

Read the Condensed Ads. on Page 6.

THE EVENING TIMES

Read New Story Barlasch of The Guard.

VOL. II, NO. 85.

ST. JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1906.

ONE CENT.

AWFUL LANDSLIDE BURIED SEVEN HOUSES IN NEW YORK TOWN; FOURTEEN PERISHED

Tenement Houses Carried Into Clay Pit One Hundred Feet Deep—Sleeping Occupants Had No Time to Escape Before Crash Came—Two Whole Blocks of Houses Undermined and Another Similar Disaster May Come Anytime.

Haverstraw, N. Y., Jan. 9.—At least 14 persons are believed to have perished in the landslide which carried several tenement houses down in a clay pit...

Undermined by the shifting clay that had been softened by yesterday's snow fall the several houses with their three scores of sleeping occupants toppled over the brink of the pit and crumbled to pieces...

Seven Houses Buried The landslide occurred on Rutland St. in the east end of the town where two blocks of houses are supposed to have been undermined by workmen digging clay for brick making...

The Known Victims Those supposed to have perished are: Mr. Nelson, furniture dealer; Benjamin Nelson, his son; Mrs. Silverman, Mrs. Silverman's son; a Jewish rabbi; Mr. and Mrs. Cohen and five Cohen children.

Escape Was Impossible When the final slide came, it came so suddenly that those who had lingered in their houses had absolutely no opportunity to escape...

Later Particulars Haverstraw, N. Y., Jan. 9.—A force of men worked almost frantically today to uncover the ruins of the houses...

ABLE ADDRESS TO JURY IN PRESTON CASE TODAY Hon. C. N. Skinner Made Eloquent Appeal in Behalf of His Client—Sharply Criticized the Course Adopted by Other Doctors in Attendance in the Clark Case—Solicitor General in Reply.

In the case of Dr. Edward A. Preston, charged with manslaughter in connection with the death of the late Edith Clark, C. N. Skinner commenced his address to the jury on behalf of the defendant at 10 o'clock this morning.

The recorder stated that the first charge against Dr. Preston was that of abortion, then it was changed to murder, and subsequently to manslaughter.

Mr. Skinner stated that he considered that Dr. Roberts and Scammell had done the best they could, but he considered that the blood poisoning was not of an acute form, and being of a milder form Dr. Roberts did not discover it.

The recorder then followed the case to the time where Dr. Roberts telephoned for Dr. Scammell, and not finding him he contacted the doctor by the messenger drop, although if he wished very much he could have found him immediately.

Mr. Skinner also stated that the operation that Dr. Scammell and Dr. Roberts performed was not such as would require the preparation for a special surgical operation, and also would not require the daylight.

Counsel for the defence further argued that according to Dr. Scammell the operation was not a success, although the other witnesses, Dr. Roberts and the nurse and also Dr. Scammell claimed at first that it was a success.

The recorder also said that infection will follow the easiest path and he contended that by the process of douching Dr. Roberts could have met the microbes that later on caused the blood poisoning and thus having killed them saved the girl's life.

MAY BE SECOND KIMBERLEY SOMEWHERE IN ONTARIO New York Diamond Expert Advances Startling Theory—He Believes that Canada has a Rich Diamond Field From Which Diamonds Since Found in the United States Originally Came

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The Tribune this morning says: Three times may be a rich diamond field somewhere in Canada, probably in the province of Ontario, was the opinion expressed last night by Dr. George F. Kunz, the mineralogist of the Academy of Sciences at the American Museum of Natural History.

Dr. Kunz in his speech said in part: "The new national transcontinental railway from Quebec to Winnipeg, and the great what region of Manitoba will traverse much of the country whence the diamonds have probably come."

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP IS BRISK No Apparent Let-up in Winter Port Trade—Ocean Steamers Bound to St. John.

St. John, N. B., Jan. 9.—The winter port trade is brisk and there is no apparent let-up in the activity of the shipping business.

FOR RECIPROCITY W. C. Miller is in the city today, en route from Montreal to Halifax.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE The Misses Jennie and Annie McConnell of Marvella are in the city, the guests of Mrs. George Jenkins, 106 Leinster street.

THE LUDLOW SMASHED INTO EAST SIDE FLOATS AND WAS BADLY TORN UP—Damage Will Probably Reach \$10,000—Captain and Engineer Blame Each Other for Accident.

The new ferry boat Ludlow met with an accident this morning that will probably keep her off the route for some time to come and will cost the city in the vicinity of \$10,000.

The accident attracted a large number of people to the scene among them a number of the aldermen who did not hesitate to pronounce their opinions regarding the affair.

When Supt. Glasgow saw that the accident to the Ludlow would be such as to keep her off the route he sent to the west side of the old reliable Onquogony and she arrived on the scene about 11:30 and lifted up to the Ludlow, leaving shortly afterwards with a good passenger list.

North End Was Visited BY SERIOUS FIRE TODAY It Broke Out in F. S. Thomas' Hat Store and Did Much Damage to That, and Adjoining Stores—Started from a Fire—The Insurance and the Amount of Damage—Children Have Narrow Escape.

A disastrous fire broke out in F. S. Thomas' hat store, 341 Main street about midday today, and threatened to destroy the entire building and a large portion of the stock.

Shortly after twelve o'clock, Thomas A. Armour, who was waiting on a customer, noticed that the building was on fire and an alarm was sent in about 12:18.

The building which is known as the Commercial Union, and Mr. Thomas had his stock insured as follows: \$2,000 in Liverpool, London and Globe, and \$1,000 in the Phoenix of Hartford.

THE TIMES NEW REPORTER

At the scribe's dinner on Saturday night the Victoria Rink manager suggested that the reporters pay for the rink. There is now excellent ice in the rink. Get right with the reporters.

VERY IMPORTANT MATTER. One of the deck hands on the Ludlow discovered a tack yesterday, on the floor of one of the cabins. He reported it to the mate. The mate reported it to Superintendent Parks. Superintendent Parks reported it to Superintendent Glasgow. Superintendent Glasgow reported it to the ferry committee, and asked for instructions.

The committee will not meet for a few days but when it does this question will be taken up. Indeed a special meeting may be called. Meanwhile passengers would do well to avoid sleeping on the tack. Whether it is a port or starboard tack is not stated in the report but it is a hard tack.

How this tack got there and what should be done with it, are serious questions. Of course, if the deck hand had picked it up and said nothing about it, no man has the right to do anything on the Ludlow until the vessel is under way.

HIRAM IS REMINISCENT. Hiram Hornebaum, who is in town today, gave reminiscence.

There has been great changes in the habits of the people, said Hiram. "It does me good to go into a court room and compare the proceedings with what I used to see years ago. Why I remember one trial where the jury was about the only ones that wasn't half-jogged. I remember one day the judge was very merry, and said very funny things. One of the lawyers had a heavy night, and fell into a doze every few minutes. The bench of one of the others would kill him. Another court official had some trouble in keeping awake. I was on the jury. I think if the jury hadn't been sober in those days they would have been some queer justice handed out. But it's different now," said Hiram—"it's very different now."

THE LUDLOW SMASHED INTO EAST SIDE FLOATS AND WAS BADLY TORN UP—Damage Will Probably Reach \$10,000—Captain and Engineer Blame Each Other for Accident.

The new ferry boat Ludlow met with an accident this morning that will probably keep her off the route for some time to come and will cost the city in the vicinity of \$10,000.

The accident attracted a large number of people to the scene among them a number of the aldermen who did not hesitate to pronounce their opinions regarding the affair.

When Supt. Glasgow saw that the accident to the Ludlow would be such as to keep her off the route he sent to the west side of the old reliable Onquogony and she arrived on the scene about 11:30 and lifted up to the Ludlow, leaving shortly afterwards with a good passenger list.

North End Was Visited BY SERIOUS FIRE TODAY It Broke Out in F. S. Thomas' Hat Store and Did Much Damage to That, and Adjoining Stores—Started from a Fire—The Insurance and the Amount of Damage—Children Have Narrow Escape.

A disastrous fire broke out in F. S. Thomas' hat store, 341 Main street about midday today, and threatened to destroy the entire building and a large portion of the stock.

Shortly after twelve o'clock, Thomas A. Armour, who was waiting on a customer, noticed that the building was on fire and an alarm was sent in about 12:18.

The building which is known as the Commercial Union, and Mr. Thomas had his stock insured as follows: \$2,000 in Liverpool, London and Globe, and \$1,000 in the Phoenix of Hartford.

Mr. Poyas had \$200 insurance on stock in the Norwich Union. It was learned later that A. C. Witham, the confectioner, was burned out. The fire was first discovered by a son of Mr. Marcus, who informed Mr. Thomas, and it is supposed to have started from a flue. Mr. Marcus's furniture will likely be a total loss. The insurance is said to amount to \$500.

THE EVENING TIMES, ST. JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1906.

THE EVENING TIMES.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JAN. 9, 1906. The St. John Evening Times is published at 27 and 29 Canterbury Street, every evening (Sunday excepted) by the Times Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd. A company incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies Act. JOHN RUSSELL, JR., President. A. M. BELMING, Editor.

