

STYLISH OXFORDS

We do more than just sell shoes. We are setting the Foot Styles for this locality. And now is the time for Oxford. We have them in all styles and leathers.

Come and be properly fitted.

R. B. VANDINE

QUEEN STREET • YORK STREET.

BEAUTIFUL NEW MODES for SPRING are being shown at Murray's, opp. City Hall.

Stunning SUITS in tricot, serge, gabardine, jersey, wool poplin and mixed tweeds, in all the new shades, ranging in price from \$25.00 to \$85.00
 SMART COATS, both in sport and full length, in polo cloth, silver cord, bolivia cloth, silverstone, velvet, gabardine and serge, from \$12.50 to \$62.00
 DRESSES up to the minute in style—in serge, jersey, charmeuse satin, crepe-de-chine, and georgette crepe in a wonderful variety of shades, from \$15.00 to \$50.00
 Dainty BLOUSES, in all the delicate shades, featuring the new monkey blouse and short sleeve, in voile, crepe-de-chine, georgette crepe, and habutae silk, from \$2.10 to \$21.00
 SEPARATE SKIRTS, pocketed and belted, in clever ways, unusually smart and attractive, ranging from \$5.75 to \$80.00
 See the newest in Silk Lingerie, Ladies Neckwear, Scarfs, Gloves, Hosiery, Etc.

A. MURRAY & CO.

OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

PHONE 159.

SPECIAL! TODAY THE SCREEN'S GREATEST STAR

NAZIMOVA

In Her Greatest Success

"The Red Lantern"

Directed by ALBERT CAPELLANI.

One of the really artistic hits of the season.

TODAY AND TUESDAY.

AT THE GAIETY

4 Shows Daily at 2.30, 3.45, 7.15 and 8.40.

Wed.—HOBART BOSWORTH in the Big Paramount Thriller, "BEHIND THE DOOR"

Opera House

Matinee, 3.15. TODAY ONLY. Ev'ng, 7.15, 8.45

VAUDEVILLE

THE LIGHTNING LORDENS

Three men in a spectacular aerial series of stunts—twisting, turning and passing in midair from flying trapeze.

"Superstitious"

Ghosts, hobgoblins and a scarlet-white con make up the medley of mirth presented this week by Bond, Wilson & Co.

The Faden Trio

Racial comedy plus Grand Opera.

The Talking Cello

Frank Franc with his baby cello reproduces a soprano and baritone duet of human-like voices.

Adams & Griffith

Music and mirth—then more music and still more mirth.

HELEN HOLMES in "The Fatal Fortune." Chapter 4.

PRICES—Matinee, 15, 20, 30c; Evening, 35c, 50c.

WEDNESDAY-THURSDAY.

JOHN BARRYMORE in "RAFFLES."

Early Settlement of N. B.

THE CHOICE OF THE ST. JOHN RIVER VALLEY AS THE HOME OF THE N. B. LOYALISTS GRAPHICALLY DESCRIBED BY REV. W. O. RAYMOND, LL.D., FORMERLY ARCHDEACON OF THE DIOCESE OF FREDERICTON AND NOW RESIDING IN TORONTO.

A tour of exploration of the St. John river made in the early summer of 1783 by Edward Winslow, Isaac Allin, Thomas Barclay, Daniel Murray and other officers of the British American regiments greatly impressed them with the advantages offered by the St. John River valley for the accommodation of the Loyalists. Winslow wrote in very enthusiastic terms to his friend, Ward Chipman, on the 23rd of July from Fort Howe: "I yesterday evening arrived at this place after the most agreeable tour I ever had in my life. Barclay, Allen and a number of young bucks and myself have explored this grand river 120 miles from its mouth and we have returned delighted beyond expression."

The difficulty of grappling with the problem of settling so great a multitude of distressed exiles in a wilderness country, and of communicating with the authorities at Halifax in the then undeveloped condition of the country, led Col. Winslow to the conclusion that the only way to speedily settle the Loyalists on their lands would be to establish a new province with local government, north of the Bay of Fundy. The first intimation of such a plan is contained in his letter to Chipman of the 7th July, 1783, in which he writes:

"I am determined to distinguish myself by proposing a plan which affords the greatest field for speculation that ever offered. I take possession of this province (of Nova Scotia), as it is now bounded; observe how detached this part (north of the Bay) is from the rest. Consider the number of inconveniences that must arise from its remoteness from the metropolis (Halifax) and the difficulty of communication. Think what multitudes have and will come here, and then judge if it must not from the nature of things become a separate government."

