

TO LET.

Advertisements under this head: Two words for one cent each time, or three cents a word for ten times. Payable in advance.

TO LET—Half a flat, containing a large parlor, 15 feet square, bedroom, kitchen, with clothes press and pantries, also good closets and tidy stove. Can be seen any time this week by applying to JAMES FAWDETT, 11 Summer street.

TO LET—That valuable store and premises No. 59 Charlotte street, at present occupied by F. A. Dykeman & Co. Apply to E. T. C. KNOWLES, No. 5, Palmer's Chambers, City.

TO LET—For the summer season—House at Hampton. Water led to kitchen; plumbing and modern conveniences. Apply to E. L. WHITTYAKER, 59 Prince William street.

TO LET—Upper and lower flats, for small families. House, Harding street, Fairville; rent from 1st of May. Apply to STEWART SWINSON, Harding street.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Advertisements under this head inserted free of charge.

WANTED—An experienced stenographer and typewriter wants copying to do at home in the evenings. All work promptly attended to. Address "X. Y. Z." Star Office.

HELP WANTED, MALE.

Advertisements under this head: Two words for one cent each time, or three cents a word for ten times. Payable in advance.

WANTED—A boy to make himself generally useful. Apply before 9 a. m. or after 7 p. m. at 183 Princess street.

WANTED AT ONCE—A steady man to work in store; references. Apply to J. ALLAN TURNER, 12 Charlotte street.

WANTED—House Carpenters wanted to go to Saint Andrews. Fare to Saint Andrews paid. Apply to H. J. PRATT, 30 High street.

WANTED—A collector for the city and vicinity. Apply at once by letter, giving references. Address L. E. R., Box 94, St. John, N. B.

GENERAL AGENTS WANTED in each town for special, accident, sickness, indemnification policies and general insurance business. Liberal terms to reliable men. Write box 255, Montreal.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE.

Advertisements under this head: Two words for one cent each time, or three cents a word for ten times. Payable in advance.

WANTED—Housemaid wanted. Liberal wages. Apply to MRS. VASSIE, 28 Mecklenburg street.

WANTED—A general servant for Rothery, in a family of three where a nurse is kept. No washing. Good wages. Apply to Mrs. W. E. POSTER, 255 Germain street.

WANTED—At once, one good dining room girl, good wages. Apply CHARLOTTE HOYLE, 19 Charlotte street.

WANTED—Experienced Kitchen Girl. Wages \$10 per month. Apply at once at CARVILLE HALL.

WANTED—A few smart girls to work in the KATHIE FINE Factory. Apply to W. J. PARKS, Brown's Building, Canterbury street.

WANTED—A girl for general housework. Well recommended. Apply at 52 Charlotte street.

WANTED—A girl for general housework. One who can cook. MRS. J. H. PULLEN, 16 Horsfield Street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REMOVAL NOTICE—We will be pleased to see our customers and friends at Room 5, No. 86 1/2 Prince William street, first floor, in regard to Engraving and Printing, as we are ready for work again. O. H. FLEWELLING.

Save money in the purchase of a SEWING MACHINE.

Call at W. H. Bell's, 28 Dock Street. Best makes to select from. Tel. 1477.

WANTED.

WANTED—Gentleman Boarders. Large, pleasant rooms, central locality. Address Central, Box 193, City.

WANTED—Pupils desiring private lessons in Latin, Greek or Mathematics. Address S. C. care Star Office. Terms moderate.

WANTED—Cavansers, male or female, through the city to handle a rapid selling "look on the war. Good commissions. Address "M. M." Star Office.

MONEY TO LOAN

MONEY—Advanced on mortgage in large or small sums. Apply to Chas. McDonald, barrister, Walker Building, Canterbury St. On Freehold and Leasehold Property, repayable by monthly instalments or otherwise. Apply to CHAPMAN & TILLEY, Barristers, Palmer's Building, Princess street.

FOR SALE.

Advertisements under this head: Two words for one cent each time, or three cents a word for ten times. Payable in advance.

FOR SALE—Two freehold properties east end of Britannia street, 12 and 16 rooms. Terms right for cash. J. H. M. BAXTER, Barrister, 28 Princess street.

