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You are looking for the very articles we have in our show cases. We never had a finer stock. That's saying a good deal, but it's true. Come and see.

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To beautify your rooms at small cost. Also Fancy Goods, Silverware and Stationery; Souvenir Postals, Cards and Views of St. John to send to friends.

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TWO TRIPS A WEEK
For BOSTON.

\$3.50 Fare until April 29—\$3.50

COMMENCING MARCH 18th the Steamers of this Company will leave St. John every MONDAY and THURSDAY mornings, at 7.30 standard for Boston, Quebec, Portland and New York. Returning leaves Boston MONDAY and THURSDAY at 8.15 a.m. Portland 5.30 p.m. Freight received up to 6 p.m.

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CHAS. DAMERY, Prop.
Centrally located facing King Square. Newly furnished throughout. Best \$1.50 a Day Hotel in the Lower Provinces.

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THE SHOE FOR MEN!

\$3, \$3.50, \$4.

The best value ever offered in this market. I find the demand for them steadily growing.

Splendid Fall Stock of Boots, Shoes and Rubbers now open for your inspection. Come and look them over.

Perhaps you have been paying too much for your footwear. Get my prices.

James V. Russell,
877 MAIN STREET, ST. JOHN.

AMHERST.

Serious Accident to a Young Lad—
Editor Arrested for Criminal Libel.

AMHERST, N. S., March 17.—David McKell, fourteen years old son of D. A. McKell, was very seriously injured in the Amherst boat and shoe factory yesterday. He was cleaning a row bar before the opening of the elevator shaft and looking downwards when the elevator descended, and crushed his head against the bar, inflicting a terrible and tearing away the flesh over the right eye and badly cutting the back of his head. When picked up he was unconscious, but hopes are entertained that his injuries will not prove fatal.

L. S. Gove, editor of the Press, was arrested by Constable Melver yesterday afternoon on a warrant sworn by B. W. Halton, charging him with criminal libel. He was taken before Justice Casper, and on giving bonds was released until the preliminary examination.

THIS ST. JOHN STAR is published by THE SUN PRINTING COMPANY (LTD.) at St. John, New Brunswick, every afternoon (except Sunday) at \$3 a year.

ST. JOHN STAR.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 18, 1901.

THE EXPECTED HAPPENS.

The relations between the United States and Cuba have reached a very interesting stage. By what is termed the Platt amendment to the army bill the American congress has declared its right to interfere in the affairs of Cuba. This is in direct violation of the spirit of the famous Teller resolutions, which were adopted before the war with Spain, for they declared the purpose of American intervention in Cuba at that time to be purely unselfish and in the interests of Cuban independence. The Platt amendment gives the United States the right to interfere in the financial affairs of the island, and to prevent any treaties with foreign powers that might ultimately lead to foreign control of the island. The sale of Pines is to be controlled by the United States, which also claims the right to establish naval and coaling stations on the island. Of course with such restrictions Cuba is not and never will be independent.

The surprising fact is that any person, especially an American, could have expected any other outcome of the whole affair. If the Cubans were free to borrow money to whatever extent an extravagant government might desire, there might arise in a few years very serious complications. The island government might play fast and loose with European countries, believing from past experience that the United States would prevent any armed enforcement of foreign rights. And there are already afloat in Europe Cuban bonds amounting to hundreds of millions. Moreover, the American people would be very unwilling to permit Europeans to exploit the rich natural resources of Cuba, now that the way is open for American enterprise.

It is of course to be expected that the Cubans will protest, and especially those who were most opposed to Spanish rule. What they desire is absolute independence. A Washington despatch states that outbreaks may occur in some towns on the island, especially at Santiago, which is described as "a hotbed of revolutionary thought and sentiment." But the Cubans are helpless. There are still 5,000 American troops on the island, and the Americans hold the key to the military situation. The Cuban convention must accept the terms of the Platt amendment before the troops are withdrawn—if indeed they are withdrawn at all.

