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ST. JOHN STAR.

ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 3, 1909.

P. E. ISLAND NAVIGATION.

Mails to and from Prince Edward Island were yesterday carried by the iceboats between Cape Tormentine and Cape Traverse. The winter steamer Stanley managed to reach Pictou from Georgetown on Saturday and has since been tied up at her wharf, unable to move. The Minto, a more powerful and newer ice-breaker is fast in the ice five miles out from Pictou Island and has sent passengers and mails ashore by teams. This is winter communication between Prince Edward Island and the mainland. Present conditions are not the rule, but the trips of the two steamers are always more or less uncertain and such suspensions as now exist are by no means infrequent. At these times the agitation for the tunnel breaks out in its most violent form, and indeed the people of the Island have good cause for complaint. Business with the outside world is completely tied up, and serious losses are sustained by shippers.

Just now a new icebreaking steamer is under construction on the Clyde. This vessel, which is to be delivered in March, will be of more than double the Minto's power, and, it is hoped, will be able to maintain something like regular communication. It is a little difficult to understand on what reasons the powers, that be, base this belief. It is indeed true that if ten inches of solid ice holds up the Minto, a steamer of double her power might fight a passage. But the most powerful steamer ever built would be of no more value than a sailboat in battling against the winds, currents and ices of the Northumberland Straits. A larger and better vessel than the Minto could work a passage where the present vessels might fail but this is true only with regard to loose ice. The Minto is now in a pan off Pictou Island. A thousand horsepower steamer would be absolutely no better off, for even modern machinery is practically useless against such natural forces as are encountered in the straits.

Meanwhile at the capes a dozen men with straps across their shoulders are hauling over the ice from shore to shore, two or three small boats in which the mails are carried.

CANADA'S POLICY.

Prof. Leacock comes to St. John as the press representative of broader nationalism, the advance agent of a greater Canada, yet his doctines however ably expounded, and filled though they be with patriotic inspiration, will not be accepted unquestioned. He outlines the duty of the true Canadian as lying beyond our borders. Canada, he maintains, needs, not so much local treatment, as she does the stability gained by rubbing shoulders with her neighbors.

This view is to some extent at direct variance with the experiences of other countries, and while one cannot but give the closest attention to Prof. Leacock's words, still the thought comes that since the policy of home development has achieved success elsewhere, it is unnecessary to devise new and untried methods for ourselves especially when our present method is doing good work. Prof. Leacock is tired of elections run on dredging and timber limits, but is it not better for the people of Canada to support or reject an administration on questions of immediate importance rather than to demand some fixed policy with regard to Canada's diplomatic attitude toward Korea?

The United States, than which no nation in the world's history has made greater progress, has achieved its present prosperity by minding its own business and leaving international questions to other powers. Prof. Leacock does not exactly urge Canada to enter the realm of foreign diplomacy, knowing, of course, that as a portion of the British Empire this is to be left to the home government, but the adoption of his suggestions means nothing more nor less than this. He may not, as he says, be interested in learning who steals in Canada, and who does not, but the people of Canada are concerned in such matters, insignificant though they may appear. It is better to keep one's own house clean and to make repairs, than to go about looking for dirt elsewhere or pretending to be something which we have no desire to become.

MINERAL OUTPUT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The aggregate value of British Columbia's mineral production for all years to the end of 1908 is $323,000,000. This may be apportioned approximately as follows:—Placer gold, $70,000,000; lode metals (gold, silver, lead and copper), $150,000,000; coal and coke, $95,000,000; miscellaneous (building stone brick, cement, etc.), $8,000,000. Up to the end of 1888, the total was within half a million dollars of $70,000,000, of which $55,000,000 was for placer gold and $13,000,000 for coal. Lode metals to the end of 1888 were of a total value of only $131,000; now they represent a total of $150,000,000 as compared with $165,000,000 for placer gold, coal and coke. It is, therefore, evident that about three-fifths of the great increase made during the last twenty years came from lode metals.

The total mineral production during twenty years, 1889-1908, was valued at $253,784,000, which gives an average annual value of $12,689,000 for that period; for the five years, 1904-1908, it was $116,160,000, giving an average annual value for the five years last past of $23,232,000.

