

Speaking of OXFORDS!

People call Coady's the Oxford Store, and we think the name fits exactly. We certainly have a splendid showing of all the new ideas in Women's Oxfords at the popular price of

\$2.00 a Pair

IT'S THE BEST DISPLAY YOU'LL FIND ANYWHERE

OX-BLOOD
VICI KID
RUSSIAN TAN
PATENT LEATHER
CHOCOLATE DONGOLA

All the wanted and correct styles. Don't pass us by.

Coady & Co.,
The Shoemen. - 61 Charlotte St.

Rubbers, all sizes for men.
Rubbers, all sizes for women.
Rubbers, for girls, boys and children.

Umbrellas for Men | Weimore, Garden St. | Umbrellas for Women

Reliable AND Durable

G. S. FISHER & CO.,

SOUTH SIDE KING SQUARE.

MEN'S SUITS!

We want you to come in and size up our Ready-for-Service Suits, made from best fabrics by good tailors, and built to fit both your form and your pocket.
W. J. HIGGINS & Co. 182 Union Street.

Contractors and Carpenters Attention.

HAMILTON & GAY

WOODWORKERS.

Have everything in Wood in the Building Line and can supply you at short notice.

Phone Main 1623

St. John, N. B.

The Greatest Clearance Sale of the Season
1 Dozen NEW WILLIAMS Sewing Machines (style Drop Head and Box Top) slightly damaged, will be sold at greatly reduced prices—either cash or on easy terms. Also, a few good Second-hand Machines, ranging in price from \$5.00 to \$10.00.
These bargains will be found at the store of
THE WILLIAMS MFG. Co., Ltd., - - - 38 Dock St

5-Gallon Oil Can - \$2.50
Full of Oil,

To introduce our Pneumatic Oil Can and High Grade American Oil

SEE OUR NEW OIL MANTLE BURNER

St. John Auer Light Co., 19 Market Sq. Tel. 873.

EDDY'S WASHBOARDS

—ARE—
EASY ON CLOTHES.

Schofield Paper Co., Ltd.

Selling Agents, St. John, N. B.

SQUADRON OF EMPIRE CRUISERS

One of the most interesting features of the new scheme for the "redistribution" of the British navy, shortly to come into operation, says the London Daily Chronicle, relates to the Second Cruiser Squadron, now attached to the Atlantic fleet. It was this squadron of four ships which, under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir Percy Scott, recently visited South Africa, and South America, much to the delight of the British communities in those parts. One of the first acts of Sir John Fisher when he went to the admiralty in 1904 was to withdraw and "scrap" a large number of small and quite useless vessels from foreign stations. Nevertheless, useless as they were, the withdrawal of these ships caused no concern amongst British com-

It is probable that the four fine cruisers of the Warrior class will be chosen for the service, although they are such powerful vessels that they might be better employed at home. The alternative suggestion is for four cruisers of the Devonshire class (10,800 tons) to be detailed.

The naval distribution, which came into partial operation on March 24, when Admiral Sir William May hoisted his flag in the Dreadnought as Commander-in-Chief of the main fleet includes not only the unification of the naval command in home waters and the strengthening of the force in the Mediterranean by the replacing of obsolescent by more modern ships. Now that the centre of naval activity has shifted to the East Coast—to say nothing of friendly relations with France and Russia—it has become possible not only to reduce the strength of the Channel Fleet, but also to abolish altogether the Atlantic Fleet—the functions of which was to reinforce the Channel of Mediterranean Fleets. This will be done as opportunity offers.

The eight battleships of the Formidable class of 15,000 tons will, it is understood, form the nucleus of a new fleet to be based on the new Scottish base at Rosyth, while the eight King Edwards, of 15,500 tons, will remain in the Channel.

ST. LAWRENCE IS NOW OPEN TO NAVIGATION

MONTREAL, April 19.—To the Montreal belongs the chief credit of making possible navigation on the St. Lawrence between Montreal and Quebec, open today. The weather had something to do with it, but the Montreal did most of the business.

Since the 12th of January last this 2,400 horse power ice breaker has been "bucking" against ice, in a record attempt to clear the St. Lawrence. Today the work was completed and navigation is open ten days earlier than last year. But for the good work done by the Montreal, it might have been two weeks yet before the channel was clear.

Next year, with equal facilities, it may be possible to open the St. Lawrence for navigation by April 10. The whole route to the sea is now open and ready for any steamer to come up to Montreal.

ANOTHER SEARCH FOR THE OAK ISLAND TREASURE

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, N. S., April 17.—For the first time the recovery of the treasure supposed to have been buried by that pirate king—Captain Kidd, at Oak Island, Chester Basin, will be undertaken by expert engineers and treasure hunters. The company has been formed and the stock is being offered at one dollar per share. It is expected that most of the stock will be taken up by New York men who at first intended to form a close corporation.

