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ST. JOHN, N. B. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1902.

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THE STAR.

VICTOR HUGO.

The Centenary of His Birth
Celebrated Today.

Impressive Services in the Pantheon
—All France Joins in
the Tribute.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—The series of festivities to celebrate the centenary of the birth of Victor Hugo, which will last until Sunday next, opened today with a grand ceremony within the Pantheon, under the auspices of the government. President Loubet, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the premier, and the other members of the cabinet, the members of the senate and the chamber of deputies, representative delegates from the institute and the other state bodies, including the leading lights of art, science and literature in France, and deputations from the various lycees and educational institutions were present. The ceremony began shortly after ten in the morning, and was concluded at 11.45 a. m. The programme included eulogistic orations by M. Leygues, minister of public instruction, and M. Hanotaux, president of the institute, recitals of several of Victor Hugo's poems by members of the Comedie Francaise, and the recitation of hymns, based on Hugo's works by M. Delmas of the Opera, and a choir of 180 men and women. The band of the Republican Guards and an orchestra numbering 100 persons performed the instrumental part of the exercises.

The scene within the Pantheon was most imposing and full of color, owing to the brilliant toilettes of the ladies and the uniforms of the officials. In all the public schools of France the day was celebrated by lectures on the life of France's national poet and by readings from his works by the professors.

MISS STONE.

SOLONIKA, Feb. 26.—Miss Stone and Madame Tsilka and baby have arrived here, well and cheerful. They received the members of the Anglo-American community in their way carriage.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The state department this morning received a cablegram from Minister Leishman at Constantinople containing the first official announcement it has had of Miss Stone's release.

SALONICA, Feb. 26.—At the instance of the officials of the U. S. legation here, Miss Ellen M. Stone and Madame Tsilka will start without delay from Strumitza, Macedonia, for Constantinople. In the meanwhile they are staying at the missionary headquarters, where the released missionaries are receiving the congratulations of their colleagues.

RENOUNCED HIS VOWS.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Feb. 26.—An event unprecedented in the history of the Trappist monastery in this country is made public. Brother Eugene, for 23 years an inmate, has deliberately renounced his vows, which he took nearly a quarter of a century ago. He has left the monastery, and is now looking for some means to earn a living. His name is Joseph Graham, and he came from Illinois when 23 years old. The Trappist rules are the most rigid of any monastic order, and Brother Eugene got tired of them. He wants to see the world. It is stated that his permission to leave the monastery came from Rome.

BOERS CAPTURE CONVOY.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—A despatch from Lord Kitchener made public today, says:—A convoy of wagons was attacked and captured by the Boers, southwest of Klerksdorp, Transvaal Colony, Feb. 24. The escort consisted of a force of the imperial yeomanry, three companies of the Northumberland Fusiliers and two guns. The fighting was severe, but have no further details.

CAVALRY CALLED OUT.

BUCHAREST, Roumania, Feb. 26.—A force of cavalry had to be finally called out to disperse the workmen who attempted to invade the chamber of deputies here, yesterday, while making a demonstration in favor of a modification of the bill dealing with trades unions. In the charges made many persons were injured. About two hundred arrests were made.

BOERS GOT THROUGH.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Lord Kitchener reports that six hundred Boers, driving cattle, rushed the outpost line near Bothasberg, Transvaal Colony, during the night of February 23, and that some of them got through. The Boers left 15 dead and six wounded on the field.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

KEEKUKO, Iowa, Feb. 26.—Wm. Mulliken, a wealthy farmer, was killed last night by a bullet which came through a window and struck him in the head. The affair is a mystery, as Mulliken had no known enemies.

TOLSTOI BETTER.

YALTA, Crimea, Feb. 26.—All immediate danger of the death of Count Tolstoi is past.

WESTMINSTER GAZETTE

Reads a Lecture to English Newspapers in General.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The attitude of the English newspapers towards the visit of Prince Henry of Prussia to the United States has called out a rebuke from the Westminster Gazette, which cautions the responsible papers against a continuance of a policy whereby Great Britain is placed in the awkward position of seeming desirous of making bad blood between Germany and the United States, while putting in a claim for gratitude on her own account, on the score of past favors. "It is not dignified and is scarcely well-bred," says the Westminster Gazette "to remind the United States of obligations we have no reason to suppose they will forget and it is certainly not politic to display anxiety in regard to the possible results of the friendly meeting between the president and the German prince." The paper then proceeds to sound a note of warning against carrying resentment towards Germany to the point of endeavoring to make mischief between Germany and another power. "In view of the already strained relations occasioned by the zig-zag policy of the government, which threatens to place Great Britain in a position of antagonism to both Germany and Russia."

PROHIBITION IN ONTARIO.

Vote May be Postponed to January—
"Klick" From Liquor Men.