During ten years, 1898-1907, the production of gold, silver, lead and copper in the whole Dominion was of an aggregate value of approximately, $289,50,,000. The relative proportions of this total were, in round figures:—Yukon (all placer gold), $120,500,000; British Columbia, $113,500,000; all other parts of the Dominion, $55,000,000.

In two years, 1906-1907, the value of the production of the several more important industries was as follows:—Lumbering, $22,000,000; agriculture, $15,500,000; fisheries, $15,000,000; total for these three, $52,500,000. Minerals made a total of $51,000,000 which was not much less than that of the three first-named industries combined. Adding manufactures $23,500,000, an aggregate of $127,000,000 for the two years is obtained, of which the mining industry contributed 40 per cent.

GATSVILLE, Texas, Feb. 2.—Using an automatic revolver, Miss Verna Ware, daughter of a farmer, today fired repeatedly into a crowded court room, killing John Haines, a merchant of Jonesboro, for whom the bullets were intended, and probably fatally wounding James Smith and David Ross, by-standers. A. R. Wiley, Jr., another by-stander, was seriously wounded.

OWENSVILLE, Ky., Feb. 2. — A slight earthquake was felt here today. No damage was done.

SOME GREAT AREAS OF THE GLOBE OF WHICH WE KNOW NOTHING

More Pioneer Work to be Done in South America Than Any Other Continent Perhaps---Arctic Research---Same Old Beauty Devices.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Few people, probably realize the great areas on nearly all the continents which still await the tread of the pioneer. That there still remains plenty of scope for research on the face of this globe is brought vividly to the mind by a long and interesting survey of new and projected exploring expeditions printed in the Times.

Southeastern Arabia is one of the regions which await the pioneer. Here embraced within a line drawn north from Aden to Nejd and another eastward to the peninsula called El Katr, is an area of some 400,000 square miles It is largely occupied by the Roba el Khali, the "Dwelling of the Void," probably the most forbidding desert on the face of the earth. The southern border has been explored but the desert itself has been untrodden except perhaps by hurrying Bedouns. Now G. W. Bury, an experienced Arabian traveller, proposes to make an extensive expedition into the unknownw interior, examining ruins and buried city on his bay.

In Tibet Dr. Stein will follow Dr. Sven Hedin. "While the main object—the search for the treasures that have been buried for centuries under the ever encroaching sand—is archaeological, he regards geographical exploration as of the first importance."

Another problem is "that of the unknown stretch of the Lower Brahmaputra, which flows for 100 miles through the country of the intractable Abors." An adventurous Englishman, taking his life in his hands, is now on his way through Assam bent upon solving this problem. It is only a few days ago that Mr. Brooke, who was making the same district from a different direction, was murdered on the Tibeto-Chinese border.

In the Himalayas Dr. Longstaff and Lieut. Slingsby propose to make their way to the Baltoro glacier system in the Karakoram range and if possible to cross the long closed Baltoro pass to the headquarters of the Oprang River. There is no record of any crossing of the main Karakoram passes the latter of which is probably not on the Karakoram range at all. Nothing is known of the mountains north of the peak known at K2 and it is here as pointed out recently by Col. Burrard, that the great undiscovered peaks are most likely to exist.

Another of the great areas still practically unexplored is the broad body of New Guinea which belongs to the Dutch. Mr. Mikkelsen, the young explorer who recently attempted to reach the Great Arctic Continent in the existence of which he believes, starts shortly for Dutch New Guinea and will take charge of a reconnoissance expedition toward the interior. A British expedition is also to explore the Charles Louis range.

Several African expeditions are planned, some of considerable magnitude, but as the writer in the Times remarks "one might walk over any part of Africa now without meeting with adventures, unless, indeed one provoked them." But Mr. Virscher will make another attempt to reach the Tibesti highlands, the practically unexplored mountan range which runs for some 700 miles northwest from Dar Fur in the heart of the Sahara.

More pioneer work perhaps remains to be done in South America than in any other continent, for here "probably some 2,000,000 square miles are still unexplored." But after all "it is around the Polar regions more ahan elsewhere that popular curosity still hovers, since these are still surrounded with a veil of mystery.

