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2 Horses for Sale.
One Six Years Old,
Weight 1,200 lbs.
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Weight 900 lbs.

F. E. WILLIAMS
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You are looking for the very articles we have in our show cases. We never had a finer stock. That's saying a good deal, but it's true. Come and see.

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INTERNATIONAL S. S. CO'Y.

One Trip a Week for Boston.
\$3.50 Winter Rate \$3.50.

COMMENCING Jan. 2nd the Steamship St. John will leave St. John for Boston, Portland, Quebec, Pottsville, and Boston every THURSDAY morning at 7:30 standard.

Returning, leaves Boston every Monday morning at 8:15 o'clock.

Freight received daily up to 6 p. m.

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If you send your Shirts, Collars and Cuffs to the

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VAIL BROS.

A HUSBAND'S QUILE.

She—After dinner, John, I want to have a good, long, serious talk with you.
He—Look here, darling, would you mind writing it all down? Tell you what! Make it a dialogue; you can easily put in my part, too, you know.
She—But, John—
He—Oh, don't pretend, dear! You have a gift that way. And I'll read it down at the office in the morning—Brooklyn Life.

THIS 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., FEBRUARY 23, 1901.

THE ROTHESAY LISTS.

Now that the supreme court has delivered judgment in the matter of the Rothersey voters list; and directed the attention of the crown officers to the fact that a great crime has been committed, it is to be hoped that the attorney-general will take the case in hand, and bring the guilty to justice. In the effort he should have the warm sympathy and earnest support of Mr. Milligan, and all other members of the liberal party. The crime was committed in the interests of that party, and for the purpose of insuring the election of a liberal in the County of Kings. A great party cannot afford to have crimes of this sort committed in its name. There is now no danger that any benefit will accrue to the party from the action of whoever stuffed the Rothersey list; but the attempt was made, and it should be the duty of every good liberal to do all in his power to punish the crime. The attention of the attorney general is especially directed to the judgment of the supreme court in this matter.

THE GRAND TRUNK AND PORTLAND.

During the year 1900 there were shipped from Portland, Me., 4,677,965 bushels of wheat, 977,432 bushels of peas, 2,818,735 bushels of oats, 764,083 bushels of barley, 108,242 bushels of rye, 1,781,266 bushels of corn and 138,654 bushels of buckwheat, making a total of 11,266,377 bushels of grain. Since the construction of the new elevator in 1888 the trans-Atlantic business of the port has rapidly increased. In 1896 fifteen steamers carried 1,202,350 bushels of grain. In 1897 the shipments were 3,008,738, in 1898, 3,379,648; in 1899 the total rose to over 12,000,000, and last year the figures were as already stated. The Portland board of trade committee states that the expenditures in Portland for labor and ship's stores amount, on an average, to \$4,500 per vessel. This would make the total disbursement last year of more than half a million dollars. As the Grand Trunk will build another elevator larger than the combined capacity of the two now used, the facilities of the port will be greatly increased. These facts and figures are interesting as an illustration of what the Grand Trunk railway has done for that port.

Relations between Cuba and the United States have arrived at a very interesting stage. The convention which met in Havana has agreed upon a constitution, which will be submitted to the American congress. It does not appear to be definitely decided what the relations between Cuba and the United States will be. One very outspoken Cuban expresses the fear that the time may come when Cuba will have to fight the United States as it fought Spain. Probably the best thing under all the circumstances that could happen to Cuba would be for the island to become an integral part of the union. But a very strong feeling against such a step appears to prevail in the island. The whole question of the future relations of the two will be the subject of a very interesting debate when it comes before the American congress.

American universities continue to receive large gifts of money from wealthy citizens. Brown University has received half a million from Mr. Rockefeller; and a like amount has been given to Harvard by a donor whose name is withheld. This university is also to be given two new buildings. The example of these Americans may suggest to some of our wealthier citizens the propriety of starting the Y. M. C. A. building fund with a generous gift. The promoters of the proposed new or enlarged building do not ask for a very large amount—in fact the total expenditure is not expected to amount to very many thousands.

