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Some men are crazy to hold public offices, others are "set" on getting rich. All we want is to sell every man in St. John a pair of **Waterbury & Rising's "Special" Patent Colt Boots** for dress up occasions.

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News for the Little Girls!

RUBBER BALLS AND GAS BALLS.

New Stock Just Received at

A. B. WETMORE'S, (Prices from 5c. up.) 59 Garden St.



Clothing That Looks Right, Feels Right, Is Right.

Our Suits and Overcoats take second place to none in style and elegance. That you can see for yourself. So we place more stress on the **INSIDE** of the garment—the part that **KEEPS** the style and elegance up to the highest standard **PERMANENTLY**.

If your collar says the suit looks wrong and feels wrong. You are unconsciously conscious of the defect. Which is why we say our famous **Twentieth Century Clothing FEELS** right. You KNOW your attire is a model in good fit, good form, good judgment.

Smart Summer Suits, \$12 to \$25. Fancy Vests, Washable, at \$1 to \$4, and worth fully 25 per cent. more of any man's money. Distinctive patterns such as you admire—not loud, but decidedly attractive and strictly correct. A large line.

Great weather for rain-or-shine Coats—stylish apparel when they sun shines—comfortable apparel when showers prevail. Exclusive patterns, just a few, \$12 to \$24.

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Reliable and Durable ROOFING

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AMUSEMENTS.

New Song Hits at the Nickel

A great big five cents' worth is what the crowd says who see and hear Nickel's shows, and last night this fact was more than evidenced. From the opening overture to the finale the show was new, bright and entertaining. Novelty was the keynote and the months of painstaking effort put into perfecting the Nickel's programmes showed up magnificently. The pictures last evening and looked for today are certainly marvellously fine. Take for instance the Alaskan drama, *The Pretty Dairymaid*. Here is a photo-story of a madman's love with startling realism and superb acting throughout. The surf scene in the last act is a wonder in truthfulness. The Tale of a Plain White Shirt made everybody laugh. The Angler was also funny, while the picture, *Cupid's Realm*, introduced most charmingly brought effects and trick photography. This last-mentioned picture is an American conception and closely rivals the wizard, *Pathe Freres*, in their exquisite work.

Today there will be two new songs. Mr. Maxwell, who was encored three times last evening, will render the new warm-weather hit, *"I'm Waiting For The Summer Time And You, Dear"* and Miss Davis, whose popularity is increasing by leaps and bounds, is on the bills for a new sentimental success, *"Are You Sincere?"*

At the Unique

The four pictures which were put on yesterday at the Unique are worthy of more than passing notice. A Poor Man's Romance is a sad story of a poor man who, in addition to his poverty, is charged with theft and is unable to prove his innocence. However, in the end right comes.

When the House Rent Was Due. This is the experience of a man who had no means of satisfying his landlord on rent day except by telling him he was going to marry a wealthy lady. The landlord insists on remaining in the room until the lady (who is expected) arrives. Imagine the dismay of the suitor and the disappointment of the landlord when the lady refuses. On

Sale of Ladies' Very High Class Sample Costumes!

TOMORROW we put on sale a number of beautiful Spring Costumes—purchased as samples. They are the very finest tailored goods—silk lined.

Navy Panama Costumes of finest texture-trimmed silk braid and silk lined. Sizes 34-36. Worth \$37.50 and \$40.00. **Sale Price \$28.00**

Very pretty tan brown Panama Costumes, military style, trimmed with wide silk braid, lined Taffeta silk. Size 36. Worth \$32.50 and \$35.00. **Sale Price \$25.00**

Fine navy striped Panama Costumes, tight-fitting coat style; silk lined. Size 36. Worth \$30.00. **Sale Price \$23.00**

Brown striped Worsted Costumes; semi-fitting coat. New skirt with wide folds. Silk lined. Sizes 34-36. Worth \$28.50. **Sale Price \$19.50**

Half Price Sale of Flowers and Babies' Bonnets in Millinery Department.

150 bunches of Flowers—roses, sprays and foliage—to be put on sale at one-half their prices.

50c to \$1.00 Flowers for 25c and 50c

Babies' Bonnets at Half.

Silk Bonnets, Muslin Bonnets and Swiss Embroidery Bonnets—some Dutch style.