The American government and the press supporting it have a very effective appeal to make in reply to any criticism on the part of their opponents. The one thing that all Americans have been taught to resent is European interference. When, therefore, the Birmingham, England, Chamber of Commerce in a memorial to the British government pointed out the loss of trade in Porto Rico since the Americans imposed a tariff in their own favor, expressed the opinion that an American protectorate of Cuba would lead to like results in that direction, and called upon the government to do all in its power to protect British interests in Cuba; the American press favored to the administration seized upon the memorial as a text, and declared that "the hand which is halting the advance of peace and home rule in Cuba is the hand of Europe." It is further hinted that the official representatives of European governments are trying to dissuade the Cubans from accepting the terms of the United States.

It is very evident, therefore, that the Americans will have their way, and that those who do not from selfish motives support the government policy will be overborne by the bugbear of European intervention.

It is true that some democrats have not spared the lash in their discussion of the whole course of the government with respect to Cuba, but it has all been in vain. Canadians, however, who have been forced to read so many American denunciations of England's course in South Africa, will read with some enjoyment the following paragraph from an article, just published, by Senator Caffery, of Louisiana. He says:—

The policy of the dominant party in regard to Cuba finds but few parallels in history. No apology whatever is offered, nor any reason given for thus setting aside the solemn compact voluntarily made by the United States with all the civilized powers of the earth. As no casus belli whatever existed between the United States and Spain, other than the unendurable atrocities committed upon the inhabitants of Cuba by the Spaniards, we lifted aloft the banner of humanity as a pretext for armed intervention. On every fold of that banner was written a declaration of the unselfish purpose which animated us. We declared that we desired neither conquest nor gain, but solely the relief of the oppressed people of Cuba, whose independence we had already acknowledged in the declaration of war. After Spain had been conquered and the island of Cuba

pacified and civil order restored, we repudiated our humanitarian promises and ruthlessly rob the liberated people of the boon of independence.

ANGRY AT THE MAGISTRATE.

The Telegraph this morning has a gratuitous sting at the police magistrate. The Freeman on Saturday, referring to the deliverance of the magistrate respecting the duties of policemen, made this observation.

"It is strange that the Telegraph was the only paper that did not print the magistrate's remarks."

The Telegraph this morning, assuming that the Freeman's statement was inspired by the magistrate, makes these sneering remarks:

"We tender our humblest apologies to His Honor Judge Ritchie for our neglect in not publishing his remarks on the police force, delivered last Thursday. Our only excuse was their publication in full in each of the three evening papers. In its efforts to save its columns for live news, the Telegraph must occasionally omit matter already published."

THANKS TO THE STAR.

The Star has won a victory. This ambitious young journal is not proud, and will therefore not be disposed to look down upon its neighbors the Telegraph, Globe and Gazette. And the only purpose of the present article is to point out to the citizens that if they desire to have anything done by the government, they should enlist the good offices of this paper. Some two or three weeks ago the Star called attention to the fact that while the Intercolonial was promising to give a fast freight service from the west, it was not affording St. John merchants a good freight service to points east and north of Moncton. It was pointed out that if the goods for these points were sent out on the fast night freight there would be a great gain in time, and much more satisfaction to shippers and receivers of merchandise from St. John. The announcement is now made that the Star's advice has been accepted, and freight for points east and north of Moncton will go on the night train.

The Telegraph this morning makes a strong appeal for contributions to the fund for the erection of a monument to the New Brunswick soldiers who fell in South Africa. Our contemporary some time ago made an appeal and backed it up with a contribution to the fund. This is encouraging, and the example of the Telegraph is worthy of emulation. His worship, Mayor Daniel, will be very glad to receive contributions to the fund, as will also the Star, which inaugurated the movement and has endeavored to keep it steadily before the public for more than six months.

HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, March 17.—Murray McNeill, who was assistant professor of mathematics at Dalhousie with Chas. McDonald, has been appointed acting professor for the remainder of the session. The name of Dr. P. A. Murray, now at Cornell, is mentioned in connection with the vacant chair. The appointment will be made this summer.

FATAL FIRE IN QUEBEC.

CAMPBELLTON, N. B., March 17.—Friday night at Caplin, P. Q., an oil lamp in the residence of Postmaster Gauthier exploded and set fire to the building, which was completely destroyed. Mrs. Gauthier and four children were burnt to death. Mr. Gauthier broke his leg in jumping from a window.

FREDERICTON PERSONALS.

Miss Béatrice Wetmore, of St. John, who will sing at the A. O. H. concert Monday evening, is the guest of Mrs. M. S. Ryan, St. John street. Miss Gertrude Coulthard was taken to Victoria hospital Friday, suffering from typhoid fever. Mrs. G. E. Coulthard is confined to her bed with an attack of neuralgia. Miss Margaret Johnston, and her friend, Miss Fannie Palmer, left Saturday for Boston on a visit to friends. Engineer J. O. Mills was quite badly injured in a railway smashup in Wisconsin a few days ago. He is a son of Asa Mills, of French Lake, Sunbury County.

SALVATION ARMY NOTES.

The Salvation Army in the maritime provinces is having a change of administration. The present incumbent of the office, Major Pickering, is faring well on account of the continued ill-health of Mrs. Pickering, who went west some months ago in the hope that the change of climate would prove beneficial. This has not been so.

Major Pickering's administration has been signally successful, and after nearly two years' stay he leaves the east with army's position every way improved—both numerically and financially. In connection with the farewell gatherings, officers' councils will be held, at which some sixty officers will be present.

The major gives his farewell address in the Charlotte street barracks on Tuesday evening, at 8 p.m. He leaves on the C. P. R. express Thursday, for Toronto, where he goes to take up an important appointment. Brigadier and Mrs. Sharp, late in command of Newfoundland, will succeed Major Pickering as the eastern provincial officers, and will be accorded a rousing welcome next Thursday night, in the Charlotte street barracks at 8 p.m.

Some 10,000,000 tons of iron ore were produced in the Lake Superior region last year.

FOR PROHIBITION.

Celebration of the Thirty-first Anniversary of Temple of Honor.

Rev. Geo. Steel Accuses Police of Not Doing Their Duty—Hotels More Dangerous Than Saloons.

A large number of the friends of the temperance cause assembled in Temple of Honor hall yesterday afternoon on the occasion of the thirty-first anniversary of the Temple of Honor society. Past Grand Worthy Templar George Blewett occupied the chair, and after conducting devotional exercises boldly spoke of the progress of the work during the past thirty-one years. He said there was much to be thankful for and much still left to do in the future. The members of the society should not sit with folded hands, but must press forward with the work.

Rev. Geo. Steel, after congratulating the society on its progress, proceeded to explain why he considered the movement in favor of prohibition to be a reasonable one. He said a community ought to take forcible measures to protect itself against the spread of contagious diseases, to prohibit the passage through the mails of impure and immoral literature, to interfere with the right of the liquor traffic to use of public life and into disreputable places. In protecting ourselves against the curse of the liquor traffic, said the speaker, the principle was the same, for liquor was always an evil and a menace to liberty and morals.

In proof of this assertion, Mr. Steel spoke of the drink-cursed homes of women clad in unwomanly rags, of children with starved bodies and minds, of men who have honored their country in legislative halls until driven out of public life and into disreputable graves by the use of strong drink, and of clear headed working men whose nerves and physiques were ruined by the fearful habit. The liquor traffic, he said, contributed more than any other cause to the filling of the almshouse and the jail. The police did not have any cause to arrest men who attended temperance societies, but if they did their duty, instead of shutting their eyes to what decent people had to see, they could find lots of occupation along Main street between St. Luke's church and the foot of Portland. From whatever source an inquiry was made the verdict was always the same—that the liquor traffic was always an evil, and therefore every community had a right to protect itself against it. Canada needs statesmen who will place the public weal before party allegiance, and the time is coming when temperance men will shake themselves clear of the politicians who trample on their principles and will form a party for temperance and the home. The coming generation, he said in closing, would see Canada free from alcohol, for prohibition was reasonable, and all reasoning men would soon be on its side.