THE FERRY

Ever since the new ferry was put on the route the opinion has been openly expressed that those in charge of her were not competent. At a meeting of the ferry committee on Saturday there was criticism of the manner in which the boat was handled. This morning the Ladlow was driven into and under the East Side floats, apparently at full speed, and damage done that will cost, perhaps some thousands of dollars. The captain says he gave the proper signals. The engineer says he got all kinds of signals. The citizens will pay the bills. It is about time for the ferry committee to take the grip with the situation. If the Ladlow had been well handled up to this time there might be a disposition to assume that the vessel was at fault in this case. But it is notorious that she has not been handled with skill. Today's occurrence should be regarded as the last straw, and when the Ladlow goes on the route again after repairs have been made neither political pull nor any general consideration should prevent her being manned with the very best available skill in harbor navigation.

NEW INDUSTRIES

The Fredericton Board of Trade has appointed a committee to look into the question of new industries and to confer on the subject with members of the city council. A Fredericton despatch in the Times on Saturday told of two cardinals of the product of the Fredericton shoe factory being shipped to Winnipeg. The people of the capital have this good illustration of the value of a well managed industry, and would be glad to see more of them. An alert Nova Scotian who was in this city yesterday remarked to the Times that four things were essential to the success of a factory. The first was sufficient capital; the second was good management; by a man who had some of his own money at stake and who knew the business thoroughly; the third was a class of product that would always give satisfaction to the purchasers; the fourth was the selling force, which comprised good advertising and bright traveling men. "And the last of the four," said this gentleman, "is not the least important."

He was right. Methods of doing business have changed. It is not enough to produce a good article. The man who does it and sits down in confidence that the people will rush after it will soon learn his mistake. The people have so many things offered to them at their doors that they do not go about in search of men who have not enterprise enough to place their goods, in order to purchase from those men.

With regard to new industries in St. John, it has been thoughtlessly asked by some why the gentlemen who are talking about these industries do not proceed to build them. The answer is obvious to any citizen who thinks. The most active advocates of new industries are themselves engaged in industrial pursuits. Their money is in their business, and when they have more money to invest they naturally enlarge their own business, if possible, which is just as good for the city as if they invested in some other industry. Doubtless there is capital to be got, even in the city, but somebody must point the way to profitable investment and the right way to start. And it is a most hopeful sign that men who are already interested in factories say to the people that there is room for more factories and a greater industrial development.

It is interesting to note that a Moncton industry is rapidly developing a trade in the upper provinces and the west. The situation in Wall street continues to puzzle the financiers. It began the year with call money at 60 per cent., but there was a prompt reaction, yet the conditions are such that no one can predict future developments. The New York Evening Post says: "It is safe to say that if the wealthy stock-jobbers will give the Wall street market a breathing space, the strain will automatically relax. They have, however, shown no intention whatever of the kind. If they keep up Friday's pace, prediction is difficult. This is not 1890, when Gov. Flower's famous 'boom' started with abundant supplies of cash and credit, with an enormous export trade, with currency floating east, and with gold crowding in from Europe. We have possibly to reckon with a gold export movement in the not very distant future. And it is almost absolutely certain that, in any case, the markets must face the music again in March or May."

UNIONISM

A union of employees is as fully justified as a combination of employers. United effort on the part of men in any line of work to better their conditions, material and social, is commendable. It is when a union, as a fighting force, disregards the rights of others, and sets selfishness upon the throne, that it loses public sympathy.

One difficulty in connection with a national or international union is that a general order applies equally to localities where conditions are very dissimilar. For example, the conditions in St. John differ from those in Toronto or Winnipeg, or New York or Chicago. There are also differences in men, and in the governing element in local unions. If the executive of a union is made up of the more far-sighted and fair-minded members, the chances of conflict are greatly reduced. But if irresponsible and turbulent spirits gain influence, they may cause trouble, which is equally injurious to employers and employed. The member of a union who asserts that he does not care whether an employer is losing money or not, is in the same class with the employer who declares that it is of no concern to him if an employee starve.

If the employees of a great corporation in a great city decide to strike, because the methods of the corporation appear to be soulless, and the workmen merely regarded as machines to increase its profits, it is obviously unfair for the employees of a small firm in a small community, which treats its employees well and pays them as much as it can afford to pay, to rise up and apply to them the same methods and the same methods that are applied in the case of the big corporation.

In a city like St. John, it is possible for any intelligent employee to know fairly well what the business of his employer will stand in the matter of expenditure and hours of labor. He knows that in a general way the interests of his employer are his own—although even in a small city there may be some employers who think only of themselves. Nothing can be more unfortunate, or more prejudicial to the interests of a community than to have employers and employed suspicious of each other, and ever ready to fly at each other's throats. No man in St. John is growing rapidly rich on the labor of other men. Most of the industrial concerns, if they have good years, have also to face and provide for poor ones. The employer gets his wages whether the employer gets his profits or not, and the employee escapes the worry of keeping the craft afloat. It goes without saying that much depends upon the workman. The quality of his work, the amount of work he does during the eight or nine hours of labor, the pride he takes in the shop and the goods turned out, are all factors in the general result. If he comes to his work in the morning dull of brain after a night of dissipation, he is not fair to his employer, any more than himself. If he does his best he does well for his employer and himself. One of the objections to unionism as it sometimes develops, is that the member has a tendency to put the union in the place which should be occupied by that which the union is supposed to represent. The only real justification for the existence of a union is that it may help men—not its members alone—but humanity. The man who lives for himself alone is no less repulsive in the rough garb of a laborer than in the costly raiment of a millionaire. And if a man, who is in an establishment where he is as well used in all respects as the business will permit, resolves that he will wreck that business if necessary because the union says so, he is setting wrong in the place of right. Yet this is what sometimes happens. The union usurps the place of conscience. The Times does not object to unionism. It pleads for a reasonable application of the principles of right and justice, and for a square deal for the employer as well as the employed. A union is merely an instrument. It is not a principle. Like other instruments, it may be used to crush as well as to uplift. It may become as great a tyrant as any other human authority. When its members realize that it is only an instrument, and that behind it should lie an enlightened conscience determined to be fair to all men and all interests, it becomes a beneficent organization.

well what the business of his employer will stand in the matter of expenditure and hours of labor. He knows that in a general way the interests of his employer are his own—although even in a small city there may be some employers who think only of themselves. Nothing can be more unfortunate, or more prejudicial to the interests of a community than to have employers and employed suspicious of each other, and ever ready to fly at each other's throats. No man in St. John is growing rapidly rich on the labor of other men. Most of the industrial concerns, if they have good years, have also to face and provide for poor ones. The employer gets his wages whether the employer gets his profits or not, and the employee escapes the worry of keeping the craft afloat. It goes without saying that much depends upon the workman. The quality of his work, the amount of work he does during the eight or nine hours of labor, the pride he takes in the shop and the goods turned out, are all factors in the general result. If he comes to his work in the morning dull of brain after a night of dissipation, he is not fair to his employer, any more than himself. If he does his best he does well for his employer and himself. One of the objections to unionism as it sometimes develops, is that the member has a tendency to put the union in the place which should be occupied by that which the union is supposed to represent. The only real justification for the existence of a union is that it may help men—not its members alone—but humanity. The man who lives for himself alone is no less repulsive in the rough garb of a laborer than in the costly raiment of a millionaire. And if a man, who is in an establishment where he is as well used in all respects as the business will permit, resolves that he will wreck that business if necessary because the union says so, he is setting wrong in the place of right. Yet this is what sometimes happens. The union usurps the place of conscience. The Times does not object to unionism. It pleads for a reasonable application of the principles of right and justice, and for a square deal for the employer as well as the employed. A union is merely an instrument. It is not a principle. Like other instruments, it may be used to crush as well as to uplift. It may become as great a tyrant as any other human authority. When its members realize that it is only an instrument, and that behind it should lie an enlightened conscience determined to be fair to all men and all interests, it becomes a beneficent organization.

IN WALL STREET The situation in Wall street continues to puzzle the financiers. It began the year with call money at 60 per cent., but there was a prompt reaction, yet the conditions are such that no one can predict future developments. The New York Evening Post says: "It is safe to say that if the wealthy stock-jobbers will give the Wall street market a breathing space, the strain will automatically relax. They have, however, shown no intention whatever of the kind. If they keep up Friday's pace, prediction is difficult. This is not 1890, when Gov. Flower's famous 'boom' started with abundant supplies of cash and credit, with an enormous export trade, with currency floating east, and with gold crowding in from Europe. We have possibly to reckon with a gold export movement in the not very distant future. And it is almost absolutely certain that, in any case, the markets must face the music again in March or May."

With regard to new industries in St. John, it has been thoughtlessly asked by some why the gentlemen who are talking about these industries do not proceed to build them. The answer is obvious to any citizen who thinks. The most active advocates of new industries are themselves engaged in industrial pursuits. Their money is in their business, and when they have more money to invest they naturally enlarge their own business, if possible, which is just as good for the city as if they invested in some other industry. Doubtless there is capital to be got, even in the city, but somebody must point the way to profitable investment and the right way to start. And it is a most hopeful sign that men who are already interested in factories say to the people that there is room for more factories and a greater industrial development.

