

THE EVENING TIMES.

ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 9, 1905.

The St. John Evening Times is published at 19 and 21 Canterbury Street, every evening, (Sunday excepted), by John Thorne Publishing Co., Ltd. A company incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies Act, A. M. BELLING, Editor.

THINK IT OVER.

If the next St. John city council should prove to be less intelligent, less experienced and less able to deal with important civic problems and the general administration of civic affairs than the present council, the fault will lie entirely with the citizens. Think it over.

A COMMON DUTY.

The movement to arouse greater interest in civic affairs deserves hearty support. It is worth while to urge Mayor White to accept office for another term on the ground that he is a good business man and has a good grasp of the very important matters to be dealt with this year. There is the same reason for sending to his aid a council composed of practical and progressive aldermen. What steps are being taken to ensure that result? From the group of prospective candidates, including those aldermen who will offer again, will it be possible to select such a council? This is a question that should be very seriously considered by the taxpayers. The question of assessment must be dealt with by the next council. It is a question of supreme importance to the taxpayers. There should be an exceptionally able and intelligent and industrious council to deal with the report of the commission.

An exceptionally large amount of money must be spent for the extension of the water system. Large contracts must be awarded. Lack of skilled direction might lead to much waste of money. It is the money of the people. Theirs is the duty to see that those who control the expenditure are men on whose judgment they may safely depend. There cannot be any evasion of responsibility. The civic record of past years and the blunders of the present should arouse the people to a determination to take a deeper interest in the subject of city government.

THAT WAREHOUSE.

The Times' article yesterday on what it regarded as unquestionable authority that a portion of the floor of the new warehouse on the McLeod wharf had sunk under the weight of a lot of steel. On the investigation which the contractor, a representative of the Times went to the warehouse this morning and saw that the statement made was wholly incorrect. There has, however, been a settling of a portion of the floor under a heavy load of bricks, and Mr. Clark states that he will be surprised if there should be slight settling down of that portion of the structure which is built on made ground.

But Mr. Clark declares positively that his contract has been carried out in strict accordance with the specifications, and he has asked for a hearing before the board of works if any statement to the contrary is made. With regard to the use of certain hemlock boards on the roof, they were not used until the director of public works tested them and authorized their use.

The Times makes this statement in fairness to Mr. Clark. It now becomes more than ever the duty of the board of works to find out who is responsible for plans and specifications under which a contractor is to build, and has already settled. It is due to the public that all connected with the affair be heard.

A SEVERE CRITIC.

In an address denouncing the Canadian press, Mr. Byron E. Walker, of the Canadian Bank, of Commerce, the other day had this to say of the society column:

"This shocking, horrid attempt of people to exploit themselves, ladies socially and men politically; it is as debasing and vulgarizing to a nation as it can be. The tendency to exaggeration, politically and socially lowers the general standard of veracity."

These remarks were made before the Canadian Club at Ottawa, where both society leaders and politicians are now much in evidence. Mr. Walker has courage. But there is no immediate prospect that his bank will establish any newspaper which would ignore the news of society. It is a pity that far more people read the social and political than the financial columns of a newspaper, interesting and delightful as the latter may be to Mr. Walker. In giving the

PARENT MUST GO.

Premier Parrott of Quebec recently took Mr. Monet into the cabinet. Not long ago Mr. Monet, in a letter to the press, called upon Premier Parrott to summon the legislature and meet certain serious charges made against him, declaring that if the premier did not do so he must consider himself a traitor to the honest men. The premier did not summon the legislature, but summoned Mr. Monet. The latter came, and immediately three other members of the cabinet, Messrs. Turgeon, Weir and Gouin resigned. The premier called Mr. Monet's actions last evening. Only a dozen persons attended. The three ex-ministers also called a caucus. Fifty-three attended, and forty-six signed a round robin against the premier. Evidently Mr. Parrott must go. In an interview with the Montreal Witness, Hon. Mr. Weir said:

"One point I want to emphasize. We who resigned are not trying to disrupt the liberal party. We have all been liberals all our lives and we love the party and its principles. But we cannot stand Parent any longer. Parent must go down. Our opponents accuse us of working for our own ambitions, but I deny it most emphatically. We have resigned because we felt that the party was bound to fall to pieces if Mr. Parent remained as leader of this province. We have resigned for the good of the party and we look particularly to the young men of the liberal party in this province to support us and the many most solid representatives of the constitutional government to throw in their lot with us."

CONCERNING FORESTRY.

