



\$2.88 A PAIR

Men's Patent Colt, Russia Tan Calf and Black Calf Oxfords in a variety of new shapes at

\$2.88 A PAIR

These are genuine bargains and the man who fails to procure a pair or two is making a mistake.

Sale Will Close On Saturday

Waterbury & Rising

King St. -:- Union St.

Superior Longcloth, 38 in. wide, 10c. yd.
and **Black Calf Oxfords** in a variety of new shapes at

WETMORE'S, Garden St., VICTORIA LAWN
40 in. wide, 10c. yd. up

SAVED \$ \$ SAVED
BY BUYING OUR READY-TO-WEAR CLOTHING

W. J. HIGGINS & Co. 182 Union St.

EDDY'S IMPERVIOUS SHEATHING

will outwear any other. Can be painted, tinted or varnished. The best for outside, inside or 'tween sides.

Schofield Paper Co. Ltd.
Selling Agents, St. John N. B.

HAMILTON & GAY, WOODWORKING FACTORY

Doors, Sashes, Mouldings, of all descriptions, Shingles, Rough Lumber of all kinds, delivered promptly and at short notice.

ERIN AND BRUNSWICK STREETS, ST. JOHN.
Phone 1628 - Phone 211

ELECTRIC WIRING!

Telephone Orders Promptly Attended to

Bells a Specialty.

ST. JOHN AUER LIGHT CO.

Market Square, Opposite W.H. Thorne's
Telephone 873.

SIXTEEN NEW AUTOS BROUGHT TO ST. JOHN

The present season has been by far the most profitable which automobile agents here have yet enjoyed in the city. Since the summer opened the number of citizens who can go faster than the street cars has more than doubled. Sixteen motor cars of various makes have been brought into the city, most of them large in size. Several doctors have purchased, and are now making their professional calls in cars of small type.

Considering the size of the town in relation to the rest of the province St. John has been comparatively slow to develop the automobile fever. Whatever the local car owners are guilty of when they get upon the lonely stretches, they have as yet hardly run afoul of the speedy regulation within the city limits. The police have interfered in only one case, and in that instance the defendant was able to show his innocence in a technical way. While accidents caused by automobiles have been numerous in cities large and small, St. John has escaped without a single accident worthy of mention.

On the country roads, however, according to the stories of the automobile enthusiasts themselves, the sports of goggles and gauntlets have not been conducted themselves with such high regard for the bounds set up by the law.

One particular young car owner has met with the censure of even his fellow members of the automobile association. He is said to have bundled numerous farmers' rights into the ditch, resorting as he did so to the trick of pulling his registration number up out of sight by means of strings always kept close to his hand.

At the annual meeting of the Automobile Association a formal resolution was passed to the effect that the body would discourage their members from endangering life and property even to the extent of prosecution in court. So far such an embarrassing proceeding has not taken place, so it must be that the association views its own conduct with complete complacency.

The new cars which have been purchased here this year are: Percy W. Thorne's seven passenger White steam; Fred Crosby's Russell touring car, seating five; James McAvity's Russell, DeL. Carriette's Russell, Fraser Gregory's Russell survey, Stanley Elkin's Reo, J. E. Cowan's Ford, Harry Deberry's Ford, Dr. L. M. Curran's McLaughlin, Paul R. Hanson's McLaughlin-Buick, Dr. G. O. Baxter's McLaughlin-Buick, H. J. Fleming's car of the same make, James Patterson's large Russell.

Beside these there are the big Win-ton touring car belonging to the late William Hogan, which is now in the city, Jarvis Purdy's Russell, which he brought from Charlottetown, where it was used to test the provincial enactment against motor cars, and a Maxwell car owned by Dr. Gilchrist of Greenwich.

Great Reduction Tomorrow on Women's and Children's Wearing Apparel

Wash Dresses, Coat Suits, Samples of Children's Whitewear and Aprons, etc. Also Infants' Slips and Underskirts.