Rev. David Long heartily approved of Rev. Mr. Steel's address. It was now almost universally acknowledged that intemperance was an evil, and the question now to be considered was how to do right. While we were waiting for legislative measures, he said, we were apt to forget what might be done by moral suasion. Many might be disheartened by the result of the plebiscite, but they should overcome that and go on keeping the evil of the traffic before the eyes of the world. The schools were doing a good work in teaching the evil effects of alcohol, and the various temperance organizations where men were bound together irrespective of creed to stamp out the liquor trade were also accomplishing wonders. The speaker spoke of the increase in temperance sentiment during the last quarter of a century, and while he gave great credit to the temperance societies he said they should not forget that the love of Christ was the greatest power in the world to overcome evil desires. He insisted that this traffic should not be covered with a mask of respectability. Let those that want to drink be compelled to crawl in side doors and feel that they are criminals in doing so. The greatest danger today, he said, was in the hotels, where one could enter without directly betraying their purpose. We were striving to lift men up, but the trafficker drags them down and makes them a disgrace to the community. Again, he commended the society for their work, and asked for the help and prayers of the people.

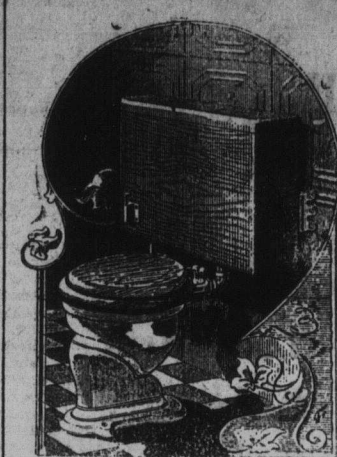
In closing the service Mr. Blewett appealed for more interest in the temperance work, especially by the clergy, many of whom, he said, refused to support prohibition at the time of the late plebiscite because they said the time was not yet ripe. "If it isn't time now to live," said the speaker, "we'd better stay dead forever."

What is it?

Vapo-Cresolene is the vapor of Cresolene. You put the Cresolene in the vaporizer, then light the lamp just beneath. When the vapor rises, you inhale it. What is Vapo-Cresolene? It's something like carbolic acid, only much more powerful. It kills all germs of disease and heals inflamed membranes. It's the perfect cure for whooping-cough. Nothing equals it for asthma, catarrh, hay fever, colds, &c.

Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists everywhere. The Vaporizer and Lamp, which should last a lifetime, and a bottle of Cresolene cost only \$2.00; extra supplies of Cresolene 50 cents and 25 cents. Illustrated booklet containing physicians' testimonials free upon request. Vapo-Cresolene Co., 120 Fulton St., New York, U.S.A.

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Gloset Combination.

Worth \$24 for \$14.99.

For one month only.

If you are thinking of making changes in your Bath Room or putting in new w.c., why not get one of these high class closets at the extremely low price I am selling them at.

John S. COUGHLAN

122 Charlotte Street.
Shop Tel. 1067. Residence Tel. 1105.

TO LET.

These notices, not exceeding four lines, cost TEN CENTS for one insertion, THIRTY CENTS A WEEK.

TO LET—A very pleasant self-contained flat of 4 rooms, bath room and store room, will rent reasonably to a good tenant. Apply to E. S. DIBBLE, corner Dorchester and Sewell streets.