In connection with the discussion at the annual meeting of the N. B. Tourist Association on the subject of a great provincial park, the following paragraph from an exchange on forestry in Australia, is of interest:

The States of the Australian Commonwealth are rapidly awakening to the modern opportunities for forest cultivation. Although New South Wales has extensive treeless areas, there are nearly six and a half million acres of forest reserves in the state. In South Australia there are nearly 200,000 acres of forest reserves and plantations. Queensland, where forest conservation is of recent date, has reserved areas in Victoria the forest reserves cover a total area of 4,670,540 acres. A total area of forest in that country, 11,707,000 acres of forest, and the balance being mostly timber country difficult of access. Western Australia has made a beginning by establishing forest reserves covering a total of over a million acres out of an estimated total of 20,000,000 acres. In Tasmania, about 28,300 acres have been reserved for timber planting and growing. The total area of forest in that island state is about 4,000,000 acres, and it has been estimated that the forest lands of the Commonwealth cover an area of over 60,000,000 acres.

WHEELS OR RUNNERS.

Two recent experiences have convinced the people whether the department is ever convinced or not, that the fire engines at this season should be on runners. The thing could be done, and is done in more up-to-date towns, without taking the wheels off or causing any large amount of work to effect the change. It is ridiculous to see an engine plunging on wheels through deep snow, with a sled as a leader to aid in hauling it, when the engine itself should be in condition to be first at the fire. The chemical engine yesterday was late in arriving at the small fire on Canterbury street. Had it been on runners it would have been promptly on the scene. The advantage of having such an engine should be in condition to be first at the fire. The chemical engine yesterday was late in arriving at the small fire on Canterbury street. Had it been on runners it would have been promptly on the scene. The advantage of having such an engine should be in condition to be first at the fire.

THE POTENCY OF KENTUCKY WHISKY.

The potency of Kentucky whiskey is the vivid character of the Kentucky imagination finds illustration in the following despatch from Paducah:

Residents of Heath are wrought up over the "talking tree" on the farm of William Albert. Large crowds continue to congregate there almost every Sunday to hear the strange noises that emanate from the tree. The voice, which can be distinctly heard, says: "There are treasures buried at my roots." A party consisting of the most reliable citizens of the county visited the tree to make an investigation for themselves. They listened patiently for several hours, and then they heard the voice. The mystery remains unsolved.

The United States senate has struck cured fish and cod oil from the free list in the proposed treaty with Newfoundland. The treaty in that form will probably be rejected.

CANADA'S FAR NORTH.

Commander Low's Travels in Esquimaux Land.

He Describes to the Canadian Club the Enormous Northern Archipelago, and Sums Up the Hudson Bay Navigation Problem.

(Toronto Globe.)

It is farther from Toronto to the northern limits of Canada than it is to Vancouver. From the international boundary to Ellesmere Land is 2,800 miles. The Arctic Archipelago has been mainly explored by British seamen, from Sir Martin Frobisher's old cut, in 1576, and Henry Hudson after whom the bay was named. In 1610, Parry and Ross in 1815, Franklin and others, down to Commander Low, who returned last year, and gave an account on Monday of his travels to the members of the Canadian Club. Canadians, he said, would welcome scientific exploration there. But wished it distinctly understood that such researches would not give possession of the land explored. Canada was to be congratulated on holding what she had inherited from Great Britain by the discovery of her sons.

Mr. Low displayed a most interesting and artistic series of photographs taken in the Arctic Circle, one of the pictures showing the planting of the flag on Ellesmere Land. There was no agriculture in that latitude and never would be. In Ellesmere Land the ice-cap was confined to the interior, and on the lowlands and along the coast there was sufficient vegetation to feed herds of musk, ox, caribou, arctic hares and other creatures. There were also coal deposits, and a mine there even now was paying a handsome profit. During the winter the Neptune, Commander Low's ship, lay alongside an American whaler. "They have been fishing in those waters for forty years, and it is time they were looking after our own," he remarked.

Many of the pictures showed the building of their snow-houses, which have to be vacated every spring because they sink in the water and cause their inside huts built of snow blocks. The temperature was always below freezing, but the people are hardy, and for two years the babies were born in the snow-houses. They wear no clothing. Cooking is done on an earthen lamp formed of a shallow pan. Fat or blubber is placed in this, and all round the rim a wick of recovered tallow is placed. The pan grows hot enough to melt the fat and there is no difficulty about keeping it going.

