

SIX

THE STAR, ST. JOHN N. B. TUESDAY, APRIL 27 1909

"SPRING FEVER"

The need of a spring medicine seems to be universal. This is due to the fact that during the winter the blood becomes impure on account of the hearty food eaten. This causes that tired, weary, all-gone, don't-care-to-work feeling which is so prevalent at this time of year.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

THAT TIRED FEELING
Mr. F. H. Leard, Saskatoon, Sask., writes: "I have used Burdock Blood Bitters as a spring tonic, and I find it the best thing I can take. It builds me right up, and I use it every spring. It is excellent for the blood."

USES IT EVERY SPRING
Mr. H. Langley, Hamilton, Ont., writes: "I have used Burdock Blood Bitters as a spring tonic, and I find it the best thing I can take. It builds me right up, and I use it every spring. It is excellent for the blood."

"SPRING MEDICINE"

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS MANAGEMENT BOARD

OTTAWA, Ont., April 26.—The Minister of Railways today tabled in the Commons the order in council for the construction of the new board to manage the government railways.

The history of the Intercolonial is reviewed in the order and attention is called to the fact that although the Intercolonial had expanded considerably in length and traffic, no change has been made from the original administrative plan to meet the new conditions. Hon. Mr. Graham, the order states, has for some time been considering the various questions involved in the operation of the government system of railways from both the administrative and the financial points of view and has concluded that a change from the present system of management is desirable. He has therefore determined to place the management under a board of which the Deputy Minister of Railways, Mr. J. Butler, will be chairman, without increased salary. There will be three other members of the board as announced, each with an annual salary of six thousand dollars.

The board will make monthly reports to the Minister of Railways and an annual report.

Details Specified
For the organization of the board the following details are specified:

1. The position of general manager of government railways to be abolished.
2. The board to be constituted under the name of "The Government Railways Management Board."
3. The board is to supervise and direct all departments of the government railways.
4. To define the duties of the board it is stated:—
5. It is to have the powers usually vested in the executive of the railway corporations.
6. It is to prepare, under the several acts governing them, with the approval of the government general in council, rules and regulations:

THOUSANDS OF ARMENIANS AT MOSLEMS' MERCY

ALEXANDRETTA, Asiatic Turkey, April 26.—Refugees who have made their escape from Deiruliyeh, which is a small town not far from Alexandretta, are bringing most alarming accounts of the situation there. They affirm that 10,000 Armenians are beleaguered by 20,000 Moslems. The beleaguered are half starved and the conditions within the walls of the city are pitiful. It is certain that there are no Armenians at that place.

BEIRUT, April 26.—The town of Hadjin, about 100 miles to the north of Alexandretta, where the residents have withstood the assaults of the fanatics for the past week, was in flames yesterday. According to reports received here several of the quarters escaped, and up to midnight Sunday all the Armenians were safe. At this place there are five American women missionaries.

Latakia, in Syria, has been relieved, thanks to the unceasing efforts of the

ROTTEN BRIDGE SWEEP AWAY, DROWNING TWO

MADOC, April 26.—This morning about 11 o'clock as Jerry Clark and his wife were driving over the county bridge crossing Black Creek, about two miles south of Queensboro, the bridge was swept away by the rapids. Both occupants and horses were drowned. None of them have been recovered so far. The Clark's leave two children aged eight and ten years of age. It is reported that this bridge was condemned last fall and the timber to repair it was provided and on the ground.



ASEPTO SOAP POWDER

Give the Dishes and Pans an "Antiseptic" Wash

Your dishes and pans will be sweeter and cleaner when washed with ASEPTO in place of soap. ASEPTO does the work quicker and better—and contains a germicide that destroys all disease germs. Especially should this antiseptic powder—ASEPTO—be used to clean a dish or jar which has contained meat, fruit or vegetables that have "gone wrong." ASEPTO costs but go a package—it is the only washing compound that will not burn the hands—and is odorless.

Manufactured by THE ASEPTO MANUFACTURING CO., St. John, N.B.

A MASTER-STROKE OF U. S. DIPLOMACY

Our Southern Neighbor Trying to Obtain Its Long-Deferred Aim.