In the south polar area, Lieut. Shackleton's expedition is still at work. What he has accomplished cannot be known until March or April, when it is hoped that the Nomrod will return to New Zealand either with the expedition on board or with the information that Shackleton has decided to continue his work for another year. Meanwhile Dr. Charcot in the Pourquoi Pas has begun his enterprise on the Graham Land side of the Antartic. He is provided with motor sledges which have already been described.

For most people it is far, far north that has the greatest fascination. Here Commander Peary is now in the thick of his difficulties. The next expedition which has the greatest interest for geographers is that proposed by Capt. Roald Amundsen. He hopes to obtain from the Norwegian government the loan of the Fram for an expedition on which he will be prepared to spend six years. "Capt Amundsen proposes to leave Norway next year and make his way in the Fram to Behring Strait. Pushing through, he will enter the current in which Nansen drifted, but much further to the east. In this way he hopes to drift north and northwest across the north polar basin and to attain a higher llatitude than was reached by Capt. Sverdrup in the Fram after Ansen and Johanssen left the ship (about 86 degrees north latitude.)

The attainment of the pole is by no means Capt. Amundsen's main object. He goes rather to make scientific observations. He will of course look out for indications of land, though the general opinion is that a deep ocean covers the whole of the north polar basin. His ddirft may take him ultimately out by the east coast of Greenland. If Capt. Amundsen is able to carry out his full intention he will have practically solved all the important probems of the Arctic region.

"A project of a different kind is put forward by H. H. Harrison, who is trying to raise funds to put it into execution. Mr. Harrison believes in the probable existence of a great Arctic land mass somewhere to the north of Bering Strait. On his last expedition he tried to make his way into the sea to the north of the Mackenzie River. He reached Banks Land, but could get no further.

"He is apparently convinced from his observations on this expedition that land does exist somewhere in the north, and he is therefore anxious to cross the Arctic Ocean to test the correctness of his conjecture. He has not much faith in the method to be followed by Capt. Amundsen; he seems to doubt the existence of the currents in which the latter believes.

"Mr. Harrison's scheme is to get together a large expedition in sledges, with many dogs and comparatively few Eskimo. The special peculiarity of Mr. Harrison's expedition is that he would start with this great caravan of sledges from some point beyond Prince Patrick Island and travel during winter across the Polar Basin. He believes that the sea at that season would be more or less completely frozen over and could be traversed by sledges without difficulty.

"His aim is not merely or mainly to reach the Pole, but to discover any land that maq be along his route, and to take soundings where possible, for which purpose he would provide himself with an ample store of sounding wire."

Miss Lyona Tollemache, who is to marry Capt. C. Stone at the Ham Parish Church on Thursday, has the following sixteen Christian names: Lyona Decima Veronica Esyth Undine Cissa Hlyda Rowena Adela Thyra Ursula Ysabel Blanche Lilias Dysart Plantagenet.

Dr. Waldstein Slade, professor of fine art at Cambridge University, in a lecture delivered the other day, told his hearers that false hair was worn extensively as long ago as 5,000 years before the Christian era.

"Excavations in Egypt," he says, "have established this beyond the possibility of doubt. We know that the mode of hair dressing in ancient Rome was subject to frequent change, and the ladies of the period found artificial aid just as necessary as do those of the present day.

"We follow the ancients in many other directions, which are, perhaps, equally unsuspected by the man in the street. I myself in exploration in Greece have come across a perfect set of false teeth, made very much on the plan our dentists adopt today. And these teeth, I may add, were actually gold filled, although they probably dated back to the fourth century before Christ!

"In the same country ladies' perfume boxes containing scents and rouge have been unearthed from time to time. Human nature undergoes few changes through the ages.

"The man who believes his razor to be the product of comparatively recent times may be surprised to learn that the Greeks and Romans habitually used a similar article. Its shape was not the same as that we are accustomed to, however. Its form was that of a crescent, but fashioned as it was in bronze and steel its effectiveness was doubtless excellent.

"The shaving stick, however, appears to have been unknown in those days. Oil was the substance they used to soften the beard."

BOBBY AND THE ALDERMAN.

I did na think my brither Jock
You used the proper sort o' talk,
To please the heart o' brither Scot
When at yon gathering.
Had I been there I'd bid you stop
You're only bleathering.

You should o' spoke o' heathery braes
Where Scotia sons in bygone days,
Made hills resound with Scots wha hae
And martial tread.
Whose names will live in Scottish lays
Though lang syne dead.

