

# POOR DOCUMENT M C 2034

## ST. JOHN STAR.

VOL. 4, NO. 99

ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1904.

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St. John, N. B., Jan. 4, 1904.

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### ROOSEVELT'S APOLOGY.

His Attitude on the Panama Question Explained.

Admits That He Knew Revolution Was Coming, But Denies That He Fostered It.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—President Roosevelt's special message on the Panama question was presented to Congress today. The message deals extensively with all the negotiations that have been carried on with reference to a canal between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The United States, he says, has contended that the canal must be built, controlled and protected by itself and kept open for the vessels of all nations on equal terms, free from the interference of the government through whose country the canal should pass. The president claims that when the Hay-Herran treaty was signed, it was already settled that the canal was to be built by the American government; that it should be built, at once, and that in the dealings with the people through whose land it might pass, a spirit of generosity should be shown and that it should be built across Panama. The treaty, he said, entered on the side of generosity to Colombia. Regarding Colombia's rejection of the treaty and the action of the United States, he points out that the people of Panama were eager for the canal and for its construction under American control. He admits that the U. S. government had knowledge that a revolution was imminent, but denies that it was a plot to overthrow the government. He says: "I hesitate to refer to the injurious insinuations which have been made of complicity by this government in the revolutionary movement in Panama. They are as destitute of foundation as of propriety. The only excuse for my mentioning them is the fear lest any thinking person might mistake for acquiescence the silence of mere self-respect. I think proper to say, therefore, that no one connected with this government had any part in preparing, instigating, or encouraging the insurrection on the isthmus of Panama, and that save from the reports of our military and naval officers, given above, no other connected with this government had any previous knowledge of the revolution except such as was accessible to any person of ordinary intelligence who read the newspapers and kept up current acquaintances with the isthmians."

Regarding the action of American troops in preventing the revolution, he declares that they acted with impartiality and that "our action was for the peace of Colombia and of Panama. It is earnestly to be hoped that they will be no more connected with our part which may encourage Colombia to embark on a war which cannot result in anything but disaster to the isthmians, but which may cause much bloodshed and suffering."

He claims that but for the action of American troops, American citizens in Panama would have been massacred. He says that on Nov. 4, Commander Hubbard notified the department that he had landed a force to protect the lives and property of American citizens against the threats of the Colombian soldiers. Before any steps whatever had been taken by the U. S. to restore order, the commander of the newly landed Colombian troops had indulged in wanton and violent threats against American citizens which created serious apprehension. As Commander Hubbard reported his letter to the department, the U. S. troops, of Nov. 5, this officer and his troops practically began war against the U. S. and only the forbearance and coolness of our officers and men prevented bloodshed."

In justification of the sudden recognition of the new republic the president says: "I confidently maintain that recognition of the republic was an act justified by interests of collective civilization. If ever a government could be said to have received a mandate from civilization to effect an object the accomplishment of which was demanded in the interests of mankind, the United States holds that position with regard to the inter-oceanic canal. Since the purpose to build the canal was definitely announced, there have come from all quarters assurances of approval and encouragement, in which even Colombia herself at one time participated; and to general assurances were added specific acts and declarations. In order that no obstacle might stand in our way, Great Britain renounced important rights under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and agreed to its abrogation, receiving in return nothing but our honorable pledge to build the canal and protect it as an open highway. That our position as the mandatory of civilization has been by no means misconceived is shown by the promptitude with which the powers have, one after another, followed our lead in recognizing the new republic as an independent state. Our action in recognizing the new republic has been followed by like recognition on the part of France, Germany, Denmark, Russia, Sweden and Norway, Nicaragua, Peru, China, Cuba, Great Britain, Italy, Costa Rica, Japan and Austria-Hungary. In my opinion no disinterested and fair-minded observer, acquainted with the circumstances, can fail to feel that Panama had the amplest justification for separation from Colombia under the conditions existing, and, moreover, that its action was the only one which was in the interests of the civilized world by securing the immediate opportunity for the building of the inter-oceanic canal."

