POOR DOCUMENT

MC2034

Just Received!

ROUNTREE'S PASTILLES, MENTHOL and ENCALYPTUS, HARD AND SOFT.

ROYAL PHARMACY, King Street.

WHY? Live On Butternut Bread

REASON NO. 3:

IT HAS BEEN TESTED HERE.

St. John endorses the verdict of U. S. as to its superiority. Butternut sales are now about double all our other kinds combined. Little reduction has been made in the sale of our own ordinary bread. This indicates the recognized good quality of our ordinary bread and much more of Butter-Nut Bread.

BUY IT AT YOUR GROCER'S —OR AT—

ROBINSON'S,
173 UNION ST. 'Phone 1161.
423 MAIN ST. 'Phone 550-41.

PRICE 7c. PER LOAF.

A. E. HAMILTON, Contractor and Builder.

Jobbing of all descriptions promptly attended to. Shop 130 to 136 Brussels St. 'Phone 1628.

Buy Your Coal From The GARSON COAL CO.

Best quality, good weight, and satisfactory delivery, lowest prices.

We have a five hundred ton schooner on the way from mines with guaranteed best quality Honey-brook Lehigh American hard coal. "Phone 1603."

WOOD—When you are thinking of Wood—Hard, Soft or Kindling—call up 468,

City Fuel Co., City Road.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

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

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

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

(2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of the homesteader resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of the homestead, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

Six months' notice in writing should be given to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of intention to apply for patent.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

WIFE WILL HAVE THE MARRIAGE ANNULLED.

NEW YORK, Mar. 20.—James Howard, 78 Henry street, Brooklyn, who works in a Manhattan silk importing house under the name of James E. Legge, was arrested on Monday night by a policeman attracted by the screams of his wife Edna, a member of Plymouth church, a personal friend of the pastor's wife, Mrs. Newell Dwight Hillis, whom he had married under name of Howard, ten months ago. She said she had separated from him, that he had caught her on the street and assaulted her, taking from her a purse containing over ten dollars. In Butler street court when Howard was arranged, it was shown by letters from Halifax and St. John that he was a well-known criminal with a very black record. He had a record as a firebug and all-around crook, having served a term in Dorchester penitentiary for setting fire to a St. John house and then robbing it. Chief of Police Power, Halifax, said he had served two terms in Nova Scotia and had robbed a woman in Point Pleasant Park, Halifax. His wife will have the marriage annulled.

Howard was held for the action of the grand jury. He claimed he had tried to reform, but did not deny his record.

A TOAST.

Here's to the man whose hand
Is firm when he clasps your own—
Like a grip of steel
That makes you feel
You're not in the world alone.

Here's to the man whose laugh
Puts the somber clouds to rout—
The man who's fair
And kind and square
To the one that's down and out!

THE ST. JOHN STAR is published by THE SUN PRINTING COMPANY, (Ltd.) at St. John, New Brunswick, every afternoon (except Sunday) at $3.00 a year.

TELEPHONES:—

BUSINESS OFFICE, 95.

EDITORIAL and NEWS DEPT., 1127.

ST. JOHN STAR.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 21, 1907.

THE TREATMENT OF CONSUMPTION.

The report of the Nova Scotia sanatorium for treatment of tuberculosis which the Star prints today, makes interesting reading. The results achieved in the Kentville institution during its brief existence are highly creditable to the management, and fully bear out the forecast of those who advocated its establishment. The medical superintendena admits that too many advanced cases have been received, that patients suffering from consumption in its incipient stage are the ones who will chiefly benefit by sanatorium treatment, yet he is able to report that the institution has cured or helped many who could scarcely be hopefully regarded. The expense has not been great not as heavy as for ordinary hospita treatment, while the returns from th money spent cannot be overestimated The restoration to health of a numbe of victims of consumption is only on feature; of even greater value to th province is the education of the peopl as a whole by a diffusion of knowledg regarding the proper course to pursu in handling tuberculosis.

