

# POOR DOCUMENT

## NOV 20 1906

ST. JOHN STAR, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7 1906.

### Exhibition Visitors

will find a first class assortment of

Druggists' Sundries,  
Brushes, Combs, Sponges,  
Soaps, Canes, English  
Confectionery, etc.

### Royal Pharmacy, KING STREET.

STEPHEN B. SMITH, MANAGER, FRANKLIN, N.B.

### Bustin & French, Solicitors, Etc.

CHURCH ST. TEL. 1427. ST. JOHN, N.B.

### Steamer Maggie Miller

leaves Millville for Bonaville, Kennebec Island and Baywater daily, except Saturday, and Sunday at 9 a. m., 3.30 and 5.30 p. m., returning from Baywater at 7 and 10 a. m., and 4.15 p. m. Saturday at 6.45 and 9 a. m., and 4 and 6 p. m. Returning at 6, 7.30 and 10 a. m., and 4.45 and 6.45 p. m. Sunday at 9 and 10.30 a. m., and 2.30, 6.15 p. m., returning at 8.45 and 11.15 a. m., and 4.30 and 6 p. m.

JOHN MCGILDRICK, Agent.

### LAUNDRIES.

### HUM YEE,

First Class Chinese Laundry, Lowest prices in city. Shirts, 5c; Collars, 1c; Cuffs, 2c; Shirts, underwear, 5c; Vests, 10c; Coats, 10c; Handkerchiefs, 1c; Socks, 5c. Goods called for and delivered.

602 MAIN STREET.

### The West St. John Office of St. John STAR

### E. R. W. INGRAHAM'S, DRUGGIST,

127 UNION STREET

Advertisements and Subscriptions left there will receive careful attention.

Don't be deceived

—BY—

## IMITATIONS Butter- Nut Bread.

It may be that the  
reason

### Why?

You do not appreciate B. B. like others do is that an imitation has been given you in place of the genuine article. If not using B. B. give it a good week's trial. Make sure you get Bread with name BUTTER-NUT BREAD printed on every label and the name ROBINSON stamped on every loaf. We believe you will agree with the rest of the public that Butter-Nut is the best bread on the market.

Notice—Those who are selling any other bread as Butter-Nut should remember that they are liable to prosecution. Butter-Nut Bread is registered under Canadian Patent Laws, Trade Mark Register No. 40, Folio 982.

Campbelltown Tribune: Much sympathy is expressed for Mr. and Mrs. Robert Porter, Athol, in the death of their three-year-old son by poisoning on Saturday afternoon last. In the morning when the order for groceries was delivered it included a small bottle of carbolic acid. The child got hold of the bottle of carbolic acid and drank about half of it. Shortly after he was found stretched out upon the floor, and medical aid was at once summoned. Dr. Pineault lost no time in hurrying out, but it was then too late to save the little one's life, although he lived for about two hours after the doctor's arrival.

### Losing Hair

You can stop it quickly, too! There is one remedy, just one—Ayer's Hair Vigor. It stops falling hair, cures dandruff, and keeps the scalp clean and healthy. We speak from long experience.

THE ST. JOHN STAR is published by THE SUN PRINTING COMPANY, (LTD.) at St. John, New Brunswick, every afternoon, (except Sunday) at \$2.00 a year.

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### ST. JOHN STAR.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPT. 7, 1906.

### AMUNDSEN'S TRIUMPH.

A despatch of more than one hundred words published in Tuesday's paper, a brief and simple statement of fact absolutely without comment and seemingly of little importance to anyone, announced the successful completion of an undertaking which has for hundreds of years occupied the minds of the world's foremost explorers and scientists. Captain Roald Amundsen in his little fifty ton ship, The Gjøa, has sailed through the northwest passage, the Arctic waterway from the Atlantic to the Pacific, thus accomplishing a feat, previous attempts at which have cost the lives of many scores of heroes. Involved enormous expense and held for years the interest of the world.