FOR SALE—A lady's bicycle in good condition. Price \$20.00. Apply at this office.

MEETINGS.

The Catholic Mutual Beneficial Association city branch will celebrate its 12th anniversary tomorrow night at the York Theatre with an attractive programme of music and addresses.

Last evening, about 50 of George P. Allan's friends assembled at Washington's to bid him farewell as he is about to leave for Boston. Edward Sears occupied the chair and read an address on behalf of the assembled guests and presented Mr. Allan with a handsome travelling bag.

At the regular meeting of the St. John Teamsters' Union last night the attendance was large, considering the wetness of the night. Much routine business was transacted. Frank J. Plant of Ottawa, representing the Labor Gazette, delivered an address in behalf of labor.

A meeting of the executive of the H. M. S. Polymorphins was held in R. J. Wilkins' store last evening to make arrangements for refreshments, band, etc., for the big smoker which will be held June 22. Elaborate preparations are being made to make the affair a big success.

The directors of the Protestant Orphan Asylum met yesterday afternoon and selected the following officers and committees: President, T. A. Rankine; vice-president, J. E. Irvine; treasurer, O. H. Warwick; secretary, E. L. Whitaker; standing committee, J. E. Irvine, W. S. Fisher and Geo. E. Fairweather; finance committee, T. A. Rankine, James Manchester and O. H. Warwick; building committee, J. M. Taylor and Dr. W. S. Morrison; audit and finance committee, Geo. E. Fairweather and J. M. Taylor.

THE 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., MAY 20, 1902.

NEEDED HERE.

Since the liberals got in power in 1896, the expenditure has increased by about twenty-three million dollars and some sixteen million dollars has been added to the Dominion debt. It might, perhaps, be necessary to say that these politicians who look complacently upon an expenditure of \$62,000,000, are the same who, "viewed with alarm," a conservative expenditure of \$42,000,000. The country, when the spasm of alarm struck the liberals, according to them was rapidly moving on to bankruptcy, and unless the reins of government were handed over to them ruin, utter and absolute, would stare Canada in the face. They were placed in power and immediately forgot all pre-election statements. Great as they were in promises they are greater as spenders. "Wait until you see us next year," says Mr. Tarte. Despite the fact that this increasingly large sum of money is now called for, it appears to be absolutely impossible for the city of St. John to obtain simple justice and the fulfilment of ministerial promises. Some five years ago the assurance was given that the mouth of the harbor would be dredged. It has not yet been done. Money can be had for things whose necessity is far from being obvious and for transactions that have every appearance of being shady, but none can be voted for the necessary equipment of this national port.

THE JAIL.

On several occasions recently Magistrate Ritchie in the police court has spoken on the subject of furnishing work for the inmates of the jail, and has strongly urged that steps should be taken in that direction. One of the reasons is that a certain class of reprobates systematically break the laws in order that they may be sent to jail, and by this conduct the place becomes overcrowded. The furnishing of hard-really hard—labor would no doubt deter these characters from acting as they do.

There is, however, another means, which might possibly result in a greater revenue from the police court and have an equally good effect in lessening the number of prisoners. That is, a reduction in the fines. In very few cities of America are such excessive penalties imposed for insignificant offences. In St. John a man, be he old or young, who, with his week's wages in his pocket on Saturday night takes a drink too much, is arrested, and being brought before the magistrate on Monday morning is fined eight dollars. In default of this he is sent into jail for two months. And all because of that drink too much which he unwisely took before going home.

A very small percentage of these prisoners are able to pay their fines and the majority of them are sent to jail, where they either serve out their full term or are discharged to make room for others of their class.

Only a few days ago several prisoners, old offenders, were sent in for no less than five months for drunkenness. They will be supported in idleness at the public expense and will come out fat and healthy, in time to go in again for the winter. It is for such persons as those that short terms and hard labor are necessary; but for many others, foolish perhaps, but none the less innocent of all criminal intention, two months for one common offence seems a rather hard punishment, especially as in many cases it also entails suffering upon their families.