It is interesting to note that a Moncton industry is rapidly developing a trade in the upper provinces and the west. The situation in Wall street continues to puzzle the financiers. It began the year with call money at 60 per cent., but there was a prompt reaction, yet the conditions are such that no one can predict future developments. The New York Evening Post says: "It is safe to say that if the wealthy stock-jobbers will give the Wall street market a breathing space, the strain will automatically relax. They have, however, shown no intention whatever of the kind. If they keep up Friday's pace, prediction is difficult. This is not 1890, when Gov. Flower's famous 'boom' started with abundant supplies of cash and credit, with an enormous export trade, with currency floating east, and with gold crowding in from Europe. We have possibly to reckon with a gold export movement in the not very distant future. And it is almost absolutely certain that, in any case, the markets must face the music again in March or May."

UNIONISM A union of employees is as fully justified as a combination of employers. United effort on the part of men in any line of work to better their conditions, material and social, is commendable. It is when a union, as a fighting force, disregards the rights of others, and sets selfishness upon the throne, that it loses public sympathy. One difficulty in connection with a national or international union is that a general order applies equally to localities where conditions are very dissimilar. For example, the conditions in St. John differ from those in Toronto or Winnipeg, or New York or Chicago. There are also differences in men, and in the governing element in local unions. If the executive of a union is made up of the more far-sighted and fair-minded members, the chances of conflict are greatly reduced. But if irresponsible and turbulent spirits gain influence, they may cause trouble, which is equally injurious to employers and employed. The member of a union who asserts that he does not care whether an employer is losing money or not, is in the same class with the employer who declares that it is of no concern to him if an employee starve. If the employees of a great corporation in a great city decide to strike, because the methods of the corporation appear to be soulless, and the workmen merely regarded as machines to increase its profits, it is obviously unfair for the employees of a small firm in a small community, which treats its employees well and pays them as much as it can afford to pay, to rise up and apply to them the same methods and the same methods that are applied in the case of the big corporation. In a city like St. John, it is possible for any intelligent employee to know fairly

well what the business of his employer will stand in the matter of expenditure and hours of labor. He knows that in a general way the interests of his employer are his own—although even in a small city there may be some employers who think only of themselves. Nothing can be more unfortunate, or more prejudicial to the interests of a community than to have employers and employed suspicious of each other, and ever ready to fly at each other's throats. No man in St. John is growing rapidly rich on the labor of other men. Most of the industrial concerns, if they have good years, have also to face and provide for poor ones. The employer gets his wages whether the employer gets his profits or not, and the employee escapes the worry of keeping the craft afloat. It goes without saying that much depends upon the workman. The quality of his work, the amount of work he does during the eight or nine hours of labor, the pride he takes in the shop and the goods turned out, are all factors in the general result. If he comes to his work in the morning dull of brain after a night of dissipation, he is not fair to his employer, any more than himself. If he does his best he does well for his employer and himself. One of the objections to unionism as it sometimes develops, is that the member has a tendency to put the union in the place which should be occupied by that which the union is supposed to represent. The only real justification for the existence of a union is that it may help men—not its members alone—but humanity. The man who lives for himself alone is no less repulsive in the rough garb of a laborer than in the costly raiment of a millionaire. And if a man, who is in an establishment where he is as well used in all respects as the business will permit, resolves that he will wreck that business if necessary because the union says so, he is setting wrong in the place of right. Yet this is what sometimes happens. The union usurps the place of conscience. The Times does not object to unionism. It pleads for a reasonable application of the principles of right and justice, and for a square deal for the employer as well as the employed. A union is merely an instrument. It is not a principle. Like other instruments, it may be used to crush as well as to uplift. It may become as great a tyrant as any other human authority. When its members realize that it is only an instrument, and that behind it should lie an enlightened conscience determined to be fair to all men and all interests, it becomes a beneficent organization.

IN WALL STREET The situation in Wall street continues to puzzle the financiers. It began the year with call money at 60 per cent., but there was a prompt reaction, yet the conditions are such that no one can predict future developments. The New York Evening Post says: "It is safe to say that if the wealthy stock-jobbers will give the Wall street market a breathing space, the strain will automatically relax. They have, however, shown no intention whatever of the kind. If they keep up Friday's pace, prediction is difficult. This is not 1890, when Gov. Flower's famous 'boom' started with abundant supplies of cash and credit, with an enormous export trade, with currency floating east, and with gold crowding in from Europe. We have possibly to reckon with a gold export movement in the not very distant future. And it is almost absolutely certain that, in any case, the markets must face the music again in March or May."

UNIONISM A union of employees is as fully justified as a combination of employers. United effort on the part of men in any line of work to better their conditions, material and social, is commendable. It is when a union, as a fighting force, disregards the rights of others, and sets selfishness upon the throne, that it loses public sympathy. One difficulty in connection with a national or international union is that a general order applies equally to localities where conditions are very dissimilar. For example, the conditions in St. John differ from those in Toronto or Winnipeg, or New York or Chicago. There are also differences in men, and in the governing element in local unions. If the executive of a union is made up of the more far-sighted and fair-minded members, the chances of conflict are greatly reduced. But if irresponsible and turbulent spirits gain influence, they may cause trouble, which is equally injurious to employers and employed. The member of a union who asserts that he does not care whether an employer is losing money or not, is in the same class with the employer who declares that it is of no concern to him if an employee starve. If the employees of a great corporation in a great city decide to strike, because the methods of the corporation appear to be soulless, and the workmen merely regarded as machines to increase its profits, it is obviously unfair for the employees of a small firm in a small community, which treats its employees well and pays them as much as it can afford to pay, to rise up and apply to them the same methods and the same methods that are applied in the case of the big corporation. In a city like St. John, it is possible for any intelligent employee to know fairly

well what the business of his employer will stand in the matter of expenditure and hours of labor. He knows that in a general way the interests of his employer are his own—although even in a small city there may be some employers who think only of themselves. Nothing can be more unfortunate, or more prejudicial to the interests of a community than to have employers and employed suspicious of each other, and ever ready to fly at each other's throats. No man in St. John is growing rapidly rich on the labor of other men. Most of the industrial concerns, if they have good years, have also to face and provide for poor ones. The employer gets his wages whether the employer gets his profits or not, and the employee escapes the worry of keeping the craft afloat. It goes without saying that much depends upon the workman. The quality of his work, the amount of work he does during the eight or nine hours of labor, the pride he takes in the shop and the goods turned out, are all factors in the general result. If he comes to his work in the morning dull of brain after a night of dissipation, he is not fair to his employer, any more than himself. If he does his best he does well for his employer and himself. One of the objections to unionism as it sometimes develops, is that the member has a tendency to put the union in the place which should be occupied by that which the union is supposed to represent. The only real justification for the existence of a union is that it may help men—not its members alone—but humanity. The man who lives for himself alone is no less repulsive in the rough garb of a laborer than in the costly raiment of a millionaire. And if a man, who is in an establishment where he is as well used in all respects as the business will permit, resolves that he will wreck that business if necessary because the union says so, he is setting wrong in the place of right. Yet this is what sometimes happens. The union usurps the place of conscience. The Times does not object to unionism. It pleads for a reasonable application of the principles of right and justice, and for a square deal for the employer as well as the employed. A union is merely an instrument. It is not a principle. Like other instruments, it may be used to crush as well as to uplift. It may become as great a tyrant as any other human authority. When its members realize that it is only an instrument, and that behind it should lie an enlightened conscience determined to be fair to all men and all interests, it becomes a beneficent organization.

IN WALL STREET The situation in Wall street continues to puzzle the financiers. It began the year with call money at 60 per cent., but there was a prompt reaction, yet the conditions are such that no one can predict future developments. The New York Evening Post says: "It is safe to say that if the wealthy stock-jobbers will give the Wall street market a breathing space, the strain will automatically relax. They have, however, shown no intention whatever of the kind. If they keep up Friday's pace, prediction is difficult. This is not 1890, when Gov. Flower's famous 'boom' started with abundant supplies of cash and credit, with an enormous export trade, with currency floating east, and with gold crowding in from Europe. We have possibly to reckon with a gold export movement in the not very distant future. And it is almost absolutely certain that, in any case, the markets must face the music again in March or May."

