

THE STAR ST JOHN N. B., THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1907.

FIVE

\$2.50 A BOOT Without a Rival!

Girls' Black Vici Kid Button Boots, Black Cloth Tops, Patent Leather Tips, Medium Soles, Low Flat Heels, Dull Finish Buttons. Sizes from No. 11 to No. 2.

We have sold this line for many years and our customers are spread throughout the Provinces.

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King St. Union St.

What About Your School Books?

Do you need a new Reader, History, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Dictionary?

We can supply you with all these.

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Unexcelled facilities for the transaction of all kinds of Banking Business.

Special attention given to the Savings Department and interest credited quarterly on Savings Accounts.

This is the only bank having its head office in Canada that submits its books and statements to Independent Audit.

St. John Branch, - C. H. EASSON, Manager.

SNAP---FOR EVERYBODY!



ANTISEPTIC HAND-CLEANER

BETTER AND CHEAPER THAN SOAP.

Removes Grease, Ink, Fruit Stains, Etc.

15 Cents Tin. 2 Large Tins, 25 Cents
FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

ROMANCE OF CARBORUNDUM, HARDER THAN DIAMONDS.

One day, fifteen years ago, a man named Acheson, in Monongahela City, Pa., was experimenting with an electric current.

This man was a sort of a dreamer. Some folks called him a fanatic on the subject of electricity, about which comparatively little was then known.

"But if he gets any pleasure out of it," they said, "let him go on."

That's what he did. And on the day referred to he took a little iron bowl, lined with carbon, and a carbon rod, and, after he had placed the rod in the bowl, he piled a mixture of carbon and clay all around it and turned on a high current, to see what would happen. Then he waited patiently.

CUT LIKE DIAMONDS.

When the mass cooled, he opened the tiny furnace and found a few bright blue crystals surrounding the rod. They were so small he could barely see them, but they sparkled like diamonds, and, what was more, he found they would cut glass like diamonds, too!

This man—E. G. Acheson is his name—knew a great deal about metals, and all that sort of thing, but he couldn't classify these crystals. Yet he was unwilling that such pretty things

should remain nameless, so he called them Carborundum.

So this, then, is the beginning of the romance of Carborundum, a substance no trace of which has ever been found in nature, and which strayed into being through accident.

No, not by accident. Nothing ever happens that way.

The time had come for Carborundum; that's all.

The new substance possessed a strange fascination in the eyes of its discoverer. The iridescent crystals seemed to be the bearers of some message to him. But what was this message?

He set about to see. First he tried the making of it on a slightly larger scale, building a furnace with four bricks, and the result was an increased production. Then he settled in and tested it, and found that it was almost, if not quite, as hard as the diamond; intensely sharp and infusible at any known heat. This made him wonder if it might not be used for the polishing of precious stones.

10,000,000 POUNDS A YEAR.

It was foolish to think of adapting it to ordinary abrasive uses, for the world already employed emery in

these, and emery could be sold profitably for five cents a pound, while Carborundum would cost forty cents a carat, or \$80 a pound, and then how did he know he could ever make so much as a pound of it!

It now sells for ten cents a pound, and 10,000,000 pounds of it are produced annually at Niagara Falls. But this is an anti-climax.

It occurred to Mr. Acheson that jewelers paid seventy cents a carat for diamond powder with which to polish gems, and he felt sure they would like to save the thirty cents if they could. So when he had made enough of this new stuff to fill a vial that had once held sugar pills, he put the world's entire supply of Carborundum in his vest pocket and started for New York.

The first gem merchant he went to laughed a laugh that had grown rusty through constant use, and said he would try it just to show it wouldn't work. But it did work, and he soon went back to Monongahela City with an order for ten carats at forty cents a carat.

THE RISE OF AN INDUSTRY.

On the strength of this order he organized the Carborundum Company and built a furnace that would produce four ounces a day. These improved methods fairly swamped the market, and the price soon fell to \$40 a pound. And the supply outstripped the demand, until it was found that the operation of valve-grinding could be performed in a mere fraction of the accustomed time if Carborundum was used.

Then the price fell to \$1 a pound, and purchasers would keep one or two pound cans in their safes and weigh out the contents for their friends as they needed it. And all of a sudden the demand passed the supply, and the company started an electric light plant and a one-car electric railway to secure a steady flow of the needed current. Carborundum seemed to have made good.

A UNIVERSAL WANT.

When the annual production had mounted to forty-five tons, however, the demand failed to show further increase, owing to the high cost, and so one of its most valuable and widely used products had not the dentists come to the rescue.