THE AMERICAN MIGRATION.

The Star today quotes some further facts about the movement of American farmers into the great Canadian west. The secret of their coming is explained by the Iowa clergyman, who says that poorer land in his state costs ten times as much as the farms available in Canada. This influx of people will benefit Canada in more ways than one. There is no danger of the country being "Americanized" in a political sense. One of these wide-awake settlers with money in his pocket and ambition in his brain is worth a hundred Galicians or Doukhobours.

But this movement from the states to Canada, if wisely turned to account by the government, will also turn this way the stream of the most desirable settlers from Europe. When it is made clear to them that shrewd Americans are coming to Canada, they will naturally conclude that here lies the land of promise, and the tide will flow in this direction.

It is to be hoped the government will make no further efforts to bring to this country a class of settlers who are from every standpoint undesirable. Canada has enormous wealth in her virgin lands, and these, in the west, are being taken up by the very kind of people we need. The influx of American money and brains is not a thing

to be feared, but cordially welcomed. When those people have established homes of their own and become accustomed to Canadian life and methods there is no danger that they will turn revolutionists or become a political menace. Their children will be young Canadians, far more proud of their country and devoted to its interests than would be the case with the children of immigrants from central and southern Europe.

It was unnecessary for the evening re-print to remark that it had "no more intimate knowledge of the ways of Providence than anyone else." No one accused it of possessing such knowledge.—Telegraph.

Among the mysteries of Providence which the Star is unable to fathom are the disappearance of the forger of the Rothsays lists and the point of the Telegraph's jokes. But perhaps the other fellow is responsible for these gloomy enigmas.

"The glory not for us," is an editorial heading in the evening reprint. There is so little glory in anything nowadays for that disappointed journal that the heading was quite sufficient to prevent anyone from reading the article.—Telegraph.

That to which the Star referred was the failure of the government to do justice to New Brunswick soldiers in the formation of the coronation contingent. The Telegraph regards it as a fit subject for facetious remarks. The Telegraph is the organ of Mr. Blair.

In 1877 a delegation sent from St. John to inspect abattoirs came back with the information that there was nothing objectionable about well conducted places of that kind. There have been many improvements introduced, no doubt, in these twenty-five years.

Should peace be shortly declared in South Africa a great era of industrial development will ensue, and Canada should be in a position to take advantage of the opportunity. United States business interests have been on the alert for some time, ready to push their goods into that market.

Neither volcano, nor earthquake, nor cyclone, nor tornado devastates this portion of the continent. In the immunity from such causes of disaster our people have good reason for thankfulness.

To cure Headache in ten minutes use KUMFORT Headache Powders.

MINING HORROR.

The Worst in the History of Tennessee—The Casualties.

COAL CREEK, Tenn., May 19.—The worst disaster in the history of Tennessee mining occurred at 7:30 o'clock this morning, when between 175 and 225 men and boys met instant death at the Fraterville coal mine, two miles west of this town, as a result of a gas explosion.

Out of the large number who went to work this morning developments at 10 o'clock tonight show that only one is alive, and he is so badly injured that he cannot live.

This man was William Morgan, an aged Englishman, who was a road man in the mine, and was blown out of the entrance by the force of the explosion. One hundred and seventy-five miners were checked in for work this morning by the mine boss. In addition to these were boys who acted as helpers and drivers, road men and others to the number of about fifty.

Fraterville mine is the oldest mine in the Coal Creek district, having been opened in 1870. It is fully three miles from the mine opening to the point where the men were at work. They had not been at work long before the terrible explosion occurred. There was a fearful roar and then flames shot from the entrance and the air shafts. News of the disaster spread like wildfire, and as soon as possible two rescue parties were started in, one at the main entrance, the other through Thistle mine, which adjoins, in which no men were at work. The Thistle party was unable to make any headway, as the gas stifled the workers. The Fraterville party went fully two miles under the earth until a heavy fall of slate was encountered. At this point the men worked like demons, hoping against hope that those beyond might be safe.

