POOR DOCUMENT

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Barefoot Sandals

--For--

Children.

The ideal Summer Shoe, worn with or without stockings, made of Brown Russian Calf, heavy sewed soles. As smooth inside as a bottle.

$1.00
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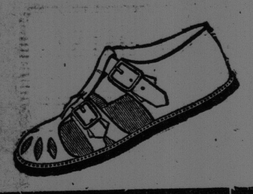

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Anything You Want for the Holiday ?

White Shirts. Fancy Regatta Shirts, Thin Underwear, Fine Socks, Wash Ties 10c. each, Cheap Handkerchiefs.

A. B. WETMORE, SHOP OPEN EVENINGS. **59 Garden St.**

Great Clearance Sale of Second-hand Machines.

In order to make room for new stock, we are offering a number of good Machines at prices to suit everybody. A few of them as follows:

1 Singer,	$5.00
1 Raymond,	5.00
1 Rapid,	10.00
1 Climax,	12.00
1 "	15.00
1 New Williams,	15.00

THE WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.,
No 28 Dock Street.

STAR FASHION.

How to Obtain Patterns.

To obtain Star patterns of accompanying design, fill out the following coupon and send it to

PATTERN DEPARTMENT, THE STAR,

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Star Patterns.
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A SMART GIRLISH WAIST.

4002—When girls are in their teens and especially under sixteen, it is quite a problem to select styles for their gowns which will be smart and graceful and yet neither too youthful nor causing them to look older than they are. Nowadays when a girl must dip into society no matter how young, not one dress for nice, but several are needed to complete her wardrobe. A very pleasing blouse is shown developed in a moss green henrietta with tiny ruffles of taffetas broadening the pleats on the shoulder and providing a most pleasing finish for the sleeve. The graceful yoke is of fanciful shape and constructed of ecru lace showing here and there a thread of gold. A narrow band of dark green velvet outlines this and sets it off to advantage. A blouse of this kind may serve for afternoon teas, the matinee or concert and be exceedingly graceful and becoming. The blouse may be made very simple and have long sleeves with the yoke of the material of the waist and its trimming bands of the same stitched. For the medium size the waist needs 2½ yards of 36-inch material.

4002—Sizes, 12 to 16 years.

A LITTLE FRENCH DRESS FOR LIGHT WORSTED MATERIALS.

4105.—The long-waisted dress of French origin is especially pleasing upon the small maiden and serves to render her a most atttractive person. The style should not be limited to washing fabrics and a dress suitable for school or general wear is shown. The deep pointed yoke may be trimmed with narrow braid or velvet ribbon while the cuffs and belt may correspond. In challis, cashmere, albatross or pongee the small dress will be very pretty, while any of the washing fabrics are also suitable. The medium size calls for 2⅝ yards of 36-inch material.

4105—Sizes, 3 to 9 years.

THE LONELIEST PLACES ON THE FACE OF THE EARTH

Unfrequented Islands Far Off Track of Navigation Where Colonies of Contented Castaways Spend Their Lives

(By Prentice Bradley.)

Where is Tristan da Cunha? It is a mere mass of desolate rocks away out in the South Atlantic Ocean, midway between the Cape of Good Hope and South America. The colony numbers only seventy-three people, and their only link with the rest of the world is the annual visit paid by a British third-cruiser from the South African squadron. Last year the British ship Odin called at Tristan to see if any of its strange inhabitants wanted medical aid or cared to come out into the world. The men have a few canvas boats and come out to meet their visitors, to trade mutton, butter, and albatross skins for anything they can get. They own quite a number of cattle, sheep, and pigs, and grow excellent potatoes. They gave us unlimited fresh milk, which is the strongest beverage to be found in Tristan.