"I will not, for one moment, discuss the possibility of the United States committing an act of such baseness as to abandon the new Republic of Panama. "Instead of using our forces, as we were invited by Colombia to do, for a two fold purpose of defeating our rights and interests and the interests

### THE LAUNCHING OF THE SENLAC

Large Crowd Witness New Steamer's Successful Start

With all Her Machinery in, the New Boat Glides into the Water Without a Hitch.

Between four and five hundred people gathered this morning in Hillyard's shipyard to witness the launching of the new steamer Senlac, built by David Lynch for Wm. Thompson & Co., and which will shortly go on the South Shore route. Those who were present were well rewarded for the many discomforts attendant upon their outing. The tide was high about noon and it was arranged that the launching should take place between half past eleven and twelve o'clock. Shortly before twelve the blocks were knocked away and the steamer started down the ways, moving very slowly. Her decks were crowded, and from the people on board and those on shore hearty cheers went up as the steamer took the water. It is something new in St. John for a vessel of any size to be launched in such a finished condition, and on this account this morning's event was more than usually interesting. Not the slightest trouble, however, was experienced, and the Senlac, after being floated, moved to the Long Wharf, where some minor work has yet to be done. She will be inspected by Mr. Olive tomorrow, and by Mr. Reddick, of Halifax, on Wednesday, and it is hoped that she will be ready to go on the route by the last of the week.

Work has been somewhat delayed, owing to the fact that the joiners employed on the steamer went on strike last Monday, on account of some disagreement regarding the discharge of their foreman.

The work on the new steamer was begun on April 1, 1902. The Senlac measures 187 feet from stem to stern, 170 feet on the keel, thirty-two and a half foot beam, and sixteen and a half feet hold. Her frame is constructed of bay shore spruce, which is the best material now available, and the decks are of hard pine. She is planked with birch and hard pine, and her upper works are of steel.

She has two decks—a main and a lower—and has forty-four state rooms, sixteen of which are first class. Her engine is a four-cylinder compound steam engine, having cylinders twenty inches and four feet diameter, by thirty inch stroke. They are of the latest model, fitted with all the appliances conducive to compact and simple running. The steam is supplied by two Scotch type boilers, ten feet six inches diameter, twelve feet six inches long, with shell plates one inch thick.

The boat is fitted with steam capstans and winches and steam steering gear. Every attention has been given to the construction, and when the Senlac leaves the harbor today she will be almost ready to go on the route. In the water the steamer looks rather overtopping, but this will be partly overcome when she takes in some coal. The Senlac crew, seen from Yarmouth, Barrington, and Lunenburg, are here.

MONCTON, Jan. 4.—The thermometer early this morning registered 23 below zero with considerable wind. Yesterday's snow storm with the thermometer zero all day kept most of the people indoors. About eight inches of snow fell here, drifting badly. There was no snow at Campbellton.

John McDougall, a well-known militia man, of Scotch Settlement, has been appointed to a position on the Kingston penitentiary staff.

John MacDougall, a well-known farmer of MacDougall's Settlement, parish of Moncton, died on Saturday aged fifty-two years. One of his brothers is Neil MacDougall, chief despatcher on the Springhill and PARSBORO railway.

### 65 WITNESSES WILL TESTIFY

Full Investigation of the Chicago Fire Horror.

Closing of Theatres Throws 17,000 People Out of Work—Petition For Re-opening.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—The investigation to fix the responsibility for the cause of the Iroquois fire horror was taken up to-day by Fire Inspector Monroe Fulkerson, who has the assistance of the chief of police and Greater Treasurer. Every employee of the theatre, on the stage and in the auditorium are on the list summoned for examination. Sixty-five witnesses will be examined. Upon Treasurer John J. Noonan, of the Iroquois theatre, Chief O'Neill has made a demand for the pay-rolls of the house giving the names of the employees. From union officials other data concerning these employees has been sought. Although the police interposed no objection when three members of the "Mr. Bluebeard" company left for the east, some of the actors may be brought back to add their testimony to that of the sixteen members who have been arrested.

