at that the senate declined to sanction the move which placed the settlement of future disputes entirely in the hands of the president."

Work Resumed.

Lodz, Russian Poland, Feb. 15.—Work was resumed today in the majority of the factories.

The Zemsky Zabor.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 15:—M. Souvorin (editor of the Novoe Vremya) discussing the proposed assembling of the Zemsky Zabor, quotes the views of a very high personage close to the emperor as outlining a plan by which the outlying districts would be treated as are the colonies of the United States, but maintaining the principle of unrestricted suffrage, declaring that the Mujik has as much right to vote as the university graduate and saying it is essential that the proceedings be conducted in Russian. This personage figures that the Zemsky Zabor will consist of 1500 members. Upon the question as to when the Zemsky Zabor will be initiated he made no definite statement, saying the date had not been determined upan, whether now or at the end of the war.

Exhausting Itself.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 15.—The latest reports from Poland indicate that the strike situation at Warsaw and Lodz is exhausting itself. At several places in Southern Russia, several strikes are reported notably at the locomotive works at Kharkoff. The question of the coal supply for the iron industry is growing daily more critical. The possibility that the strikers of privately owned railroads will demand the increase accorded to the men employed on the government roads is indicated by the action of the office force of the Moscow Kief road who have presented an ultimatum to that effect. But altogether the outlook continues to improve.

Fire in Tokio.

Tokio, Feb. 15.—A fire took place at the Atsuta Works near Nagoya, last night, and the damage done was considerable. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is considered possible that it was the work of an incendiary. A searching investigation is now in progress.

ASQUITH FOR DISSOLUTION

In British House Today Former Home Secretary Resumed Debate.

London, Feb. 15—In the House of Commons today, the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne was resumed by Mr. Asquith (liberal), formerly home secretary, who made the amendment:—

"We humbly represent to your majesty that the vgrious aspects of the fiscal question have been fully discussed in the country fon nearly two years, and that the time has come for submitting the question to the people without further delay."

Mr. Asquith supported this demand for an immediate dissolution of parliament with some trenchant remarks on the wide fiscal gulf separating the Unionist factions.

A BIG DEAL.

Project to Vest Control of Equitable Life Assurance Society in the Policy Holders.

New York, Feb. 15.—A movement to take the control of the Equitable Life Assurance Society from the stockholders and place it with the policy holders, is to be taken up by the board of directors tomorrow. At that meeting two petitions will be presented to the board, each signed by thirty nine officers of the society including the president, two of the four vice presidents, one petition asking that the control of the society be taken from the stockholders and given to policy holders and the other declaring it to be the opinion of the signers that the re-election of James H. Hyde, who is the owner of 51 per cent of the stock, as first vice president would be prejudicial to the welfare and progress of the society.

CITIZENS UNITED IN FAVOR OF CHANGE.

Further Opinions Gathered by The Times Express Much Dissatisfaction With Present Methods of Civic Administration --- Want Complete Change of System.

The following additional opinions concerning a change in civic affairs have been secured by the Times.

R. M. Magee.

"I have not given the matter very much consideration but from what I can learn I am certainly of the opinion that the proposals of the civic reform committee would be very beneficial and I think such proposals should be put into effect. While I have every faith in the legal fraternity, I think that business men should know more about the affairs of the city, from a business standpoint, then lawyers.

A. E. Henderson.

of Henderson and Hunt said:—"I endorse the proposal of the Civie Reform League. I consider that if carried into effect it would be in the city's interests."

E. L. Rising.

"I strongly endorse the proposed move to have proper representatives in the council. According to general appearances the men seek the offices and not the offices the men. In all public bodies men are liable to make mistakes, but the present council seems to have spent more time considering the payment of policemen's back salaries than they have in regard to matters of weighter interest to the city generally."

Robert Belyea.

of Belyea Bros. said:—"I certainly endorse the action of the league. We should have up-to-date business men in the council, and I believe there is plenty of room for reform in civic affairs in this city."

A. M. Rowan.

Mr. Fowan does not see how the method of conducting the city's affairs can be improved.

"In fact" he said, "the people are asking for more than they can do with, and I believe that the majority of those who advocate civic reform would not accept positions in the council."

He thought some changes might be made in the council; for, while some of the present members were capable men, others did not amount to much.

F. S. Thomas.

Mr. Thomas said that he was strongly in favor of civic reform and felt that the time had come for a change to be made in the city council. It was quite clear that the city affairs were not conducted along business lines; and this sort of thing could not go on much longer without causing confusion.