The islanders have a patriarchal form of government under John Swain, the oldest inhabitant. To him are referred any disputes that may arise, which appear to be very few. The seventeen families of Tristan have inter-married for several generations, and weddings and baptisms are performed by the captain of the visiting man-of-war. Last year we baptized three babies and celebrated two interesting marriages. All around the settlement, and extending for about a mile out to sea, there grows gigantic seaweed, or kelp, which reaches to the surface in one hundred and fifty feet of water, and forms a treacherous trap for any castaway craft that may find itself in these little known waters. The sea hereabouts fairly swarms with fish. Drop a line baited with anything from salt pork to a piece of bread, and you will haul up a delicious seven-pound fivefinger, or a kind of bass weighing from ten to sixty lbs. The lack of wheat, owing to the swarms of rats, is a serious drawback. Frequently the islanders never taste bread for eight months out of the twelve, and most of them subsist on slight variations of a meat and potato diet. The climate never goes to an extreme.

ROBINSON CRUSOE'S ISLAND.

Juan Fernandez, that lonely island whereon Alexander Selkirk, the original of DeFoe's "Robinson Crusoe's" passed his years of exile, lies four hundred and fifty miles from the Chilean coast. Few people know where Crusoe's island is, and still fewer are aware of the adventures of the Scottish mariner on this lonely rock which led Defoe to weave this famous romance. Fernandez himself discovered the little archipelago in the sixteenth century, and setled down at Mas-a-tierra, the Juan Fernandez Island of today. He soon grew tired of his lonely kingdom, however, and went off to the mainland, leaving behind him herds of goats and pigs.

The islet next appears as a pirate stronghold. It lay near to the Spanish settlements in the heroic days of buccaneering; and L'Olonnois the Cruel, Montbars and Exterminator, Sir Henry Morgan the pirate and knight, Sharp and Dampier, all took their treacherous ships to the island to get fresh water and meat. After Sharp had tried to surprise La Serena, he and his men anchored off Juan Fernandez. He tells that he found the shore so thickly covered with seals that he had to blaze away into the thick of them before he could effect a landing. And the goats had so multiplied that his sailors shot sixty of them on Christmas Day. The pigs had been equally prolific; while the waters were fairly alive with fish.

CRUSOES BEFORE ROBINSON.

It is strange how many Crusoes have lived on this famous islet. First came three gunners from the fleet of De Witt the Dutch Admiral. They deserted, and took with them cooking utensils, guns, and ammunition. And in the seventeenth century, when the old pirate Dampier visited this lonely Pacific rock, his pilot told him of a shipwreck with only one survivor. And this man had lived on Juan Fernandez for five long years, until a vessel hove in sight which took him back to Chili. If this is so, Selkirk's record was quite outdone, for Defoe's hero remained for only four years and four months.

One of Dampier's own men came next, a Mosquito Indian who had stayed off to hunt the wild goats. His private master had to fly for his life before the white canvas of a Spanish man-of-war, bent on capturing the buccaneer who had wrought such havoc among the shipping. That Indian's adventures would make a great book. His ammunition was soon expended, and he had to live on seal flesh. But he made his knife into a saw, cut his gun barrel into two sections, and with one of these and a flint managed to kindle a fire. And then with infinite patience he turned the rest of his steel into lance heads and hooks and a long hunting knife. Thus successful, he began to fish with strips of sealskin for lines; and his larder was eked out with sea fowl and goat. For more than three years the man lived in this way, until old Dampier came back and took him on board again.

SELKIRK'S ADVENTURES.

Six years later a party of five men were put on the island and had the same adventures. It was in 1704 that Alexander Selkirk was put ashore, at his own request at Juan Fernandez. We are told, however, that the self-marooned man's heart failed him as he saw the ship leaving, and he begged the captain to take him off. The request was refused. Selkirk was well provided for. He had a good stock of clothes and boots, plenty of ammuniton, a musket, some kettles, tobacco, a Bible and other books, mathematical instruments, vegetables and seeds. The pimento tree that flourishes on Juan Fernandez supplied Selkirk not only with pepper but also with candles and fragrant firewood.