The greatest cold experienced was 25 or 30 degrees. In summer the temperature was 45 or 50 degrees. In two hours two boats caught 1,000 fish weighing 5,000 pounds. These were Arctic salmon. The whalers are the most valuable part of the Arctic trade. The whaling is the fringe from the upper jaw, and grows, when most valuable, over ten feet long. One whale will yield as much as 1,800 pounds, and it is worth \$3,800 per ton. Mr. Low said he was not there to develop the Hudson Bay passage, but it would save 1,000 miles railway haul from Regina to Liverpool, which, at half a cent a ton per mile, would save \$100,000. In ten years there would be freight enough for both routes, and transporters, he believed, could take care of the trade. Navigation was fit for these for three months and a half. The lowest part of Hudson's Strait was 30 miles wide, and, owing to its shelving soundings, was safe for the St. Lawrence. Ships should not be there till July 20, though the ice opens in October, and no ice formed till December but the fogs late in the season were dangerous.

There would be no advantage to the east, or to Toronto or Montreal, but, I think, we are patriotic enough," he concluded, "to approve of anything that is of advantage to our brothers in the northwest. Anything that adds to their wealth will benefit the whole of Canada."

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FIRST-CLASS JEWELRY.

Marked Down to Clear. Who Wants a Watch?

DON'T ALL SPEAK AT ONCE as the music is limited, but those in need, or even fancy they are, I can and will provide with a first class article of either Waltham, Elgin, Springfield, or Swiss SOLID GOLD, GOLD FILLED or SILVER CASES, at very lowest prices to secure cash sales.

Also a splendid line of Ladies' and Gents' chains to match.

Call and see the goods and be sure they are all right and warranted by W. Tremaine Gard.

Goldsmith and Jeweler.

77 Charlotte Street.

THE DUCHESS OF DANTZIC.

Bandmann Opera Company in a Good Production at the Opera House.

There was a large audience in the Opera House last night when the Bandmann, Dallas Opera Company produced the "Duchess of Dantzig," which can be best described as "Marie Sans Gêne" in an operatic setting. It was well produced and accorded much applause by audience. The Duchess of Dantzig differs considerably from anything seen in St. John for some time. All the elements of a strong drama are retained and in addition it is considerably brightened by choruses, bright music and pretty dancing.

The burden of the acting fell on Miss Blanch Forsythe, as the duchess, and she displayed considerable dramatic power, notably in the scene with her husband and Mlle. Renee at the commencement of the third act. Miss Nora Morris, as Mlle. Renee, captivated her audience, and her duet, "The Fairy Pointing," sung with D. O'Connor, was the daintiest musical number of the evening, and well deserved its encore.

Not much chance was given Harry Cole to amuse his hearers, his part was all too short, though it was evident in one brief scene that he had studied the ways and wiles of a dry goods clerk to some purpose. The remainder of the cast and the chorus were well up to their work, and the scenery and dresses were in keeping with the atmospheric comedy. Three Little Maids, will be in the bill for tonight, and has an excellent reputation as a bright and attractive production. The piece enjoyed a very long run at the Theatre de Wales and Apollo Theatres in London, and is full of lively music and humor.

CHURCH UNION.

The Various Presbyterian Bodies in India Have United.

New York, Feb. 9.—Information has been received by the board of foreign missions of the Presbyterian Church in this city that Presbyterian churches in India have been united into one general assembly. The union was effected by the signing of a declaration of faith at Allahabad. The churches included are: the Church of Scotland, United Free Church of Scotland, Presbyterian Church of England, Presbyterian Church of Ireland, Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, Reformed (Dutch) Church of America and Presbyterian Church of Canada. They have 43 Presbyteries and 382 churches and a total membership of 73,928. This is said to be the first occasion in which the Churches of America and Europe have been united.

AN APPEAL FOR UNITY.

King Oscar of Sweden Makes Plea to Heal Disputes Between Sweden and Norway.

Stockholm Feb. 9.—The King in council ordering that consular negotiations should be suspended, makes an appeal to his people in both Sweden and Norway not to allow differences of opinion in relation to the union between them. It is announced that King Oscar's indisposition which has given rise to a regency, rumor is not serious but that he does not feel robust enough to undertake the arduous duties of government in the face of the difficult situation created by the consular dispute between Sweden and Norway.

YARMOUTH BOY ABROAD.

Mr. Frederick E. Haley, son of Mr. Alvin Haley, took charge of all the gymnasium classes of the Y. M. C. A. at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, about the 15th of January, beginning with the morning class, patronized largely by conductors and motormen; the juniors at 2.30, and the business men at 5. A Honolulu paper says:

All members should be on hand to greet him. Mr. Haley's first association experience was in his native town of Yarmouth, N. S. He has been several years on the Islands, having held responsible positions on the Island of Hawaii, latterly managing the Volcano Mineral Water Company. Since then he has been connected with the Rapid Transit Company, and has a host of friends among the employees, many of whom have just joined the association. With such an earnest, energetic and competent assistant the Y. M. C. A. will surely prosecute a more vigorous work, and those who have been waiting to join the gymnasium need wait no longer. (Yarmouth Herald, Feb. 7.)