UNIONISM A union of employees is as fully justified as a combination of employers. United effort on the part of men in any line of work to better their conditions, material and social, is commendable. It is when a union, as a fighting force, disregards the rights of others, and sets selfishness upon the throne, that it loses public sympathy. One difficulty in connection with a national or international union is that a general order applies equally to localities where conditions are very dissimilar. For example, the conditions in St. John differ from those in Toronto or Winnipeg, or New York or Chicago. There are also differences in men, and in the governing element in local unions. If the executive of a union is made up of the more far-sighted and fair-minded members, the chances of conflict are greatly reduced. But if irresponsible and turbulent spirits gain influence, they may cause trouble, which is equally injurious to employers and employed. The member of a union who asserts that he does not care whether an employer is losing money or not, is in the same class with the employer who declares that it is of no concern to him if an employee starve. If the employees of a great corporation in a great city decide to strike, because the methods of the corporation appear to be soulless, and the workmen merely regarded as machines to increase its profits, it is obviously unfair for the employees of a small firm in a small community, which treats its employees well and pays them as much as it can afford to pay, to rise up and apply to them the same methods and the same methods that are applied in the case of the big corporation. In a city like St. John, it is possible for any intelligent employee to know fairly

well what the business of his employer will stand in the matter of expenditure and hours of labor. He knows that in a general way the interests of his employer are his own—although even in a small city there may be some employers who think only of themselves. Nothing can be more unfortunate, or more prejudicial to the interests of a community than to have employers and employed suspicious of each other, and ever ready to fly at each other's throats. No man in St. John is growing rapidly rich on the labor of other men. Most of the industrial concerns, if they have good years, have also to face and provide for poor ones. The employer gets his wages whether the employer gets his profits or not, and the employee escapes the worry of keeping the craft afloat. It goes without saying that much depends upon the workman. The quality of his work, the amount of work he does during the eight or nine hours of labor, the pride he takes in the shop and the goods turned out, are all factors in the general result. If he comes to his work in the morning dull of brain after a night of dissipation, he is not fair to his employer, any more than himself. If he does his best he does well for his employer and himself. One of the objections to unionism as it sometimes develops, is that the member has a tendency to put the union in the place which should be occupied by that which the union is supposed to represent. The only real justification for the existence of a union is that it may help men—not its members alone—but humanity. The man who lives for himself alone is no less repulsive in the rough garb of a laborer than in the costly raiment of a millionaire. And if a man, who is in an establishment where he is as well used in all respects as the business will permit, resolves that he will wreck that business if necessary because the union says so, he is setting wrong in the place of right. Yet this is what sometimes happens. The union usurps the place of conscience. The Times does not object to unionism. It pleads for a reasonable application of the principles of right and justice, and for a square deal for the employer as well as the employed. A union is merely an instrument. It is not a principle. Like other instruments, it may be used to crush as well as to uplift. It may become as great a tyrant as any other human authority. When its members realize that it is only an instrument, and that behind it should lie an enlightened conscience determined to be fair to all men and all interests, it becomes a beneficent organization.

"A.P.H." Pants

The Best Pure Wool Pants in Canada

We have just received another large shipment of this very popular Pant. They are made from Pure Wool, dark grey in color, and will out-wear any other Home-spun Pants made in Canada. SOLD ONLY AT THIS STORE IN ST. JOHN. "Acadia Pride Home-spun Pants," \$2.50.

J. N. HARVEY, Men's and Boys' Clothier, 199 to 207 Union Street.

Thick Soled Boots

are really the only comfortable foot-covering for outdoor wear in this mild weather. We have many styles for men and women, and can mention only a few.

Men's Box Calf Boots, \$2.50, 3, 3.50, 4.50. Women's Box Calf Boots, \$1.75, 2, 2.25, 2.50.

Warm boots are more desirable than overshoes or rubbers when the walking is good.



About Those Hockey Boots. Have you got a pair? Call and see our line from \$2.10 up. We also have a full line of OVERSHOES and STORM RUBBERS and RUBBER BOOTS. J. W. SMITH, 37 Waterloo Street.

Clocks and Watches.

Nickel Alarm Clocks from 60 cents up to \$2.00. Nickel Stem Winding Watches at \$1.25 each.

JAMES A. TUFTS & SON, Corner Germain and Church Streets.

GILBERT LANE DYE WORKS.

LACE CURTAINS cleaned and done up EQUAL TO NEW. Carpets cleaned and beaten. Dyeing and scouring.

BUSTIN & WITHERS' FURNITURE

We have a few Secretaries and Combination Desks, which we will sell at a small margin above COST in order to clear. These desks are made of Quartered Oak and real Mahogany. Call and take advantage of this great offer. Remember, all other lines are being offered at a Big Discount.

BUSTIN & WITHERS, 99 Germain Street.

Hawker's Balsam

WILL CURE YOUR COLD. All Druggists Sell It.

Sacrifice Prices on CHILDS' SHOES!

- Children's School Shoes, to clear, at 30c. Children's Fine Shoes, going at 80c. Children's Fine Quality Rubbers, now 30c. Children's Fine Slippers, sale price 40c. Children's House Slippers, reduced to 20c. Children's Overshoes at this store only \$1.25.

Open Mon., Wed., Sat. Evenings. M. L. SAVAGE, 110 King Street.

POETS IN DREAMLAND

WORK DONE OR IMAGINED WHILE WRAPPED IN SLUMBER.

Stories of Sublime Verse That Was Born During Sleep Daily to Die In the Waking of the Author—The Gem That Colorless Lost.

In Sir Mountstuart Duff's "Notes From a Diary" it is related that the late Lord Lytton, when viceroy of India, had reported to his guests on one occasion a poem which he professed to have composed when asleep.

There are boating and sailing. And fishing for grayling. Where the blue waves roll nightly o' deep Gullies. But sweeter the places Where aldermen's breezes Are sold for boot laces in Bonnie Dundee.

The diarist ventured to doubt whether the viceroy was not trying to impose on the credulity of his friends, a suspicion which will be shared by most readers.

But, whether these lines were dreamed or not, there can be no doubt that one of the most curious sections of the whole subject of dream work is that which relates to the comparative value of work done or imagined in sleep. No experience is more general than that of waking from a particularly vivid dream only to find that in the very process of waking the whole vision, apparently so real and strong for a moment, has faded beyond recall. This dissolving touch of psychological or dream life is like the contact of the air with a long unburned, well preserved candle, which suddenly exposed to the light of day. While the tomb opens gaze upon the features so strangely preserved from a long past day the touch of the air does its work, and the relic of humanity crumbles to dust.

A strange point about the difficulty in keeping in mental grip of a dream is that, although no detail can be remembered, an impression remains which in cases that have been tested has often turned out to be quite correct. It is related by Mickie, the Scottish poet, best known as the translator of the Portuguese epic, the "Lusitana," that he always regretted he could not remember the poetry which he composed in his sleep. It was, he said, so much superior to anything he could produce in his waking hours. One morn'g on waking he was lamenting, as he had so often done before, that he should be conscious of having composed such sublime poetry and yet be unable to recall a word of it. "What!" said his wife, who happened to be awake. "Were you writing poetry?" "Yes," he replied, "and such poetry that I would give the world to remember it." "Well, then," said she, "if old Mackie here the last night, and I am sure I remembered them exactly. They were:

"By heaven, I'll strike my woe Upon the coverlid and the pale primrose!"

Mr. Mickie was probably cured of his habit of lamentation.

The late Lewis Carroll noted in his "Diary" that he once heard of a poet relate that he had often dreamed long passages of poetry and believed them to be good at the time, but could never remember any of them on waking except four lines which he dreamed at ten years old, and these were the moving verses:

"May a cock sparrow Write to a barrow? I hope you'll excuse My infantile music."

This, as the diarist remarks, as an unpublished fragment of the late laureate, "may be thought interesting, but not affording much promise of his after powers." On the same occasion Tennyson told his hearers that he once dreamed an enormously long poem about fairies, which began with very long lines that gradually got shorter and ended with fifty or sixty lines of two syllables each!

On the other hand, poets have occasionally found their dreams of occasion. Southey in a letter to his brother says: "I forgot my dream of falling asleep one summer afternoon in a quiet farmhouse after reading about the Khan Kublai in Purchas' "Pilgrimes," composing several hundred lines in the course of a three hours' sleep, waking, and at once beginning to write them down, only to be interrupted by a fifty-fourth line by a visitor—that "person from Porlock" whose memory is exalted by all lovers of poetry—with the result that on returning to his desk an hour later the poet found that the rest of his dream verse had faded from his memory. "Kublai Khan" remains a melodious fragment, but if the "person from Porlock" had only lost his way or had come to grief sufficient to cause a delay of an hour or two he might have had a completely beautiful poem.—London Globe.

The Kind Mother Used. The bride was out marketing for the first time. She had ordered a generous number of eatables, and the next on her list was eggs. "I shall want a dozen," she said.

"Will you have case eggs?" asked the clerk.

"Really, I don't know," answered the girl, wrinking her pretty forehead. "If I recollect, mother always used hens' eggs."

He who has health has hope, and he who has hope has everything.—Arabian Proverb.

YORK CO. LOAN

Toronto, Jan. 8.—(Special)—Joseph Phillips, president of the York County Loan & Savings Company, was arrested this afternoon on instructions from Crown Attorney Curry, and following upon the investigation made by the government, the various alleged conspirators to defraud Phillips were released on \$5,000 bail.

W. H. Cross, who made the report for the government, asserts that the alleged slave accounts was "grossly inaccurate," and that the statements issued by the company were untrue, while the reports made by the concern to the government were also untrue.