He was rescued from his lonely kingdom by Captain Rogers, who refers to him as "a man dressed in goats' skins, and wilder than the goats themselves." After he had left the island came four deserters from a British ship; then a colony of eleven whites, thirteen blacks, and some Indians from a wrecked ship; and lastly Lord Anson's expedition in 1741.

Next the Chilian and Peruvian governments sent ships there with troops of fierce dogs, hoping to exterminate the goats and so deprive hostile warships and pirates of provisions. Later the Spaniards built a fort on the island; but the Chileans took it from them and turned it into a penal settlement for twenty years. The convicts were confined in dark, dripping cells in caverns on the cliff face. Little wonder they frequently rose against their guards; and for some years records of the lonely spot are gruesome with mutiny and murder. Since 1835 the Chilian Government has leased Juan Fernandez to private speculators; and in one year the British warship Topaz landed a party to erect a tablet in memory of Selkirk.

Today there are some sixty persons living on the island, chiefly whalers. Seen from the sea, it looks like a great barren rock, but inland presents a series of smiling valleys covered with flowers. Fields of wild oats, lush meadows, rich and fragrant shrubs, and vines running riot over mighty rocks, rivulets running through groves of myrtle, and birds of lovely plumage, —these are the true features of Juan Fernandez inland. Nor must I forget to mention the herds of wild horses and goats.

To a visitor from the outside world, of course, the most interesting feature is Selkirk's own cave, which he used as a house. Around the walls today you will find Robinson Crusoe's rude shelves and cupboards; and not far off is Lookout Point, whose lofty pinnacle is more than two thousand feet above the level of the rolling Pacific.

DESCENDANTS OF MUTINEERS.

In the same vast ocean is Pitcairn Island, inhabited by one hundred and seventy-two people—eighty-five males and eighty-seven females,—descendants of the mutinous crew of the British ship Bounty. These men were at first placed upon Norfolk Island. Today there is found a kind of ideal colony leading the simple life amid orange groves full of laughing children. No spirits or wines are consumed, and even the fragrant tobacco plant is left untouched to wither and perish. Pitcairn also is grievously troubled with rats, and in consequence the cats are most carefully nutured and protected. All the islanders are Seventh Day Adventists, and their Sunday services, when the entire colony joins in singing praises, are most impressive. The Sabbath dinner is eaten in common, and the younger children wait upon their elders in patriarchal fashion.

The women show decided traces of their Tahitian grandmothers, although some are very fair, with blue eyes. I noticed that most of them had their front teeth missing, said to be due to the incessant chewing of sugar cane. The government consists of a chief magistrate elected annually, and assisted by councils. All heads of families are eligible for election, and every adult has a vote. A special council deals with the care of boats and the shipment and sale of produce. The islanders are very poor agriculturists. The roots of the luxurious palm trees were foul and overgrown, and the orange trees in shocking condition. The principal exports are yams, arrowroot and coffee. Most of this goes to the Paumota Archipelago, where it is taken by trading schooners.

The Pitcairn Islanders themselves are utterly cut off from the outside world. Perhaps once in a couple of years a stray whaler will arrive with clothes and boots, powder and shot, and a cargo of literature—chiefly magazines and newspapers three or four years old. It is almost impossible to realize the mental condition of these people. The curious thing is that they would not return to the world if they could; indeed, they are given annual opportunities of so doing. They are content with their island prison and their narrow interests and outlook.

HIGH COURT I. O. F. IN ANNUAL SESSION TODAY

(Continued from Page One.)

HIGH CHIEF RANGER'S REPORT.