Shall Canada Try to Build Up Empire or Drift Into Move Toward Reciprocity?

Lally Barnard writing in The Victoria Colonist on "Reciprocity," says: "In the editorial columns of The Colonist of March 25th appears this paragraph: 'The loyalty of the Colonies has been put to the test, and as Kingling would say, "the well-forged links prove true." May I venture to suggest that the loyalty of Canada to the United States is equally important in the success of Imperial Defense and consolidation, and that of naval armament, is to be tested to its utmost at this moment in our history.'"

Reciprocity in coal and timber between the United States and Canada is mooted. Are we or are we not, to change the direction of the channels of our trade and commerce, from east and west to east and north and south? Are we to weaken with the stroke of a pen the work of imperial consolidation which has been going forward for nearly half a century? To Canadians who are dazzled with the prospect of any species of reciprocity with the Republic to the south of us, study carefully the history of the relations between the United States and Canada in the past, and let them weigh in the balance the ultimate benefits of inter-imperial trade as contrasted with the suggestion that our raw material should be utilized to build up the giant industries of a nation, which unhappily, numerically the people of the British Empire are not so strong as the 85,000,000 of Americans. But bound together under a stable constitutional monarchy, government and forming outposts of an extraordinary powerful European center, the people of the British Empire are not so strong as the 85,000,000 of Americans. But bound together under a stable constitutional monarchy, government and forming outposts of an extraordinary powerful European center, the people of the British Empire are not so strong as the 85,000,000 of Americans.

BUILD UP EMPIRE

Are we to persevere in the magnificent policy of building up an empire or allow ourselves to be diverted from this task which we have set ourselves to accomplish, by the political address of a power which is naturally inimical to the British Empire? The people of the British Empire are not so strong as the 85,000,000 of Americans. But bound together under a stable constitutional monarchy, government and forming outposts of an extraordinary powerful European center, the people of the British Empire are not so strong as the 85,000,000 of Americans.

TARIFF REVISION.

The Tariff Revision of the United States is simply a master-stroke of what is called "American diplomacy," following the treatment accorded the people of the British Empire, at the last Imperial Conference in London by the "statesmen" of the Empire, at the last Imperial Conference in London by the "statesmen" of the Empire, at the last Imperial Conference in London by the "statesmen" of the Empire.

ONLY A BAIT.

The bait is an alluring one, but "bait" it is. Not long ago a distinguished British statesman told the writer, that it was upon this sterling loyalty of the great Canadian Dominion that the fate of the empire rested. The proof of his assertion is before us today. Between the rivets of the imperial links, the thin edge of the wedge will shortly be inserted, unless the federal ministry, backed by the force of public opinion, stands true to the policy which has animated and inspired, not only Canada, but the whole British Empire. Are we or are we not capable of the merely temporary sacrifice of an apparent commercial gain, offered for the greater and wider prospect of an imperial power which will ultimately result in the consolidation of the entire Anglo-Saxon peoples? Do we hold human life, the lives so readily laid down for the preservation of the empire, in South Africa, as something cheaper than the doubtful benefit of a commercial treaty which will rapidly denude our forests of that great asset of unworked timber, the heritage of our children and children's children, and our valuable store of "black diamonds" which insures the vitality of our coming naval fleet on the Pacific coast. Let us hold what we have, striving ever towards the goal which promises not only the conservation of our individuality as a nation, not only the healthful development of this great Dominion, but the strengthening of that wider Dominion "on which the sun never sets." The British empire, governed by a constitutional monarch, beloved and revered by his people.

CHAMBERLAIN'S LINIMENT

More than nine out of every ten cases of rheumatism are simply rheumatism of the muscles, due to cold or damp, or chronic rheumatism. In such cases no internal treatment is required. The free application of Chamberlain's Liniment is all that is needed and it is certain to give quick relief. Give it a trial and see for yourself how quickly it relieves the pain and soreness. Price 25c; large size, 50c.

THE PETROLEUM FIELDS OF THE WORLD.