Where one or two of a style are left we wish to clear at this cut price—

\$1.00 Bonnets for 50c
50c Bonnets for 25c

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FANATICS ARE AT BOTTOM OF INDIAN TROUBLE

Mullahs Stir Up Tribes—Ameer's Conduct Puzzling—Troops Engaged

SIMLA, India, May 6.—It seems certain now that the uprising of the Mohmands and the fanatics in India by the Zakka Khel uprising a few months ago so speedily put down by the troops under Sir James Willcocks. None of the other tribes came to the assistance of the Zakka Khels, but it now appears that the Mohmands were inflamed to taking a hand by their Mullahs, but arrived too late for the purpose. Fighting is local and limited to the Aridi; and the Mohmands, backed by the outlying tribes, settled down to make trouble on their own account. Raids and slaying, in accordance with the well-established custom, have been going on for some time. In all the circumstances it is rather to be regretted that the Mohmands did not get up in time for the earlier operations. One has been less costly to the Indian government. Further than this, however, the combined tribes would doubtless have inspired greater daring and it would have been possible to inflict a more comprehensive lesson.

No effort is apparently being made by the Ameer's officials to stop the Tagau Mullah and even supposing that the Ameer is now anxious to prevent further complications, he is likely to find great difficulty in asserting his authority as the Mullahs have excited popular feeling which is more easily roused than laid.

The Ameer's conduct throughout has been rather puzzling. No attempt at any kind have seemingly been made to check the Afghan excursions into the Mohmand country.

Another serious feature is that the tribal levies appear to have been provided with supplies and ammunition on something like an organized system, showing that the leaders were confident of keeping their men together.

The only official news of developments in the Mohmand situation has been references to reports of bands of Afghans having crossed the Kabul River. This, it is pointed out, was only what was to be expected. These so-called "Afghans" are not regular subjects of the Ameer, but Sirghatani and other tribes—nominal Afghans, it is true—but tribesmen over whom the Ameer has only the most shadowy form of control. These people are always to be found where there is any likelihood of trouble. As a matter of fact, a band

havar, and will be composed of the Royal Munster Fusiliers, the 20th and 22nd Punjab, the 49th Pathans, sections of No. 7 British Field Hospital, and No. 112 and 113 Native Field Hospitals. There will be brigade supply columns with each brigade.

The divisional troops consist of the 21st Native Cavalry, the 8th Mountain Battery Royal Artillery, the 22nd and 28th Mountain Batteries, (Indian Army), Sappers, Nos. 1 and 6 companies, the 34th Sikhs, and No. 103 Native Field Hospital.

General Willcocks is the general officer commanding, with Brigadier-General C. Anderson, Major-General A. Barrett, and Brigadier-General J. G. Ramsay commanding the three brigades.

Colonel Dick is to command the lines of communication.

With General Willcocks is Major Ross Kempel, known to his familiar as "The King of the Khyber," whose knowledge of the frontier is surpassed only by his daring and his influence with the Pathans.

LEADERS OF UPRISING.

News from Malakand confirms the reports of unrest in the Bajaur district. The Mohmand mullahs, who are responsible for the present state of affairs, have sent messengers and written letters to the leading men in the Swat district, including the mullahs who headed the fanatical rising of 1927. Their endeavors, however, appear to have been fruitless. Messages from the front are much belated, owing to the enemy cutting the wires. The most prominent leaders on the enemy's side are the Sarkar of Hazarara, previously commander by the Amir as the Nakh Kotwal of Jalalabad, and Sir Khan of Ghidra, a Lalpura mullah who lives in the Zakka Khel operations, has been most active in preaching war, and the Hazrat Mullah, who is still believed to be near the Khara Pass. News has been received of a very large tribal gathering which is on the march to Jankara Bridge, beyond Chakdara Fort. All the available Dir levies are being sent to the spot, under the local political officer. The Dir and Swat districts are quiet. The Khans of Bajaur are believed to be loyal, but it is thought that they are helpless, in view of popular feeling.

The general opinion expressed in Simla is that the policy of withdrawal pursued in the case of the Zakka Khel is largely responsible for the present situation. It is stated that a feeling exists among the frontier tribes nowadays that the British government is afraid of offending the Amir. Lord Minto, the Viceroy, is at Simla.

REPORTS OF FIGHTING.

Advised about the recent Afghan troubles state that there was heavy artillery firing at Shabkard, and General Anderson's brigade fought a big engagement. British troops had sixty-two casualties, including several British officers. The enemy lost severely.

A message has been received from General Sir James Willcocks stating that the enemy threatened to cut the lines of communication, and that he therefore attacked them with two columns, comprising all the available troops. He drove the enemy from their sangars. The British casualties numbered sixty. The enemy's loss is reported.

The Mohmands attempted to rush the Abazai post, but were repulsed with loss. Lord and Lord Kitchener have arrived.

Major-General Anderson reported from Shabkard that the use of the foothills had been occupied by the enemy, who had kept up a desultory fire throughout the day. A large body of tribesmen advancing on Shabkard had been dispersed by shells. General Anderson also reported that the Sul Mullah, and his 2,000 men, had reached Gundabnulla, and that the general attitude of the Mohmands had become more aggressive.