TORONTO, Feb. 24.—It is now generally believed in government circles that important changes will be made in the prohibition bill on the second reading. Mr. Ross, it is understood, is holding over the discussion of the bill until after the prohibition convention next week when the views of the opponents of the referendum clauses will be fully presented. There are two points regarding which the government supporters are restive. The first is the time of taking the vote, the second the condition as to securing a majority vote equal in number to half the vote at the general election. Pressure is to be put on the government to change the day of voting to the next municipal election, and it is believed that on this point the views of the temperance element will be met. The question of a majority raises a more serious issue and in the best informed circles it is believed that the government will maintain the principle set down that the vote for prohibition must be large enough, measured by some recognized standard, to show that public opinion is behind the measure. A good deal of quiet negotiation is in progress on this point. The Conservative Union, it is understood, has been discussing the question rather fully during its sessions the past two days and the attitude of the party is well summed up in Mr. Whitney's words at the banquet in his honor that Mr. Ross can very well be left to stew in his own prohibition.

The liquor men are dissatisfied with the Hon. G. W. Ross's prohibition measure. Since the introduction of the bill the executive committee of the Ontario Licensed Victuallers' Association has had several meetings, and finally it has decided to press the government to make changes in the bill toward making it more suitable to them. The present proportion of the vote on the referendum is unsuitable to the hotelmen, and they will make a demand that the conditions be changed so that before prohibition is given a majority of the qualified voters will have to vote in its favor. They will further demand that a compensation clause be placed in the measure. There has been talk of changing the date of the vote on the referendum to January from Oct. 14. This the hotelmen will protest against. They want the referendum vote taken as soon as possible, so that they may be able early in the spring to make any improvements to their houses. It is pointed out that no improvements will be made in hotels until the prohibition question has been settled.

TORONTO, Feb. 25.—The prohibition convention at a meeting this afternoon adopted resolutions presented by F. S. Speer, on behalf of the executive, against accepting Ross's measure as a fulfillment of the government's pledge, and expressing regret that the government had not introduced a satisfactory measure, also against the date fixed for the vote as inconvenient, and asking the government to remove the objectionable features of the measure. The deputation will wait on the government tomorrow.

A WHOLE FAMILY MURDERED.

WELSH, La., Feb. 25.—Monday night it was discovered that five of the six members of the Earl family living about three miles from here had been murdered and that the head of the household had disappeared. No search has yet been made for his body, although it is generally believed that he has been killed. His wife had her face smashed in with some blunt instrument. One of her sons had been shot through the head and the throats of three others had been cut. None of the family had been seen since Thursday last and it is thought they were killed on that night. There is no clue to the perpetrator. The sheriff and coroner have not yet arrived. The Earls originally came from Iowa.

BOER DELEGATES ARRIVE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—Among the passengers who arrived Tuesday morning per steamer Rotterdam from Rotterdam and Boulogne, were Messrs. Wolmarans and Vessels, Boer delegates, and Dr. De Bruyn, secretary of the Boer embassy. The party will remain in this city for a few days and then proceed to Baltimore and Washington.

BUGS AND MICE

Enjoyed Themselves Among
Public Hospital Patients.

Much Interesting Evidence Given at
the Enquiry Before the
Commission Today.

Bed bugs and mice are no strangers to patients in the general hospital. Several of the witnesses examined before the royal commissioners today gave abundant testimony of the presence of these vermin in the institution. Altogether this morning's session was an interesting one, and a great deal of information was elicited. As a general thing the attention given by the nurses is not a subject of complaint, although in this Mrs. Cameron differs. Sour bread, bad butter, bed bugs and mice seem to be the chief object of complaint.

Mr. Trueman was present and conducted most of the examinations, while C. J. Coster looked after the interest of the hospital commissioners. Mrs. Cameron had her own council.

Chief Justice Tuck said that while the commissioners have not thought it was part of their duties to seek witnesses, yet they were mentioned up yesterday have been summoned. The names of persons handing in the names of witnesses will be kept secret.

The first witness called was Miss Amy Idles. She said she was a school teacher in the city, and had been for a number of years. Her mother was in the hospital two years ago to be treated for a broken leg. She was removed by order of Dr. MacLaren. When witness saw her in the hospital she noticed a bedbug running over the counterpane. The attention of a nurse was called and the bug was destroyed. Later on witness saw another, and called the attention of Miss Belyea, a nurse, to it. This was in the public ward. A short time after the patient asked the witness to lift the counterpane and see what was tickling her toes. On doing so she saw that the tickling sensation was caused by a number of bed-bugs. When the broken limb was unpacked from a box to allow the patient to be removed to another room, the wool surrounding the leg swarmed with bugs. At this time the witness thought Dr. Morris and a nurse were present. She protested against the use of the box. Dr. MacLaren told her that the same box was used later on her mother's leg. In the private ward the witness saw but one bug.

To Chief Justice Tuck:
"I do not know whether this box had been used before, but from what had been said by the nurse, I inferred that it had."

To Mr. Trueman:—"My mother was 75 years old."

To the Chief Justice:—"That is all the complaint I have to make. The nurses did splendid work."

"And the food?" asked Coun. Lee.
"Mother had no complaint to make concerning it. She was not very sick. I have no complaint to make other than that the bed bugs."