Curling Coats

—FOR— Xmas Gifts.

Last year we were headquarters for Curling Coats.

This year we have many new and handsome patterns. Curling Coats make very acceptable Xmas Gifts.

Please call and inspect. Orders should be given early.

A. R. Campbell & Son, High Class Tailoring, 26 Germain St.

WEIGHING MACHINERY.

We make a specialty of repairing land, platform and counter scales, also weigh beams, to conform with inspectors' requirements.

E. S. STEPHENSON & CO., 17, 19 Nelson Street, St. John, N. B.

Bargains Before Stock-taking

Men's \$6.00 Waterproof Boots at \$5.00

Viscalized calf, leather lined, bellows tongue, viscalized l. s. An ideal boot for this w at er.

Men's \$5.00 Laced Boots at \$4.00

(1) Box calf with heavy viscalized soles.

(2) Genuine cordovan, call lined, heavy soles.

(3) Fine King calf, heavy double soles.

"Humanic" one of the finest American \$5.00 Boots, now \$4.00

Come for bargains, as during this month we will offer all odd lots and broken sizes in Men's, Women's and Children's Footwear at prices to clear up quickly.

Francis & Vaughan, 19 KING STREET, Tel. 1059.

FERGUSON & PAGE. For Choice Goods in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Cut Glass, Etc., call upon us at 41 King Street.

JAMES V. RUSSELL. 677-679 Main Street. Branches 8 1-2 Brussels - - - 397 Main Street.

The best Factories in Canada are represented in the New Stock of Boots and Shoes for Fall and Winter, which I have just received. You will find what you want at right prices. Call today.

Brussels Sprouts, Artichokes, Oyster Plants, Cranberries, Squash, Lettuce, Radishes, Celery, Parsley J. E. QUINN, CITY MARKET. - - - TELEPHONE 636.

POTTED PLANTS FOR SALE. P. E. CAMPBELL, : SEEDSMAN

Santa Claus is at Parson's West End.

With lots of toys for his little friends. Automobiles, Trolley Cars, Iron Toys, Steam Engines, Magic Lanterns, Toy Picture Books, Dolls and hundreds of pretty things to make every one of his friends happy. E. O. PARSONS, West End.

HAIR CUTTING

Your hair should be cut in the style most becoming to your features. If you call here you will be exactly suited. Try your next shave and hair cut at "The basement barber shop."

R. C. McAFEE, - Head of King Street.

Fresh Pies. G. D. PERKINS, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER. 25 Prince Wm. St. St. John, N. B. Phone 906.

FRESH FISH DAILY. You can get fresh fish here every day. Salt and smoke! COLLINS BROS., 17 Winslow St. ST. JOHN WEST.

PHOTOS PHOTOS PHOTOS! Photos of the Scholars of Victoria and Alexandria Schools can be seen at my studio. Also views of the Launching of the Ludlow. Amateur finishing a specialty. GEO. C. M. FARREN, 74 Germain Street.

Astrachan Jackets. Nice Bright Curly, first quality of Skins, 24, 28 and 34 inches long, from \$25.00 to \$45.00. F. S. THOMAS, - 539 Main Street, North End.

WHITE CLOVER
If you have a sore throat or hoarseness, try

HONEY.
We have just received today 100 sections of the best White Clover Honey. For sale cheap.

F. BURRIDGE.

Two Snaps:
Until 1906, you can get a bottle of

SNYDER'S TOMATO CATSUP
For 25 Cents; Regular Price 35 Cents.

Or a bottle of

SNYDER'S SALAD DRESSING
For 20 Cents; Regular Price 30c., at

McELWAIN'S
Cor. Sydney and Leinster Sts. Telephone Number 1370.

PATTERSON'S DAYLIGHT STORE.
STORE OPEN EVENINGS.

DON'T MISS THIS BIG SHIRT WAIST SALE!

\$1

\$2.25 Wool Waists... One Dollar
\$2.00 Black Satteen Waists... One Dollar.
\$1.50 Lustric Waists... Sale Price \$1.00

See them. Sale tonight.

Cor. Duke and Charlotte Sts

Reduction Sale OF FURS

During the next two weeks we have decided to reduce the price of our whole stock of

FURS

Intending purchasers would do well to give us a call before buying elsewhere.

JAMES ANDERSON
17 Charlotte Street.

COSTS ONLY TWO CENTS
to keep warm Twelve Hours in the Dead of Winter.

LEHMAN'S HEATER

is of particular interest to those who ride in carriages or sleighs.

H. HORTON & SON, Ltd.
21 Market Square, St. John, N. B. Telephone 465.

DEWITT BROS.
MAIN STREET, FAIRVILLE, N. B.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in HATS, OATS and FEED, MEATS, BUTTER, EGGS and POTATOES.
Branch Warehouse, HARTLAND, Carleton County.

STRIKES AND THE FREEDOM OF CONTRACT
An Aspect of the Great Printer's Strike in the United States--The Tyranny of the Closed Shop--A Remarkable Oath--A Legal Decision.

(New York Evening Post.)
Yesterday's decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, declaring unconstitutional and void a law restricting the freedom of contract in the employment of labor, falls with the strike in the printing trade, which began with the end of the year. This is distinctly a strike for the closed shop. That means of course, a labor monopoly. The Typographical Union would make it impossible for any workman outside their organization to obtain employment. It would compel all publishers and printers to hire only members of the union. Yet it is precisely this spirit of exclusion and tyranny which the Court has just decided to be repugnant to our institutions and laws, and its translation into action violative of the Constitution of New York.

The law in question was one passed in 1887, under the general head of "Coercion by Employers," and which forbade the making of an agreement not to employ a labor union the condition precedent to employment. Such a statute, the Justice of the Appellate Division now declares, is beyond the competence of the Legislature. The Court denies the power of the Legislature to "compel employers, under penalty of fine and imprisonment to employ union men only." The freedom of contract implies the right of every man "to employ whomsoever he pleases... unless, of course, he makes a contract contrary to public policy." It is alleged, so the surety of the law and its enforcement to the detriment of labor unions will lead to unrest and disturbance of the public peace but the Judge neither disposes of this remarking: "We recollect no instance in which it has been held that it is competent for a Legislature to restrict the contractual right upon the theory that if he be permitted to exercise the same others will become business and industry will be the victim of a breach of the peace or create public disorder."

Other questions are involved in the printer's strike but they are subordinate. One of the demands is for nine hours' pay for eight hours' work. That is a matter which is to be tried out between the union and the employer. It is mainly a question whether the trade will bear such an increase of wages. That a higher cost of production would be involved is agreed on all hands. The Typographical Union admits that the eight hours' day would mean an increase in cost of 15 per cent. The Typographical Union figures it at 20 per cent. In either case, the question is whether this extra cost can be passed on to the consumer. That "forgotten man" whom the labor monopolists regard as a stupid and patient beast of burden, who will stagger under any load piled upon his back. But, as we say, this dispute about more wages is one that is to be decided by an actual test of the labor market. The employing printers ever first, that they cannot afford to pay the higher rates, since they are necessarily exposed to cut-of-throat competition. The union strike, if it obtains, with adequate police protection, all the skilled labor they need at existing prices. That is to be determined by experiment. The union is within its rights in demanding that men willing and anxious to work at the rate of the market be allowed to do so. That is elementary. But behind the money question lies one of vital principle. The union strike, in the closed shop. The employers are fighting for the open shop; which simply means that they are fighting for the right to own and control their own property. Under union dictation, the owner of a printing office cannot put his own son to work at the machinery in his own composing room; cannot hire or discharge his own employes; cannot control even his printed at all.

JANUARY LINEN AND COTTON SALE
WILL COMMENCE THURSDAY, JAN. 11.
Hemming Free of Charge

On the above date we will be fully prepared to take orders for the making up of

Sheets, Pillow Cases, Damask Cloths, Damask Napkins, Bedspreads and Towels

HEMMING done under our personal supervision by experienced workpeople in our own establishment.

Does Your Boy Need a New Overcoat?
We are Selling Our Very Best Fancy Ones at Prices that Hasten You into Buying.

Materials	Style, Etc.
Navy Blue Frieze. Fancy Mixed Tweeds Blue and Brown Camels Hair. Best Linings. Patent Leather Belts, Novelty Buttons. Velvet Collars. High Class Goods. 2 1/2 to 8 Years.	Russian Models. Military Styles. Box Effects. Single and D. Breasted. Braided Frogs. Three-Quarter Length. All Warm and Cozy Smart and Up-to-Date. 2 1/2 to 8 Years.

THESE ARE THE PRICES FOR WED. AND THURS.

\$3.00
\$4.45
\$4.95

MIND YOU, THE BEST BOYS' OVERCOATS WE HAVE.

This Offer for Wednesday and Thursday
Clothing Department

BARGAINS FOR FANCY WORK LOVERS!

CUSHION TOPS, in Tinted Linen of various designs: - Only 25c., 35c., 50c.
TABLE CENTRES, in Stamped White Linen and Tinted Linen. From 15c. to 90c.
TABLE COVERS, in Stamped White and Cream Linens. - From 25c. to 75c.
BUREAU AND SIDEBORD SCARFS, Stamped on White and Cream. 25c. up.