The company has been formed and the stock is being offered at one dollar per share. It is expected that most of the stock will be taken up by New York men who at first intended to form a close corporation. The company has been formed and the stock is being offered at one dollar per share. It is expected that most of the stock will be taken up by New York men who at first intended to form a close corporation.

The "nature protection" designed by the old pirates has proved too much of an enigma for the crude machinery of the present day. It is therefore, hereafter used, but must quickly yield to modern scientific equipment. The promoters promise four thousand percent dividends during the coming summer, but many people are sceptical on the subject, and believe that there is no treasure there.

ONE OF "DIEZEL'S" YOUNG MEN.

It was Diesel who may be said to have discovered the "nature protection" of the Duke of Devonshire, the chairman of the Poor Law Commission, whose starting report has just been issued. The late Lord Besenford was attracted by handsome young men, and Lord George happened to be not only handsome, but he was the son of the statesman's great friend, the third Duke of Abercorn. It was at "Diezels" suggestion that Lord George, then a young man of twenty-three, was put up to lead a forlorn hope in Middlesex, and to the surprise of everyone he was returned at the head of the poll. The sunny and equable temper of Lord George has gained for him much popularity, while one of his colleagues has been heard to say, "George Hamilton is a useful tool to have in the Cabinet, because he knows when to be silent."

MANY DON'T KNOW HEART AFFECTED.

More People than Aware of It Have Heart Disease.

"If examinations were made of everyone, people would be surprised at the number of persons suffering from heart disease." This startling statement was made by a doctor at a recent lecture. "I should not like to say that heart disease is as common as this would imply," said the expert, "but I am sure that the number of persons going about with weak hearts must be very large."

Hundreds of people go about their daily work on the verge of death, and yet do not know it. It is only when the shock comes that kills them that they have heart disease.

"But undoubtedly heart weakness, not disease, is more prevalent nowadays. I should think that the stress of living, the worry and rush of modern business life, have a lot to do with heart trouble."

There is no doubt but that this is correct, and we would strongly advise any one suffering in any way from heart trouble to take a course of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

Price 50 cts. per box of 3 boxes for \$1.25. Mrs. G. M. White, Williston, N.B., writes: "I was troubled with weak spots and dizziness of the head. I was so bad I could scarcely lie down in bed. I procured a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and they helped me so much I got another box and I have made a final cure. I cannot say too highly of them. I think they are worth their weight in gold."

TO MAINTAIN THE BRITISH SUPREMACY

(W. T. Stead in Daily Mail, London.)

The nation, at last roused to a realising sense of the fact that its naval supremacy is seriously threatened, will do well to concentrate its attention on the one vital point—viz., What standard of our naval strength is adequate to secure our national safety and the existence of our Empire? All other questions are subsidiary. Let us decide once for all what is the "right standard," and then keep to it without further palaver. Matters of life and death ought not to be left open for discussion.

Hitherto it has been declared that a two-Power standard was essential, and, all alarmists capitulating, we have maintained that standard for years past, and still maintain it. Measured by any class of vessels, and most of all if measured by Dreadnoughts, we have not merely a two-Power standard, but something nearer a three-Power standard. We have, for instance, four Dreadnoughts to the German one. For the moment, we will come, and come eagerly, from our group. In three years' time, as things are at present arranged, we may or may not be equal to the next strongest Power in capital ships of the Dreadnought type, which, as Mr. Asquith has told us, "will gradually exclude from effective competition" all other vessels.

DISREGARD THE FINANCIAL QUESTION!

Of course, this will not be tolerated for the moment. There is no need to argue that point. It is only necessary to bring out the facts in clear language, and to secure in the immediate and practically unanimous decision that at all costs, without even counting the cost, our naval supremacy will come, and come eagerly, from our group. In three years' time, as things are at present arranged, we may or may not be equal to the next strongest Power in capital ships of the Dreadnought type, which, as Mr. Asquith has told us, "will gradually exclude from effective competition" all other vessels.

THE IRREDUCIBLE MINIMUM.

The only question to be asked is, What is the irreducible minimum of naval superiority that is necessary to maintain our national independence and our imperial existence? This is not a question for party or for passion. We are up against one of those issues upon which the instinct of self-preservation speaks the decisive word. What is the true formula of safety? The two-Power standard plus 10 per cent. for contingencies served its turn very well in the past. It is no longer useful. It is only possible with the limitation or condition that the United States is not one of the Powers included in the comparison. Lord Edward pointed this long ago, but his prudent qualification for the formula is excluded. First, because the Americans are an integral part of the Empire. Secondly, because the defenceless status of the Canadian frontier shows that an Anglo-American alliance is not regarded as possible; and thirdly, because the Americans, who in a few years will number 100,000,000, will in all probability have a larger fleet than any nation which only numbers 50,000,000.