A day or two ago the Star referre to the great loss of life in St. Joh through consumption. The followin table shows the number of deaths fro all causes, and from the various forn of tuberculosis during the past eleve years:—

Tuberculosis	All Causes.	Yea
150..	736	189
136..	837	189
100..	670	189
110..	743	189
113..	786	190
109..	712	190
98..	714	190
89..	777	190
108..	751	190
108..	754	190
90..	775	190

It will thus be seen that in this co paratively short period 1,211 persc have died from tuberculosis, of wh at least 900 would now be alive if p per treatment had been provided. Di ing the same years there were in 337 deaths from so-called infectic diseases, the New Brunswick classifi tion arranged by the provincial bo of health including diphtheria, scar typhus and typhoid fevers, meas and smallpox. One hundred of th deaths were due to an epidemic diphtheria, and twenty-three to an o break of smallpox. Twenty-fi deaths from all these diseases is a f annual average, while one hundred and ten occur from tuberculosis. This is in St. John alone. The province as a whole can account for ten times as many.

It is generally admitted by physicians that consumption is contagious, and, indeed, all doctors called to attend such cases insist in so far as they are able, on cleanliness, and care in nursing the patient. But in very many cases no physicians are consulted until death is near, and by that time the harm has been done. Families belonging to the poorer classes very quickly give up hope when they realize that one of their number is a victim of consumption. The contagion takes hold of others, and as each in turn succumbs, the belief grows that the disease must go through the whole family.

Hence there appear to be strong reasons why the provincial board of health should place tuberculosis in the contagious classification in order that local boards might have power to deal with it; power to spend money in preventing the spread of the disease and to provide proper treatment. Under existing regulations the St. John board has no more authority to interfere in the case of a consumptive even when a whole family is exposed, than it has in a case of lumbago. Yet the local organization has certain powers, which are not exercised as they should be. The members of the board, busy men, give their services free, and to the best of their knowledge are improving conditions here. The trouble is that the knowledge brought to them is not sufficient. They cannot be expected to go about the city seeking instances in which reform might be made; and there is no officer connected with the board, available for such work. We have a board of health, a competent secretary, and several inspectors, but no health officer. As an instance of what opportunities exist, there is to the knowledge of the Star at least one grocer in the city today, fast approaching the final stage of consumption, who has still strength enough to be in the shop; who personally handles food of all sorts, measures out milk, and is coughing and breathing around the different articles which other persons have to eat. The board of health regulation provides that no one in whose family contagious disease exists, shall sell milk, but consumption, according to the provincial board of health is not contagious.

WARD SYSTEM AND FERRY RATES.

The ferry has never been a paying investment. An annual deficit is reported and the question arises whether this should be met by the people as a whole, or by those who are users of the steamer. Carleton is a part of St. John and the people living in that section deserve most generous treatment in accommodation furnished them. They pay taxes at the same rate as those who live on the east side, and being at a disadvantage in regard to doing business in the city, deserve all that can be arranged for them in the way of low rates on the ferry. Thus the present talk of an increase, in the hope of making the ferry self sustaining will no doubt arouse wide interest on the west side. In view of the approaching election, and while the change in the electoral system is under discussion, it would be well to know the views of different candidates, and the effect a change in the system will have on Carleton. If aldermen were elected from individual wards there would be but two at the board having a close interest in the west end. The others would vote as they happened to feel. Under the present system all the aldermen have as much interest in the west side as in any other part of the city. While this point is not one which should stand in the way of any necessary reform, it might well be considered by the people of Carleton.

MANY MARRIAGES AND BIRTHS.

Vital statistics for Massachusetts for 1905, just issued, show a low birth rate and a high death rate, but an increasing number of marriages. The number of births registered in 1905 was 75,022, which shows an increase of eight births over the previous year. The rate was the lowest of the five-year periods, with one exception, 1876-80, for the previous fifty years. The number of marriages registered was 27,184, which was 1,191 more than the numbered registered in 1904, and 244 more than that of 1903, and was greater than that of any previous year since the beginning of registration sixty-four years ago. The number of persons married for each thousand of the estimated population was 18.10. The deaths reported were 50,486, or 2,004 more than the number reported in 1904, and the greatest number since registration, except in 1900. It was 4,037 more than the average mortality of the twenty years ending with 1905. The death rate for the year was 16.81 for each 1,000 of the living population. On the divorce question the report says that of the whole number of divorces, 21,910, granted in twenty years, 70.04 per cent. were granted on the complaint of the wife. In 1905 the number of divorces was 1,554, which is 144 less than the number granted in 1904, and 167 less than in 1902, but it is greater by 458 than the average in twenty years. The rate of divorces to marriages was 1 to 17.8.

UNFREQUENTED.

Knicker—The straight and narrow road is hard to travel on.

Bocker—Well, it isn't so crowded that you have to hang on straps.