For today Carborundum smooths the soles of our shoes and roughs up our suede gloves, and scrapes our bones after we are dead and in the dissecting room, and ornaments our street signs and builds a rice for our friends in India, and polishes our tombstones and the stones we wear before we get to these, and carves our pearl buttons and sharpens our carving knives and our razors, and keeps us from slipping down the stairs, and does a hundred other odd jobs of importance, in addition to its principal work done through abrasive wheels.

DENTISTS SAVED IT.

And it does all these things because the dentists found it would greatly facilitate their business of mouth-mining, and said to the manufacturers: "Go ahead and make as much of it as you like. We'll take it out of our patients' teeth."

That saved the new metal to men. Dental goods were the first pressed forms into which Carborundum was ever made. The success of this first introduction made possible the securing of capital with which to continue the manufacture. And, so far, human suffering is concerned, it is possible that nothing among the so-called minor adjuncts of surgery has done so much to alleviate pain as these tiny cubes and points.

CLAIM OF GRATITUDE.

If he is a benefactor who causes two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before, then surely that one has some claim on human gratitude who lessens by two-thirds the time required to excavate an exquisitely sensitive tooth!

This is one of the things Carborundum has done. But just about the time it began to do this well, it was discovered that in order to continue its manufacture with any profit electricity would have to be secured for less than any one thought it ever could be got. The possibilities seemed great, but it would take the key of cheap electricity to open the door to them, and where was that key to be found?

MOVED TO NIAGARA.

At that crucial moment the harnessing of some of Niagara's vast power was planned and accomplished, and so when cheap electricity became a necessity, it became a fact. And the little company that had been using 35 electric horse-power in the annual production of forty-five tons of Carborundum, only half of which was being sold by reason of its high price, entered into a long-term contract to use and pay for 1,000 electric horse-power in Niagara, signing the second of all similar contracts that have ever been made, and moving its factory to the home of the cataract.

7,000 DEGREES OF HEAT.

It seemed a foolish thing to do. But the fact that it was wise foolishness is attested by the further fact that 5,000 horse-power is now used in the operation of the queer-looking furnaces, in which is constantly being produced the hottest heat in all the world—a heat so hot that it makes one perspire to think of it!

Imagine, if you can, 7,000 degrees of heat!

Go to an ordinary blacksmith forge and work the bellows until you have heated an iron rod to white heat, and then conceive making that iron rod ten times as hot as it is, and you may be able to form some idea of the heat required to bring this remarkable substance into being.

FIFTEEN GREAT FURNACES.

Or, if it would be any easier, conceive a slice of the sun and you will have it, for the temperature of these Carborundum furnaces is approximately that of the sun.

The workmen who take care of them call it "purple heat," and after one of them has poked a steel rod into the centre of a cooling furnace, and let you look into a gleaming, sizzling hole wherein a piece of fire-clay would instantly vanish in vapor and any metal be turned to gas, you feel that the term is well applied. It is a regal sort of heat; an astounding heat.

There are fifteen of these furnaces, each the height of a man and about

Special Showing

....OF....

Latest Novelty Kimono Velours.

Dainty Colorings.

Now is the time for people to think of the making up of Fall Bath Robes, Lounging Robes, Kimono Jackets, and all that sort of garment. We believe we have the daintiest line of this class of goods ever brought into St. John.

Pretty light Grey, Blue, Pink or Nile grounds, with floral or conventional designs in finest printing
Prices, 20c to 25c yard.

Handsome Costume Materials in Our New Dress Department.

Both in Fancy Dresses and in all sorts of good plain materials. We have a very much larger assortment than any Fall Season heretofore.

Novelty Costumes.

Silky finish, fancy Broadcloths, in winter weight and winter colorings. Some have a glossy stripe or check in black on a wine shade, green, brown or navy blue ground. Exceedingly attractive goods.

\$1.50 yard.

Reversible Stripe Broadcloths.

These come in all the new fall shades—new browns, new blues, olive greens, etc. Very fine all wool goods, with a narrow, bright glossy stripe in black.

\$1.35c yard.

Very Popular Suitings.

Also of a fine Broadcloth finish—so much in demand this season, and at a very popular price.

These goods come in beautiful warm colorings of the newest combinations—two toned checks, plaids and stripes **85c a yard.**

F. W. DANIEL & CO.,

London House, Charlotte St.

ten by twenty feet in size. They are built loosely of brick, and after each charge taken to pieces and rebuilt for the next charge, since the intense heat often melts the bricks together. In each furnace is piled a mixture of powdered carbon, fine white sand, granulated carbon, salt and sawdust—the latter to provide vents for the escaping gas, ten tons of which is generated at each burning.