Provide for Distressed.

Winslow proposes that Chipman and other influential friends of the Loyalists at New York should procure as soon as possible to England and there press upon the Imperial authorities the urgent need of providing an asylum for their distressed fellow countrymen. In his letter Winslow says: "Provided with the necessary facts, can you be better employed than in solicitation of this kind? I think you can. You know how industrious I can be, if I please and you may rest assured I will pursue this project with unremitting attention. The people on the other side of the Bay are already jealous. Even Governor Parr evidently fears it; we have therefore been perfectly snug yet."

Writing about the same time to Col. Joshua Upham, he says: "It is a source of infinite satisfaction to this kindred people that you are so generous whose sentiments in all important instances correspond with my own. Hitherto our matters have been conducted with great harmony, and I have no doubt that in a few weeks we shall be able to effect the grand object of our expedition. You are convinced of the necessity of being prepared to point out to the Provincial Regiments as they arrive the tracts of land on which they are to settle. 'Why, Upham, was not some man, or men, of spirit appointed to take the direction of these people? These people, who are doing us no harm, are the right kind of men.'"

Want Separate Province.

Writing to Ward Chipman again on April 26, 1784, Winslow says, "You know how zealously I have been occupied on the subject of dividing the province of Nova Scotia and forming a new government on the northwest side of the Bay of Fundy. I have seen, my dear Chipman, in this country a vast collection of valuable men of different orders—men respectable for their conduct, with their families and the little remains of their property—unattended to and unprotected. I saw all those Provincial Regiments, who were so frequently mustered) landing in this inhospitable climate in the month of October without shelter and without knowing where they were to place their residence. The chagrin of the officers was not to me so truly affecting as the poignant grief of the men. Those respectable sergeants of Robinson's, Ludlow's, Cruger's, Fanning's, etc., once hospitable women of the country, addressed me in language which almost murdered me as I heard it. 'Sir,' they said, 'we have served all the war; your honor is witness how faithfully. We were promised land; we expected you had obtained it for us. We like the country, only let us have a spot of our own and give us such laws as will hinder bad men from injuring us.' Do you think, affecting as it was, that this would discourage me from exertion? No! It stimulated me to propose to General Fox, commander-in-chief, who was also a witness to their distress, the plan of forming a separate government as the only possible means of relief."

Sir Guy Carleton, at New York, had endeavored to provide for the proper care of the Loyalist troops on their arrival in Nova Scotia, as clearly appears from his correspondence. He wrote from New York to General Fox on the 22nd August, 1783: "The several corps should be disbanded as contiguous as possible to the lands on which they are to settle, for which purpose you will communicate with Governor Parr and press him not only to determine the spots for each regiment, but that they will also expedite as much as possible the location of lands for the general body of the Loyalists on the river St. John, which I am concerned to hear has been much delayed."

Assignment of Land. Meanwhile Governor Parr had at length assigned a tract of land for the accommodation of the provincial regiments, beginning at the lower line of the present county of York and extending up the St. John river on both sides far enough to accommodate the whole.

15,000 People Without a Roof.

The active interest displayed in this matter by Edward Winslow is described in the following memorandum found among his papers: "At the termination of the American Revolution the commander-in-chief of the British army, Sir Guy Carleton, ordered Colonel Winslow, who had acted as Quarter-Master-General of the Loyalist regiments during the war, to proceed to the Province of Nova Scotia and to explore and take up a tract of land sufficient to accommodate all the officers and men of the provincial regiments. Winslow, as assisted by Lieut. Col. Stephen Delancey and others, executed that duty and fixed on the River St. John as the only place where there was a tract of vacant land. Some of the Loyalists, and in the fall of the year, as late as October, there had been between 14,000 and 15,000 people landed here without a roof to cover them."

By Winslow's persevering solicitation at Halifax he obtained authority to lay out blocks of land for the several corps, and they were afterwards put in possession of these blocks commencing at Fredericton and extended seventy miles up to the head of the settlements a little below Presque Isle."