SACRED RELICS STOLEN.

Paris Feb. 9.—The relics of Saint Eustache have been stolen from the famous church of that name in the city. The objects are valued as from a monetary point of view.

THE 2 Popular Brands of SCOTCH WHISKIES.

Buchanan's "Special Quality" AND "Black and White."

Established 1889—Telephone 626.

North End Fish Market, 517 Main Street, St. John, N.B.

JAMES P. QUINN, Dealer in all kinds of Fresh, Smoked, and Boneless FISH, Oysters and Clams.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Toronto Valley Railway Co. will be held at the office of the President, James P. Quinn, 517 Main Street, St. John, N.B., on THURSDAY the 16th day of FEBRUARY, 1905, at seven o'clock in the evening, for the election of directors and for the transaction of such business as may regularly come before the meeting.

Dated January 18th, A. D. 1905.

JAMES P. QUINN, President.

CLARENCE H. FERGUSON, Secretary.

WINTER GOODS AT COST.

Women's First Quality Button and Buckle Overboots \$1.90
Women's Felt Slippers, Felt or Leather Soles, English make. Regular price 90c, now 60c
Women's Felt Elastic Side House Boots 60c
Women's Felt Elastic Front House Slippers 40c
Men's Felt, Foxed Laced Boots. Regular price \$1.75, \$1.50. Now \$1.20
Men's Felt Slippers, Felt and Leather Soles, English make. Regular price \$1.35. Now \$1.00

Men's Overboots at Reduced Prices.

Francis & Vaughan
19 King Street.

WATCHES.

We have on hand a large stock of GOLD, GOLD FILLED, SILVER and GUN METAL WATCHES. Fine Swiss and American movements. These goods we fully guarantee, and you can get a Watch from us that will give satisfaction.

FERGUSON & PAGE, - King St.

A POINTER FOR ADVERTISERS.

A city firm recently put a condensed advertisement in The Daily Telegraph and another St. John paper. They received sixty replies. Of these fifty-four stated that they saw the advertisement in The Telegraph.

J. W. ADDISON.

Importer and Dealer in Builders and Housekeepers' HARDWARE, PAINTS, OILS and GLASS. All kinds of Weather Strips now in stock.

44 Germain Street. - Tel. 1074. - Market Building.

DIAMONDS.

There is this about Diamonds, they are good for a life time; worth as much at one time as another. We have a fine assortment of Diamond Rings, about any size of stone or style of setting you may desire. Our stock of watches and jewelry in general is Big Enough to Supply Every body Wants.

A. POXAS, Watchmaker and Jeweller, 545 Main street, N. E.

Subscribe THE TIMES

Today for 25 cts. per month in advance.

JAPAN'S MIRACLE.

Has Taught the Whole World a Great Lesson.

(Ottawa Journal.)

As a fighting force Japan has achieved remarkable success during the present war, and focused the eyes of the civilized world upon her doings. It is noted that this new power has taught the rest something hitherto unknown. If any of the achievements of the Japanese has been the medical one. In more than seven months but forty deaths from disease have occurred in General Oku's army. The total number of cases of typhoid fever was 103. Nothing like this has ever been known in war before, in an army constantly in the field, and operating in a strange country.

How this good work, where ancient and more experienced nations have failed? The Japanese have apparently learned to overcome the soldiers' greatest enemy—disease, the decider of campaigns rather than battles. In South Africa, well as the Boers shot, the British losses from disease were greater than they suffered in attack. When France

sent out here Madagascar expedition in 1894, of the 15,000 men despatched 29 died in action and 7,000 from disease. Japan is the first country to recognize that the greatest enemy in war is not the opposing army, but a foe more treacherous and dangerous—the preventable disease which lurks about every camp.

If Japan was this war the result will be quite as much due to the skill of her doctors as to the valor of her soldiers. Never before has as great care been taken to protect an army from germs as to perfect it in weapons and tactics, and the result has been paid. By practically eliminating the disease which rages in the Russian army Japan has equalled the superiority of the Russian numbers and is able to stand on a comparatively equal footing.

The Japanese have worked their miracle by maintaining a vigilant watch against the advent of germ. Care has not been neglected but prevention has been the principal occupation. The medical corps has been continuously with the outposts. No camp has been pitched unless a sanitary engineer had first given his consent. Every wall in Manchuria has been tested. No food has been eaten which has not been examined, and the soldiers have obeyed instructions. Thus the Japanese have gained their conquest over the silent foe.