J. Hollie Wasson was the next witness called. He testified that he was in the hospital for four months from May 1900. He was in a private room, suffering from a compound fracture of the leg. He never made any complaint about the hospital, and has none now. If it had not been for the treatment he received there, he would not have his leg now. He desired to give his testimony to the good work of Drs. James and William Christie. The food he considered good, and the only complaint would be about the bells, that they did not register the room or patient from which they were rung.

Mrs. Wasson, mother of the former witness, was about to be allowed to go, when she made some remark about mice. Then she was sworn. She said that her son had complained to her somewhat, running over him.

To Mr. Coster:—"My son got good attention, and I know of no other complaint. The nurses appeared to be looking after him and the food was good."

Trueman said that Miss Ida Duncan was present, but she knew nothing of her own knowledge. What she knew was in regard to the treatment of her father, as told by her sister now in Sydney. She was sworn:

"Her father," she said, "died in the public hospital six years ago. He was operated on for kidney trouble, and the night of the operation he fell out of bed, so her sister was told. She is Mrs. John McKenzie, Dominion No. 4, Glace Bay. The witness stated that her sister said that she had seen morphine injected into the patient frequently. The man who saw her father fall out of bed was named Close, or Glose. There was also," said the witness, "a broken pane of glass near his bed, which was also situated next to a toilet room." Her sister did not know of her own knowledge about her father falling out of bed. She was informed by this man Close, or Glose.

The chief justice said this was very valuable testimony. Although it was hearsay, it would give the commissioners a chance to trace it up. The witness went on to state that the father was taken to the hospital in February or March, and was operated on by Dr. T. D. Walker.

Chief Justice Tuck—"Your testimony is very valuable."

"I thought it would be," said Miss Duncan. "It may keep other people from letting their fathers go into such a place."

Mrs. Emma Delay was then called. She testified that she had been in the hospital to see her husband, who was taken there in October, 1900. He was

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there for three weeks first, and witness paid for him at the rate of \$7 a week. After being home for a short time he was taken back and was in the hospital about four weeks. The doctors and nurses were more than kind to her husband. But he could not eat the bread because it was sour. He could not eat it even when it was made in to toast. The butter too was bad, and the egg-nogg also was bad. When he got good bread and butter from home the diarrhoea, which had set in, stopped.

To Mr. Coster:—"I have seen my husband eating bread after he was operated on for appendicitis. The commissioner sent in delicacies to the patient."

"I never tasted the bread and butter myself," said Mrs. Delay, "but my husband said it was bad."

The witness testified that Mr. McGoldrick called on the patient and said that he got port wine and delicacies. "You need not remain any longer now unless you wish," said Chief Justice Tuck.

"I don't wish," said Mrs. Delay, as she left.

William Porter was then called. He said he was taken into the hospital on Oct. 13, 1900, and was there ten months, as the result of an accident. He was not a paid patient. The bread and butter furnished was so bad that he could not eat, and his wife brought him these things from home. The butter, if possible, was worse than the bread. The latter was sour and cut thick.

"How about the butter? Was it rancid?" asked the chairman.

"I would call it rotten," said Mr. Porter.

The cooking seemed all right, but the meat was tough and the potatoes were bad. The soups were very good. In answer to a question of Mr. Trueman, witness said: An insane woman once broke out of her room and ran into the men's ward. As she came in she fell and screamed. He had heard her screaming after that. In fact she screamed all the time she was there. The patients all talked about the matter.

In answer to another question the witness said he knew of a stomach pump being used on a patient, which he understood was because of wrong medicine being used.

"What do you know about bed-bugs?" asked Mr. Trueman.

"I know a good deal. Every time I turned down a counterpane I saw them and there must be thousands of them now. They were all sizes."

The witness said he had seen mice in the wards. The patients made a trap to catch them. One night a mouse ran over his bed. The patient had no complaint to make about the female nurses, but he had about the male nurses, who visited them about once a day. The patients needed them often, but they were able to help one another.

"Did you ever see any person intoxicated in the hospital?" asked Mr. Trueman.

"I did see one of the house doctors, when I thought he was intoxicated. He seemed different from what he had been. It was Dr. Morris. I never heard before or afterward anything like this."

To Mr. Coster:—"The treatment I received there was all right."

To Mr. Lee:—"I never received any oatmeal porridge."

He had complained about the bed bugs, but that was the only complaint made.

In answer to a question by Mr. Trueman, witness stated that he had seen Dr. MacLaren in the ward with blood stains on his operating coat. There was not much of it.

To Mr. Coster:—"I do not think that it was immediately after the operation on my foot."

Mr. Coster:—"Are you quite sure that it was not immediately after your operation and Dr. MacLaren followed you upstairs to see that the wound did not again commence bleeding?"

Mr. Porter:—"I am not sure."

Alexander W. Little, of the Bank of Montreal staff, stated that he went into the hospital on June 6th last as a paid patient. The meat provided he

(Continued on Page Four.)