It is not yet quite fifty years since petroleum was valued only as a lubricant which was sold as "Sicilian," "Rangoon," or "American" oil at more per gallon than it now fetches per barrel. On August 29th, 1859, in Oil Creek, Pennsylvania, it rose in the first effective drill ever sunk for it—and last year the world's output of the crude liquid approached 20,000,000 tons. It is a significant circumstance that the development of the immense production has spread from west to east. The oil fields of the Alleghany region were first exploited, then the industry crossed the Atlantic to develop those of Bakki, whilst, since this century began the petroleum Burma, Borneo and the Eastern Archipelago has come to rank third in the world's production. This process is still continuing, and it now appears probable that the next great oil fields to be opened up will be further east still, on shores washed by the Pacific ocean.

LONGEST VOYAGE

Hitherto most of the petroleum consumed on both the American and Asiatic sides of the Pacific has been sent there from the eastern seaboard of North America. Some goes from Batoum, on the Black Sea; Dornoo oil has cut into the trade, and Japan has recently developed her native mineral oil, but still the bulk of the supplies required are shipped from ports on the Atlantic seaboard. The traffic is an interesting and romantic one if only because it furnishes the longest voyage possible from port to port under modern conditions. Thus a sailing vessel from New York to Shanghai would take four months, and a steamer, on the other hand, would require only six months, and may be six months, or less, to do the same journey. The mark or anxiety. To San Francisco, for instance, the voyage is not much shorter, but, under the modern conditions, the sailing vessel is almost entirely in British hands, both sailers and steamers being employed. The latter go from New York to Vladivostok and to other Asiatic and Siberian destinations; record trips for steamers which may take four months on the passage. Most of the oil is shipped in small tin cases in wood, but some goes in bulk, and a few "tailing tankers" have recently been built to carry it in that way.

PEER ACROSS OCEAN.

All this immense trade is at present threatened by recent discoveries of oil upon Pacific shores. Of these perhaps the most striking has been the exploitation in Peru. There, particularly near Talara, within six miles of the water, great fields have been located, and have already been developed to such purpose, that throughout Peru itself coal has fallen almost into disuse. The people of the British Empire are not so strong as the 85,000,000 of Americans. But bound together under a stable constitutional monarchy, government and forming outposts of an extraordinary powerful European center, the people of the British Empire are not so strong as the 85,000,000 of Americans.

GRAND OIL FIELD.

If this plan is carried out it will probably have to compete with Mexican oil. An exceedingly rich oil belt is believed to traverse that country almost from ocean to ocean, but its discovery has been so recent, that so far, it has been developed mainly upon the Atlantic seaboard, where, near Tampico, an oil fire of unparalleled fierceness broke out last autumn. One of the wells exploded and burned for many weeks until it formed a lake of fire over two hundred yards across in which, it was estimated, almost a million barrels of oil—equal to forty times the amount consumed daily in the United States—was being burned. It has not yet been turned out, and obviously a field with such possibilities of production is one to be reckoned with on both of the great oceans between which it exists.

BOSTON PROPERTY OF DEFUNCT FISH

BOSTON, Mass., April 26.—The Boston property of A. Booth and Company, the so-called fish trust, which has its headquarters in Chicago and numerous branches throughout the country and Canada, will be sold at auction on May 26, by order of Judge Dodge, of the United States Circuit Court here. The sale will be conducted by William J. Chalmers and Maurice P. Shaw, receivers of the corporation.

The property in this city consists of wharf rights and leasehold estate in Boston and real estate, wharves, elevators, machinery and other equipment in East Boston.

"Yes," she said, "I have seen twenty-three summers."

"Yes," he replied, "you think it is too late to consult an eye specialist?"

Chicago Daily News.

Yes, I discovered a bunion in my foot last night."

"My gracious! Did you faint?"

"No! I tried to catch him, but—"

"Ah! your usual luck with men,"—Syracuse Herald.

"Is your daughter learning to play the piano by note?"

"Certainly not," answered Mr. Cuthbert severely. "We always pay cash down."—Universal Leader.