A better method of selecting candidates might also be adopted. The one now in use in Chicago would, he thought, with certain modifications, work well in St. John. The selection of candidates is left to a committee, whose duty it is to ascertain the qualifications of those offering themselves for office. In this way, not only is it possible to obtain good business men, but those who would take up the work with any purpose in view other than the city's good would be kept out of the arena. Mr. Thomas wishes it to be understood that he is not reflecting on the integrity, either of the present members of the council or candidates for the office. "I will do all in my power to aid such reform," said he in closing.

N. C. Scott.

"I think the method of conducting the city's business could be improved." Mr. Scott expressed it as his opinion that in many instances the council members did not conduct the city's affairs along strictly business lines.

C. H. Peters.

Chas. H. Peters said he had not interested himself very much in civic politics but he thought the scheme would be a good one if properly worked out. There was need of a change in the present city government and he thought the business men would now take a hand and try to instil business methods in civic affairs. At the next meeting of the league it was probable more definite action would be taken.

James Knox.

James Knox said he had been ill lately and had not looked into the scheme very fully, but reform in the present council was urgently needed. He referred to the action of the aldermen in voting themselves an increase in salary and characterized it as scandalous and thought that they had no right to vote away public money in that way. He expressed the view that they could be made to refund the amount so voted. Something would certainly have to be done to improve the present conditions.

Thorne Bros.

Messrs. Thorne Bros., said they were in favor of any scheme that would tend to better or advance the city's interests. They thought the idea of forming the city into districts, a good one. They considered there was much room for improvement in the council and thought the business men had not taken as active an interest in affairs as they should.

They would join in any movement for the betterment of the city government.

F. A. Peters.

F. A. Peters said he would favor a civic reform league, composed of business men. He did not think that it could be run as a secret society, however, but as an influential body of business men he thought it would be a success. There were some of the present council whom he considered good men, but the methods of doing business could be much improved. He considered the present system of election the correct one.

O. H. Warwick.

O. H. Warwick said he had not given much thought to the question, but considered that there could be improvements made in the present method of carrying on the city's business. He advocated the ward system of electing representatives to the council. A civic league would probably do much good.

D. J. Purdy.

Mr. Purdy declined to express an opinion as he had not given the matter sufficient consideration.

Andrew Malcolm.

"I am certainly opposed to the election at-large as at present conducted. I believe in each ward electing its own aldermen. I don't know exactly what is definitely proposed in connection with the civic reform league and do not know, or neither have I any idea, of the ultimate results. But I will say that the city council affects us more, financially, than the Dominion government."

A. C. Fairweather.

"Endorse the civic reform? Well, I do. Anything will be acceptable if we can get out of the objectionable state of civic affairs as it exists at present, and has been existing for the past few years.

Walter Foster.

of the Vassie Co., Ltd., said:—"I have not had time to give the matter much consideration and am not in a position to express my opinion."

John Sealy.

"I do not care to express any opinion at the present time."

Geo. E. Fairweather.

said that he had nothing to say at present in connection with the matter.

TORPEDO BOATS CHEAP FOR CASH.

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 15:—(Special)—By instructions of the lords of the admiralty, torpedo boats Nos. 39 and 40 on this station are to be sold. The vessels have been rendered unfit for naval purposes, and purchasers will be required to satisfy naval authorities that they will not be re-sold to belligerents.

The Times New Reporter.

Our esteemed fellow citizen Mr. Peter Spoofins reports having seen a yellow butterfly in the Happy Home saloon yesterday afternoon. Mr. Spoofins is reported to be some better today. His attending physician advises him to change his brand, as the next stage to yellow butterflies is pink ostriches with pale blue eyes and green horns.

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FERRY MATTERS.

The ferry committee held an important meeting this morning.

The chairman asked if Wun Lung was on the route to-day. The members said they were not sure, and a recess was taken while a messenger went out to inquire. He returned presently to say that Wun Lung was hull down on the horizon off Navy Island, showing signals of distress.

The chairman asked if the Ouangondy could be sent to her assistance.

The ferry superintendent replied that while the Ouangondy had practically recovered she had not been fumigated, and therefore could not leave Rodney Hospital today without a permit.