It is true that knowledge gained during the past three or four centuries has shown that this passage is of but little value. Formerly it was sought as a new route to India, later its accomplishment was desired by scientists for the sake of the definite information which would be gained in fixing the geography and topography of the northern lands. But centuries ago it was learned that no short route to India could be found in this direction, that it is not wanted anyway; but within the past fifty years the explorations of men of different nations have furnished much of the material required in preparing maps of the Arctic seas.

Yet to Captain Amundsen and his brave crew belongs the honor of reaching that goal which so many sought in vain, and there can be no doubt that this intrepid Dane has secured definite knowledge which will be of the utmost importance in the world of science.

Captain Amundsen, however, cannot claim the honor of being the first to make the passage from ocean to ocean by the northern route. That distinction belongs to Captain McClure, who in 1850 and after three years of hardship, with assistance able to complete his journey from Behring Sea to Baffin Bay, Captain McClure travelled part of the distance by sledges. For his accomplishment he received the British honor of knighthood and a reward of ten thousand pounds.

To secure authenticated information as to the search for this northwest passage, it is unwise to go farther back than the thirteenth century when the Norsemen, then the world's greatest sailors, sent many ships to Baffin Bay, through Barrow Strait and into Melville Sound. Along the shores in these places records have been found of the visits of their ships, but it does not appear that any determined effort was made to reach the Pacific, and the voyages were in all probability undertaken chiefly for the purpose of fishing. Then followed a period of three hundred years of practical inactivity, and the next voyages of importance were those fitted out by Frobenius in the years 1578 to 1579. On these he established the fact that there are between latitudes 60 degrees and 85 degrees two wide openings on the coast of America leading to the westward. Frobenius's voyages were made for the sole purpose of discovering a northwest passage to India, and the same was true in the case of John Davis, the next to make the attempt. Davis made three trips, and caused great confusion in the minds of geographers by asserting that Frobenius's maps were incorrect, and upsetting all previous ideas. Davis had entered what is now Hudson Strait and sailed past Davis Strait.

Henry Hudson is the next name which stands out prominently among the Arctic explorers. After two voyages to the northeast and west, he was sent by a number of English merchants to explore the northern coast of America. He discovered, in 1610, Hudson Strait which Davis had seemingly overlooked, and the great bay, of which now bears his name. Hudson's career was cut short by the infamous conduct of his crew in abandoning him in an open boat. His work was carried on by Sir Thomas Button, Thomas James and Luke Fox, who completed the exploration of Hudson Bay between the years 1612 and 1623. During this time two valuable discoveries to the northward, his great achievement being in entering and exploring what is now Baffin Bay. Still the attempt to find a northwest passage was not abandoned, and John Scroggs who in 1575 was sent to relieve some other explorers brought back what he claimed was absolute proof of the existence of such a passage. As a route to India it had been given up as hopeless but as a scientific enterprise the exploration was continued. Several naval expeditions under Captain Middleton were sent out from the Pacific and in 1781 Alexander MacKenzie entered the mouth of the Mackenzie river. The Russian nation had not been idle during all this time, and in 1725 Captain Vitus Behring was put in command of an expedition. He made several voyages through the Behring Strait and the knowledge gained in the northern seas proved of great value to geographers. In 1773 Captain Cook who had won fame in previous voyages was sent from Kamschatka to search for a northeast or northwest passage. His work was chiefly of value in definitely determining the coast lines of northwestern America and north eastern Asia. Another dull period ensued until in 1815 John Barrow promoted the first of those enterprises in which John

