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THE ST. JOHN EVENING TIMES

ST. JOHN, N. B., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1904.

WEATHER—Wind N; cloudy cold tomorrow. ONE CENT.

STILL AWAITING NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The Japs Said to be Using Dogs to Locate the Enemy's Outposts—British Ships Not to be Chartered to Carry Coal for Russian Fleet.

Berlin, Nov. 4.—The Lokal Anzeiger's Mukden correspondent claims the most trustworthy authority for the statement that 34,000 sick or wounded Russian soldiers were sent away after the last engagement. The Tagblatt's correspondent with the Russian army telegraphs that the Russian positions on the Shkhe River are daily becoming stronger. The possibility of a Japanese attack he adds is constantly diminishing, and many experts do not anticipate an engagement before spring. Mukden, Nov. 3.—There have been a number of skirmishes along the whole front during the last few days but none of importance since the Japanese forced the crossing of the Shkhe River on the extreme Russian left. At daybreak today there was heavy cannonading lasting an hour, during a reconnaissance. On Nov. 3, the Japanese Consul here, on the occasion of the Mikado's birthday, requested Rear Admiral Folger, commanding the cruiser division of the American Asiatic Squadron, and the Captain of a Chinese cruiser, to fire a salute. Rear Admiral Folger declined to accede to the request, on the ground that he was not in Japanese waters. The Chinese Captain, however, complied. The incident has aroused much comment. St. Petersburg, Nov. 4 (1.25 A.M.)—There is a scarcely veiled feeling of relief throughout St. Petersburg that the day has passed without bringing news of the fall of Port Arthur. The authorities state they are without direct news from Fort Arthur and everyone is depending upon the gar- gles sources for tidings of the gar-

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS A MAJORITY OF 74.

Made Gains in the Far West as Well as in the Lower Provinces—Full Returns Not Yet Received From All Constituencies, But Government Will Have Larger Majority Than Before.

Ottawa, Nov. 4.—(Special)—There is no very material change in the returns received this morning over that of last night. By provinces they stand as follows: Liberals, Conservatives, Ontario, 39 47; Quebec, 56 9; Nova Scotia, 18 6; New Brunswick, 7 6; P. E. Island, 1 3; Manitoba, 6 4; N. W. T., 1 1; Yukon, 1 1. Totals, 144 70. This is out of a house of 214 members. There are seven constituencies in which elections have to be held, they were liberal in the last parliament and are given here as liberals: What Montreal Hears. Montreal, Nov. 4.—(Special)—According to latest advices received here the parties now stand: British Columbia, 4 liberals, no territories, 9 liberals, no conservatives. Manitoba, six liberals, three conservatives. Ontario, 40 liberals and 46 conservatives. New Brunswick, seven liberals six conservatives. Nova Scotia, 18 liberals. Prince Edward Island, 3 conservatives, one liberal. Maritime Provinces. As a result of yesterday's contest in the maritime provinces, Premier Laurier will be supported by 26 members from these provinces, while the opposition has 12. In Nova Scotia the government had nine steady supporters. In Halifax, Colchester, Lunenburg and Pictou, in Pictou county a conservative majority of 17 in the last general elections was turned to a liberal majority of 27 while in the riding of Mr. Fairbairn, the veteran member, went down to defeat before Mr. MacLennan, who has opposed him several occasions. The surprise of the day was the defeat of R. L. Burton in Halifax, the conservative leader was at a distinct disadvantage in that he was obliged to spend much of his time in marshaling his forces into line in the rest of Canada and so was unable to pay attention to his own constituency. In Prince Edward Island the conservatives gained one seat. If the conservatives are elected in Quebec, which last session gave one member to the opposition, the government in Edward Island returned three conservatives and two liberals. Through the redistribution one conservative seat was lost in Prince, but it was made up by the capture of Queens. In New Brunswick there were several surprises, notably the capture of York and the loss of Northumberland and Carleton by the conservatives. Mr. McKewen's defeat in St. John county by Dr. Stockton was unexpected, while Dr. Daniel's election in the city was expected several days before the election. The closest contest in New Brunswick was in Queens and Sunbury, where Mr. Wilnot defeated Dr. Hay by 42 votes.

PORTLAND IS HAPPY OVER THE ELECTIONS.

The Express Says the Period of Uncertainty is Over and Portland Will Now Get More Winter Business From Canada—Grand Trunk Favors Portland.