There was a long discussion on the question whether it would be safe to issue a permit to turn the Ouangondy loose without fumigation and with a leak in her eel-well, but before the vote was taken the messenger rushed in again and breathlessly shouted that Wun Lung had taken in her signals and was now within smelling distance of the floats. People on the floats were holding their noses.

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered to the messenger

The ferry superintendent was asked how many persons bossed the ferry. He asked time to prepare a statement and was given one week. By that time it is hoped that he will have a complete list made out.

The question was raised whether if the superintendent issued an order to a subordinate the latter would be justified in calling the superintendent a ham. It was decided that the justification would be ample, and the superintendent should mind his own business.

The chairman asked how many leaks there are at present in the Ouangondy.

It was stated in reply that until she was put in service there was no way of finding out.

The messenger was sent out to learn if the floats were in their proper place.

He returned and stated that they were, but that they were liable to move at any time.

Another vote of thanks was tendered to the messenger, and it was decided to appoint a watchman to notify the committee the moment the floats got away.

It was unanimously decided to recommend an increase in the salary of all the ferry officials, and the committee adjourned.

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While in front of Dr. William Christie's office a member of the city council was tbrown from the sleigh, whichwas upset owing to the state of the streets. Ald. Christie rendered the necessary surgical assistance.

The alderman's self-complacency received a severe jolt.

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The new reporter and his country cousin went out for a walk on Sunday last to see the sights. They say they did not have a very good time as they were accosted 472 times by citizens who are anxious to become Aldermen, and spend the two hundred a year that goes with it. It was their painful duty to inform these aspirants for high honors thay they were not rate-payers and were not on the voters' list. However, the would-be aldermen promised to have it fixed for them before election day. The sad part of the story is that "Si" tripped on some sand that had been carelessly allowed to remain on the sidewalk, and fell, dislocating two toes on the left foot. He was taken to his hotel on a sloven and is now resting easily. It is said that a suit for damages against the city is being talked of, and some interesting developments are looked for. The entire detective force of the city is being employed to find the miscreant who placed the sand on the sidewalk.

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Several citizens have been reported for putting sand on the ice in front of their houses.

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Attorney General Pugsley is learning to pronounce the name of Andstoasin Papageorgia. Whether the man's name will convict him is still in doubt, but most learned [illegible] will [illegible]

CRIME EXPIATED THO' ROPE BROKE.

Frank Raisinger Dies at Bridgeton Even Though the Rope Refused to Hang Him---He Was Convicted of Murdering His Wife.

Bridgeton, N. J., Feb. 15:— Frank Raisinger was hanged here today for the murder of his wife. The drop fell at 10.04. The rope broke as the body rebounded and the back of Raisinger's head struck a cross beam of the scaffold and broke Raisinger's neck. The physicians present said death was instantaneous. Raisinger was not officially pronounced dead until 10 minutes later. When the rope parted constable Tumy and others quickly caught the cord and lifted the body clean off the ground but a quick examination by Dr. Stiles revealed the fact that the neck was broken and it was therefore not necessary to raise the body again to the scaffold.

Sheriff Dement said after the hanging that he was unable to account for the snapping of the cord as it had been tested with a weight more than 100 pounds heavier than Raisinger's body. Raisinger made no statement on the scaffold, simply saying as he passed through the Sheriff's office: "Goodby boys."

The crime for which Frank Raisinger was convicted was the brutal murder of his young wife. On October 18, 1904, Raisinger went into the kitchen where his wife was at work and endeavored to caress her. She repulsed him and Raisinger left the house. Later he returned and in order to protect herself Mrs. Raisinger seized a gun and threatened to shoot her husband. He again left the house but quietly re-entered the home and securing the gun shot his wife. Death was not instantaneous and Raisinger sent another load of shot into the woman's body. He then arranged the body and clothing of Mrs. Raisinger to move it appear that she had been assaulted and murdered. Detectives however fastened the crime upon Raisinger who confessed.

GRAVEYARD INSURANCE.

Mrs. Barron Suspected of Causing Three or Four Deaths.

Windsor, Ont., Feb. 15.—(special.)—In connection with the arrest of Mrs. Rose Barron, who is suspected of having poisoned her father-in-law, Peter Barron, an old British pensioner of this city, the police are now investigating the death of Mrs. Green of Detroit, which occurred eight months ago, under circumstances identical with those of Peter Barrons.