Great Bargains in Dress Goods Department. Costume lengths and Skirt lengths at One Half—

Women's White Lawn Shirt

Waist Suits at Half

Pretty two piece dresses in White Lawn, trimmed with rows of Hamburg Insertion. Sizes 32, 34, 36. Regular \$4.75. Reduced to... \$2.38

Fancy Gingham White Lawn Dress for One Dollar and Seventy Cents. These are regular 3.40. Shirt, Waist Suits, trimmed with embroidery and insertion. Sizes 32 to 40. Regular 3.40. Reduced to... \$1.70

Chambray Morning Dresses

Ladies' Fine Striped Chambray Shirt Waist Suits or Morning Dresses with all over embroidered yoke, very neat designs. Sizes 34 to 40. Regular \$4.75. Reduced to... \$2.95

Dress Goods Department Has Great Bargains in Short Lengths on Friday

A certain number of useful lengths of excellent dress materials to be sold on Friday and Saturday at one half price.

STAPLE DEPARTMENT

10 Dozen good bleached napkins—special 88c. doz. Reduced to... \$2.38

Bleached table linens, 18 inches wide, 42c. yd. Special 18c. each.

25c, 28c Sateen Foulards at 15c.

A clearance price on a lot of excellent Navy and White and Black and White Sateen Foulards. Very pretty silky materials for July wear. Reduced to... 15c.

F. W. DANIEL & CO., LTD.

London House - - - - - Charlotte Street

GREAT WATER POWERS WILL RESULT FROM CANAL SCHEME

One of the most important ways in which the Georgian Bay Canal scheme will affect the City of Montreal will be the creation at its very doors of great water powers, which will give the city an almost unparalleled light and power. Indeed, Mr. St. Laurent, the chief of the engineering staff commissioned by the government to report on this matter, says that nowhere on this continent has he been aware of can the same amount of expenditure for a like purpose secure as valuable results.

Contrary to the general view, however, he says that the water powers of Eastern Canada are distinctly limited, and he recommends that the federal government at once take steps to secure control of all the water powers along the course of the Georgian Bay ship canal, as private interests or divided control by provincial governments would only result in frittering away or squandering a great heritage.

CREATION OF GREAT WATER POWERS.

That the canal will be built in the near future there is now not the slightest doubt, and when the canals are established at Back River or in the Montreal harbor the immediate effect will be the creation of great water powers contiguous to Montreal. By far the largest water powers would result, of course, from the canal being constructed via Lake St. Louis and the Lac Beauport, and another dam would be built across from Montreal to St. Lambert. Here at once would be enormous water powers, absolutely secure from interruption by anchor ice, ensuring tremendous power for the city for all time and having a perpetual effect upon the city's growth and prosperity.

SOME OTHER WATER POWERS.

Other water powers that would be created by the canal would be as follows: At Pointe Fort, near Carleton Place, 49½ miles from Montreal, 145,000 electrical horse power; at Hawkesbury, 60 miles from Montreal, 71,500 horse power; at Chaudier Falls, 128 miles from Montreal, an additional 45,000 horse power, making a total at this point of 96,000 horse power; at Chats Falls, 155 miles from Montreal, 115,500 horse power; at Chenaux Falls, 63.90 miles from Montreal, 63,900 horse power; at the Ottawa River, 78,000 horse power; at the Grand Calumet Falls, 50,000 horse power; at Paquette, 29 miles from Montreal, 24,500 horse power; at Des Joachims Falls, 26 miles from Montreal, 6,400 horse power; at Rocher Capiteux Falls, 24 miles from Montreal, 2,000 horse power; at Deux Rivières, 28,400 horse power.

MANY SMALL POWERS.

There would be many other smaller water powers, the list showing that upwards of 1,000,000 horse power could be developed along the Ottawa and French rivers by the canal, apart from the great water powers in the immediate vicinity of Montreal. Under the present conditions it is doubtful if more than 150,000 horse power could be developed along the whole line of route, and the cost of developing even this would be \$75 per electrical horse power,

while with the construction of the canal 1,000,000 horse power could be developed at an average cost of \$48 per horse power. If this power were rented at the low figure of \$5 per horse power, it would result in an eventual revenue of \$5,000,000 per year. Further, if the power were granted at nominal figures to attract manufacturing along the banks of the canal, the transportation of the material and manufactured article would repay the privileges granted.