THE DISPUTED STANDARDS.

If we must reject the two-Power plus 10 per cent. formula, we must equally but regretfully abandon the status quo formula put forward at the Hague Conference. If the Russian standard proposal had been adopted in 1892 we should have obtained an international guarantee for the assured superiority of the British to the German Navy on a four or five to one basis. Yet so unthinking is the general public that I was assailed by the pacifists as a Jingo when I put forward the much more modest standard of two to one.

The only practicable intelligible standard is that we must maintain a Navy twice as strong as that of the next strongest European Power. There is nothing provocative in this formula. It is an immense surrender of a position which we have hitherto held without any complaint from Germany. Instead of trying to maintain the status quo of 1892, with its four or five to one supremacy, we content ourselves with merely laying down two keels to the German one. There is not a competent German naval authority who does not admit that this is an extremely modest proposal, and even which is dangerous on the side of weakness. For Great Britain, owing to her world-wide empire, has to maintain sixteen battle-ships outside her home waters. If we should come, Germany counts upon finding at least six ships to her, and the addition of that ally's ships to her fighting line would probably give her, if not a superiority to the British fleet in home waters, at all events a fair fighting chance, which at present the Germans ruefully admit they have not got.

THE SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM.

This, then, is the irreducible minimum which the nation should demand for the Executive of the day. Any Ministers who hesitate to keep it up will, of course, cease to be the Executive. They may count themselves fortunate if they escape being executed. Lord Alcester said to me in 1894, "If we broke out today we should be defeated in the Channel tomorrow, and the next day we should all be hanging by our necks from the lamp-posts in Whitehall. It would serve us right. But our execution would not save the country which we had betrayed." That peril was averted by simply telling the nation the plain truth about the Navy. The country then stamped Mr. Gladstone to the ground, and to act at once. Now that the nation has once more discovered the truth about the Navy it will act with equal energy and equal promptitude in ridding the masthead of the simply but sufficient formula—TWO KEELS TO ONE.

GOVERNMENT TOO LIBERAL WITH THE DRUMMONDS

Royalty Provisions Lasting for 80 Years

Severely Criticised—Company Also Gets Big Water Privileges—Game Act Passed.

FREDERICTON, April 19.—Replies were given to a number of inquiries. The House was told that the Government considered the bill in aid of the development of the Gloucester iron deposits. Mr. Byrne said he wished to correct an impression that seemed to have gone abroad that the company should have been given the right to the Drummond Iron Company. He was at all times desirous that the company should have every encouragement, but he did object to the clause of the bill which fixed a royalty of five cents a ton for a term of 80 years. He thought it was provision was altogether too liberal. In other mining leases issued by the Government there was provision for a royalty of five cents a ton, but it was diminished at the will of the Government, and he thought such provision should be made in the case of the Drummond Company.

All knew that increased demands were made from year to year upon the revenue of the province and that the demand would have to be met in some way. No further increase of the tax on the Dominion subsidies, and the resources of the province must contribute to meet the demand. Every person who is glad that the prospects for development of the iron industry in Gloucester county were so bright, and that it appeared that the prospects of twenty years the Drummond Company ought to be in a position to pay a royalty of five cents a ton, and if it is the end of that time the prospects of the enterprise were not realized the same royalty could be extended for a further period of twenty years.

He thought also that a provision should be put in the bill that the company should erect smelting works and coke ovens. Mr. Tweeddale said that the history of iron mining everywhere showed that the privilege of erecting a dam in the Nepequin River was under discussion. Mr. Byrne inquired if it was the intention to make the company pay for the privilege of using the water power. The bill was agreed to, as was also the bill to authorize the municipality of Victoria to make temporary loan.

The game act was read a third time and passed.

The House adjourned at six o'clock.

EUCHE AN OLD FRENCH GAME.

Euchre is an old French game of triumph. The early French settlers brought the game to America and played it with thirty-two cards. As commonly played in this country today twenty-four cards are used in four-handed games.

SUMMER CLOTHING.