(Portland Me., Express.) After nearly two years of uncertainty Portland will again breathe easy when the polls in the great Canadian election close tonight. No matter whether the liberals win or the conservatives come out victors it is believed here that the mere fact of knowing what the future will be for a Canadian port will be a relief. For nearly two years now Portland has hardly known where she has been in regard to her transatlantic business. Ever since the Grand Trunk transatlantic railway scheme was first suggested she has been, to speak plainly, in hot water. She could not talk out as she would have liked to do for fear of saying something that would injure her interests and the Grand Trunk has evidently been keeping very quiet about the port so as not to create too much feeling on the other side of the line against the port and perhaps spoil their Pacific Railway plans. In Portland, the majority of people seem to favor the conservatives as a party but approval of the liberal policy of the Grand Trunk Pacific if the line comes no further East than Montreal, Portland does not approve of the Moncton-Montreal section and it is the general opinion here that the Grand Trunk itself does not look with very great favor on this branch of its proposed line. There is nothing to create business between Montreal and Moncton and once at Moncton there is absolutely nothing there, for it is about 80 miles from St. John, N. B., the nearest resort of any account. And what is more the Grand Trunk will then be paralleling the Canadian government's own line, the Intercolonial Railroad running from Montreal to St. John and Halifax. There is every reason for thinking the plan of the Grand Trunk for a railroad from Montreal west to the Pacific coast and running far north of the Canadian Pacific a good one. There is a grand grain country up there which cannot be used to any great extent until a railroad is run through and the present plans of the Grand Trunk Pacific are to tap all of this territory. It is believed in this city that this plan will always have as much business as she is doing at the present time. It is not thought for an instant that the Grand Trunk will attempt to transfer any of the business of the regular main line which is now coming to this port, much from American territory, on to the new line to Moncton. It would not be policy to haul this freight over twice the distance just to have it shipped from a Canadian port. Therefore it is felt that Portland will get all of the business she is getting now and the Grand Trunk will endeavor to make its terminals pay. She does not like to see her property in this city lying idle any more than the City itself likes to see it. What the Grand Trunk favors Portland should approve and it is believed she does and for that reason the City seems to be in favor of the Grand Trunk Pacific bill in its original form of a line from Montreal West to the Pacific. The election in Canada today is one of the hottest in the history of the Dominion and Portland is the central figure in the whole fight. For weeks past the port of Portland has been the scene of one of the fiercest battles that there was not a good point about it. But really while the conservatives and liberals have been fighting all they could to pick flaws in it they have found that there are really very few flaws to pick. It is the superior harbor of one of the finest in the world, the Grand Trunk territory here is one of the best in the country and steamship men all like to come here. Canada certainly has good reason to be afraid of Portland and to do all in her power to stay her advance and keep her power.

GOES BACK TO ENGLAND. Commander Booth-Tucker Goes to London to Assume New Position.

New York, Nov. 4.—It is announced that Commander Booth-Tucker, who for eight and a half years has commanded the Salvation Army in the United States, is appointed to the international headquarters of the army in London, and will act as secretary for and represent all countries outside of Great Britain. Commander Booth-Tucker's last meeting in New York city will be held in the Grand Central Palace Nov. 15, and he will sail for England the day after. The work in Great Britain has been placed under the direct control of Bramwell Booth, the son of Gen. William Booth, and the International Chief of Staff.

COL. CODY'S DIVORCE SUIT. Buffalo Bill Says His Wife Tried to Kill Him.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Nov. 3.—The amended petition of Col. William F. Cody in his divorce suit against his wife has been filed here, and the next move will be the cross petition of Mrs. Cody. After allowing the first cause of action that Mrs. Cody had at various times made threats to poison him and had made an attempt to do so Dec. 25, 1901, the second cause of action says that Mrs. Cody, by insulting words and actions, drove Col. Cody and his friends from their home on certain dates. In this regard the petition reveals little more of the family troubles than the initial document, the only difference being that the same offence is charged as occurring on dates mentioned instead of "at various times." Col. Cody has carried out the statement he made in his deposition that under no conditions would he bring in the names of his friends at the North Platte home until the case comes to trial.

RIOTOUS STUDENTS. Innsbruck, Austria, Nov. 4.—The rioting of the students at the university here became so serious during the night that troops with fixed bayonets marched into the midst of the German demonstrators at two o'clock this morning. The latter were besieging and wrecking the hotels occupied by the Italians. An artist named Fozzy was killed by a bayonet thrust through the heart, and many persons were wounded. The building occupied by the Italian faculty of the university was wrecked.