Yesterday was rather more than an average day for horrors. The despatches told of a railway collision in New Jersey, where at least twelve persons were killed and more than thirty injured; another despatch told of five men being cut to pieces by a freight train in Pennsylvania; still another told of the sinking of a steamer off the Golden Gate with the loss of probably more than a hundred lives. A murder was reported from Chicago yesterday, as usual.

The Star publishes in another column an interesting article on the mode of civic elections in St. John, reviewing the past and discussing present conditions. The views expressed are those of a gentleman who has given much thought to the whole question. There has been a good deal of discussion of late of the system of electing aldermen, and the Star will be very glad to have other citizens express their views in its columns.

The Star monument fund grows slowly, but it grows. Have you subscribed a quarter?

CIVIC MATTERS.

A Review of Past Conditions in this City

And Some Observations Relative to a Talked of Change in Mode of Elections.

The approach of the civic elections usually invites considerable discussion of matters to which the citizens pay but little attention during the greater part of the year. Some criticism always comes from people whose advanced ideas upon civic government seem destined never to be realized, while a good deal is contributed by those who have personal or political ends in view. Both join at present in attacking the system of elections not being content to follow Pope, who said:

For forms of government let fools contest, That which is best administered is best.

St. John has had but few changes in its system of elections and practically not one in its system of administration. Beginning with the charter the mayor was appointed by the provincial government, while an alderman and an assistant were chosen by the electors of each ward. In 1851 the common council acquired the right to elect the mayor, and in 1854 this right was transferred to the citizens. The assistants in time were called councillors and in 1859 all members of the council became aldermen. The administration was conducted entirely by committees, of which the chairman absorbed practically the whole power. This system remained until 1889, when the union of the cities was effected, though in the early '90's the late George E. Feney had strenuously, but ineffectually, urged the election of the whole council by the citizens at large irrespective of ward divisions.

The causes of union were many. There is no doubt but that the people of Portland were dissatisfied with the composition of their council and the general administration of their affairs, while the idea of a city of wider extent and a more centralized administration attracted people in all parts of the new city. There was especial triumph over the fact that "ring rule" and "bossism" in the north end would be doomed upon the advent of the new charter. The system of administrative committees was completely changed and permanent officials, intended to have large powers, were substituted for the chairman of committees. No sooner was the union consummated, however, than dissatisfaction began. The public did not realize that considerable time would be required to assimilate the varied elements which existed and failed to recognize that political union must precede, by some time, the development of a feeling of unity. The council soon split into factions, general dissatisfaction with the old civic boundaries, and the eastern part of the old city, which bore the brunt of the taxation, resented the too frequent combinations between the Portland and Carleton representatives, which gave those sections a controlling power. There was, too, practically no change in the personnel of the representatives and the old committee chairman did their best to subordinate the new permanent officials and system to their own views and influence. All this, together with the R. T. A. movement and that body's offer of the present system of elections as a panacea for all civic evils. They pointed out that many of the old wards were so small that they were often controlled by two or three men and insisted that a better method would be brought to the front by the choice of the whole city. At the same time, to protect the western side of the harbor, it was provided that a representative must reside or do business in the ward for which he was chosen. In some cases, notably Stanley and Sidney wards, this has operated to limit the choice as much as did the small size of some of the wards under the former system. One year of the Tax Reduction system demonstrated its inherent weakness. Where, under the old system, a few wards could be controlled by a few individuals, under the new system it was found that a few individuals in each ward could combine so as to control the whole city. The next election swept the Tax Reductionists almost to a man, out of office, and from that time a seat in the common council has almost invariably been the reward of skilled political combination. At the same time the independence of individual members has almost disappeared. To retain a seat at the council it is necessary to count on a majority of votes over the whole city, and it is unsafe to risk the antagonism of any section which by a solid vote against a candidate may sweep away the majorities which he obtained in other quarters, where the enthusiasm in his favor is not so intense as the opposition in the particular section. The Free Public Library and Court block votes are instances of the working of the system. In the first case the aldermen were threatened with the adverse vote of a locality, though they fortunately defied the threat. In the other case a majority against the purchase gradually became quiescent and later concurred, though not a member gave public reasons for a change of view. This pernicious principle applies to every thing, appointments and criticisms based on the suggestion of public objects, expenditure of public money, and allows many aldermen's acts to pass unchallenged which in old time would have been vigorously opposed. Sometimes members rise superior to threats and defy and do their duty as they see fit, regardless of sections and votes; but how long will they be permitted to do so? Probably until the next election, possibly no longer.