In any case it will be seen that it is highly important that the authorities should take immediate steps to safeguard the public interest in these great natural resources along the route of the Georgian Bay ship canal that is to be.

ABDUL'S SECRET FORTUNE

American Offers, for Money, to Disclose Its Location.

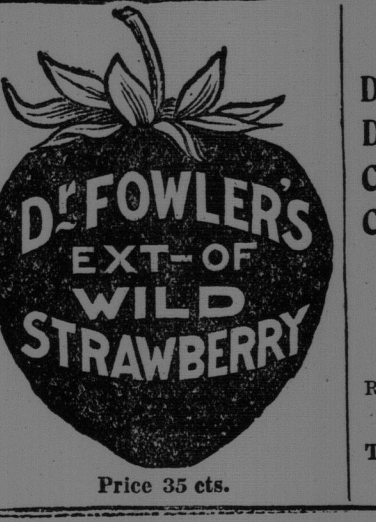
BERLIN, July 28.—The National Zeitung learns from Constantinople that an American whose name is not given has informed the Ottoman government that he has full knowledge of all deposits which the corner Sultan Abdul Hamid has entrusted to different American banks.

He offers to sell his information to the Ottoman government for a substantial sum of money, and also proposes that he should journey to Constantinople at their expense to communicate his information to them.

The Ottoman government has requested him to impart his information to the Ottoman ambassador in Washington, who is willing to negotiate with him regarding the matter.

SUFFRAGE LESSONS IN COUNCIL SCHOOLS.

LONDON, July 27.—A statement that a suffragist teacher caused her pupils to write an essay on woman suffrage and enlarged on the theme has been investigated by the Pinkie education committee, and "due notice has been taken of the matter."



D'FOWLER'S EXT-OF WILD STRAWBERRY

Price 35 cts.

HUNDREDS INFECTED BY DEAD CATTLE

Anthrax Sweeps Lonely Parish in Louisiana—People Ignorant of Danger.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 28.—The Department of Agriculture has taken charge of the fight against anthrax, which has broken out in an epidemic form amongst cattle in Cameron, an isolated parish in south-west Louisiana, on the Texas border. The parish is mainly swamp land, and is without railroads, and largely cut off from the world. Anthrax, one of the oldest and most deadly and loathsome of animals diseases, broke out among the cattle last month and spread rapidly. Ignorant of the infectious nature of the malady, which requires the burning of the bodies of all animals dying from the disease, the bodies were allowed to lie unburied on the prairies or in the marshes, so that swarms of flies carried the disease to other animals, with the result that one-fourth of those in Cameron died. In some cases animals and eight men are now under treatment at Leesburg, the parish seat.

The disease is very rare in human beings, and is equally as fatal as with cattle, although none of the men themselves together to resist the tyranny of their employers. Not for him is an eight hour day. He does not get paid for his overtime. He is the victim, indeed, or sweated labor, and but for the disastrous consequences His Majesty has perfectly justified in going on strike.

Let us take his present week's work, and having looked down the list of his labors, let us ask ourselves whether any bank clerk, and civil servant, any small shopkeeper, has done more with his time than King Edward VII.

On Saturday, a week ago, the King began his day by receiving in audience Admiral Sir Harry Rawson, upon relinquishing the governorship of New South Wales; and afterwards Sir Edward Henry, Commissioner of Police, and the President of the Republic of Columbia. His Majesty then held a Council. After luncheon the King journeyed to Rugby, where he went through a long and fatiguing programme of events, and made an inspiring speech to the boys.

On Monday His Majesty travelled to Knowsley and reviewed and presented colors to the 38,000 men of the West Lancashire Territorials. On Tuesday morning the King opened the Royal Infirmary at Manchester in State, and in the afternoon reviewed and presented colors to the East Lancashire Territorials. On Wednesday His Majesty visited Liverpool, where he replied to an address of welcome and afterwards travelled to Birmingham, where he opened the new buildings of the university and made an important speech in reply to the address.

On Thursday the King spent a strenuous day in London. At 12 o'clock he laid the foundation stone of the New Royal School of Mines at South Kensington, making "another impressive speech." In the afternoon he inspected the Honorable Artillery Company, to whom he made a speech, and in the evening he attended a special performance of the English Opera company at His Majesty's.