The scenes at the mouth of the mine while the workers were within were beyond description. Business had been suspended in Coal Creek and all its mines as soon as the news of the disaster became known, and men, women and children gathered around the Fraterville entrance. Women whose husbands and sons were within were wild with grief. All day long the rescuers toiled at the slate obstruction, and not until 6 o'clock this evening did they force an entrance through it. Up to that hour only five dead bodies had been recovered, and hope was still high that many within were safe. The hopes of the living were doomed, however, for when once the rescuers could proceed they walked through a continuous tomb of death. There was not a sign of life. Every man had perished, they believed, although it will be tomorrow morning before all the rooms can be entered.

In 1901, after inspecting Fraterville mine, State Commissioner of Labor R. A. Shiffert reported that the ventilation was not up to requirements, that the furnace was inadequate to ventilate the mine and that the airways were choked in places.

He found that 164 men were at work on the day of his visit, requiring by statute 15,200 cubic feet of air per minute. The volume of air entering the mine, he said, was only 8,000 cubic feet per minute.

THE COAL STRIKE.

Soft Coal Advanced to \$3.50 in New York.

Merchants Restricting Credit in Mining Regions—Situation Very Serious.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Owing to the strike in the anthracite coal mining region, the price of bituminous coal has been advanced in this city from \$2.60 to \$3.50 a ton. The coal operators intend, it is said, to cut off the anthracite coal supply in the small towns, in order that there shall be a greater supply for this city. Soft coal can be used in the small places, while it is a violation of the law to use it in New York city.

SCRANTON, Pa., May 19.—At a meeting tonight the retail grocers' association decided to restrict credit during the pendency of the strike. The wholesalers in the afternoon decided to demand cash payments from the retailers.

The companies today began swearing in coal and iron police. The commissions of 67 were recorded this morning in the court.

An attempt will be made tomorrow by the strikers to induce the men at the Grassy Island washery of the Delaware and Hudson Company to quit work. Trouble is feared, and the company will have a large force of police on hand.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 19.—Five hundred drivers and handlers employed by the coal dealers of this city went on strike today. They demand a uniform rate of two dollars a day. The rate heretofore has been \$10 a week.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 19.—The effect of the coal strike are being felt seriously by the steamship captains on Lake Ontario, the situation becoming more critical hourly, and many lake captains say that unless the strike is broken in a few days steam transportation on the lakes will be practically at a standstill.

SOFT COAL IN TWO WEEKS.

NEW YORK, May 19.—It was agreed by both wholesale and retail dealers yesterday that New York is within less than a fortnight of burning soft coal. Some dealers put the time within two or three days and notified customers yesterday that they must be prepared to use soft coal at any time.

The proprietors of coal yards that estimate given on Friday of a visible supply of 300,000 tons was far above the quantity on hand. They said that 30,000 tons would be nearer the mark.

Some of the steam plants have two weeks' supply; others, it is said, have only enough for a week.

The proprietors of coal yards had their spring cleaning just before the strike was declared and let their stock run low on that account.

Henry S. Fleming, secretary of the Coal Operators' Association, said to a Sun reporter:

"There are eleven anthracite roads and they have seized all the anthracite and will hold it until they find how much they will actually need in case of a long strike. As the strike is now a fight as to whether the union shall dominate the companies or not, it may last many months. I do not believe there is 30,000 tons of coal available in Greater New York. Although the city has an ordinance forbidding the use of soft coal it will have to become a dead letter very soon unless the companies start the mines in a week or two with non-union men."

The big anthracite roads are the Philadelphia and Reading, Lehigh Valley, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Erie, Central Railroad of New Jersey, Ontario and Western, Susquehanna and Western and the Delaware and Hudson. The other lines are small ones, run wholly in the interest of the operators.

A prominent coal operator said that he computed the coal in the storage yards at Mahoney, Pottsville, Pa., South Amboy and other places at less than 50,000 tons.

General Superintendent Abell of the coal firm of Blaisdell & Curtis made the following estimate of the coal supply:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Tons. Pea, 275; No. 1 Buckwheat, 550; No. 2 Buckwheat, 300; Cull, 300; Egg, stove and chestnut, 2,000; Mixed steels, 250; Estimated quantity stored by retailers, 5,000; Coal which can be released by the anthracite roads, 12,000; Total, 12,765.