PASSOVER IS NEAR.

Jews All Over the World Preparing for Great Festival.

Immense Quantities of Unleavened Bread Used During the Passover Baked In New York.

The feast of the Passover will be celebrated by Jews all over the world this month, and the people who are busy making preparations for its observance are working night and day. There is much ceremony connected with the Seder, or opening festivity, which will be celebrated this year on the evening of March 29, and there is ceremony also in connection with cleansing the homes, storing away the ordinary table and kitchen utensils, so that the ones dedicated to service for the Passover time may not be contaminated.

There are hundreds of quaint observances in connection with the festival commemorative of "the deliverance of Israel's first born from the judgment wrought on those of the Egyptians and the wondrous liberation of the Hebrews from Egyptian bondage," but the best known feature of the festival of a week is the unleavened bread—matzoth—the baking of which has kept hundreds of people employed for many months in about 40 bakeries in New York City.

There is one large establishment among these which occupies a five story building 100 feet long and 92 feet wide, where nothing is done all the year except to manufacture the crackers which are used in lieu of bread in the Passover season. This concern turns out about 2,500,000 pounds of matzoth and matzoth meal, which is made by pulverizing the matzoth, and is used instead of flour all through the Passover time. This concern sells its product not only to consumers and dealers in New York but sends matzoth to all parts of the United States, and large quanties to Cuba, Porto Rico and South America.

The prices range from 4 to 8 cents a pound, and deliveries are made to dealers and consumers in all forms, varying from "loose" or unpacked and in rough packing cases to pound packages in fancy boxes. In many of the Jewish homes the unleavened bread is placed on the table only as a smybol, but not for use, and in the homes of all the reformed Jews bread is not entirely dispensed with in Passover time. But among the orthodox Jews the custom to use nothing but unleavened bread is strictly adhered to, and the matzoth consumed by the orthodox Jews are nearly all made on New York's East Side, because the larger establishments do not conform strictly enough to the rabbinical laws governing their making.

One baker said:—"We work six months every year to produce what our customers require in one week. We make only the square unleavened bread, which is the only correct kind. The round cakes which the reformed Jews eat cannot properly be made, because the pieces which remain between the disks as they are cut out are kneaded over and over again, and that causes fermentation and makes the product useless from the orthodox point of view. Our product is square, and pieces as they are cut are baked and nothing is worked over.

"No one tells his neighbor how much he bakes—that's his business. But any one can figure out how much must be baked by all of us. There are seven hundred thousand orthodox Jews in New York, and you can figure on ten pounds for each person for the week. That would be seven million pounds required to feed our own people. We require twice that quantity, though, because we ship our stock all over, and sell much to people who are not Jews, but like what they call 'Passion cakes.'"

The baker pointed to a row of boxes and said: "That is all going to poor people who will never know who paid for their matzoth this year."

In explanation he told of a "rich lady," by whose order he was sending the Passover bread to persons whom he described as "poor, but they wouldn't tell." The baker also volunteered the information that the physicians who practice among the orthodox Jews are always busy at Passover time. Matzoth as a steady diet for a week has a bad effect on the digestive organs, which are taxed to the utmost at that time by "goodies" and delicacies, which are never served except at Passover time. Among these the most notable is the matzoth schalet, the quality of which may be judged by this recipe:

Three soaked matzoth, eight eggs, two cups sugar, two grated apples, one and a half cups seeded raisins, one tablespoonful cinnamon, grated rind of an orange and a lemon, a few pounded almonds, and one and a half pounds suet or rendered fat.

Beat the sugar, eggs and cinnamon together until light. Then add the raisins, apples, almonds and rind, and mix well. Drain the matzoth, gradually add them to the mixture and beat until very light.

Melt the fat in the dish in which the schalet is to be cooked, and then pour in the mixture. Bake in a moderate hot oven from one and a half to two hours and serve hot.

LIVER DULLNESS

When your liver is sluggish the certain result is that you will be dull, lazy, and dispirited. The vim that makes life worth while is lacking. Restore the activity of the liver and renew your energy with

BROWN'S CASCARA TABLETS

25c. a Box.

SOLD ONLY BY

E. CLINTON BROWN, DRUGGIST, Cor. Union and Waterloo Sts.

'Phone 1006.

Dr. C. Sydney Emerson, DENTIST, 24 Wellington Row.

Porcelaine Work a Specialty.