Friday the King inspected the boys of the Greenwich Naval College, and in the evening dined at the United States Embassy. Needless to say, all these engagements were in addition to the mass of official correspondence upon affairs of state which confronts His Majesty day by day.

What fills one with the deepest admiration is not the number of the King's engagements, though they are astonishing, and would be a severe strain upon the health and strength of many younger men, but the really amazing way in which the King endeavors to be—and I think sincerely is—interested in each item on his day's programme.

NOT AN EIGHT HOUR DAY.

He suffers under many disadvantages from which most other working men have been freed by progressive legislation. He is a member of no trade union. Kings have not yet banded themselves together to resist the tyranny of their employers. Not for him is an eight hour day. He does not get paid for his overtime. He is the victim, indeed, or sweated labor, and but for the disastrous consequences His Majesty has perfectly justified in going on strike.

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REMARKABLE SHOOTING

LONDON, July 27.—The thirty-seventh company of the Royal Garrison Artillery, stationed at Portsmouth, scored twenty-one hits in twenty-one rounds while shooting with 12-pounders at night at moving targets 1500 yards distant.

CURES

DIARRHŒA, CRAMPS, DYSENTERY, COLIC, CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLERA INFANTUM and all Summer and Bowel Complaints.

Ask for Dr. Fowler's and insist on getting what you ask for. Refuse Substitutes—They're Dangerous. The original is manufactured only by

THE T. MILBURN CO., Limited
Toronto, Ont.

HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD IN HIS ROLE AS WORKMAN

King Edward has been given many popular titles which do not belong by hereditary right to those who wear the Imperial Crown. He is called "The Peacemaker," and it is the best of his titles. And over the dinner-tables when men rise with that little thrill of emotion which always stirs their hearts, at the good old words: "Gentlemen—the King," chairman, whoever he may be, sometimes expresses his loyalty in another phrase more warming than the wine they touch with their lips. "Let us drink," he says, "to the King of Hearts."

Many a time, also, as I have stood on a racecourse watching the King as he levels his glass and sweeps the field with it, or raises his hat for a moment to the cheers of a great multitude of racing men, I have heard a shout repeated again and again, so that the Sovereign could not fail to hear it, and has smiled as he heard. "King of Sportsmen! King of Sportsmen!" We are apt to think that this personal devotion to the King has been an instinct of the English people through centuries of history; and certainly the Sovereign, however much he has strained fidelity, has always been surrounded by men loyal to the death. But it would show an ignorance of history to pretend that since the Stuart days the Kings of England have received the personal enthusiasm of the people. On the contrary, in the first reigns of the Hanoverian dynasty both Tories and Whigs had an ill-disguised contempt for the person of the Sovereign, and reserved their reverence for the office of majesty. In the memory of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries one may see this attitude of the nobility and gentry of England towards the Crown. The old county families were pleased to contrast themselves far superior in blood and breeding to any of the four Georges, whom they tolerated as "parvenus" necessary in the scheme of things.

Queen Victoria was the first of her dynasty to arouse the strongest feelings of personal loyalty in her people. Even her retirement and her dislike of the ceremony and pageantry of a great court were in some ways a disadvantage to the influence of the Sovereign in social and public life and in international affairs.

THE KING'S TACT.

It has been reserved to King Edward to restore the full power and all the old glories and glory of the British Crown, as far as may be to a Constitutional Sovereign, and to the political arena. And future historians will undoubtedly have to record that it was Edward VII. who has brought back most fully, and in a remarkable manner, the sense of personal loyalty to the King, apart from his office, which belonged to many of the Plantagenets, the Tudors, and the Stuarts, but hardly at all to the Hanoverians.

This is due in a great measure to the way in which the King has taken a lead in all those affairs of State and of life, upon which, outside party politics, the welfare of the people depends. That is acknowledged, but not everyone realizes or understands the one great quality by which King Edward has gained his firm hold upon the heart of our national life. People are never tired of praising his energy, his tactfulness, his gentleness, and his broad-mindedness and sane, balanced judgment, and his interest in every subject of contemporary importance. All that is perfectly true, and his characteristics are essential qualities in Edward VII.'s success as a king.