LABOR UNIONS WILL INVESTIGATE. CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—Claiming that an attempt is being made to make organized labor the "scapegoat" for the fire, the Iroquois theatre horror, the Chicago Federation of Labor has voted to investigate the causes of the fire through a special committee composed of representatives of the unions concerned in the construction of the building. Delegates demanded that the committee make an entirely independent examination and report to the federation rather than to the mayor.

WILL CLOSE FIRE TRAPS. CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—Fire traps in the shape of public halls will be the next assembly places to be shut by the authorities. Mayor Harrison announces that the case of the minor entertainment halls will be taken up as expeditiously as possible. A force of building inspectors will be detailed at once on the lesser halls and as fast as violations are reported the closing orders will go out. The buildings against which the next riot will go forth are scattered throughout Chicago, and in few instances come up to ordinance requirements. In the directory 124 are scheduled and according to an estimate made by the building officials last summer when the agitation against fire trap theatres was taken up, over 200 are in violation of the ordinances.

17,000 OUT OF WORK. CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—Representatives of the theatre managers of the city will appear before the council tonight and ask for permission to open the various playhouses in order to give employment to the 17,000 men and women who by their closing are thrown out of employment and who in many instances are left comparatively destitute.

The plan includes the opening of the lower floor of the theatres, however, the prices to be graduated from 25 or 50 cents to \$1 or \$1.50.

CAUSE OF THE FIRE. CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—Inspector Fulkerson said: "The fire originated from the burning of a line of curtains in a tenement but and inadequately protected from fire. The curtains were burning in the path of the descent of the fire shield. The fire was driven under the suspended curtains by the rush of cold air into the stage, when some one opened the rear doors. I have evidence that the automatic sky-lights over the stage did not open and create a due through which the flames, smoke and heat were driven. The burning stage could have found vent. It is apparent that the exits were not adequate. The next step is fixing the responsibility."

DOWIE GUARDS HIS GOLD. ELIJAH HILL, surrounded by Armed Men, is escorted to Australia. NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—A despatch to the World from New Orleans says: "Fearing that snafu thieves would raid his private car and rob him of his treasures, Alexander Dowie, the restorer, had a guard of prophets and attendants armed with revolvers near him while in this city. He is said to have received secret information that he would be robbed. Dowie got a chilly reception here. There was no one to meet him at the train and during his stay the public forgot that he was in town. A local newspaper man approached him for an interview. Dowie and several of his prophets surrounded the reporter and after elbowing him off the sidewalk, compelled his retreat."

Dowie later stated that he was en route to Australia via San Francisco. He admits he has a large amount of gold with him. He is negotiating for the purchase of La Tagorda Island, Texas, from the Southern Pacific, for a Zionist colony.

### MAY BE PEACE AFTER ALL.

Tension Between Russia and Japan Decreasing.

Russian War Minister is Conciliatory—But Preparations For War are Still Going On.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 4.—The Japanese minister here, M. Kurino, has authorized the Associated Press to say that he had a cordial conference with Foreign Minister Lamondoff on Friday last and that he was convinced by the latter's sincere conciliatory attitude that the Russian government is disposed to seek a peaceful settlement. COLOGNE, Germany, Jan. 4.—The tension between Russia and Japan has appreciably decreased and the situation is regarded in authoritative quarters as quite reassuring. According to a despatch to the Cologne Gazette from St. Petersburg: "although the preparations and strategic deployment of both armies will not immediately be interrupted," adds the correspondent, "pending the negotiations making a turn affording the best prospect of Russia coming to a complete understanding with Japan."