BARGAINS IN COMMENCED WORK, ALSO.
(ART ROOM.)

MANCHESTER ROBERTSON ALLISON, LTD.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

TOILET SOAP

All the leaders, including many new Perfumed and Antiseptic Soaps not to be had elsewhere in St. John. One of our leaders:

DR. RAUB'S Cutaneous Soap
10c. a Cake for a short time only.

W. J. McMILLIN,
Prescription Specialist,
Phone 980. 625 Main Street.

Furs at Reduced Prices.

We are clearing out our Fur Collars, Ruffs and Muffs at cut prices. Men's Caps with fur-lined banas, 50c. up. Large assortment of Men's and Boys' Cloth Caps

THORNE BROS. Hatters and Furriers.

There is Never a Miss

or a wrinkle in all our Laundry work. It's uniform to a "dot" and so well done we have praises without complaints.

Laundries, Like Cooks,
are good and bad. We're sorry for people that have the bad. It's their own fault though as to laundry, if they're within reach of a telephone, or when our delivery wagon calls. Be happy and launder with us.

30 to 50 Pieces for 75c.
Our Heavy-Pliable Finish LEADS.

UNGAR'S LAUNDRY,
Dyeing and Carpet Cleaning Works Limited. Phone 58.

YOUR AD. HERE
Would be read by thousands every evening

TENDERS
Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to twelve o'clock, noon, on Wednesday the tenth day of January at the Office of MARRAS AND SINCLAIR, the Pugsley Building in the City of Saint John for the stock in trade, assets, cash register and fittings, contained in the store recently occupied by SAMUEL ROMANOFF No. 607 Main Street in the said City of Saint John.

The stock list may be seen at the Office of MARRAS & SINCLAIR and the stock inspected upon application to the undersigned Terms Cash. Each tender must be accompanied by a certified check for 10 per cent of amount of the tender.

The Assignee does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender, and in case the tender is refused the certified check will be returned. If the tender is accepted and the party tendering declines to carry out the purchase, the proceeds of the certified check will be forfeited to Assignee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Samuel Romanoff.

Dated at the City of Saint John this second day of January A. D. 1906.

PROFESSIONAL
G. G. CORBET, M. D.
X-Ray and Electro-Therapy.
159 Waterloo Street, ST. JOHN, N. B.

FLORISTS.
Flowers for Christmas!
Lilies, Carnations, Lilies Hyacinths, Narcissus, Violets, Holly and Mistletoe. Nice plants in bloom, suitable for presents. Call and see them and leave your orders early.

H. S. CRUIKSHANK,
159 Union Street.
Phone 698 & store; tele. residence.

At Twenty Per Cent. Discount.

Some of the most distinguished looking Overcoats you have seen this season are the

20th Century Brand.

Many have been favorably impressed by them. The designing, the moulding, draping and tailoring proves that somebody has been using his brains; it's the reason you are selling them to the best dressed men about town.

There are many good points to make about these coats; telling you about them isn't half as good as showing them to you. If you will come in and see these garments you will not need any other argument to convince you.

Swell Scotch Tweed Overcoats, 50 and 52 inches long, by front and D. B.

\$25, \$20, \$15 ;
Now \$20, \$16, \$12.

A. GILMOUR,
68 King Street.
Fine Tailoring.
Ready-to-Wear Clothing.

THE GILDED FOOL TONIGHT

Lovers of fine, clean comedy will find it tonight at the opera house, when Walter Woodall and the members of the Watlo Comedy company, including Miss Virginia Dornier, will present the comedy made famous by Nat. Goodwin entitled "The Gilded Fool." The comedy, which made themselves prime favorites in this city during the three weeks' stay and it is to be regretted that their last week's performance, "Older People's Money," was the last night and the patrons present are undoubtedly laughing yet in their heads they are laughing at the comedy. A special matinee will be offered on Wednesday afternoon when the intensely interesting play of "The Man of Mystery" will be presented.

HOCKEY NEWS

The fifth game in the N. B. H. L. will be played tonight at Marystown between the Marystown and St. Stephen athletes. The game should be a fast one, as Marystown already has a win to their credit and St. Stephen is said to have a strong team.

In a Federal Hockey League match at Brookville on Friday night last, between Cornwall and Brookville, Mallette, of the Cornwall, met with a serious accident. In a mix-up a skate, pushed through his nose, and his injuries were such that he had to be taken to the hospital, where he is under surgical treatment. There was considerable rough playing all through the game. The result was a win for Brookville by a goal to 2.

The Crescents and Wanderers meet at Halifax tonight in the Nova Scotia league series.

OBITUARY

Mrs. Sarah A. McClintock
Mrs. Sarah Ann McClintock, widow of Samuel McClintock, passed away at the home of her son, John A. McClintock, Bradford (Mass.), on Nov. 27, 1905. She is survived by three daughters and two sons--Mrs. Wm. Desliva, of Vancouver (B. C.); Mrs. Mary J. Hall, of Bradford; Mrs. Lizzie H. Faxon, of Bradford; and John A. and Frederick D. McClintock, both of Bradford; also a sister, Mrs. David Stephenson, of Portland (Ore.), and a brother, Joseph McAfee, of the North End.

Mrs. McClintock was born in Ireland, and came to St. John with her parents, Angus and Ellen McAfee, when about two years old. She lived in Portland for many years. After the death of her husband, about ten years ago, she moved to Bradford (Mass.), and had since made her home with her son and daughter. She was seventy-six years of age.

Mrs. Charles McCart
Mrs. Charles McCart, sister of Edward Frost, died Monday morning at her residence, Dock street, after only a week's illness.

Henry Akerley

Henry Akerley, one of the oldest and most respected residents of the North End, died Monday at his residence, Victoria lane, aged eighty-eight years. Mr. Akerley was a resident of Indiantown all his life. Before the days of the mainland he drove a stage to Fredericton and somewhat later he drove one of the Indiantown buses. He then went into the hotel business. Until the Indiantown fire five years ago he owned and managed the Lorne hotel. After the fire he sold out and opened a saloon and had been living quietly since. Until a few weeks ago, in spite of his advanced age, Mr. Akerley enjoyed the best of health. On Christmas eve he took sick and grew gradually weaker. It was a general break up of the system rather than any specific disease.

His wife survives him, besides the following nephews and nieces: Francis Akerley, Capt. Alexander William Akerley and Thomas Akerley, Mrs. Allan Rankine, Mrs. Brander of Gagetown, Mrs. McCutcheon and Miss Akerley, of Indiantown. A funeral will be held on Wednesday at the old gentleman's death.

ROBINSON'S SPECIAL
Leaf is GOOD BRADFORD. TRY IT.

MARRIAGES

CASBIDY-CASBIDES--At Kingston (N.S.) on the 7th, December, 1905, by the Ven. Rev. John C. Dwyer, M. P., the Rev. G. Thompson, M. P. and Miss Casbides, of Kingston (N.S.).

DEATHS

SULLIVAN--In this city, on the 7th inst., John Franklin Sullivan, aged 42 years and a half brother to mourn their sad loss.

ANGLEY--At the North End, on the 8th inst., Henry Akerley, in the 88th year of his age, died at his residence, Victoria lane, after a long illness. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

MCCART--In this city, on the 8th inst., Mrs. Charles McCart, sister of Edward Frost, died Monday morning at her residence, Dock street, after only a week's illness.

W. TREMAINE GARD,
Jeweller.

Have you examined the holiday gifts in "The Little Jewelry Shop" just Round the Corner, 77 Charlotte Street? It is joy to the eyes and delight to the purse to find such up-to-date wares offered at popular prices. Rich and varied, suitable for all ages, and conditions, his collection of Christmas goods challenges comparison with any in this city. He aims at giving his patrons the best to be had in the market. And the prices are all right too. He will be pleased to have you call and make your choice now. --a none too early to make your selection. The early comer gets the advantage of the first pick and the biggest bargains. One door from King street.

77 Charlotte Street.

Red Cross Pharmacy.

When you go to the doctor's and get a "prescription" be sure and take it to the "Red Cross Pharmacy" as we will compound it just as the doctor orders it, and you will be sure to get "Pure Drugs."

Geo. A. RIECKER,
67 Charlotte Street, St. John, N. B. Tel. 230.

THE EVENING TIMES, ST. JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1906

THE TARIFF COMMISSION

At the afternoon session W. E. McIntyre spoke strongly against the new bond of warehouse regulations...

Mr. McIntyre thought that if they were paying an immense amount of duty into the government they should receive more consideration...

John F. Morrison and F. J. Fitzpatrick, warehousemen, spoke along similar lines as did the former speaker...

Richard Sullivan followed, going over the ground taken by Mr. McIntyre. He quoted from an English book with reference to allowance on breakage, leakage and evaporation...

Wm. C. McFarlane, representing the dry goods men, was the next. He referred to item 508 in the tariff, which says that plates composed of mahogany, chip mahogany and straw...