BURNING FOR 36 HOURS.

Through the centre of each furnace is laid a core of carbon, around which is packed the mixture, and after the top has been rounded the electricity is applied.

The cables that carry the current from one end to another are as thick through as a strong man's wrist. They are securely connected to the furnace at either end, and a current having an energy of 2,000 horse-power is turned on. In a few hours blue flames begin to shoot out between the bricks and from fissures in the top of the mass. But there is no other evidence of the intense heat within.

The burning goes on for thirty-six hours. Then the current is turned off and the furnace allowed to cool for several hours.

Enough heat has been used in that small space to raise 144,000 gallons of water to the boiling point; to heat 1-400,000 pounds of iron red-hot! Is it any wonder it produces something new and strange?

SPARKLING CRYSTALS UNCOVERED.

Is it any wonder that as the workmen, standing on heavy planks to keep from blistering their feet, shovel off the black covering they come presently to 140,000 pounds of sparkling crystals, shining with all the colors of the rainbow and giving out what is left over of the heat that makes them for hours to come?

In big iron "buggies" the crude Carborundum is carried to the crushers. Here it is granulated by the swift revolution of ponderous wheels, and after this it is sifted. The result is a mass that might be mistaken for breakfast food but for the colors. And then comes the grading. For the large

36-inch abrasive wheels, which the used for grinding car wheels, the coarsest grade is used, and for razor hones the finest—it looks like black flour. All these are pressed into shape, hydraulically, and then fired in a kiln where white heat reigns.

EATS THROUGH CHILLED STEEL.

And this product of such vast heat will cut anything in the world, even the surface of a diamond. It will eat its way through chilled steel as easily as you and I eat our way through a piece of home-made bread. It will put a gloss on the ruby and the sapphire, and there is no acid in existence that will dissolve it. It will resist any known heat.

Such are the properties of the substance Acheson discovered through his "fooling" fifteen years ago. Every month widens the scope in its practical use. As before enumerated, it now enters vitally into the production of an amazing number of articles, and its versatility seems in no wise exhausted.

WORTH THE "FOOLING."

The company is doubling its furnace capacity. The whole world is calling for Carborundum, and to spend a few hours in the shipping room of the plant is like taking a course in geography. It is sent to every nook and corner of the earth.

And it is rather interesting to think that if the price of it had not changed in its growth from a carat product to a carload product, the value of the annual output would now be \$4,000,000,000!

Even though it does fall short of this amount by a few hundred millions, it was worth the "fooling," wasn't it?

"I wonder why young Wildrake doesn't settle down," remarked Coakley.

"Oh! I suppose that goes against the grain," said Joskey.

"Why, the wild oats."—Philadelphia Press.

Kerosene was first used for lighting purposes in 1828.

STIFF HATS FOR FALL '07.



You get Quality, Style, Satisfaction in Magee's Hats.

D. MAGEE'S SONS,
MANUFACTURING FURRIERS,
63 King Street.

'Phone Your "Want" Adv't TO THE ST. JOHN STAR

No. 25. You can attend to the whole matter in a few minutes—and have it off your mind. When there is an easier way invented we'll tell you about it.

COMMERCIAL

NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS.
Chicago Market Report and New York Cotton Market.
Furnished by D. C. Clinch, Banker and Broker.
St. John, N. B., Aug. 29, 1907.

	C1C	Op's	Noon
Amalg. Copper	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4
Anacosta	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Am. Sugar Ref.	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
Am. S. and Rfg.	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4
Am. Car Foundry	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Atchafalaya	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4
Am. Locomotive	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
Brook. Rfd. Trst.	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Balt. and Ohio	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Ches. and Ohio	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Canadian Pacific	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4
Colo. F. and Iron	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
Erie	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Erie, first pfd.	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Kan. and Tex.	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Louis. and Nash.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Missouri Pacific	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
N. Y. Central	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Reading	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Repub. Steel	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
Pennsylvania	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
Rock Island	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
St. Paul	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Southern Ry.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Southern Pacific	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4
Northern Pac.	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Union Pacific	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4
U. S. Steel	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
U. S. Steel, pfd.	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
Total sales in New York yesterday, 566,300 shares.			

CHICAGO MARKET REPORT.