TO BE LET—Dwelling House, No. 101 Princess street, at present occupied by C. P. Calkin, Esq. Dining room, drawing room, 3 bedrooms and bathroom, etc. Hot water heating will be put in if desired; may be seen on Thursday afternoon or on other days on application to E. T. Sturges, 80 Prince William street.

ROOMS TO LET—From 20th April next, 2 very nicely finished large parlors and small room adjoining, fitted with hot and cold water, at present occupied by Mr. Chas. S. Lordy, on first floor of brick house No. 148 Germain street, near Hornefield; and also 3 large bed rooms on upper floor of same building obtainable at once. Inquire of W. TREMAINE GARD, 48 King street.

TO LET—A large Store and Cellar, on corner of Union and Waterloo streets, opposite the Golden Ball corner. This is one of the best business stands in the city. Inquire of FRASER, FRASER & CO.

TO LET—The lower flat of "Sharky House" (so called), situated on south side of Elliott Row, at present occupied by John M. Dick, Esq. Rent \$200. Can be inspected on afternoons of Friday, A. C. FAIRWEATHER, Solicitor, etc., Barnhill's Building.

WANTED.

WASHING—Please send your washing to 225 Pitt street, to MRS. P. H. GRAVES. Washing and ironing promptly attended to.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Two good house painters. E. W. PAUL, 39 Waterloo street.

WANTED—A girl for general housework in a small family. Apply to No. 11, Wentworth street.

WANTED—Old China blue dishes, brass candlesticks, pewter mugs and plates, brass andirons, rustic pitchers, old painted stoneware on the envelope used before 1870, old mahogany chairs, tables, sofas. Send a card or call at 115 Germain street. W. A. KAIN, above Trinity church.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Freehold and Leasehold Property—repayable by monthly instalments or otherwise. Apply to CHAPMAN & TILLEY, Barristers, Palmer's Building, Princess street.

to be paid to the attorney general it is not fixed at five per cent, but only that it shall not exceed that sum. The bill was read a first time.

Some notices of enquiry were given and several bills advanced a stage. Among them one providing that a duly ordained Jewish rabbi may be licensed to solemnize marriage.

The house adjourned until four o'clock.

THE PORTLAND ROOM.

(Portland Letter in Bangor Commercial.)

The Grand Trunk railroad management is getting ready for the coming great improvements. In a little while the almost historic station here will be a thing of the past and the new great elevator will be under way. There is talk of still another great coal pocket to handle the vast mass of business for the provinces. The shipment through the present elevator has already reached and passed the original estimate for the season of 70,000 tons, and great trains go out every few hours for Canadian points.

The Grand Trunk is sure of more than the direct ocean traffic during the summer. The shipmen from New York by steamer to Portland and to points west began soon after the enactment of the Interstate commerce act, and has increased ever since. A strong combination was made between the railroad and steamship lines terminating here, and a freight tariff was made, by the terms of which freight is accepted from New York to western points at Boston and Portland rates. This business is increasing, not rapidly, but in a steady way, and the prospect is that it will continue to grow. This freight business is a great feeder to the railroad lines from Portland, more especially during the summer months.

Then there will be all the year round lines of steamers from this time onward, and with the building of the new elevator and the docks, there will be a rapid transferring of the entire Grand Trunk business from Montreal to Portland. It will be a bad blow at Montreal, but the St. Lawrence, a strangely erratic river, can not much longer be made safe for the great ocean liners, at least not without an expenditure the Canadian government does not feel like making at this time. The vast improvements contemplated here will soon be made and Portland will have entered upon a deferred, but very welcome era of prosperity.

Red Rose Tea is just what every good housekeeper needs.

MONTREAL, March 17.—The harbor board Saturday reduced the wharfage charges on many articles, some reductions being fifty per cent. Grain was reduced from six to four cents a ton. If the revenue yielded by the reduced rate is not sufficient to pay the interest after a year's trial, the government will be asked to make up the difference, the reductions being made in the interest of Canadian trade.