A novel feature in tribal warfare, reported from several sources, is that the enemy was possessed of an organized transport, and supply train to bring food, ammunition and cash mostly from Afghan territory. General Willcocks consequently ordered to the front the 18th Battery R. F. A., two guns of the Derajat Mountain Battery, 600 men of the 1st Scorthorn Highlanders, and 200 Sepoys of the 28th Punjab, making a total now at the front of 2,200 men and 18 guns.

A telegram from Sir James Willcocks states that the enemy attacked the Adisar bridge and were repulsed. One Sepoy was wounded. Shabkard was also sniped and a sharp attack made on Maia, one Sepoy being wounded.

The enemy looted the village of Katal, five miles inside the British border, and also attacked Gerdal Sar, losing four killed and seven wounded.

There is now no doubt that the tribal lawless attacks are of a fanatical and aggressive character.

Political reports point to the whole area between the Khar River on the west and the Panjkora River on the east up to Jandol on the north, as affected by the preaching of a Holy War. A large band of Afghans and Bajauris, led by prominent Mullahs and Shikhs, are reported as joining the Mohmands.

POOR REPUTATION AS FIGHTERS.

From a military source in close touch with the Indian frontier, the star correspondent is informed that they so desired the Mohmands can assemble about 10,000 men.

Among the frontier tribes they are not held in high repute as fighters and are not to be compared in this respect with the Zakka Khels.

The Mohmand capital of Lalpura, on the north of the Kabul River, is about thirty miles from Peshawar and eight miles from Lundi Kotai. It is a large but unfortified village.

Roughly speaking, the Mohmand country, of which Lalpura is the centre, is bounded on the west by the Khar River, on the east by British territory, and on the north by Ambar. The country is not difficult for military purposes.

It is held that the present movement is an inopportune one for a Mohmand rising, from the point of view of the tribesmen, as their crops are now ripe and waiting to be cut.

It is also pointed out that it is extremely difficult for the Amir to restrain the tribesmen on his side of the border.

THE TROOPS ENGAGED.

The following is the composition of the field force for the frontier operations:

First Brigade: 1st Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, 53rd Sikhs, 27th (Wildes) and 9th (Scinde) Rifles, and 11 section of No. 1 British Field Hospital, and No. 101 Native Field Hospital.

Second Brigade: Scorthorn Highlanders, the Infantry of the Queen's Own Corps of Guides, the 20th Punjab, the 15th Sikhs, sections C and D of No. 1 British Field Hospital, and No. 102 Native Field Hospital.

The Third Brigade remains at Peshawar.



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Manufacturing Furriers, - 63 King Street

N. B.—If you have furs to be altered have the work done now, as it is cheaper.

TORNADOES AND TEARS THE LATEST HELPS IN MOVING.

Then There's the Touching Story of How the Meanest Man's Heart is Moved—Storm With the Swedish Movement.

TORNADO BRINGS THIS BARN BACK.

GREEN VILLAGE, Pa., May 6.—Yon Yensen was compelled to make an affidavit before his friends would believe the slightly extravagant story relating to his experience of last Thursday. Even at that there are scoffers who refuse to be convinced.

Mr. Yensen deposes and says that: On the night of April 30, while he was asleep in his barn after participating in a birthday party, he was awakened by a roaring sound which he is convinced was produced by a tornado. That the barn was caught up in the vortex and was whirled around with such rapidity that he became giddy and clung to the floor to maintain his equilibrium.

"That the barn was carried through the air for a long distance until by a freak of nature the tornado reversed its motion, greatly to his discomfort, and returned the barn to the place from which it came.

"That, in a gentle and careful manner, the whole structure settled back to its foundations so that not even a chicken was disturbed upon its roost, and not a joint was sprung.

"That all this took place in the space of less than an hour and was not noticed by the members of his family in the dwelling house 100 feet away. Fortunately, he believes that the peculiar freak in storm motion might properly be called the Swedish movement.

MEANEST MAN'S HEART IS MOVED.

ELLIOTTSTON, Pa., May 6.—One of the meanest men in this vicinity is old Jacob Black, and yet the sleet of a hungry boy moved his heart. Of course, it did not move it very far, as it was very stony.

Mr. Black keeps a store, and has for partner Simon Flint, an equally tight-fisted person. Black saw the boy begging and offered to give him a ham for cleaning the collar. The lad seized eagerly at the chance, and for three hours he labored assiduously.

At the end of that time, his work done, he presented himself before Black and got a small ham that was a trifle tipped off by his partner, who took the ham away from the starving child, on the ground that Black had no right to give him more than half of it away.