Another weakness of the system is the absolute ignorance of great portions of the electorate as to who they are voting for or against. Men are not generally supported upon their merits, or even upon a knowledge of their names, but are chosen upon the recommendation of some ward workers. What, then, is the remedy? Simply to confine the choice of representatives to districts, larger than the old wards, but not so large as to prevent a fair knowledge of the possible candidates. If a locality then makes demands upon its representatives which are not judicious in the sight of the rest of the city, the representatives of the other districts may understand that they assist such a locality at their own peril. Another suggestion is to increase the aldermen's term to at least two years. The civic business is not only vast but complex and the system of annual elections does not give time for a new member to acquire full knowledge of his duties and powers and to use them. Occurring, too, at the season of the year when work is in course of preparation and should be vigorously pushed a change in the council, or even the holding of an election campaign, and the loss of the most valuable time in the year.

Apart from details, the principles outlined have been recommended themselves to nearly all who have been persistent members of past councils, notably to T. Nisbet Robertson, probably one of the most judicious representatives who ever sat in the civic parliament. What the present representatives think about it cannot well be ascertained, as the sections' budgets, letters drawn from publicly expressing a collective opinion.

On Monday, Mr. Logan will move that in the opinion of the house the preferential tariff should only apply to goods brought into Canada through Canadian ports. Mr. Logan's reason for giving no vote of motion is preferential trade is based on the restriction of the C. T. R. in making Portland its summer terminus. Mr. Logan thinks that by making it imperative that goods to derive any advantage from preferential tariff must pass through Canadian ports, will cripple the freight business of the railway lines who work against Canadian interests. It was announced tonight that the following provision for a lighthouse in New Brunswick had been provided for.

Pedy's Point pole light, \$200.

Mr. Fowler on Monday will inquire of the ministry has George Myers,

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PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, Feb. 22.—In the house today a number of private bills were introduced and the reports of inland revenue and civil service were laid on the table.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper asked the government if it was their intention to have the vessel to replace the Newfoundland built in Halifax. He submitted that every encouragement should be given to Canadian industries and the men who invested their money should be appointed even if the work cost more.

Sir Louis Davies intimated that he had already considered the question and submitted it to his colleagues, and they were very favorably impressed with the proposal, and it was the intention of the government not only to ask for tenders in the dominion for the steamer to replace the Newfoundland, but also for a vessel to supersede the Druid, which is worn out. From remarks dropped by the minister it appears that the Newfoundland's successor will be constructed on much more elaborate plans than the wrecked ship.

Messrs. Tupper and Monk insisted on particulars of such a large vote of money as asked for, and Sir Louis had to admit that \$180,000 would not cover the expenses this year.

Then Mr. Taylor took a hand in the minister to waste money as he did last year. Every critic heeler was not rewarded. B. J. Coughlin of Montreal, a friend of the party, got an order for supplying \$1,265 worth of hardware for the steamer Minto, and outrageous prices were asked and paid.

Sir Louis stated that the government would continue to throw away the people's money on similar lines. No tenders will be asked.

By careful questioning, Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper brought out the fact that \$100,000 had to be spent in riveting the steamer Minto before she could go on the winter service. The builders have been asked to pay half the cost of repairs.