SCHOONER DAMAGED IN COLLISION

With Fishing Vessel—Able to Reach Port—Another in Trouble With a Sunkin Wreck.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., April 26.—The schooner N. E. Ayer, which reached New London last night from Stonington, Maine, was in collision with a fishing vessel previous to Saturday, and that the schooner sustained extensive damage to her port bow and port bulwarks, was the report made here today by Captain Perry, of the schooner Annie R. Lewis, bound from New York to New York, Maine. Captain Perry reported that on Saturday, off Bartlett's Reef lightship, on the Rhode Island coast, he sighted the N. E. Ayer in a damaged, but not disabled condition. Her bows and main rigging were gone, and she was being towed by the port bow was stove in and the port bulwarks were badly smashed. A hall from Captain Perry brought the answer that the Ayer had been in collision with a fishing vessel.

MORE CHANGES FOR THE U. S. TARIFF BILL

Will Have a Sliding Scale But Present Rates Will be the Minimum.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26.

Some of the administrative features of the tariff bill will be submitted to the full membership of the senate finance committee tomorrow. They will include the substitute for the maximum and minimum feature of the Payne bill, which has been worked out by Chalmers and Shaw, receivers of the corporation.

The senate plans make the established rates the minimum and provides for a maximum of 25 per cent. additional, as is done by the Payne bill, but the term maximum and minimum is avoided and the president is given discretion in advancing the established rate.

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TRUST TO BE SOLD

The property in this city consists of wharf rights and leasehold estate in Boston and real estate, wharves, elevators, machinery and other equipment in East Boston.

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VAST RICHES AND PRICELESS GEMS

Are Hidden in Treasure House of the Sultan.

Golden Persian Throne, the Sword of Mahomet, a Piece of the True Cross Are There.

Nothing in the world equals in splendor the Turkish sultan's treasure house at Constantinople, which has never been photographed, and scarcely ever entered, except by its royal owner, and its guardians. So precious are the treasures stored therein that even ambassadors are refused admittance. It is only some great favor of the sultan who may have a passing peep at its wonders.

The whole treasure house consists of two large rooms, with single galleries running above each. The first thing that strikes the eye on entering is the gigantic Persian throne, covered with a huge crystal canopy. It is made out of beaten gold one and one-half inches thick. The seat and the four thick legs are covered with master designs, worked out in thousands of huge pearls, equal in size and water, with topazes and emeralds cut all alike. The throne is square in shape, measuring three yards long and two yards high. It was made in 1501 in Tabriz, in Persia, for the Shah Ismail I.

There is yet another wonderful throne of Persian work in the same hall. This is rather different in form, having steps and being supported by splendid pillars. It has a cupola of gold and is studded with diamonds. This throne was made in the 16th century and was used by Achmed I., whose hobby was swords, and who formed a collection of 1,018 golden swords set with precious stones of the very first quality.

In a crystal cupboard next to the throne of Persia work in the same hall, there is a sword of the largest emeralds which have up to the present moment been found. They are from the reign of the great founder, and are six inches thick. In the 18th century there was a wonderful emerald sword, which was captured when the 430 carats, but Mustafa III, gave it to be put over Mohammed's grave in Medina, where it hangs still.

Under the window next to the cupboard stands a splendid bronze statue of Abdul Aziz. In the middle of the hall are two large stone such a thing makes but little impression. It is, however, valuable because it is the first and only statue of a sultan. The Koran declares it to be a sin to patronize sculpture and no other sultan has dared to violate this prohibition of "the devil's art."

Behind crystal cupboards between two windows are historical relics of priceless value. There hang the sword of Mohammed the Conqueror, which he carried in his hand on entering Constantinople for the first time; the sword of Constantine Dracogones, the emperor of the Byzantine dynasty; the crooked sword belonging to Bajazet II, when he set out against the Germans and the Sultan the Great swore to him that he would carry it in his hand on entering Constantinople for the first time; the sword of Mohammed the Conqueror, which he carried in his hand on entering Constantinople for the first time; the sword of Constantine Dracogones, the emperor of the Byzantine dynasty; the crooked sword belonging to Bajazet II, when he set out against the Germans and the Sultan the Great swore to him that he would carry it in his hand on entering Constantinople for the first time.