NO. 1 SALVAGE CORPS

Did Full Honors Last Night to Ex-Captain Clark.

There was a large gathering last night at the rooms of No. 1 Company, S. C. and F. P., when Chas. A. Clark, who recently retired from the captaincy of that body, was presented with a gold watch, chain and locket by the members of the company, over whom Mr. Clark had command for so many years. Capt. Lindsay presided, and in addition to the members of the company, representatives were present from No. 2 Company and the various fire companies of the city. Prominent seats were occupied by Mayor White, ex-Mayor Daniel, several of the aldermen and Chief Engineer Kerr of the fire department. Capt. Lindsay made the presentation in a clever speech, in which he spoke of the clever manner in which his predecessor had discharged the duties of the position. The watch bore the following inscription on the inside: "Presented to Chas. A. Clark upon his retirement from the office of Captain of No. 1 Co., S. C. and F. P., St. John, N. B., May, 1902." The outside of the timepiece bore Mr. Clark's monogram. The locket had a raised Salvage Corps helmet on one side, and on the other the figures "1892-1902. C. A. C., from No. 1 S. C. and F. P. Co." The watch, chain and locket were purchased from Ferguson & Page, and the engraving was admirably done by Mr. Green.

CANADIANS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

(Boston Herald.)

A writer to L'Espresso, the French-Canadian paper of Lowell, takes exception to a statement recently made by us, that, while there were more than 50,000 persons of Canadian birth residing in Boston, the number of those classed as French-Canadians was less than 3,000. The writer in question states that an estimate made some

years ago gave the number of French-Canadians much larger than was given by us, and he, therefore, thinks that we must be in error in not giving a sufficient credit to the French-Canadians.

We would say in reply that our figures were not estimates of our own, but were taken literally from the first volume on the population of the United States census for the year 1900. This gives the number of English-Canadians residing in the State of Massachusetts as 158,753; of French-Canadians, 134,416, making a total of 293,169. This constitutes the largest group of residents of Massachusetts of foreign birth, exceeding even those from Ireland, who number in this census 249,916. But, while the number of English and French-Canadians in Massachusetts does not materially differ, there is a decided difference when one takes into account the parts of the state in which they reside. In the County of Suffolk, which includes Boston, Chelsea and Winthrop, there were found to be 56,293 Canadians. Of these 53,910 were English and 2,383 French. In Middlesex County there are more than twice as many French-Canadians as there are English-Canadians, and in Bristol County, while there were 23,430 French-Canadians, there were only 5,665 English-Canadians. We wish to point out to our French-Canadian friends that this is not a matter of theorizing, but of simply reproducing the returns as printed in the United States census.

A SPECIAL BARGAIN IN LADIES' CLOTH SUITS.

We have secured about Sixty Ladies' Suits (coat and skirt) this season's style, made with dressy little non-buttoning Eton Jacket—the ideal coat to wear with a pretty Shirt Waist—which we offer at

THREE VERY SPECIAL PRICES, while they last—

\$4.00, \$4.75 and \$6.00.

These are principally Serge—Colors: Navy, black and grey; sizes: 32, 34, 36 and 38 inch bust measure, and at the prices quoted are

EXTRAORDINARY VALUE.

Sale commences on WEDNESDAY MORNING, May 21, in our Cloak and Costume Department (second floor), and we would suggest an early call.

NOTE—At these low prices we cannot undertake to make any little alterations that may be necessary; and none of these suits can be sent on approval or exchange.

At the same time

SPECIAL SALE OF LADIES' CLOTH JACKETS, in Navy, Fawn and Black, at \$5.00 and \$6.50 each. Much under regular prices to clear.

Manchester Robertson & Allison

JUST RECEIVED:

A Large Variety of Silver Plated Goods AT LOWEST PRICES.

AT C. F. BROWN'S, 501-5 Main Street.

FLOOR SPACE

AT OUR

Great International Exhibition,

ST. JOHN, N. B.,

30th AUG. TO 6th SEPT., 1902,

is being absorbed with a rapidity encouragingly indicative of general enthusiasm.