Both matters were brought up last session. Sir Louis stated he had not made up his mind, as the chief engineer reported unfavorably, and as Halifax had one of the finest harbors in the world. Admiral Brinkine also gave it as his opinion that a lightship was unnecessary. He promised to take the matter up again before the supplementary estimates.

In the house tonight an estimate of \$80,000 for a lightship for the Lunenburg shoals was considered. The site has been surveyed and the department of marine and fisheries considers the placing of the lightship necessary.

Mr. Fraser of Guyaboro wants Canada to ask the United States to bear a portion of the cost of keeping up the lighthouse service of the Yukon.

A Chance to do Your Plumbing Cheap.



I am offering this first class, highly sanitary, up-to-date Low Down Closet Combination. Worth \$24 for \$14.95. For one month only. If you are thinking of making changes in your Bath Room or putting in new w. c., why not get one of these high class closets at the extremely low price I am selling them at.

John S. COUGHLAN
122 Charlotte Street.
Shop Tel. 1987. Residence Tel. 1165.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

St. John's Church.—Rev. J. de Souza, rector. Services tomorrow (Sat. Sunday in Lent) at 8, with Holy Communion, 11, and 7. The rector will preach at both services.

Brussels Street Baptist.—Preaching by the pastor at 11 and 7. Morning subject: Sabbath School and Home; evening subject: Observance of Lent. Sabbath School at 2.30. Pastor's class for men at same hour; subject: Verbal Inspiration.

Coburg Street Christian Church.—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. by Dr. R. Bentley Day. Sunday school at 2.30 p. m. Y. F. S. C. E. Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer and social meeting on Thursday at 8 o'clock.

Douglas Avenue Christian Church.—J. Chas. B. Appel, minister. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 9.30 a. m. Subject for Sunday evening: "The First Gospel Sermon and Its Results." The special evangelistic services, held by the minister and members of the congregation, will be continued every evening next week except Saturday.

Baptist Tabernacle, Haymarket Square.—Pastor, Rev. P. J. Stackhouse. Preaching services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Song and testimony meeting at 4 p. m. Special services every night of the week at 7.45.

Carmarthen St. Methodist Church.—The pastor, Rev. G. A. Sellar, will preach at 11 a. m. and at 7 p. m. Devotion day in connection with Sunday school. Evangelistic services continued next week.

Christian Science Services.—Sunday at 11 a. m. and 2 p. m.; subject: "Christ Jesus." Sunday school at 2.30 p. m. Wednesday at 8 p. m. Reading room open daily from 2.30 to 5 p. m. in Oldfield building, corner Union street and Hazen avenue.

Missioi Church St. John Baptist, Paradise Row (Church of England).—First Sunday in Lent: Holy Eucharist at 8 a. m. (old) and choral with sermon at 11 a. m. Choral Evensong and sermon at 7 p. m. During Lent the following course of sermons will be carried out by Rev. C. B. Kenrick, priest in charge: Morning course: "The Life of Penitence." Evening course: "Things not generally understood, (1) Forms; (2) Ceremonies; (3) Images; (4) Candles; (5) Incense; (6) The sign of the Cross. Daily services during Lent: Evensong and address at 5.30; Holy Eucharist at 8.30 a. m. on Mondays and Fridays; at 7.30 a. m. on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, and at 7 a. m. every Thursday.

Unitarian Church.—Rev. W. L. Brown, minister. Sunday school, 11 a. m. Service of worship at 7 p. m. only. Sermon topic: "Temperance, a Personal and Social Duty."

HOTELS.

HOTEL DUFFERIN.

E. LeROY WILLIS, St. John, N. B.

J. J. McCAFFREY, Manager.

PARK HOTEL.

CHAS. DAMERY, Prop. Centrally located facing King Square. Newly furnished throughout. Best \$1.50 a Day Hotel in the Lower Provinces.