SHIP AUSTRALIAN IS LONG OVERDUE

Due at Sydney—The Latter Part of January—She Has Not Been Reported

Anxiety is felt in shipping circles for the safety of the first Glasgow-owned ship Australian, which left Maitland on Nov. 25 last for Sydney, New South Wales, and has not been heard of although due at her destination the latter part of January. The Australian signed on her crew at Antwerp Sept. 28, 1907, and proceeded to Christiania, where she loaded a cargo for Melbourne, leaving on Nov. 7, and arriving at Melbourne on Feb. 11, 1908, after a good passage.

She then proceeded to Newcastle, N. S. W., and from there across the Pacific to Maitland, where she arrived on Aug. 22, last. The Australian remained at Maitland until Nov. 25, when she started on her return trip to Australia, but nothing has since been heard of her. She is now 153 days out on a passage which usually occupies about fifty days.

The ship Mario Polo left Maitland Dec. 14, nineteen days after the Australian, and arrived at Newcastle, N. S. W., on Feb. 13, after a passage of sixty-three days. Capt. Jan Hunter was in command of the Australian and she carried a crew of twenty-four men, all told. She was a steel ship of 2,103 tons gross and 855 net, and was built in 1887 by Messrs. Russell & Co. of Port Glasgow and owned by the Australian Ship Co., Ltd.

THE WALLS OF THE GALLERIES

Therefore the eye is almost blinded by the dazzle of goblets and vases from Venice and the West, from Holland, Italy, Spain, China, India, Persia and Japan. From the latter country are cupboards intended to fall into pieces should poison be poured therein.

Besides these are an uncountable number of arms, from Bagdad, Toledo and from Persia, all historical and all priceless. The collection of watches and clocks dates from the 18th century to the present day. One clock, sent in 1740 from the Austrian emperor to Mohammed I, plays a fresh minute every hour, or 24 different tunes within the day.

Perhaps the most impressive part of this collection are the 24 costumes once worn by sultans. The first dates from the year 1453, the last from 1839. The costumes of these dresses differ in description. Each is worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, even if you count only the value of the huge stones that adorn them, to say nothing of the gold with which they are sewn and embroidered. Each dress is different in shape, color and design, according to the taste of its royal owner.

The walls of the galleries are hung with portraits of dead sultans, painted after death. Next to the treasure house is the throne room of Achmed I. and his library, where the few strangers who visit these rooms pay a little attention, dazzled as they are by the splendor they have already seen.

CHOOSE PRIMATE OF ALL CANADA

He is Archbishop of Rupert's Land

Bishop Hamilton is Made Archbishop of Ottawa

TORONTO, April 26.—The Archbishop of Rupert's Land, Most Rev. L. P. Matheson, was this afternoon chosen Primate of All Canada and representative general of the consultative body of the Lambeth Conference, by the Dominion House of Bishops in the synod offices, thus consummating an event towards which all Anglican Canada had been looking forward with the greatest interest.

Rev. William White, who was recommended by the Board of Missions to be appointed bishop of the Anglican synod in Canada, was elected by the bishops, although the consecration has not yet taken place, and will have to be arranged for.

Elected Archbishop
At a meeting of the Provincial House of Bishops this morning, the Right Rev. C. Hamilton, Lord Bishop of Ottawa, was elected Archbishop of Ottawa and president of the ecclesiastical province of Canada. The following bishops were present: Right Rev. C. Hamilton, Ottawa; James P. Sweeney, Toronto; W. L. Mills, Ontario; E. Dumoulin, Niagara; G. Thorneley, Algoma; A. Hunter Dunn, Quebec; and J. C. Farthing, Montreal. Rev. W. M. Loucks, M.A., rector of St. Matthew's church, Ottawa, was elected secretary and registrar of the House in place of the Bishop of Toronto.

The House adopted a resolution of sympathy with the family of the late Archbishop Sweeney, of Toronto.

The Archbishop of Ottawa was appointed chairman of the board of examiners of divinity degrees.

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