	C1C	Op's	Noon
Sept. corn	59 1/2	60	60
" wheat	90 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
" oats	50	50 1/2	50 1/2
" pork	15 1/2	15 3/4	15 3/4
Dec. corn	58 1/2	58 3/4	58 3/4
" wheat	88 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
" oats	47 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2

MONTREAL QUOTATIONS.

	C1C	Op's	Noon
Dom. Coal	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Dom. I. and S.	22	22	21 1/2
D. I. and S. pfd.	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
N. S. Steel	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
C. P. R.	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4
Twin City	91	91	91
Montreal Power	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Rich. and Ont. Nav.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Det. United	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Toronto St. Ry.	101	101	101

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

	C1C	Op's	Noon
September	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
October	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
December	12 1/4	12 3/4	12 3/4
January	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

TRANSACTIONS.
(Furnished by J. M. Robinson & Sons, Bankers.)

MORNING TRANSACTIONS.

Dom. Iron, Com.	50@52 1/2	25@27 1/2
25@27 1/2, 75@77 1/2, 25@27 1/2		
Toronto Electric Ry.	4@101	
Rio Jan. L. & P. Co.	25@27 1/2	
25@27 1/2, 100@101		
Detroit Electric Ry.	25@27 1/2	10@104
Nipissing Mines Co.	20@21 1/2	
Bank Montreal—26@27 1/2, 4@23 1/2		
Twin City Electric—50@51 1/2		
Montreal Power—56@57 1/2, 20@21 1/2		
59@61 1/2, 15@19 1/2		
Dom. Cotton Bonds—50@52 1/2		
Rio Jan. L. & P. Co. Bonds—5,000@70 1/2, 5,000@71 1/2		
N. S. Steel, Com.—25@26 1/2		
Toledo Electric Ry.—5@24		

J. M. Robinson & Sons' private wire (telegram).

LONDON, Aug. 29.—2.30 p. m.—Confidence on the part of the financial community is unabated and the settlement is being concluded smoothly. Early strength has been followed by irregularity due to profit taking, but business is light.

Home rails have gained somewhat from the high list figures which showed gains of 3/4 to 1 1/2.

In the American movement is now well taken. There is continued strength in Peruvian issues but the best figures have been shaded. There is a saw movement in copper stocks.

Bank of England proportion of reserve to liabilities is now 49.49 against 48.20 per cent last week. Return reserve £29,845,000 against £28,015,000; bullion £27,665,000 against £26,834,000.

SPECIAL SALE

.....OF.....
FINE ART PICTURES,
at Auction Prices, now
going on at

Dominion Specialty Co.
16 SYDNEY ST.

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Insurance effected at
LOWEST NON-TARIFF RATES.

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146 PRINCE STREET
Phone 890.

ALFRED BURLEY, Gen. Agt.

(J. M. Robinson & Sons' private wire.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—Yesterday's market presented a new feature. There was a complete cessation of liquidation on the one hand and a commensurate absence of outside participation on the other. On the day's operations perhaps served to reduce the outstanding short interest somewhat but otherwise the situation remains the same.

Stocks are too low to sell short while on the other hand the spirits of the street are too depressed to permit of any enthusiasm upon the constructive side of prices. It will take strong initiative from higher people before all the street will turn confidently to the other side.

LADLAW & CO.

WALL STREET.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—The market opened strong, stocks opened at moderate fractional advances over last night's level and the dealings were quite active and varied. Special stocks showed wide gains.

PERSONALS

W. H. Silver, who has been connected with the Bank of Nova Scotia here for the past eight months, has been transferred to St. Andrews as manager of that agency. As an accountant in the agency here he was an efficient and obliging member of the staff. He was also an active member of the Golf Club, and will be much missed in social circles—Woodstock Dispatch.

E. R. Daniel, of Pictou, R. I., and his wife are on a visit to Mrs. Daniel's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. H. Lawson, Princess street. They went on a visit to Hampton this morning.

Miss Julia Harrington, of Long Wharf, will go to Boston on Saturday evening to visit friends.

Miss Mabel Saunders, Somerset street, leaves on Saturday on a visit to Boston.

Mrs. James Barry and her daughter, Nora Barry, are visiting relatives in Melrose, N. B.

A. S. Pillsbury, of Boston, arrived this morning and is now the guest of Mrs. A. H. Ellis, Elliott Row.

Tom G. Robertson, of San Francisco, arrived this morning and is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Robertson.

SUPERIOR STOCK OF

Tailor-Made Clothing

for Men and Boys' wear.
Top Shirts and Underwear

at every price, at

THE GLOBE CLOTHING HOUSE,