Instead o' that, you dwelt upon
The common council o' St. John,
A body wha can ne'er do wrong,
In your opinion.
What interest to the Scottish born,
In your dominion.
Tho' lang syne dead.

But I'll forgie you, brither Jock,
As you ne'er mentioned in your talk
A word about St. John's dry dock,
Or dreams that's past,
Like harbor bridges drawn in chalk,
But not to last.

So now, friend Jock, I'll say good night
And may your council do what's right
To help the city in its fight,
For prohibition,
And place your harbor, wide and bright
Into commission.

RUBIRD TIPPLING.

St. John, Jan. 28, '09.

OBJECTS TO C.P.R. STOCK BEING ISSUED AT PAR

OTTAWA, Feb. 2—There was an interesting debate before the House this afternoon in which W. F. McLean declared an attempt was being made by the C. P. R. to pocket $25,000,000 of the people's money.

Mr. McLean claimed that the increase in capitalization of Canadian railways was of the utmost concern to the people. The issuing of $50,000,000 of stock by the C. P. R. to its shareholders should bring at least $150 per $100 share. In Mr. McLean's opinion the stock should be sold in open market to the highest bidders.

Hon. Mr. Graham declared that the C. P. R. was one of the best managed companies in the world and its credit should be sustained by the people. There was room for argument as to whether the issue of additional stock or the floating of bonds was the better way to proceed, but the government had followed the course taken in the past.

Hon. John Haggart, Dr. Chisholm and Dr. Sproule also spoke on the matter after which the House went into supply.

Hon. Sydney Fisher was prepared to introduce his bill increasing the salaries of the inside civil servants, but after Mr. Foster and other opposition members indulged in an unnecessary discussion, consideration of the bill was deferred.

The remainder of the day was spent in supply on civil service estimates and, despite interference by Mr. Foster, good progress was made.

FIRE AT DARTMOUTH.

HALIFAX, Feb. 2—The Halifax Fish Compay factory in Dartmouth was destroyed by fire tonight. The loss will be $15,000 with insurance of $11,000. It was a two story wooden building and was well stocked with fish in packages. A chief part of the loss is in stock and machinery.

The company consists of G. S. Troop, R. C. Brown, formerly manager of the Halifax Electric Tramway Company, W. A. Henry and others.

The insurance is divided between the Liverpool and London and Globe, Law, Union and Crown and Manitoba companies. The fire is supposed to have origiated from crossed electric wires.

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Stops Falling Hair — An Elegant Dressing
Destroys Dandruff — Makes Hair Grow
Composed of Sulphur, Glycerin, Quinin, Sodium Chlorid, Capsicum, Sage, Alcohol, Water, Perfume. Ask your doctor his opinion of such a hair preparation.
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about it, you take no chances when you buy a bottle of CUTILAVE.
If your hands, face or lips are chapped or if you have any roughness of the skin a few applications of CUTILAVE will cure all these troubles.
25c. A BOTTLE
Your money back if you are not satisfied.
E CLINTON BROWN, Druggist,
Corner Union and Waterloo Sts.

Don't hurry yourself into selecting eyeglasses not suited to you, as the price of an ill-fitting pair is often greater than that of an up-to-ate pair. D. BOYANER, The Optician, takes plenty of time and does it right.

FERGUSON & PAGE,
Jewelry, Etc.
41 King St.

Shoes and Slippers for the Ball
Ladies' Patent Fancy Strap Slippers, French heels, $3.00, $3.50.
Ladies' Patent Fancy Strap Slippers, Cuban heels, $2.75.
Ladies' Vici Kid Fancy Beaded Slippers, French heels, $3.50.
Ladies' Vici Kid Fancy Strap Slippers, Cuban heels $2.35.
Ladies' White Kid Strap Slippers, $1.50 $1.75.
These may be colored to match any costume for 50 cents.
Men's Patent Leather Shoes, $2.00, $3.00.
Men's Patent Leather Pumps, $3.50.
Store closes at 7 p. m.
Francis & Vaughan
19 KING STREET

BOOTH NOT PARTICULAR ABOUT GETTING DIVIDENDS

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 2.—Many investments made by A. Booth and Company, which went into receivership some time ago did not realize any dividends, according to testimony given before a master in chancery today in an effort of the receivership to find out why $649 of the firm's money was paid to Thornton and Chancellor attorneys. Justus Chancellor told today how his brother Philip, in 1905, brought out numerous subsidiary firms in Cleveland and other points in the east and in Canada. Mr. Chancellor said that the assets of some of the firms were nominal and that few realized any profit.