CARNEGIE RE-ELECTED. Edinburgh, Nov. 4.—Andrew Carnegie has been unanimously re-elected Lord Rector of St. Andrew's University.

The announcement of Mr. Carnegie's election was received with loud applause and with the singing of "He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

Landsdorf Denies It. St. Petersburg, Nov. 4.—1 p. m.—While no formal reply will be made to the Japanese protest regarding the use of Chinese clothes by the Russian troops it is understood that foreign minister Landsdorf, when the protest was presented, informally but categorically denied the truth of the charge that there has been a violation of the Geneva convention. He explained that there might have been isolated cases where soldiers whose winter overcoats had not arrived and donned Chinese overcoats but not for the purpose claimed.

Can't Charter British Ships. London, Nov. 4.—Foreign Secretary Lansdowne, in a letter dated Nov. 1, has informed a British ship-owning firm that "it is not permissible for British owners to charter their vessels for the purpose of following the Russian fleet with coal."

The Dogs of War. St. Petersburg, Nov. 4.—A despatch from Mukden says the Japanese are using dogs to locate the positions of the Russian sentinels and outposts.

LAW EXAMS. Names of the Students Who Will Go Up for Examination as Attorneys and for Entrance.

The oral examinations for admission as attorneys at law will convene on Monday evening next. The written examinations for both attorneys and students will conclude on Tuesday morning next, and will be continued until the evening.

RUSSIAN OFFICIALS. Contradict Each Other at the Trial of the Rioters.

Gomel, Russia, Nov. 4.—During the trial today of persons charged with being responsible for the rioting of 1903, Capt. Gorstkin, commander of one of the companies of troops on the occasion of the riots, testified upon cross-examination that he allowed Christian rioters to slip through the line of soldiers. He further declared that he had not received instructions from Police Chief Ravavsky, Ravavsky, who was present in court, jumped up and flatly denied the statement saying: "I told you to serve out ball cartridges. I shouted to you to check the progress of the rioters, but you formed a loose cordon enabling them to pass through."

KILLED A CHINAMAN. Mollie Donovan Did it With a Cleaver.

New York, Nov. 4.—Jin Wo Kee, a Chinese laundryman, is dead from nine terrible wounds on his head and face received during a fight early today in his laundry with a white woman companion. The woman, who says she is Mollie Donovan, 22 years old, of Philadelphia, is in a dangerous condition in a hospital from several deep cuts in her head and shoulders and is a prisoner on the charge of causing the Chinaman's death. Kee in a statement made to the police before he died in a hospital, told the police that the woman assaulted him with a cleaver while he was asleep, and claims he inflicted her wounds in defending himself.

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In Kings County.

It is reported at Westfield station that Westfield No. 2 gave Fowler 2 to 1 but figures not procurable there. White Fowler Hamorton, 217 188; Cardwell, 103 109; Waterford, 109 97; Kara, 58 101; Upham, 47 79; Hanson, 130 150; Rothsay, 122 85; Gresham, 60 116; Westfield Station, 70 102; Baywater, 79 79; Havlock, 168 210; Studholme, No. 1, 91 110; Studholme, No. 2, 108 209; Kingston, No. 1, 87 112; Kingston, No. 2, 87 112; Sussex Sta., No. 2, 303 963; Springfield, No. 1, 85 120; Springfield, No. 2, 108 65; Sussex non res., 20 517.

In Gloucester.

The total corrected returns for Gloucester show as follows: Turgeon, lib., 2680; Blanchard, con., 1402; Turgeon's majority, 1278.

Queens-Sunbury.

Complete returns from Queens-Sunbury are as follows: Hay, Wilnot 814 8515; Gagetown, 86 128; Hampton, 76 159; Johnson, 165 187; Chipman, 254 82; Cambridge, 149 128; Nominating, 74 88; Peterboro, No. 1, 166 205; Peterboro, No. 2, 81 27; Northwood, 154 144; Waterford, 102 73; Shelburne, 89 95; Blisville Parish, 72 109; Gladstone, 70 103; Burton, 103 98; Mangerville, 15 15; Wilnot's majority, 1764 2027 2683.

Quebec Provincials.

Montreal, Nov. 4.—(Special)—It is believed here that the provincial elections will take place within the next month. Nominations will likely occur Nov. 23, 24 or 25 and election a week later.

Crockett and Wilnot.