Franklin was engaged. David Buchan and Franklin had no success on their first voyage. They were followed by Captain John Ross and Lieut. Parry. They visited the waters explored by Barrow in 1816, and Parry came to the conclusion that a wide opening westward extended through Lancaster Sound. He made a second voyage, passed through this sound, and away westward to Melville Sound. For the next few years Parry, Franklin and Captain Beechey worked towards the common goal of starting from different points and endeavoring to make their expeditions meet. Franklin went northward through Canada, Beechey eastward from Behring Strait and Parry westward from Baffin Bay. John and James Ross spent four winters of great hardship in the Barrow Strait district but were eventually rescued, and brought back with them much information of value. The success of this expedition and the completion of the tracing of the Arctic coast of America by the Hudson Bay Company, gave rise in 1846 to a fresh attempt to make the northwest passage. The tragedy of this, the last expedition of Sir John Franklin, in the Erebus and Terror, is one of comparatively recent date, as are also the accounts of the various expeditions which have been sent out to secure particulars of his fate. Franklin learned enough to assure himself that a northwest passage existed. The end came while success was almost in sight. Among the relief expeditions was one of two ships the Enterprise and Investigator, under Collinson and McClure. They became separated but both entered the Behring Strait and Collinson made a remarkable voyage along the northern American coast. McClure reached Alaska where he was rescued by the British Government with Sir Edward Belcher in command. This was abandoned after a year, but Sherard Osborn who had been with Belcher went out again in the Resolute, discovering the position of McClure with the Investigator, and in the spring of 1854 the Resolute sailed for England. Thus Captain McClure made the northern passage from the Pacific to the Atlantic, but not all of it in the same ship, and parts of the sledge travel. He was repaid by the government.

Many other expeditions have sailed since the Resolute, and with his great knowledge concerning the Arctic regions, and among the representatives of these people Professor Nordenskiöld ranks high. His surveys 1884-1887 along the Spitzbergen shores, and his long sledge journey over North East land have been productive of much information of value. Many others have followed him, adding year by year to the knowledge of this ice-bound coast. Centuries ago the uselessness of the northwest passage as a route to India was proved, and then it has been sought in the interests of science. No one has sailed it, until now, when Amundsen, with his men, with his great triumph, and the vagaries of fortune could not be more clearly perceived than in this account of his voyage. To make the passage and failed. Amundsen was not endeavoring to sail through, but had done so. He was not by the Danish explorers sought for the true position of the north magnetic pole. He has done this, and more, those fitted out by Frobenius in the years 1578 to 1579. On these he established the fact that there are between latitudes 60 degrees and 85 degrees two wide openings on the coast of America leading to the westward. Frobenius's voyages were made for the sole purpose of discovering a northwest passage to India, and the same was true in the case of John Davis, the next to make the attempt. Davis made three trips, and caused great confusion in the minds of geographers by asserting that Frobenius's maps were incorrect, and upsetting all previous ideas. Davis had entered what is now Hudson Strait and sailed past Davis Strait.

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### ARBITRUS.

Lorraine Roosevelt in the August Century.

"God is not just!" I dreamed in my despair.

I saw a flame-swept town, its beauties fair.

Hurled earthward, standing desolate and bare.

With tearless, saddened eyes grown dim from yearning

I saw the men and stricken women turning

To watch their homes, their hopes, their futures burning.

I woke and wandered forth. A Jewel day

Of gladness soothed my soul and turned

At far calamities to love of May.

I sat within a hollow tree while showers

Of scented rain dimmed o'er the passing hours

And left me conscious of near fragrant flowers.

I saw dead leaves—brown, spotted, ugly things—

—And rising from their death the flower that brings

Eternal promise of eternal springs.

Arbitrus lives perennial, and the crust

Of measured years forms round its roots a dust.

Prophetic of new life-times. God is just.

### SINCE WHEN?

Hicks—I see one of our clergymen has declared that there is more sin in Boston than in any other city in the country.

Wicks—He's wrong. There's more sin in Cincinnati.

### SPOKE TOO LOUDLY.

Jokeley—My wife's sense of smell is so keen that once when I just happened to mention the word "whiskey" during the day she noticed it on my breath when I got home.

Pokeley—Oh, come, now!

Jokeley—Face. I—mentioned it to a bartender.

### ANALYST REPORTS ON CANNED MEATS

Boric Acid Was the Only Preservative Found in a Small Number of Samples.