Mr. McIntyre said that the matter has been taken up with the Ottawa authorities, but with no result. He would suggest that damask or linen and cotton be made the same rate...

Mr. McIntyre said that the matter has been taken up with the Ottawa authorities, but with no result. He would suggest that damask or linen and cotton be made the same rate...

Mr. McIntyre said that the matter has been taken up with the Ottawa authorities, but with no result. He would suggest that damask or linen and cotton be made the same rate...

Mr. McIntyre said that the matter has been taken up with the Ottawa authorities, but with no result. He would suggest that damask or linen and cotton be made the same rate...

Mr. McIntyre said that the matter has been taken up with the Ottawa authorities, but with no result. He would suggest that damask or linen and cotton be made the same rate...

Mr. McIntyre said that the matter has been taken up with the Ottawa authorities, but with no result. He would suggest that damask or linen and cotton be made the same rate...

Mr. McIntyre said that the matter has been taken up with the Ottawa authorities, but with no result. He would suggest that damask or linen and cotton be made the same rate...

Mr. McIntyre said that the matter has been taken up with the Ottawa authorities, but with no result. He would suggest that damask or linen and cotton be made the same rate...

Mr. McIntyre said that the matter has been taken up with the Ottawa authorities, but with no result. He would suggest that damask or linen and cotton be made the same rate...

Mr. McIntyre said that the matter has been taken up with the Ottawa authorities, but with no result. He would suggest that damask or linen and cotton be made the same rate...

Mr. McIntyre said that the matter has been taken up with the Ottawa authorities, but with no result. He would suggest that damask or linen and cotton be made the same rate...

EDWARDS TOOK HIS OWN LIFE

Coroner Belives New Haven Man Used Both Bullet and Poison to Commit Suicide

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 8.—Suicide by means of both bullet and poison, is the explanation given by Coroner Eli M. of the mysterious death of Charles A. Edwards, of 530 Park avenue, New York city, at the Abigail Hiller hospital, 117 College street, on Tuesday night last.

The preliminary report, is made at this time to relieve public suspense, and Coroner Mix said that Mr. Edwards' death probably was one of the most remarkable on record. The theory of suicide, however, appears not to have been held by the coroner until Saturday, when two headquarters detectives, unearthing in the shanty in the rear of the Hiller house an old fashioned 20 calibre revolver and a half pint bottle containing a quantity of laudanum...

The coroner's bright report does not dispel the mystery in the death of Mr. Edwards, and until the complete finding is ready, probably no public opinion can be formed as to why Mr. Edwards at 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning, laid in his underclothes, left his chamber and descended to the basement, lighted the gas, unbolled and opened the rear door; then twice discharged a revolver at himself, one bullet going into his chest, then failing to kill himself, threw the weapon away, drank laudanum and tossed the bottle after the pistol, and with blood flowing from his chest, he lay on the floor, dragged himself back to his chamber, got into bed, drew the bedclothes over his head, and after placing a handkerchief under his head, to staunch the flow of blood, lapsed into unconsciousness...

The coroner's bright report does not dispel the mystery in the death of Mr. Edwards, and until the complete finding is ready, probably no public opinion can be formed as to why Mr. Edwards at 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning, laid in his underclothes, left his chamber and descended to the basement, lighted the gas, unbolled and opened the rear door; then twice discharged a revolver at himself, one bullet going into his chest, then failing to kill himself, threw the weapon away, drank laudanum and tossed the bottle after the pistol, and with blood flowing from his chest, he lay on the floor, dragged himself back to his chamber, got into bed, drew the bedclothes over his head, and after placing a handkerchief under his head, to staunch the flow of blood, lapsed into unconsciousness...

Piles 14 Years

Terrible Case Cured Painlessly With Only One Treatment of Pyramid Pile Cure.

Free Package in Plain Wrapper Mailed to Everyone Who Writes. I have been a terrible sufferer of piles for fourteen years and have tried every kind of medicine I tried. But I found no relief. I then read of the Pyramid Pile Cure and decided to try it. I received the medicine and used it as directed. After only one treatment I was cured. I can now do my work as usual and am free from all pain. I would like to see you and tell you all the details of my case. Write to me at once and I will mail you a free package of the Pyramid Pile Cure in plain wrapper. It is the only cure for piles that is guaranteed to cure in one treatment. It is the only cure for piles that is guaranteed to cure in one treatment. It is the only cure for piles that is guaranteed to cure in one treatment.

Now, after trying but one treatment of your "Pyramid," I am free, free to tell all sufferers of this dreadful disease to try this medicine—the Pyramid Pile Cure. We will cure when all others fail. Sincerely yours, George H. Schellberg, Jr.

Send your name and address at once to Pyramid Drug Co., 1164 Pyramid Building, Montreal, N.B., and, by return, having the treatment we will send you free, in plain, sealed wrapper. The Pyramid Pile Cure is the only cure for piles that is guaranteed to cure in one treatment. It is the only cure for piles that is guaranteed to cure in one treatment. It is the only cure for piles that is guaranteed to cure in one treatment.

Send your name and address at once to Pyramid Drug Co., 1164 Pyramid Building, Montreal, N.B., and, by return, having the treatment we will send you free, in plain, sealed wrapper. The Pyramid Pile Cure is the only cure for piles that is guaranteed to cure in one treatment. It is the only cure for piles that is guaranteed to cure in one treatment. It is the only cure for piles that is guaranteed to cure in one treatment.

Send your name and address at once to Pyramid Drug Co., 1164 Pyramid Building, Montreal, N.B., and, by return, having the treatment we will send you free, in plain, sealed wrapper. The Pyramid Pile Cure is the only cure for piles that is guaranteed to cure in one treatment. It is the only cure for piles that is guaranteed to cure in one treatment. It is the only cure for piles that is guaranteed to cure in one treatment.

Send your name and address at once to Pyramid Drug Co., 1164 Pyramid Building, Montreal, N.B., and, by return, having the treatment we will send you free, in plain, sealed wrapper. The Pyramid Pile Cure is the only cure for piles that is guaranteed to cure in one treatment. It is the only cure for piles that is guaranteed to cure in one treatment. It is the only cure for piles that is guaranteed to cure in one treatment.

Send your name and address at once to Pyramid Drug Co., 1164 Pyramid Building, Montreal, N.B., and, by return, having the treatment we will send you free, in plain, sealed wrapper. The Pyramid Pile Cure is the only cure for piles that is guaranteed to cure in one treatment. It is the only cure for piles that is guaranteed to cure in one treatment. It is the only cure for piles that is guaranteed to cure in one treatment.

Send your name and address at once to Pyramid Drug Co., 1164 Pyramid Building, Montreal, N.B., and, by return, having the treatment we will send you free, in plain, sealed wrapper. The Pyramid Pile Cure is the only cure for piles that is guaranteed to cure in one treatment. It is the only cure for piles that is guaranteed to cure in one treatment. It is the only cure for piles that is guaranteed to cure in one treatment.

Send your name and address at once to Pyramid Drug Co., 1164 Pyramid Building, Montreal, N.B., and, by return, having the treatment we will send you free, in plain, sealed wrapper. The Pyramid Pile Cure is the only cure for piles that is guaranteed to cure in one treatment. It is the only cure for piles that is guaranteed to cure in one treatment. It is the only cure for piles that is guaranteed to cure in one treatment.

Bees

An indirect function of all bees in the hive is to supply animal heat, as the very life of the bees requires that the temperature inside the hive be maintained considerably above freezing. In the chemical process attendant upon nutrition much heat is generated which may be considerably augmented at the pleasure of the bees by forced respiration.

Lake Superior. Lake Superior, was named for its size. It was also called Lac de Conde and Lac de Tracy, while the Indians termed it Kitchigami (Big Sea Water).

Mancos Cliff Dwellings. The most wonderful cliff dwelling in the United States are those of the Mancos in a southern Colorado canyon. Some of these caves are 500 to 600 feet from the bottom of the perpendicular sides of the canyon wall, and how their occupants gained ingress is a mystery.

Nervous Oysters. Oysters are such nervous creatures that a sudden shock, such as a loud thunder clasp, will kill many hundreds of them.

Brooklyn. Brooklyn was named by the Dutch from a small village near Amsterdam named Breuckelen. The name is found in the city archives spelled Breuckelen, Breucklen, Breuckly, Breucklyn, Breuckly, Breuckland, Breucklyn, and finally Brooklyn.

Jealousy of Lady Drogheada. Wycherley, the dramatic author, married Lady Drogheada, who was jealous. After reading a conclusion in the papers to order the release from surveillance of a Macey Hillier, brother-in-law of the Countess of Devonshire, she ordered her maid to place a quantity of poison in a recently emptied jar, which she could hold in and see that no woman was there.

Governors Island. Governors Island, in New York harbor, was so called in honor of the redoubtable Governor Wouter Van Twiller, immortalized by Washington Irving.

Storks in Egypt. Were it not for the multitude of storks that brood to Europe every winter there would be no living in the country after every inundation of the Nile appear in most incredible numbers.