INTENDING LOCAL EXHIBITORS

who may not have arranged for their floor appropriation will do well to make immediate application if desirous of choice location.

GORDON'S 17TH ANNIVERSARY.

Last night, notwithstanding the downpour of rain that existed during the entire evening, Temperance Association Hall was completely filled to celebrate the 17th anniversary of Gordon Division, No. 275, S. of T. John Law, who presided, briefly addressed the gathering on the benefits derived from the work of the order. He invited the grand officers to seats on the platform, and P. G. W. P. Maxwell, G. W. P. Tilley, G. S. Armstrong and P. G. W. P. McKeown responded, all of whom addressed the assemblage, as did also P. M. W. P. Everett. The speeches were full of hope and enthusiasm. A violin solo was masterfully performed by Mr. Goudie. Then came a vocal solo by Mr. Beal, a recitation by Miss N. Case, a vocal solo by L. Brennan, a recitation by Miss L. Rowe, a vocal solo by Max McCarthy, a reading by Mr. Price, a mandolin duet by Woodell and Scarcliffe. All the numbers were well received and generously applauded. The gathering dispersed after singing the national anthem.

Coughs, colds, sore throats and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Vapo-Cresolene tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists.

BIRTHS.

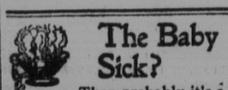
LUNCH—At St. John, West, on the 11th May, to the wife of David Lynch, a daughter, Mary.
HARPER—At Moncton, May 14, to the wife of John Harper, a daughter.
BLIZZARD—At Pokok, on April 21st, to the wife of Noble Blizard, a daughter, Alice.
WALSH—At 116 Bussard street, on May 18th, to the wife of John Walsh, a son, George Edward.
MACKAY—At Fredericton, May 17th, to the wife of Harry Mackay, a daughter.
COX—On May 14th, to the wife of Robert J. Cox, 271 King street, a son.
SANCTON—On April 16th, to the wife of S. Norman Sancton, a daughter, Marjorie Harding Sancton.

MARRIAGES.

FENTON-CROSBY—At the residence of the bride's father, Yarmouth, May 15th, by the Rev. Edwin Crowell, George B. Fenton, of Rockville, and Miss Laura E., eldest daughter of John A. Crosby.
EMERIE-McDANIELS—At Boston, April 16, by Rev. Mr. Chipman (Presbyterian), Henry Emmerie, of Amherst, to Mary McDaniels.
SPROULE-JAMISON—At Cana, N. S., May 15, by Rev. Mr. Chipman, C. Ernest Sproule, formerly of Diebly, to Florence Maude Jamison, of Cana.
FAIGER-McINNIS—At Scottdale, Pictou, May 15, by Rev. James W. Fraser, M. A., John B. Faiger, Bay View, to Mary C. McInnes, Toney River.

DEATHS.

PENCELLY—At Moncton, May 15th, Percy Pencilly, youngest son of Herbert and Agnes Pencilly, aged 1 year and nine months.
SAVAGE—At Chatham, May 15th, Emeline, beloved wife of Timothy Savage, aged 51 years.
KILLAM—At Yarmouth, May 15th, John Killam, aged 86 years.
BLACKADAR—At Ottawa, May 15th, W. H. Blackadar, of the Dept. of Justice, aged 70.



The Baby Sick?

Then probably it's a cold. Babies catch cold so easily and recover so slowly. Not slowly, however, when you use Vapo-Cresolene. Then a single night is all that is necessary for a cure. You just put some Cresolene in the vaporizer, light the lamp beneath, and place near the crib. While baby sleeps he breathes in the healing vapor. Cold loosens, inflamed membranes heal, and all trouble ceases. It's a perfect specific for whooping-cough and croup. Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists everywhere. A Vapo-Cresolene outfit, including the Vaporizer and Lamp, which will last a full year, and a bottle of Cresolene, complete, \$1.50. For supplies of Cresolene, write to the manufacturer, Vapo-Cresolene Co., 150 Fulton St., New York, U.S.A.