MEXICO CITY, Mex., Feb. 2. — Plans are forming for a new line of steamers to fly the Mexican flag and to be operated between the western coast of Mexico and San Francisco and Japan. The company will be backed by Mexican, English and Japanese capital.

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DEATHS

GRANT—At St. John, N. B., Canada, on the 3rd of February, 1909, Major J. Macgregor Grant, in the 74th year of his age, formerly of H.M. ordnance and ex-mayor of this city. (Globe please copy).

SPECIAL—Captain Dreyfus got a new trial so does Carter, asking you to come in and see the bargains for five days only, in the line of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothing, Boots and Shoes, that will satisfy you, style and price. Remember the place, opposite Estabrooks' Tea Factory, 48 Mill St. Everything is guaranteed or money refunded.
J. CARTER'S, 48 Mill St. 'Phone 1604

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WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A COMPLETE LINE OF
Travellers' Samples of Fancy Goods,
Clocks, Toilet Cases, Gold and Silver Mounted Goods, Albums, Photo Frames, at less than wholesale price. Come today and get choice.
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High grade Milk and Cream.
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THE WAR BUGABOO IN GREAT BRITAIN

Invasion Scare on the Stage —License Withheld.

Danger in the Sentry's Gun on the Bulgarian Border—Despotic Persian Liberals —Kitchener's Victory.

LONDON, Feb. 2—There has been a good deal of uneasiness felt, more perhaps in high financial circles than elsewhere, for the past few days over the Bulgarian mobilizations on the Turkish frontier. The danger of a deliberate outbreak of war between Turkey and Bulgaria has not been great. The principal Powers are able to bring sufficient pressure to bear both at Constantinople and Sofia to prevent that, and their action in that direction was prompt and will soon prove effective.

There was, however, distinct peril of accidental war. A shot fired by a nervous sentry might easily start the flames of a conflagration the limits of which could not be foreseen. There never has been any aggressive purpose on Turkey's part and Bulgaria's hot headed action in risking an expense many times the amount in dispute was pure bluff. She has gained her point, however, for Turkey, under pressure of the Powers, will undoubtedly accept within a few days the terms Bulgaria offers.

The unpleasant feature of the episode has been Austria's and Germany's abstention from joining Great Britain, Russia, France and Italy in prompt intervention, which was necessary to avert trouble.

QUEER PERSIAN LIBERTY.

Persia's woes attract little attention in Europe, although the situation there is desperate. Public sympathy in England was naturally on the side of the Constitutionalists until recently, when it was learned that this faction is in reality as autocratic and tyrannous as the Shah's supporters. The so-called parliament which met and which the Shah dissolved was a self-constituted coterie who never received the suffrages of the people. Their policy and methods were directed solely to getting possession of the spoils and establishing another autocracy.

The most competent observers agree that Persia is far from being fitted for self-government. It is hard to choose between the rival factions, but in any case it would be a choice of evils. There can be little doubt that the best thing for the people would be foreign intervention, but both Great Britain and Russia are seeking to avoid this. Both of these Powers are acting in absolute harmony and it is a matter of great congratulation that an agreement between them was reached before the present acute crisis arose.

KITCHENER VICTORIOUS.

The last act in the drama which ended with Lord Curzon's premature retirement from the Viceroyalty of India is announced in brief telegrams dealing with army reforms in India. It may be remembered that there was a bitter controversy between Lord Curzon and Lord Kitchener over the latter's army scheme, which included the abolition of the military member of the Viceroy's executive council and the transference of his functions to the Commander in Chief and the Headquarters Staff.

Lord Curzon insisted on having a military expert in his council apart from the Commander in Chief, who is ex officio a member of the council. The struggle between the two strong men resulted in a compromise, but Kitchener had the better of it, for though the military member was retained in the council he was practically without power. The arrangement pleased no one, and Lord Curzon resigned.