TO LET.

These notices, not exceeding four lines, cost TEN CENTS for one insertion, THIRTY CENTS A WEEK.

TO LET—Lower flat, with basement, of House No. 48 Garden street. Recently re-modelled. Apply to E. R. WILSON, 33 Union street.

TO LET—Lower flat, No. 116 Duke street. For particulars apply to A. GILMORE, 65 King street, or J. S. ARMSTRONG, 33 Charlotte street.

TO LET—Two separate self contained lower flats, six rooms; warm and comfortable; good yards. Rent \$120 each. MRS. E. H. LESTER, 11 Richmond street.

TO LET—From 1st May next, lower flat of house No. 114 Elliott Row. All modern improvements and lately out-fitted through repairs. Apply to KNOWLTON & GILCHRIST, 112 Prince William Street.

TO LET—A large Store and Cellar, on corner of Union and Waterloo streets, opposite Golden Ball corner. This is one of the best business stands in the city. Enquire of FRASER, FRASER & CO.

TO LET—The lower flat of Sharkey House (so called), situate on south side Elliott Row, at present occupied by Mr. Chas. E. Leroy, on front floor of brick house No. 148 Germain street, near Horsefield; and also 2 large bed rooms on upper floor of same building obtainable at once. Enquire of W. TREMAYNE GARD, 48 King Street.

TO LET—A house at 48 Carmarthen street, opposite Leinster street Baptist church, eight rooms; a pretty garden in front. If required a quantity of household furniture will go with house. Lease can be given if required for five years. May be seen Wednesday and Friday between 11 and 5. MRS. WHITSELL, on premises.

ROOMS TO LET—From 20th April next, 2 very nicely finished large parlors and small room adjoining, fitted with hot and cold water, at present occupied by Mr. Chas. E. Leroy, on front floor of brick house No. 148 Germain street, near Horsefield; and also 2 large bed rooms on upper floor of same building obtainable at once. Enquire of W. TREMAYNE GARD, 48 King Street.

TO LET—A house at 48 Carmarthen street, opposite Leinster street Baptist church, eight rooms; a pretty garden in front. If required a quantity of household furniture will go with house. Lease can be given if required for five years. May be seen Wednesday and Friday between 11 and 5. MRS. WHITSELL, on premises.

WANTED.

WANTED—In a central situation, a large room suitable for a school room. Apply to MISS ELEANOR ROBINSON, 33 Fiddlers Street.

MILLINERS WANTED. Several competent Milliners wanted for good positions in N. B. and N. S. towns. Good wages and steady positions. Apply to BROCK & PATTERSON, 30 and 32 King Street.

ARTICLES FOR EXCHANGE.

Advertisements under this head will be taken for a quarter of a cent a word.

25 CLOTH bound books, mostly novels, for a new suit of clothes, what have you? Address Books, Star office.

Will exchange small Printing Press for cash or anything useful of same value. Printer, Star office.

CASH for working plans of a summer cottage, to cost about \$500. Charlie, Star office.

GRINDSTONE, 18 inches diameter, 2 inches thick, for anything useful. Address Stone, Star office.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Freehold and Leasehold Property—repayable by monthly instalments or otherwise. Apply to CHAPMAN & TILLEY, Barristers, Palmer's Building, Princess street.

NAPOLÉON—WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

(From a letter to the London Spectator) Reading Lord Rosebery's masterly presentation of Napoleon, and analysis of a personality so abnormal, mentally and physically, as almost to suggest impersonality, awakens suggestions of a possibility which would have changed the history of the world. Conqueror in Egypt, whose he regretted he did not remain; accepting the creed of Mahomet, which he was quite ready to do, in which the army, child of the revolution which abjured Christianity, and dangled by the glamour of conquest, would have followed him; Mahomedans from everywhere would have rushed to his standard, he would have swept Europe and Asia on a tide of conquest no Charles the Hammer could have stemmed and no Pope arrested.