Further extracts from Winslow's letters reveal his keen interest in the establishment of the new province. To Ward Chipman he writes: "You can have no idea of the situation which the people on the St. John side of the Bay are now in. The difficulties of communication, with the present metropolis of Halifax have been severely experienced this season. The unfortunate officers of the disbanded regiments, who have been prevented from obtaining possession of their lands have been put to an expensive trip which they could not afford. Some of them reside 100 miles from the mouth of the River St. John. They have been of course after performing that journey to cross the river by the ferry, and to travel by land from Annapolis 130 miles more till they arrive at Halifax, where expenses are enormous, and the worst part of the story is that they have generally returned without effecting their business."

As an event such as the present never happened before, perhaps never will happen again. There are assembled here an immense multitude, not of the Loyalists, such as commonly make the first efforts to settle new countries, but people of education, farmers, formerly independent, and respectable, who by the loss of their fortune of war have been deprived of their property. They are as firmly attached to the British constitution as if they had never made a sacrifice. Here they stand with their wives and their children looking up for protection, and requesting such regulations as are necessary to the well of society."

The Metropolis Fixed. "If the metropolis of the new province is fixed, as I presume it will be, on the River St. John, the communication from Cumberland (now Westmorland) and places in the vicinity will be as convenient as the present one from Fundy and Halifax. I have presumed that the seat of government for the new province will be on the River St. John, because that river must be nearly central, and I should think it perfect good policy to establish the metropolis as high up the river as the River Point. This would have a tendency to extend the settlements and enhance the value of the land above, it would facilitate communication with Canada, which is a grand object. The situation is delightful—exalted above all freshets and directly opposite to the beautiful River Nashwaag. The country about is inconceivably fertile, and the navigation for small vessels not only practicable but convenient. The great township of Manguerville is in its neighborhood and so perfectly cultivated even at this time as to afford an immediate supply for market. A communication with Passamaquoddy over land is easily effected and the distance not very considerable. All these circumstances render it a very eligible situation. If the towns at the mouth of the river become great the Government may prevent inconvenience by an occasional residence there."

The situation of affairs on the St. John river was unfortunately one in May, 1784. The first winter had been a calamitous one at St. Ann's, and there was seemingly no prospect of things being any better in the near future. Winslow writes to Chipman and his friends in England: "What in the world are you about—37,000 people are crying for provisions—magazines are empty and no provisions at market. Add to this a Governor without abilities and a council of Republicans in Halifax, combating with every weapon in their reach the whole corps of Loyalists and embarking them by every possible expedient. This is a pretty picture, but alas it is a true one."

Stripped of Possessions. The situation of Colonel Winslow himself at this time was a peculiar one. At the close of the war he found himself stripped of all his possessions with a widowed mother and two sisters dependent upon him, as well as a

SINN FEINERS KIDNAPPED SIX OF OPPONENTS

Claimed that the Men Held Were Implicated in Robbery of Bank in Cork.

LORD CECIL DECLARES THE SITUATION GRAVE

Unless Government Proves Its Capacity to Govern, Anarchy Soon Control.

Millstreet, County Cork, April 27.—Two hundred men of the Irish-republican army arrived in motor cars early Sunday morning, cut the wires and took up various positions in the town, then seized and carried off six people suspected of implication in a bank hold-up last November, when £18,000 was stolen. The intention was announced of holding these men until they disclose where the money is secreted.

The Irish Situation Grave.

London, April 27.—Lord Robert Cecil, in the Commons last night, strongly condemned the Irish administration, saying that the situation was graver than for centuries. "Unless the government proved its capacity to govern, the country would drift through humiliated and anarchy to an Irish republic," he said.

Irish Hunger Strikers.

London, April 27.—Of the 179 Sinn Feiners interned in Wormwood Scrubs, just five are on hunger strike, according to a statement by the Home Secretary in the Commons yesterday.

If a boy goes to school until he is twenty-one and then gets married the chances are that it will never be able to realize that all men are born free and equal.

His wife and his own family of small children. His friends urged him to proceed immediately to England and apply for some position under government. He was assured that "assisted by a numerous train of friends and favored by the ecal which attends the presence of friends and benefactors, he at that time have succeeded. But at this critical juncture Lord Jorchester and Sir Brook Watson, who were his friends and benefactors, recommended him for a task which appeared to him of the greatest interest and importance, and which he undertook with enthusiasm. This duty he describes in the following terms:

The body of provincial troops with whom I had served during the war, were to be disbanded, and to provide an asylum for this forlorn multitude was the service allotted to me, and I instantly embarked for this wilderness, their agent. I personally explored the country (now New Brunswick) I negotiated for the possession of it with the Governor of Nova Scotia, a man of the most jealous, difficult and untractable temper that I ever met. In the autumn of that year (1783) and following following the opinion of the River St. John was surveyed, divided and sub-divided under my direction, and upwards of 14,000 of those despondent people were placed on lots which they could call their own. The bounties of government, benevolently ordered to save their lives, were distributed under arrangements made by myself, and I boldly assert that for these arduous and perplexing services, to which I personally attached, I never received one single farthing of fee or reward, not even an allowance for actual expenses. The venerable Lord Dorchester and Sir Brook Watson saw youth for the truth of this fact. In the capacity of military secretary I attended General Fox to the River St. John, where in his presence I closed the accounts and disbanded such of the provincial corps as still then had continued to receive subsistence."

"A view of the country and due consideration of other circumstances considered General Fox in the opinion of the necessity of forming a separate province on this side of the Bay of Fundy, and he suggested to me that he should accept the government of the new province. To this proposal I instantly consented."

Declined Governorship. However, for political reasons General Fox in the end declined the position of Governor of the new province, as also did Colonel Musgrave, to whom it was next offered. At length Col. Thomas Carleton was nominated and on the 9th July, 1784, kissed the King's hand on his appointment. A host of prominent Loyalists were then in England, and Winslow experienced the truth of the proverb, "Out of sight, out of mind." He says: "The office of secretary was given to Mr. Odell, a clergyman who was then in England, and every other office of salary or emolument was bestowed upon men who were personally teasing the King's Ministers with their solicitations." He wrote to his friend, Col. John Coffin, under date October 4, 1784: "I confess that I shall be disappointed, as they have pointed out some decent employment for me, because it is the first object of my wishes to settle among you. If it turns out otherwise, and in this as in former instances I have beat the bush for others, I will make myself tolerably easy, for although my present situation (as military secretary to General Campbell) is not perfectly agreeable to my mind, it has its advantages. A multitude of people are coming out (with the new Governor) and by all accounts there are a great number of candidates for almost every office that is worth holding."

FURNITURE AND FLOOR COVERING

If you need anything in the House Furnishing Line visit our store. You will find just what you want.

CARPET SQUARES, all kinds and sizes. RUGS, DOOR MATS, STAIR CARPETS, WINDOW BLINDS and CURTAINS.

A large range of Pretty Patterns in OILCLOTH, FELTOL, LINOLEUMS and CONGOLEUM.

In our Furniture Showrooms we are daily adding new things.

A shipment of BRASS BEDS just received.

LEMONT & SONS, LTD.

Our store closes 9 o'clock Saturday nights.

Auction Sale

\$1,500 worth of high class furniture to be sold at auction, Thursday, April 29th, commencing at 10 a.m. Consisting of Dressers, Chiffoniers, Beds, Spring Mattresses, Library Table, Jacobean Arm Chairs, Hall Back Mahogany Tables, Axminster Squares, Wilton Squares, Mary and William Oak Dining Room Suite, etc. This furniture is practically new and of the latest designs.

DON'T MISS THIS SALE.

RALPH SHEPHERD
 AUCTIONEER
 General Agent - Commission Merchant
 79 Regent Street.

FOR SALE

A number of Farms in good localities, Houses in this city and North Devon, Two lots, 65 x 200 on Waterlog Row, facing river—the only opportunity of securing lots in that very desirable residential locality. Also Fire, Life, Accident and Auto Insurance.

OLTS & THOMAS
 Phone 689.

Do It Now!

Have Your House Wired While Your Carpets Are Up.

Estimates free.

W. Allan Staples

"The Electrical Store."
 4 doors below the Gallery.

SPRING CLEAN UP

We have

AMMONIA
 COLGATE'S CLEANER
 SANIFLUSH
 PAPER CLEANER
 CHLOR. LIME
 FUMIGATORS
 DISINFECTANTS

—AT—

WILEY'S PHARMACY

York Street.

Buy Advertised Goods With a Standard Price.

VICTROLAS



—Who knows more about music than the world's greatest artists!

—When selecting a musical instrument for your home, wouldn't you value the opinions of the world's greatest artists? wouldn't you like to benefit by what they think of it?

—They not only endorse the Victrola but they show their unbounded confidence in it by making Victor Records exclusively.



VICTROLAS AND VICTOR RECORDS

The McMurray Book & Stationery Co., Ltd.