Fredrickton, Nov. 4.—(Special)—Complete returns for York give Crockett, conservative, a majority of 181. The result in this county was a surprise to the liberals as well as many conservatives. Mr. Crockett receiving many congratulations on his success in redeeming county. It is intimated that Wilnot's majority in Sunbury and Queens is in neighborhood of 150. He seems by 42 votes.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Annapolis, S. W. W. Pickup; Cape Breton and Victoria, G. F. MacLean; Cape Breton South, D. D. MacKenzie; Colchester, Hon. F. A. Laurence; Cumberland, M. Carey; Digby, A. J. S. Gopp; Halifax, W. Roche; Hants, J. B. Black; Inverness, Dr. A. W. Gisholm; Kings, Dr. A. McLean; Lunenburg, S. F. W. Rowland; Pictou, A. K. McLean; Richmond, D. Finlayson; Shelburne-Queens, Hon. W. S. Fielding; York, Hon. B. L. Iaw.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Carleton, F. B. Carvell; Gloucester, G. W. Ganong; Kent, O. Turgeon; Northumberland, G. W. Fowler; Restigouche, W. S. Rowland; St. John City and County, James Reid; St. John City and County, J. W. Daniel; Victoria, A. A. Stockton; Westmorland, R. D. Wilnot; York, Hon. J. W. Costigan; York, Oswald S. Crockett.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Kings, J. J. Hughes; Queens, A. A. Lefroy; Queens, A. A. Maclean.

RAIN AFTER A BATTLE.

Does the Concession Bring About a Downpour From the Clouds? (Baltimore American.) The question whether rain is caused by the concussion which occurs in a battle is again under discussion. The only answer based on facts which can be given is that sometimes it is and sometimes it is not, the phenomenon depending on the condition of the atmosphere when the battle is raging. The atmosphere is often in a condition when a very slight thing will cause a precipitation, while at other times the most tremendous efforts fail to get a response from the clouds. At Lino Yang there was a flood after the fighting, which compelled the soldiers of both armies to wade in mud for several days, and during the battle of Sanku river there were violent thunderstorms, with great downpours. This does not establish a general principle. There have been great battles which were not followed by rain, though, so far as information is available, battles have been very often followed by rain. This shows a tendency of concussion to precipitate rain, but the atmosphere must be in sympathy, or there will be no rain. This is confirmed by the experience of the vine-growers in Austria-Hungary, Italy and France. While they have attracted rain and driven away hail by their devices often they have failed, and have thereby saved many millions of dollars, their work has simply shown that when atmospheric conditions were favorable they were able to assist nature, and when they were not favorable they were helpless. Meteorology is not yet a science in any scientific sense. There is scarcely a principle in it established beyond recall, and yet its votaries are more dogmatic than those in any other science. This is perfectly natural. It is so in the beginnings of all sciences, and at the outset of most enterprises. The less that is known the more there is taken for granted. The relation of battles to rain is a curious and interesting phenomenon, but it is greatly hampered by the lack of accurate statistics. Several governments have made experiments for the purpose of producing rain, but none of them has been satisfactory. With the facts on the matter do not always produce rain, the main object of such experiments ought to be to test the conditions of the atmosphere at the time they are made, so as to show when or under what conditions it will be possible to bring rain. The experiments of the peasants in Austria-Hungary and the vine-growers in Italy and France have been directed toward the practical object of saving their crops and their success have been satisfactory to them, as they continue their system year after year.

TO PUNISH OFFICIALS IN RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Railway Commission Will Advise Provincial Authorities to Prosecute Where Railway Companies or Employees are Liable for Fatal Accidents On Their Roads.

Ottawa, Nov. 4.—(Special)—A statement on railway accidents was given out today by the railway commission. All the fatal accidents since May 2nd, on Canadian railways, are reviewed and the commission concludes that none of these accidents can properly be attributed to overwork or lack of rest of the train men. In collisions the greatest loss of life occurred in smoking and second class cars, which are old and comparatively weak while there has been a great increase in the weight and strength of sleepers, first class baggage cars. The board is convinced whether it should not from getting certain railway employees which seem to be a time request, the provincial attorney general to promptly proceed which the companies are responsible.

A HUNDRED DROWNED.

By Sinking of French Steamer Off Algeria. Bona, Algeria, Nov. 4.—A hundred persons were drowned last night by the sinking of the French steamer Gironde, after having been in collision with the French steamer Shid-Hou near Horbillon, (23 miles from Bona). The Gironde left Bona with 110 passengers of whom one hundred were Algerian natives.