Now Lord Kitchener has his own way the control of military supplies passing to the Commander in Chief and Staff.

NAVAL GUNNERY.

The Admiralty has issued a report on the gunnery of the British navy for 1908, noting with satisfaction "further improvements in results as compared with those of 1907." As regards the heavy guns, ten fleets or squadrons were concerned with 117 ships and 1,277 men firing. The average points scored per man were 45.775, as compared with 36.884 in 1907.

The China squadron comes out best with 6 ships and 74 men firing. The points per man were 63.617. The best ship was the King Alfred with a score of 71.18. The biggest fleet was the Home and the Fifth cruiser squadron, which was fourth in order of merit, with 38 ships and 394 men firing. The best ship was the Argonaut with a score of 79.14.

The second place was taken by the second biggest fleet, the Channel, with the First cruiser squadron, 20 ships and 284 men firing. The points per man were. 50.981. The best ship was the Good Hope with a score of 81.33, which with the highest score of any individual ship.

The report on the quick firing 12 pounder guns 9 fleets and equadrons. The China fleet is again first with four ships and 36 men firing. The hits per minute were 6.939; the best ship was the King Alfred with 9.45 hits per minute. The home fleet, the biggest was second with 28 ships and 336 men and 6.445 hits per minute. The best ship was the Blake with 10.67 hits, which is the best ship's record. In all the fleets 76 ships altogether were concerned, with 865 men firing. The average hits per minute were 5.319.

With the 6 pounder gun the China fleet was again first. Eighty-six ships in all were concerned, the average hits per minute being 4.507. In the results of battle practice with torpedo boats and destroyers the China fleet also headed the list. In all 139 ships were concerned, with 701 men firing. The average points per man were 73.156.

CARRIE AND THE SUFFRAGETTES.

The appearance of Carrie Nation at the Woman's Freedom League reception considerably astonished the suffragettes. Mrs. Nation took a place in the front row and listened gravely to the proceedings. When invited to make a few remarks she offered her congratulations and sympathy to her sister suffragettes, saying she was a militant suffragette herself and, while not believing that it was woman's place to be behind a bar helping to draw liquor, she did believe it was her place to be at the ballot box helping men to protect themselves. Her remarks were received with cheers from the militant ones.

Preparations for the suffragette demonstration at the opening of Parliament continue. Several prominent members of the league are calmly preparing to go to Holloway jail, so sure are they of arrest. When the leaders tried to secure Albert Hall for a meeting which is to be held in April the management wrote insisting that no Cabinet Minister be asked to appear on the platform and that no tickets be sold for any meeting to any of the well known disturbers.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS FEWER.

More marriages, fewer births and fewer deaths are recorded in the annual report of the Registrar-General in England and Wales. During 1907 the marriages numbered 276,421, a rate of 48.3 per cent. for 1,000 of the population of marriageable persons. Widows had a small share in the increase. Their rate was 12 per cent., while that of bachelors was 54 and spinsters 53. There was a marked falling off in the number of remarriages of divorced persons. The total number of divorced persons was 1,288 and the number remarried 636, forty less than in the previous year. There were nineteen cases of marriage of divorced men to divorced women. The annual steady increase in the years of age at the date of marriage continues. It is now 28.66 for men and 26.49 for women.

The number of births was 918,042, representing 26.3 to 1,000 of population. This is the lowest point on record. The deaths were also the lowest ever recorded, being 524,221, or 15 to 1,000.

WOMEN AS SURGEONS.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The council of the Royal College of Surgeons decided yesterday to refer to a committee for consideration a formula for a new by-law rendered necessary by the decision of the college to admit women to the examinations for its diploma.

METRIC SYSTEM'S VICTORY.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 2.—In accordance with a bill passed by the Danish Parliament, the metric system of weights and measures will be used in Denmark in all official calculations after April 1, 1910. Its general use will be made compulsory in 1912.

Store open till 7 p. m. Wednesday, February 3, 1909.

Boys' Footwear
TO STAND COASTING
It is no use to try and keep the boy's feet covered with Rubbers these days; the coasting is too good. A real good Boot with a heavy bottom and upper that will turn the dampness is the better thing.
HEAVY SOLID LEATHER STYLES, Sizes 11 to 13, ...$1.40, $1.65, $2.25.
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