H. W. Woods, High Chief Ranger, in his annual report, referred to the fact that this is the fifth time the high court has met in the city of St. John, that many of the most prominent Foresters live here, and that all the courts are in good standing. Court La Tour was successful in winning a prize of $200 on a vote taken for the most popular society in the city. He suggested that as the next meeting will be the twenty-fifth anniversary of the high court, something special should be done to commemorate the event. The year, said Mr. Woods, has been made memorable by the death of Supreme Chief Ranger Oronahyatekha, which occurred in March last. His place is now filled by Elliot G. Stevenson. The past year has been a successful one in the order. In this province, organization has been actively carried on under High Secretary Emmerson. E. J. Todd has met with much success in St. John, as has P. W. F. Brewster throughout the province. Courts have been organized at Pennfield, in Charlotte County, at Gondola Point, at Stonehaven, in Gloucester County and at Indiantown, Northumberland County. While the membership has been increased by the establishment of these four courts, even greater success has been achieved in the existing courts, much of this being due to the offering of cash prizes to courts and individuals for new members. Moncton enjoys the double distinction of having the banner companion court and the banner subordinate court. During the year there have been 82 deaths of members in this jurisdiction, and the net amount of mortuary benefits paid was $88,000, a larger sum than has ever previously been paid in one year. Of those who died during the year, Ludlow Nase, of Nerepis, was killed by lightning and James W. King, of St. John, was suffocated in a fire on Waterloo street. Reference is made to the removal to the west of E. R. Chapman; to the booth managed at the St. John exhibition last fall by the Foresters; to a visit to the Orphans' home in Deseronto.

HIGH SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The High Secretary, F. W. Emmerson, shows by his report that during the year several courts have been amalgamated. A feature of the financial statements is a marked decrease in arrears due. The statements show that the cash received by the secretary from courts for the year ending May 31st, 1907, amounted to $731.30 for supplies, $4,159.68 in high court dues, a total of $4,890.98. The amounts due from subordinate and companion courts are for supplies $119.39, for dues, $705.48, a total of $824.87. The amounts due subordinate and companion courts are for At the beginning of the year, the cash on hand was $1,414. Other assets bring the total to $2,734.88 and the liabilities are $16.

HIGH TREASURER'S REPORT.

The High Treasurer, E. P. Eastman, shows in his report that cash on hand May 31st, 1906, was $1,497.80, and receipts during the year brought the total to $6,402.16. The expenditures were $4,988.16, leaving a cash balance of $1,414. Among the expenditures during the year were to the supreme court for supplies, $545.50, expenses of high court meeting in St. Andrews, July, 1907, $2,081.19, salaries, $850, prizes for increased membership, $244.69, high secretary's office, $274.92.

The auditors, James V. Russel and Thomas Murray, certified to the correctness of the accounts.

O'LEARY SAYS HIS WIFE IS ALWAYS BEATING HIM

Twenty Two Prisoners In Police Court This Morning—Contradictory Evidence In Fast Driving Case.

The prisoners arrested on Saturday, Sunday and Monday were disposed of in the police court this morning. The majority were drunk. There were nine arrests on Saturday, six on Sunday, six on Monday, and one this morning, making a total of twenty-two arrests.

The drunks were disposed of in the usual manner.

One of the twenty-two was James McQuarrie, who was arrested on Sunday afternoon and allowed out on a deposit of $8. On Monday he was arrested on the second charge of drunkenness. This morning the magistrate said he should be ashamed of himself for having his name called out in court twice on the one day. For the first offence he was fined $4, and $8 on the second charge.

John Nairn for profanity was fined $8.

Fred. Moore was drunk and was asked for $8.

Thos. Gellagher, 44 years, a sailor, and John Connolly, 27 years, a sailor, were arrested for wandering about Mill street at three o'clock Sunday morning and not giving satisfactory accounts of themselves. It turned out that they were deserters from the Manchester Commerce. Both admitted that they had deserted, and when asked for a reason Connolly said that he was not fed. He had not enough to eat, and while he was on the ship they were on fast days. He said that it was not customary for British sailors to complain. They just leave the ship. Every morning we are fed with "wet ash." That's what they call it on the ship, but we sailors call it "later water," that means a dozen taters and a couple of gallons of water."