OTTAWA, Sept. 6.—The detailed report of Thomas Macfarlane, chief analyst of the department of inland revenue, on the canned meats investigation, was issued yesterday. Samples obtained included not only meats packed in Canada, but also an equal number of samples by manufacturers of the United States. In the latter were obtained from dealers in Canada, but as regards Canadian products, they were taken, not only from retailers and wholesale merchants, but also at the factories. The samples were obtained in June and July, the number from various inspection districts being as follows: Nova Scotia, 22; Prince Edward Island, 16; New Brunswick, 27; Quebec, 33; St. Hyacinthe, 32; Montreal, 32; Ottawa, 32; Kingston, 24; Toronto, 32; London, 29; Manitoba, 20; British Columbia, 32. Total, 322.

Mr. Macfarlane says on opening this it was noted as to whether the meats appeared to be fresh and destitute of any disagreeable odor, and they were tested as to whether any preservatives had been used in packing them. Only four samples out of the total collection were found to give evidence of decomposition, a proportion amounting only to 1.4 per cent.

The preservatives sought for were salicylic, benzoic, sulphurous and boric acids, but only the last named was detected in a comparatively small number of samples, in quantity not exceeding the limit fixed by the parliamentary commission of 0.45 per cent. This proportion is less than in the collection of 1905, where the proportion of samples containing borax amounted to 21.2 per cent.

Full details regarding the nature and origin of the samples examined are given in the tabulated statement. Since its completion, however, Mr. Macfarlane's attention has been called to the number for June, 1906, of the monthly bulletin of the State Board of Health of Massachusetts, in which there is a report on canned meats, with the following statement: "In general it may be said that the results are favorable to the manufacturers, both in the West and in the East, but certain preparations, the manufacture of which involve comminution or grinding, are more liable to adulteration in character, in that they are not what they purport to be. The preparations include the various potted tongues, chickens, beef and ham, and devilled chicken, turkey, ham and tongue." Some of these are said to be made in the United States, and made in the samples described in this report. Mr. Macfarlane says he has no reason to believe that the adulterated potted goods in a future report.

The great successes of the world have been affairs of a second, a third, nay, a fourth trial.—John Morley.

### Dr. C. Sydney Emerson, DENTIST,

14 Wellington St.,  
Corneal Work a Specialty.

Office hours from 9 a. m. to 12 m., and from 2 p. m. to 5 p. m.

'Phone 129

## TIGER TEA.

All notions of Elixir, Marriage, etc., Deaths must be endorsed with the names and addresses of the persons sending same.

### DEATHS.

CASSIDY—3rd Inst., at 432 Main street, Vincent L., second son of Peter J. and Lizette Cassidy, leaving a mother and father, four brothers and four sisters to mourn their loss.

Funeral on Saturday morning at 8.30 o'clock to St. Peter's church.

6-9-3

RING—On Thursday, Sept. 6, at 132 St. James street, W. E. Dorothy Gertrude, youngest child of George C. and Louise Ring, aged 9 months.

Funeral on Saturday at 2.30.

BARRY—St. John, N. B., on the 6th inst., Mrs. A. H. Barry, aged 55 years, buried at Houlton, Me., leaving two daughters, one son, Ethel, wife of Harry James and Susie, unmarried, and LeBaron Smith, of Boston, son of her first marriage.

### SALE OF

English Cashmere Hosiery,  
Ribbed and Plain,  
25 cents a pair.

Sizes 8½, 9, 9½ and 10 inches.

I. CHESTER BROWN, 32, 36 King St.

### FERGUSON & PAGE, JEWELERS, ETC.

Fine Diamonds,  
" Watches,  
" Clocks,  
" Jewelry,  
" Silverware,  
" Cut Glass.

A complete up-to-date stock in all our various lines.

41 King Street.

### Excello Arc Lamps.

600 % more light with 13 % less current than enclosed Arc Lamp.

FRANK P. VAUGHAN,  
Electrician, Engineer  
and Contractor,  
5 Mill St. - Phone 819.



SCAMMELL'S,  
63 Charlotte St.  
Tel. 1118.

### SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, excepting 8 and 28, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

Entry must be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land is situated.

The homesteader is required to perform the conditions connected therewith under one of the following plans:

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land for each year for three years.

(2) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, he may be satisfied by the following conditions:

(a) At least six months' residence upon the land for each year for three years.

(b) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, he may be satisfied by the following conditions:

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