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

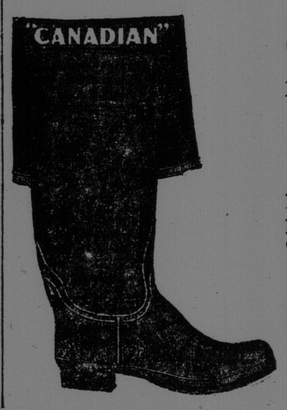
'Phone 129.

Golden Eagle FLOUR.

DEATHS.

BRADLEY.—Died on the 20th inst. of congestion of the lungs, David Bradley, sr., aged [illegible] years. Funeral on Friday at 3 o'clock. Service at 2.30 from his late residence, 82 Summer street. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

FITZGERALD.—On the 16th of March at the residence of W. J. Northrup, 64 Harrison street, Dorothy Lewin, daughter of John and the late Bertha Fitzgerald, aged 2 years and 3 months. Notice of funeral hereafter.



Save 75 Cents!

Buy this "Storm King" Rubber Boot from me with

$4.25

I have all sizes and kinds, and prices are right. Thic weather demands them.

Percy J. Steel, 519-521 Main St.

SUCCESSOR TO WM. YOUNG.

Exclusive Jewelry, Etc.

In new goods, and an endless variety from which to choose Remembrances.

FERGUSON & PAGE, Diamond Dealers & Jewelers, 41 King Street.

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Best material and superior workmanship.

The VAUGHAN ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

Phone 819 94 Germain Street.

Now we have settled in our new quarters 73 and 77 Sydney Street.

Groceries, Meats, Fish, Vegetables, Phone 808. CHAS. A. CLARK

WE have now arranged to handle more PLUM BROWN BREAD on Saturdays. Try a loaf this week. You will have no other. Ask your grocer for it, if he's wide awake he has it.

McKIEL'S BAKERY, 194 Metcalf Street. Branch 66 Wall Street. Also at 565 Main St. Phone 1825.

SOLDIERS TOLD TO LOOT SALVADOR

Practical Declaration of War by Nicaragua

Against Neutral Country — Incriminating Paper Found on Soldiers of the Republic.

PUERTO CORTEZ, Honduras, Mar. 14, via New Orleans, March 19—A turn of sinister and widespread significance was given to the Central American war today by the finding on captured Nicaraguan soldiers of proclamations promising them the loot of the first cities which they can capture in Honduras and Salvador.

This proclamation amounts to a practical declaration of war by Nicaragua against Salvador; it shows that the Nicaraguan soldiers are being sent to fight what they believe is a war of vengeance, and it places Americans in Puerto Cortez and throughout this republic on the anxious seat because of the fact that American residents or capitalists are the principal property holders of most of the Honduran cities especially those which are richest and therefore most liable to loot. Any doubt as to the completeness of such a loot is dispelled not only by the wording of the proclamation, but by the experience in 1894 by persons now living in Puerto Cortez, who were present at the looting of Choluteca, Honduras. Nicaraguan soldiers, aided by about 200 of their women, pillaged every house but one in the town.

The worst feature of the looting of Choluteca was the horrible indignities offered to women and helpless persons. About 250 carts were used to carry away the loot.

The proclamation says: "The reward for our valor will be found as we put our feet on the enemy's soil—and in order that those opposed to us may repent of their temerity in attacking our liberal towns, we offer as booty the first cities both of Honduras and Salvador, that fall into our power.

"The hour has arrived in which our glorious flag will go to exact reparation for opprobious injuries to our countrymen in Los Calpules and Carizal. In these towns our comrades were villainously assassinated by minions of the despot of Honduras."

Vengeance is to be visited upon Salvador because of the attack upon Lon by General Maleshin of Salvador, who, it is claimed, violated Nicaraguan homes, burned property and committed every class of robbery."

The proclamation is ambiguous in parts, first indicating that only one city is to be sacked in each country and later apparently giving permission to loot more than one. It is in the form of a "National bulletin" and dated "San Pedro, Sula, March 12."

Americans in Puerto Cortes, in view of this proclamation, are preparing to defend themselves. Some of them complain because the United States has not sent naval protection here.

It is not true, as has been reported that Americans have been impressed into the service of Honduras or that they are taking part in any numbers in the war.