The magistrate told the two men that they would not get "wet ash" in the King street "brig," only bread and black tea in the morning. They were sent to jail until Thursday when they will be placed on the steamer for a return trip to England.

Thomas Clark, of the West End, was fined $2 for allowing two horses to roam the front yards and streets of the West End.

Adam H. Bell was charged with furiously driving on Germain street Saturday evening. Policeman McCollum swore that he was positive that he saw Mr. Bell driving on Germain street and Mr. Bell swore positively that he was not on Germain street that evening. Mr. Bell said he learned that a man with a black horse had been speeding on Germain street Saturday evening but it was not he. The case was adjourned until this afternoon when Mr. Bell and the policeman will have witnesses.

Wm. Smith, a constable, had Joseph Hazlewood arrested on the charge of assault and when he gave evidence he said Hazlewood did not assault him but only threatened to do so. Both are old men so the charge was dismissed on Mr. Hazlewood paying his taxes to Police Clerk Henderson.

John O'Leary was charged with assaulting his wife. The wife took the stand and showed marks on her face where her husband struck her. She said he assaulted her because she would not get him liquor and that she objected to his keeping company with Maud Golding a disreputable character. In answer to the prisoner she denied hitting him with the grate of a stove and a pair of old boots.

O'Leary informed the court that his wife was at all times beating him. He was sent to jail for 30 days without a fine.

Ladies' Outing Hats

MAGEE'S HATS are bought direct from makers who follow the styles very closely, and when any new shape is made up **we get it first,** then our customers get it.

In Outing Hats for Ladies' or Children's wear we have a splendid assortment in a variety of styles and materials.

Imitation Panamas, soft goods, to go in any shape,....60c
Linen Hats, in white, blue, fancy checks, trimmed,....75c
Linen Hats, can go in any shape, wide brims,.....40c
Linen Hats, untrimmed, different colors,.....25c
A small lot of slightly mussed Linen Hats that were 75c, now.....50c

D. MAGEE'S SONS,
63 King Street.

THE GREAT AUTOMOBILE CONTEST IN FRANCE.

(Bulletin.)

DIEPPE, France, July 2. — Nazarro won Grand Prix.

DIEPPE, France, July 2. — Nizarro's time was 6 hours, 36 minutes, 33 seconds. Szisz was second, time 6 hours, 43 minutes, 10 seconds. Duray's machine broke down in the eighth round leaving Nazarro in the lead by four minutes.

DIEPPE, France, Race Course Tribune, July 2.—Glorious sunshine graced the start of the Grand Prix Automobile Race today. Fifty thousand persons massed in and around the Tribune, saw the machines bolt forward on their dizzy journey, while 150,000 others were concentrated in other villages along the route to view the race.

The roadway dried up nicely during the night and as the start was made looked to be very fast. Before going to the posts the pilots of several of the most powerful machines were doubtful as to whether they would be able to complete the course with the amount of gasolene allowed them. The betting odds on the Fiat cars lengthened on this. Some of the experts even went so far as to predict that one third of the entries would be stranded on the roadside before the race was finished. The signal to start was given by six small saluting cannons mounted opposite the Tribune. With the sound of the first report Lancia, in a Fiat car, shot by the stand, the first away. He was sent off with a roar of applause. The other competitors followed at minute intervals. Duray in a Lorraine de Dietrich was fourth, Szisz, driving for the Renaults was ninth, W. C. Christie in his American machine was twelfth, Nazaro, in another Fiat, was eighteenth, Heath, another American, driving a Panhard was twenty-fifth, and Elliot, of the Shepard, also an American, was the thirty-second man to get away.

The lodges at the Tribune were crowded with notables, including scores of prominent automobilists from both sides of the Atlantic. From the Tribune almost a third of the entire course was visible.

Lancia set a very high pace in the first round, but Duray nevertheless son overhauled him and Wagner passed both of them before the first round was completed. His time for the first round of abouu 47.7 miles was 39 minutes and 53 seconds. Wagner steadily maintained his place in the front leading Duray by 1 minutes and 20 secands at the end of the third round.