Ancient Brooms. The Cairo museum has seven brooms used by ancient Egyptian women. They are made of straw and closely resemble the same kind in use today, save that the handles are not long enough for purposes of domestic discipline.

Water For London Fires. An enormous mass of water is used for suppressing fires in London. Last year it amounted to 20,000,000 gallons, expressed in weight, 125,450 tons. Of this huge quantity about one-sixth was taken from rivers and canals and the rest from the city mains.

The Calcutta Hoopla. The Calcutta hoopla for the Indian cup in the sport of its kind in the world. This course is over a stir two miles and a half, with pine mud fences.

Value of the Herring. The herring is more largely used as an article of food than any other fish, both in its fresh and cured states. More than 250,000 tons of herrings are landed on the coasts of Great Britain every year, representing a value of about £2,000,000.

Cape Colony. Cape Colony has a regular constitution and legislative government. Members of the legislature are paid a guinea a day, and those residing at a distance from the capital receive 10 shillings a day extra.

The "Grapple" Plant. The "grapple" plant, a botanical oddity which grows only along the edge of the Sahara desert, has the general resemblance of an immense starfish. Each year or arm of this vegetable curiosity is provided with natural "grab-hooks" at its extremities. The plant is likely to be caught by the wool and held till it dies.

Banana. "Banana," the Japanese about of triumph, means "May the emperor live forever."

Julius Caesar. Julius Caesar was assassinated on March 15, in the year 44 B. C., at the foot of Pompey's pillar in the senate chamber, Rome. He was forty-six years old at the time of his death. The assassin of this tyrant is not now known.

The Bat. A bat finds its way about without the assistance of its eyes. A blinded bat will avoid walls and obstructions as dextrously as though it could see perfectly.

To sharpen the Carver. The following is described as the correct way of sharpening a carving knife: The carver must be held at an angle of twenty to twenty-five degrees to the steel. Be careful to have the angle the same on both sides so as to sharpen instead of dull the knife. Draw it on the steel from heel to point against the edge, only a very slight pressure being required.

Miniature Indian Corn. There is a miniature Indian corn grown in Brazil. The ears are not larger than a little pea and the grains are the size of mustard seeds.

PRINTERS STRIKE IN MONTREAL GAZETTE

Seventy Men Walk Out and Paper Will Fight—A Question of Control.

Montreal, Jan. 8.—(Special)—Both job and newspaper printers about seventy, employed by the Gazette Printing Company, set out on strike, and it looks as if one of the stiffest struggles in this branch of labor that has been known here will be the result.

The question at issue is purely one of control. The Gazette will appear as usual tomorrow morning, but it will be some what smaller than the average owing to the difficulty experienced in getting enough non-union printers on short notice to take up work. The following editorial explanation will appear:

The Gazette will for some days be published under disadvantageous circumstances. Some time ago there was put into the job printing department a mono type plant, the men qualified to operate the machines are few in number. There were only three among the employees of the Gazette. They were not resistant what, in the opinion of the management, was satisfactory service, in that the work done on the machines was not as great as was being turned out in other establishments. The men especially concerned were spoken to on this matter, also their work, to recognize the justice of the complaint.

In turn they were assured that if they showed better results their request for an increase of pay would be considered. "Saturday last one of the men in question was absent. Another strike in the forenoon asked to be put on different work. When this desire was not acceded to he left. The third followed his example. Two apprentices who had some experience with the machines were then put to work on them. To this the union men objected and when the foreman declined to take the apprentices off they left the establishment.

"All were being paid the typographical union scale of wages and were working upon hours, and admit that personally they were not doing as well as they desired that only members of the union scale be permitted to work on."

"Last evening at 7:20 the men working on the newspaper, which is a separate department, having no connection with the printing press, also left their work. They did this, it is understood, in obedience to an order of Mr. Lynch, president of the International Typographical Union, whose headquarters are at Indianapolis (U. S.), and conveyed through the president of a local union who is an employe of another office.

"The men in the news room, like those in the jobbing department, had, and made no complaint. They also were receiving the union scale of pay and working under union conditions. Their action was a co-ercive strike designed to force the management of the establishment into accepting conditions unfair and tyrannical."

"Under the circumstances the publishers trust that readers of and advertisers in the Gazette will show the consideration the paper is entitled to. With the aid of loyal employes who, it is hoped, will be reinforced in a few days, it is expected that the inconvenience will be short lived."

THE I. C. R. FINANCES

Ottawa, Jan. 8.—(Special)—There has been a decided improvement in the financial condition of the Intercolonial railway during the five months ended with November as compared with the same time last year. In the working expenses there has been a decrease of \$102,279 and an increase in the revenue of \$228,778, making a betterment of \$331,057. The deficit for the five months is \$81,120. The details for the five months in both years are as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Month, 1905, 1904, 1905, 1904. Rows for July, August, September, October, November, and Totals.

Pure Starch helps to preserve linen & delicate fabrics. Colman's Starch is a pure Starch.

See that you get the Bull's Head on the box. COLMAN'S STARCH

ON APPLICATION TO E. A. SMITH, 10 Water Street, St. John. There is nothing so good for your stomach, to keep Stomach right and Liver active, as

Abney's Effervescent Salt

Of course, you know that. This is just to remind you if you are not feeling "up to the mark."

Only he that knows what it is to be down can appreciate being up in the world. -New Orleans Picayune.

DIXON'S DOUBLE DIAMOND PORT MORGAN BROTHERS, OPORTO. GEO. PERCIVAL & CO., Montreal, Sole Agents for Canada.

A Good Electric Reading Lamp... Is at once an Ornament and a Convenience. Almost a Necessity.

We Are Showing Some Excellent New Designs... VERY MODEST PRICES. The R. E. T. PRINGLE CO., L'td. 105 Prince Wm. Street.

RECEIVED YESTERDAY: NINETY BALES .WALL. PAPER.

Prices start at 3c, roll; Border to match 1c, yard. Other Prices, 4c., 5c., 6c. and up; Borders for all papers Roller Blinds start at 15c. Crockery, Cups and Saucers, etc. the half dozen. Odd Crockery, low price to make room for large shipment daily expected at WATSON & CO'S., Corner Charlotte and Union Streets.

Timely Tip Have you changed your ad. in the street cars lately? If not, The Telegraph designs and prints them.

CHIEF CLARK'S REPORT

Work of the Police Force During the Year—Chief Speaks of Needs of Force.

Chief of Police Clark's report for the year ended Dec. 31, last, submitted to the common council, shows the force composed of the chief, deputy chief, five patrol sergeants, two house duty sergeants, one detective and 31 patrolmen, a total of 41. During the year one patrolman resigned, nine were suspended and two policemen were appointed. The chief says:

"In submitting this report I would again earnestly call your consideration to the need of a patrol wagon, police telegraph, eight hour system for patrolmen and a superannuation fund. In my report of 1902, 1903 and 1904 I took some pains to give and dwell at some length upon what I believed to be of great importance to this department and it would hardly be necessary or in good taste to say too much on what has already been said."

Details of the business of the year were given. There were 1,470 arrests during the year, including 876 for drunkenness, 57 for stealing, four for keeping disorderly houses, four for receiving stolen goods, eight on charge of intimidating workmen, two on forging charges. There were 431 prisoners between the ages of 20 and 30 years; 327 between 30 and 40; 275 between 40 and 50; six under 10 years, 19 between 70 and 80.

There were 243 male and three female prostitutes given shelter. Of the prisoners 811 claimed New Brunswick, 80 England, 82 Ireland, 70 Nova Scotia, 23 Scotland, 19 P. E. Island. The greatest number of arrests was in September—149, the smallest in January and March—each 88. There were 1,270 persons summoned on various charges, including two for selling cigarettes to minors. The police made 1,038 general reports, such as articles lost, doors open, etc. They also reported 37 violations of the liquor act.

Mr. Dougan—We drunks and body what's the best? Dougan—The best is what it is a mile or a mile but it was a right the best. The

USED MEN AT THE OFFICE UP AND TIRED OUT

Every day in the week and every week in the year men, women and children feel all used up and tired out. The strain of business, the cares of home and social life and the task of study cause terrible suffering from heart and nerve troubles. The efforts put forth to keep up to the modern "high pressure" mode of life in this age soon wears out the strongest system, weakens the nerves and weakens the heart. Thousands find life a burden and others an early grave. The strain on the system causes nervousness, palpitation of the heart, nervous prostration, sleeplessness, faint and dizzy spells, skip beats, weak and irregular pulse, smothering and sinking spells, etc. The blood becomes watery and watery and eventually causes decline.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills

are indicated for all diseases arising from a weak and debilitated condition of the heart or of the nerve centers. Mrs. Thos. Hall, Kildare, Ont., writes: "For the past two or three years I have been troubled with nervousness, sleeplessness, faint and dizzy spells, skip beats, weak and irregular pulse, smothering and sinking spells, etc. The blood becomes watery and watery and eventually causes decline. I have recommended them to my neighbors and friends."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills 50c. per box or 3 for \$1.25, all dealers, or The L. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