But people forget, or perhaps are not in a position to know, the one paramount thing in His Majesty's life, without which he would not have gained so secure a place in the affection of the people or in the councils of the world's powers.

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THE KING IS NEVER BORED.

He is not like the journalists who follow and describe all these great functions. Many of them stare at the brilliant scenes with weary eyes. Custom has staled them for pomp and pageantry, they get terribly tired of loyal addresses, of the formal speeches delivered upon every subject of national life, upon the laying of foundation stones, or the opening of a new building, or the review of a Volunteer regiment, or the reception of a Royal potentate. The journalists do not conceal their boredom, and yawn behind the helmets of the policeman.

But the King is never bored, or, if so, conceals his boredom admirably. Yet His Majesty has the worst of it. He has and to change his clothes, hats for the fifth time in one day—and is in a tight, hot uniform, with a big bushy on his head. He is the centre of all eyes, and must smile and smile, however tired he feels. He has not only to listen to the address of "Mr. Mayor," but to answer him in words suitable to the occasion, tactful, inspiring, encouraging. Before coming upon the scene he has had to con his part, to approve and amend the speech prepared for him, to study, as it were, his brief, upon a subject which not even a king may be expected to be perfectly familiar with such the importance of a school of mines or the progress in trade of a province.

And, unlike the journalist—who after the function goes back to his office to write his brief description and then retires into private life, to water the roses in a suburban garden, for example—the King goes back to his palace to find a dozen gentlemen of the household awaiting instructions, to find innumerable papers requiring his signature and signature, and in a little while he has to attend another ceremony, private or public, where he has again to be the centre of all eyes, where again he has to smile and to be genial, and to say tactful, and to be interested, and alert, and keenly observant.

The mere physical strain of kingship must be severe, and King Edward has less sleep than many of his subjects, but the psychological strain must sometimes be a torture to any man not born with the exact qualities necessary to those who wear a crown. Because there is no greater torture for the mind of man than to be bored and to appear interested, to be weary yet to seem freshly interested in every foolish thing and stupid person, to long for the quietude and peace of a private room and to stand in the centre of a vast throng, in the public gaze, and without relaxation from the ceremony and state which surrounds a king.

So at least we to his simplicity may imagine. But it is imagination merely, for no one has seen King Edward look weary of wind is going on around him, and upon every occasion he seems to possess the magic gift of taking a personal interest in the subject of the scene before him. That gift must surely be his, because otherwise the human nature even of a king would not be strong enough to endure those long hours and that continual work which King Edward devotes to duty.

PRISON FOR COMPOSER'S WIFE

Signora Puccini Given Five Months and Five Days for Slander.

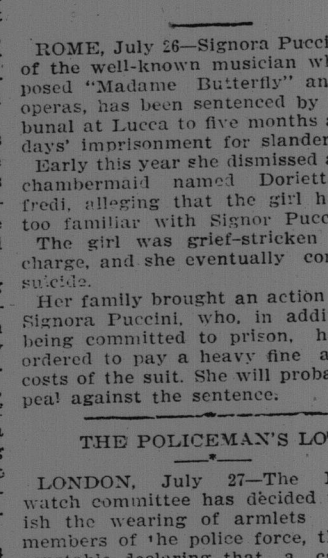
ROME, July 26.—Signora Puccini, wife of the well-known musician who composed "Madame Butterfly" and other operas, has been sentenced by the tribunal at Lucca to five months and five days' imprisonment for slander.

Early this year she dismissed a young chambermaid named Doretta Martelli, alleging that the girl has been too familiar with Signor Puccini. The girl was grief-stricken at this charge, and she eventually committed suicide.

Her family brought an action against Signora Puccini, who, in addition to being committed to prison, has been ordered to pay a heavy fine and the costs of the suit. She will probably appeal against the sentence.

THE POLICEMAN'S LOT.

LONDON, July 27.—The Norwich watch committee has decided to abolish the wearing of armlets by the members of the police force, the chief constable declaring that a constable was always on duty, even when in plain clothes.



WILSON'S FLY PADS

Will kill more flies than three hundred sheets of sticky paper