According to reports received here, a part of the Salvadorean army is fighting with Honduras. March 12 was fixed for a general advance of the allied forces. A recent telegram says that seven boat loads of disbanded Nicaraguan troops surrendered to Salvadorean authorities and were concentrated in the interior of Salvador. For several days telegraphic communication has been interrupted with Truxillos, Honduras, at which port President Bonilla has ordered 3,000 land forces to concentrate with the Honduran naval forces.

A report was received today by steamer that the Honduran gunboat La Tumble had approached near enough to Truxillos to see a large fire there but not to ascerbeen reported that Nicaraguans landbeen reportedt hat Nicaraguans landed near Truxillos.

I believe the people are but just waking up to the value of advertising.—Fred J. Macey, Grand Rapids.

'Phone 1802A.

WELL! WELL! WELL!

Lots of People Out this Weather Without Rubbers.

It's a great mistake. You catch cold—but even if you don't you spoil your Shoes, and Rubbers cost so little, too, seems as if everybody would wear them.

We Have Them for Big Folks and Little Folks.

Several styles, but the good kind always, and it takes only a few shillings to buy them.

We have everything in Rubber Footwear a man, woman or child can desire—and now's the time for Rubbers.

D. MONAHAN, 32 Charlottte Street.

BIGGER BARGAINS Than Ever at Our Going Out of Business Sale!

Tomorrow (Saturday) we will offer the balance of our Boys' and Girls' Footwear at unheard of low prices. We wish to clear the balance of our stock by April 1st, and to do this the prices have been cut deeper than ever, so those who buy now can secure some of the best goods at prices that will make them glad.

SANBORN'S SHOE STORE, 330 Main St.

Nestor's Cod Liver Oil Compound.

An invaluable preparation in all wasting diseases, positively cures obstinate coughs. The best tonic. $1.00 a Bottle.

W. J. McMILLIN, 625 Main Street. 'Phone 980.

Wall Paper Bargains!

We have purchased from one of the largest manufacturers in Canada 5,000 Rolls of Wall Paper worth from 8cts. to 12cts. per roll, and will place the entire lot on sale tomorrow at 5cts. per Roll.

All 8ct. Paper for 5cts. Border 2cts. yard.
All 10ct. Paper for 5cts. Border 2cts. yard.
All 12ct. Paper for 5cts. Border 2cts. yard.

Paper your Bed Room, Dining Room, Kitchen, Hall or Parlor at 5cts. per Roll, while this lot lasts. Send us a postal or call and ask us to send you our Sample Book. This bargain won't last long.

PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT STORE, 142 Mill ST

STUDENTS WEEP AS "CARRIE" TALKS

At "Number Six Club" She Wins Great Victory Against Drink and Tobacco.

BOSTON, March 20. — A crusade against the noxious cigarette was inaugurated at Tech by Carrie Nation, and so anxious are the students that it threatens to spread, and all the students will soon be among the antis.

It was all the result of a college prank perpetrated by a few of the students, who after the performance at the West End theatre, where Mrs. Nation is appearing, invited her to the "Number Six Club" in Louisburg Square. The tip was sent broadcast that the noted hatchet reformer was on her way, and when she arrived almost 100 students had assembled to laugh and have a good time with what they termed the eccentricities of their guest.

She had spoken but a few words, however, before the spirit of fun departed. With great dignity the aged woman arose, apparently not noticing at all the cynical smile that overspread nearly every countenance.

As she proceeded the tears welled to her eyes and flowed down her cheeks, while in a voice so earnest that it almost choked her utterance she told of the injuries she had seen wrought in young men by smoking. Immediately after she turned her attention to wine and liquor, recounting in tones so charged with horror that they reached the heart-strings of her hearers, the devastation perpetrated by drink that had come under her own observation.

As Mrs. Nation stepped down from the small platform, the club members rushed forward in a body, and one by one they grasped her hand in silent admiration. There were no jokes. The occasion was one of great solemnity.

Before she left she made another plea, and asked the students if they would refrain from smoking cigarettes in the future. Every person promised that he would, and Monday night the campaign had begun, for those who signed the pledge had really started out to convert all other students who had not been present.

M. M. Webber, manager of the St. Croix Courier, St. Stephen, will leave at an early date for Glace Bay to assume the management of the Glace Bay Gazette, a daily publication. Mr. Webber's numerous friends on the border wish him success in his new undertaking.—Bangor Commercial.

Knicker—This was called a rich man's panic because there were no failures.

Bocker—Then is marriage a poor man's panic?