Mrs. Green was being nursed by Rose Barron at the time for a trivial complaint, but her illness took a sudden serious turn and death ensued within a few hours. The police have discovered that Mrs. Barron's father and brother, both of whom it is said, carried insurance in the woman's favor, died within a short time of each other of mysterious illness.

THE GREEK CASE.

Judge Tuck in Chambers Heard Interesting Case This Morning.

The case of Anastoaeses Papageorgieuv, against Harry W. Turner came up in chambers this morning before Justice Tuck and the direct examination of George Casey, the first witness was concluded.

The plaintiff a Greek immigrant came here in 1903, and he and two others were persuaded by Turner a United States immigration official, and George Savolaik to go to Eastport. Upon reaching there they were arrested and detained two days, then taken to Portland where they were imprisoned for ten days.

They were taken into court and Papageorgiouv was held to prove that the others were Assyrians and came to the United Sates contrary to their laws. The plaintiff who could not speak English was told by the Greek consul who was in court, that he would be returned to St. John. He was detained in Portland five days longer, when Turner representing that he was going to St. John sent him to Ellis's Island where after six days detention he was placed on board another line steamer "Victoria" and sent to Naples, Italy.

He was arrested at Eastport, August 21. 1903 and practically kept in custody till December 31st 1903. He returned from Naples and landed here February 1st 1904.

It developed in Mr. Carey's evidence this morning that Savolick arranged to smuggle the plaintiff into the United States upon payment of $40.00. He sent the plaintiff to St. George by the Shore Line railway. Savoliak and George Morey proceeded to Eastport where they met Turner and the plaintiff and others were arrested.

The witness described their detention and imprisonment.

W. Watson Allan and Attorney General Pugsley appeared for the plaintiff and L. A. Currey, K. C., is associated with Attorney General Dyer of Portland, Maine., for the defence.

MEETING ADJOURNED.

Halifax, Feb. 15.—(Special.)—The Exhibition Commision adjourned from Monday evening until this morning by which time it was expected all the commissioners from outside the city could be here, but this morning it was found that several commissioners had not yet arrived in Halifax so the meeting was further adjourned until Friday evening. [illegible] appoint[illegible]

THEY MUST MAKE GOOD.

McGill Freshmen Assessed $1,000 to Pay For Damage in Engineering Building.

Montreal, Feb. 15.—(Special)—A tap left running all night caused serious damage in the MacDonald Engineering building at McGill University. From the top floor, where the tap was situated, the water penetrated three stories through the second year drawing rooms to the professor's offices to the basement. Many valuable books and papers were damaged. McGill regulations state that when the blame for an offence cannot be fixed that the class implicated should be assessed the amount of damages and in this case it is proposed that the freshmen who occupy the room in which the accident happened should foot the bill which is estimated at $1,000.

HAVE SOLD OUT THE BUSINESS.

It is learned by the Times today that Messrs. Philips Bros., of the north end, have decided to retire from business and will remove to the United States J. V. Russell has purchased the business, stock and trade. For twenty-seven years the Messrs. Philips have carried on a very extensive business and their severing of connection with the business interests of St. John will be learned with regret as both members of the firm are held in the highest esteem by all who know them. Their establishment has been the emporium of trade on Main St., Mr. Russell's purchase of the stock will tend to increase his already large business.

DUNDONALD TO VISIT CANADA.

Toronto, Feb. 15.—(Special)—Lord Dundonald may be in Toronto this summer. In a letter to Corp Cameron late of the Life Guards and a personal friend of the late G. O.C., the general intimates that he expects to be back in this city before very long and asked to be remembered to his "comrades" of the army and also asking that certain papers in connection with his honorary life membership be forwarded to him. Lord Dundonald wrote from Shines Castle, Antrim.

INSPECTOR FIRED.

Truro, Feb. 15:—(Special)— H. H. Johnson license inspector was deposed last night by the town council and the duties of the office put on the chief of Police John Waller. The appointment of H. G. McDougall as town clerk was confirmed.

ORGAN FACTORY BURNED.

Quebec, Feb. 15:—(Special)—A fire of unknown origin destroyed the building and contents of the Doherty Organ factory. The building was heavily stocked with organ cases in process of manufacture. The loss is estimated at $30,000 fully covered by insurance.

DIVIDEND REDUCED.

Montreal, Feb. 15.—(Special)—A reduction of two percent in the future dividends of the Montreal Cotton company has been decided upon. During the past few years the dividend has been at the [illegible] one cent but at a meeting of [illegible] 7 per cent divi[illegible]