Even at that Black was so affected by the manner in which his heart had been moved that he immediately went to a hospital to find out whether there was any danger of his condition becoming chronic. He is not yet convinced that he isn't suffering from enlargement of the heart.

His landlord did not bother much until he found another tenant, who was anxious to get the place and who offered real money. Then he tried to induce Thompson to move.

That gentleman said he was perfectly satisfied with the house. He could find no fault with it, and preferred to remain under the same old terms.

Finally the landlord offered to move Thompson free of cost. This tenant would not consider it. There were many references, and at last, when he was offered \$5 to leave, Thompson agreed, just to show that he was anxious to be accommodating.

WON'T PAY RENT: MOVES FOR MONEY.

LATIMER, Pa., May 6.—John Thompson is a philosophical person, who has found it literally true that it is cheaper to move than to pay rent.

Mr. Thompson occupied a small house in the outskirts of a neighboring town, and he consistently refused to pay anything to the landlord. He said it was a matter of principle with him, and he hoped that nobody would take his action to indicate any disrespect.

His landlord did not bother much until he found another tenant, who was anxious to get the place and who offered real money. Then he tried to induce Thompson to move.

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WIFE SPEECHLESS.

JACKSONVILLE, Pa., May 6.—After a silence of fifteen years, Jane Hollar was moved to talk to his wife a few days ago.

Mr. Hollar had taken a vow never to speak to Mrs. Hollar after a quarrel, in which he declared that she had enough to talk to for both and that any feeble effort on his part would be crowding the family circle. So, for fifteen years, he kept silent.

He was moved to change his mind only after a distressing accident had happened to his wife. While she was in an excited frame of mind and was engaged in reminding him of his shortcomings, her tongue suddenly became paralyzed, so that in a second she became speechless.

Mr. Hollar at first could not believe it was true; it seemed too good. Then, when he saw that there was no chance of a come-back, he addressed a few remarks to Mrs. Hollar. He rose to heights of oratory, and in an impassioned manner he made up for all the golden opportunities he had neglected. All his wife could do was to make motions. Up today she has not regained her speech, and Mr. Hollar is still talking.

FLOAT ON FLOOD OF TEARS; SAVED.

STOUGHTOWN, Pa., May 6.—Not only was Charles Gottsforth moved by tears, but his whole family with him, and they were rescued from a critical position by the simple expedient of converted weepers.

Mr. Gottsforth had planned to take his family away from a place of ground which was over and over again. The earth had shown indications of caving in, and there were ominous rumbling sounds which betokened early disaster.

No male help was near, and the Gottsforth family hastily packed all their household goods on a wagon, intending to carry them to a building that stood on a firmer foundation.

When everything was safely tucked away the head of the household turned to his horse to start, but the animal could not move.

Fortunately, by this time the ground was commencing to crack, and it was plain that the earth would not hold up much longer.

In his distress the poor man wept. He came of a weepy family, and he was amazed to find that he was weeping for tears collected. It gave him an idea. He asked all the members of his family to cry, and he was too fortunate. He had a large number of children, and in a few minutes the wagon, loaded to a bursting point, was the thankful family remained until the flood of tears went down.

SLEEPS 87 DAYS, AWAKES TO HEALTH

Mrs. Beulah Hawkins, of Los Angeles Calif., who has been asleep at County Hospital for 87 days, awoke early Saturday morning. When asked if she remembered anything previous to her sickness, Mrs. Hawkins replied that she recalled many times when she was asleep many things that had happened in her life before and even took pleasure in such reminiscences.

"When I awoke," she said, "I was frightened. I tried the door and found it locked. I was unable to free myself, and then I began thinking. When I collected myself I could remember a number of things. I could remember vaguely the remarks made by doctors and could see or remember seeing a number of men passing me. I am told that this occurred when the medical association saw me Saturday night on my 87th day before I awoke."

"I stood by the door of my cell for some time and then I remembered things. Conversations held while I was asleep came back to me and my mind cleared rapidly. I knocked at the door for some minutes and Mrs. Fisher, the nurse, went by. She was frightened when she heard the knocking, but came to the door. The sound of my voice frightened me. I felt weak and did not have good control over my limbs. Otherwise I felt the same as I did before I lapsed into the sleep."

"I never felt hungry or cold during the time I was in a trance. Positions I did not tire me and I felt as if in a nightmare a great deal of the time. I had no control over my mind or power of speech when I was conscious, and although I tried a number of times I was unable to make a sound. Part of me seemed paralyzed and my mind was beyond my control. I feel very much awaked now, in fact, I am afraid even now to sleep again."

A platter of six bunches of lettuce and some radishes was brought in.

—Why, dearie, there are enough vegetables here to trim your next Merry Widow!

She-I guess there's enough for a cow's breakfast.