The clothing worn in hot weather is of the greatest importance. When the cotton next the skin is unsuitable for many colds and chills, especially in the case of a person who perspires a great deal. Next to the skin should be worn a thin woolen garment. Many people cannot stand the feel of wool in any shape near the skin; it irritates them and makes them feel uncomfortable. In these cases very fine muslin veiling makes ideal underwear. Garments of silk and wool, being non-conductors of heat, are also very suitable.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE OF PIANOS AND ORGANS

The greatest bargain in high grade, new, and good used Pianos, piano players, and Organs ever offered in St. John. Don't fail to take advantage of this Clearance Sale. Owing to important changes that we expect to make in our business in about two weeks, a large amount of this Stock must be cleared out at once.

Pianos, Organs, Talking Machines, Violins and All Kinds of Musical Instruments.

Cash or Easy Terms

W. H. Johnson Co., Ltd.,
7 Market Square.
St. John, N. B.

10-4-12

PROVINCIAL RIGHTS UPHELD BY LAURIER

Canada was not invented by the Liberal party. Discussion had been directed to one point alone. That was that power of expropriation sought in the bill belonged to the provincial legislatures. "I have been much struck," continued Sir Wilfrid, by argument put forward on this question. "The fact that had adopted a certain policy referring to exploitation of local powers and refusing to give them to local companies."

WE WILL INTERFERE.

"If we pass this bill we will interfere directly with that policy and therefore under such circumstances holding as I have always held to success if the word is not too strong, of provincial rights, although we have power to evade these rights, it is a question of whether or not we should do so, and it is a question which I would commend to the consideration of the promoter of the bill." Sir Wilfrid pointed to the fact that clause 13 of the bill provided that a company should be prepared to furnish for use in Canada, one half of the power developed. That was to say that the power could be divided into two parts, one part for exportation and the other for local consumption. "I would be disposed to go further than that," declared Sir Wilfrid amid hearty cheers, "and say we ought to reserve not one half of the power but the whole of the power."

TOOK UP THE DAY.

The debate in question of respective jurisdiction of federal and provincial government to pass the bill in question took up practically the whole of the day. Finally at ten o'clock, Sir Wilfrid Laurier suggested that progress be made on the bill.

They had, he said, been engaged for about six hours in discussing a bill and blocking the passage of other bills, and it was evident from the temper of the house that it would not go through tonight if at all. The bill had been carefully considered by the private bills committee and as a result he had always deemed it his duty to support the bill, but the finding of a committee should be followed. In the present instance, however, there was a very strong reason why they should question the finding of the committee.

The question of jurisdiction had been brought to the attention of the house. It had been argued with force that the Dominion parliament had no jurisdiction and that jurisdiction belonged to the provincial legislature. It had been argued with no less force by the Minister of Justice that not only had the Dominion parliament jurisdiction, but that it alone had jurisdiction. At the same time the Minister of Justice had stated that although that was his own personal opinion, there was a good deal of doubt as to who was right in the matter. Personally he (Sir Wilfrid) would be disposed to follow the opinion of the Minister of Justice, but whether the Dominion parliament or local legislature had jurisdiction. The point was that there was a provision in the bill which affected the powers of the local legislature. In passing he reminded the opposition that the declaration for the general advantage of

WOULD NULLIFY COURT'S ACTION

MONTREAL, April 19.—None of the seven amendments unseated on Saturday by the court of review attempted to take their seats at today's meeting of the City Council, though most of them were in attendance in the ante-rooms, and from that point of vantage listened to their former fellow members debate on an application to the legislature for an act nullifying the decision of the court restoring the aldermen to their former position and regularizing the objectionable expenditure.

This resolution was passed unanimously. In the meantime the civic funds remain tied up. The approval of the finance committee is necessary before the council can pass the expenditures, and as there is no finance committee this approval cannot be secured. It is hoped the legislature will lend a willing ear to the cry of distress and place the unsettled aldermen once more in good standing and thus enable the city to meet its obligations.

YOU NEED A TONIC

Your blood has become thin and weak. The drain upon your system the past few months has been very great. You are consequently feeling "all out of sorts" and "run down." Your appetite is bad and you hardly have enough energy left to do your daily duties. You should take PSYCHINE, the greatest of Tonics, without delay. This will put you on your feet at once. The following testimonial will interest you.

"RUN-DOWN" FOLK
If you are weak PSYCHINE will make you strong

Gentlemen:—"I have used PSYCHINE and I do think it is the greatest tonic and system builder known."

I would advise all who are run-down or physically weak to take PSYCHINE. Yours truly, Mrs. Jas. Bertrand, West Toronto. PSYCHINE restores the appetite and tones up the system. It creates rich, red blood—a real tonic. Truly, You may try PSYCHINE. First, Supply sent name and address to DR. T. A. SLOOM, Limited, Spadina Ave., Toronto. All druggists and dealers sell PSYCHINE 50c and \$1 bottles.

PSYCHINE THE GREATEST OF TONICS.