By this time an accident had already begun. Eight contestants were soon reported as having been crippled and having dropped out of the race. Christie was having more trouble and was considered as being ignominously beaten, but was bravely trying to patch up his machine for another start. Duray, one of the favorites in the race, also had his measure of bad luck. While reprovisioning he overdosed his receptacle and lost quite a quantity of the precious petrol.

Wagner was in difficulties in the fourth round and was compelled to surrender the lead which was taken by Duray. Lancia obtained second place. At the end of the fifth round Duray was going at a killing pace and as he passed the elapsed time was 3 hrs. 24 min. 55 sec. He was 2 min. 14 sec. ahead of Lancia. In the sixth round Duray increased his lead over Lancia by 33 seconds and Nazarro closed up a strong third, 38 seconds behind Lancia, Szisz was fourth and the rest were strung out most helplessly beaten.

Babiot's car collided with the car driven by Richez, while descending the Ancourt Slope, both were ditched but neither of them was seriously injured.

Nazarro driving furiously covered the seventh round in 38 min. 42 sec., taking second place from Lancia.

Duray's machine broke a bearing in the eight round, leaving Nazarro in the lead by four minutes with Szisz second, four minutes ahead of Lancia. The crowds groaned in sympathy as they saw Duray trudging back on foot, but they gave him a cheer as he passed and the hopes of France were transferred to Szisz, who was a good second.

The course over which the race was run measured 76 kilometers, 98 meters and as it was traversed ten times the total distance was approximately 477 miles. The course followed in a general way the boundaries of the Department of the Seine inferiour. Nazarro, the winner of the race, is an Italian. He has won several famous automobile contests, including the race for the Florio cup at Palermo in April of the present year, and the German Emperor's cup over the Taunus circuit June 14th last. Nazarro was one of the competitors in the 1905 race for the Vanderbilt cup but did not finish. Francois Szisz who took second place, was born in France. He won the Grand Prix last year. He also drove a Renault car in the Vanderbilt contest of 1905, but did not finish.

WHEN A DOCTOR IS UNNECESSARY.

Frightened parents rush to doctors when their little ones meet with some slight injury. A big 25c. bottle of Dr. Scott's White Liniment is a handy and dependable remedy at all times. It soothes, it heals, it cures. At all druggists.

PERSONALS

Mrs. F. C. McLean and child have gone to St. Martins and Fairfield to spend a few weeks.

Mrs. William H. McCallum, nee Spiller, will receive her friends on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons and evenings, July 3rd and 4th, at her home 131 Water street, W. E.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Kilburn, Miss Gertrude Kilburn, Fred and Marion Kilburn, of Kilburn, Victoria Co., are in town for a few days registered at the Clifton.

AFTER THE PROPOSAL.

She—"Can you get along on ten dollars a week?"
He—"Er, is that all you make?"

The Ontario Fire Insurance Company.
Full Government Deposit.
NON-TARIFF
Adequate Protection at Reasonable Rates.
46 PRINCESS STREET.
'Phone 890.
ALFRED BURLEY, Gen. Agt for N.B
Agents Wanted.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

TENDER.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned and marked on the outside "Tender for Freight Shed, Charlottetown," will be received up to and including Wednesday, July 10th, 1907, for the construction of a brick freight shed at Charlottetown, P. E. I.

The plans and specifications may be seen at the Resident Engineer's Office, Charlottetown, P. E. I., and at the Chief Engineer's Office, Moncton, N. B., at which places forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER,
General Manager.

Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., June 22nd, 1907. 25-6-12

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

WANTED—A young girl about fifteen years old for light housework. Apply at 123 King street. 2-7-6

WANTED—A Cook and upstairs girl. Apply UNION HOTEL, Union St. 2-7-6

WANTED—A kitchen girl. Apply at CARVELL HALL. 2-7-tf