The despatch also says that the Russian reply is expected shortly and that Viceroy Alexieff will start in February for St. Petersburg.

THE COLDEST EVER. 15 Below Again Today—Highest Temperature This Year was 5 Above—Is Cold Everywhere.

The below-zero weather still continues, with no probability of a moderation for days to come. The lowest temperature registered on the official thermometer at the St. John observatory today was 15 below. At noon the mercury had risen to ten below, but there is little likelihood of its rising any higher, at least today. The highest temperature so far for the present year has been 5 degrees below zero.

D. L. Hutchinson, of the meteorological bureau, says it has been many years since the city has experienced such a long spell of below-zero weather. Nothing like it has occurred at least within the last decade. While there have been days of extreme cold weather, and the mercury has gone to great lengths below the zero mark, yet it has been usual for the mercury at some time during the day to go above zero. The unprecedented rigidity of the atmosphere of the present cold wave has never once allowed the mercury to come up to zero. A brisk northwest wind, averaging about 18 miles, is blowing today. Reports from outside show that while as compared with some places St. John has been blessed, as compared with others this city has been visited by a very cold wave.

At Chatham, the lowest temperature today was 22 below. At Montreal, 20 below. At Quebec, 20 below. At Yarmouth, 4 above. At Halifax, 8 below. At New York, 6 above. At Boston, 2 below. At Toronto, 12 below.

40 BELOW AT WOODSTOCK. (Special to the Star). WOODSTOCK, N. B., Jan. 4.—The thermometer was something over 40 below zero at daylight this morning. From Friday night it did not register higher than ten below. The cold weather, in duration and intensity, has not been equalled for many years past.

### THE WEATHER.

Monday, Jan. 4. Forecast—North to northwest winds, falling to light and moderate; fine and continued very cold today and on Tuesday. Synopsis—The cold gale anticipated on Saturday morning has now reached Newfoundland and the intense cold prevailing will continue at present. Winds to American ports and the Banks north to northwest, decreasing.

IN CHICAGO. Mrs. Lakeside—My physician recommends a change. Mrs. Dearborn—Climate or husband—Smart Set. "But, George, as time passes and I grow stout and red-faced, will you love me just the same?" "I don't think it's quite fair to put it in that way, Mabel. You see, I'm quite likely to experience a change myself. No doubt I'll develop an adenoidal rotundity, and ——" "Stop, George, I can't bear to think of you looking like that." "And I can't dream of you as stout and red-faced, Mabel." "Why borrow trouble?" "Why, indeed?"

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ANDERSON'S, 17 Charlotte St. ACME SKATES, 39 cts. up. SLEDS AND FRAMERS, 80 cts. up. PERFORATED SEATS, all sizes. DUVAL'S Umbrella, Repairing and Chair Caning Shop, 17 WATERLOO STREET. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Toys, Carts, Express Wagons, Sleds, Framers, Skates, Etc. Also, a nice line of Cutlery. J. W. ADDISON, 44 Cornhill St. Phone 1074.

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"TO ALL." NEW YEAR'S GREETINGS, and I take this opportunity of thanking my patrons and the general public for their esteemed favors of the past year and solicit a continuance of the same for 1904. CHARLES A. CLARK, 48 Charlotte St.

Having the largest salerooms in the lower provinces, we feel ourselves in a position to give the public a place where they can dispose of all kinds of goods in quantities from cart load lots down, with best results. We will put on special fall sales at salerooms for those wishing us to do so. Books now open for dates. We also make a specialty of house sales at residences, and as Manager W. J. Nagle has had twenty-five years' experience before the public of St. John at house sales, etc., we feel ourselves in a position to give the best of satisfaction. All kinds of outside sales promptly attended. Mining stocks, bonds, real estate, etc., etc. W. J. NAGLE, Manager. F. L. POTTS, Auctioneer. Saleroom 86 German street. Tel. 973. Box 258.