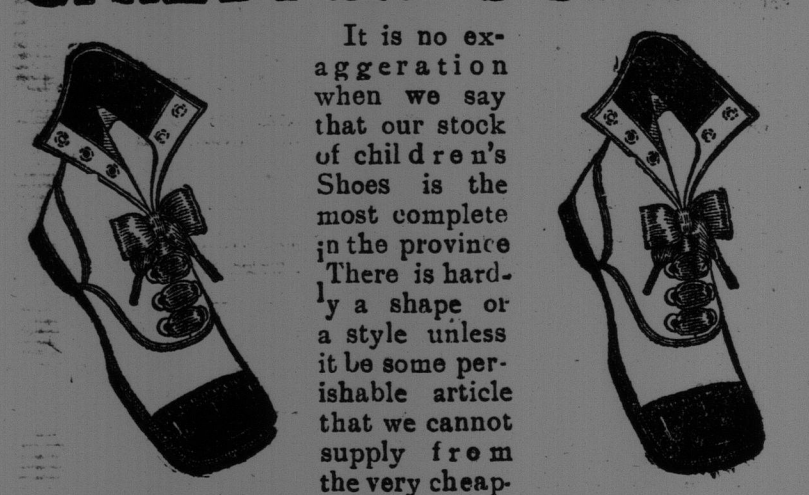


THE STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B. FRIDAY, MAY 14 1909

FIVE



CHILDREN'S SHOES



It is no exaggeration when we say that our stock of children's shoes is the most complete in the province. There is hardly a shape or a style unless it be some perishable article that we cannot supply from the very cheapest to the high priced. Boots in Button and Lace, Oxfords, Gibson and Adams Ties, Ankle Straps, Pumps and Sandals. Try Us Next Time.

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Special Prices on Hosiery
Ribbed Cotton Hose, Cashmere Finish 15c per pair
Plain Black Cotton Hose, 10c, 15c, 20c per pair
Tan Cotton Hose, Ribbed and Plain, all sizes.
Lace Front Hose, Black and Tan. 25c per pair

Wall Paper **Wetmore, Garden St. Oilcloth**

St. John, N. B., May 14, 1909.
Up-to-Date Clothing at Two Special Prices
In Blue, Black, Gray, Green and Brown Shades. These are two of our special prices. Every garment bears our label, fully guaranteed. Style, Fit and Workmanship.

Our Special Prices, \$12 and \$15
Call and see them before you purchase elsewhere.

C. MAGNUSSON & CO., 73 Dock Street
THE CASH CLOTHING STORE

SERVICEABLE CLOTHING
See Our \$3.50 Pants
Good long wearing Suits, the latest in style and fabrics. These suits fit perfectly and are made by expert tailors.

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OUR MOTTO: Prompt delivery. Satisfaction guaranteed. Anything in wood for Building Purposes.

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C. P. R. WILL RUN SATURDAY TRAIN

Travellers on the Canadian Pacific Railway will learn with much pleasure that the company have reached a decision to operate a train leaving Montreal on Saturday evening.

It was learned yesterday that the service would go into operation in July and continue during part of August.

At present there is no train from Montreal from Friday night until Sunday evening. The Saturday train will reach the city on Sunday. As the travelling public regard Saturday as a busy one in traffic on the road the forward move of the railway in establishing the daily connection with Montreal will be much appreciated.

Rheumatism

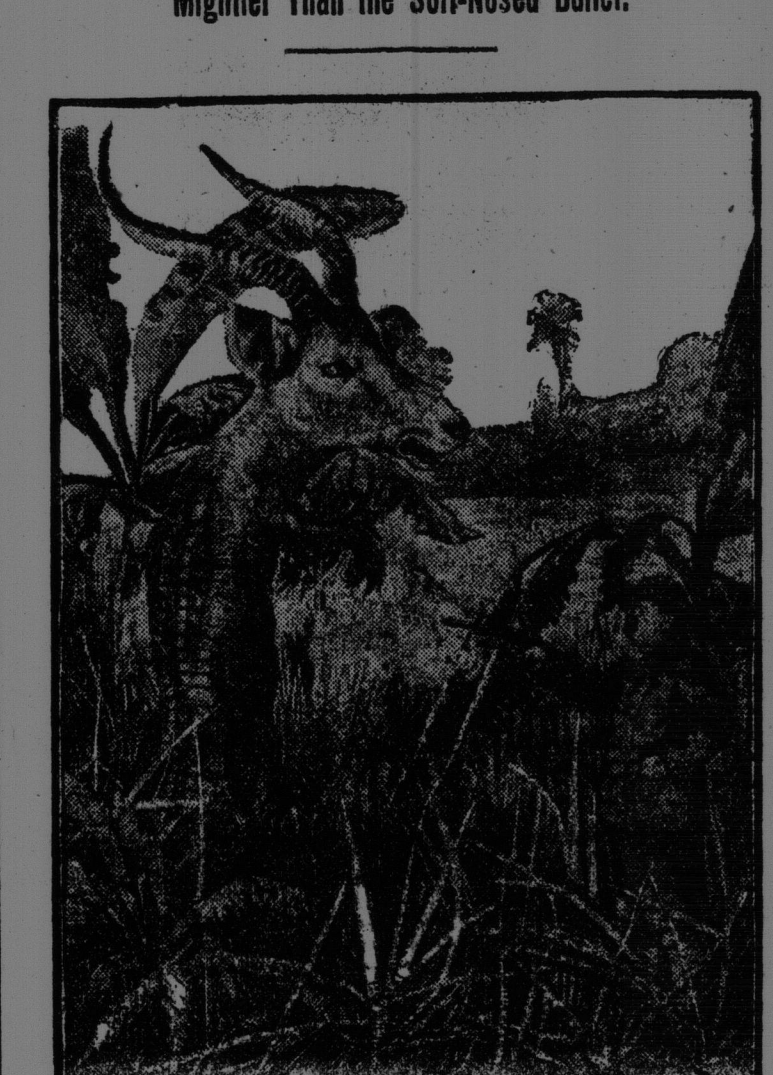
More than nine out of every ten cases of rheumatism are simply rheumatism of the muscles, due to cold or damp, or chronic rheumatism. In such cases no internal treatment is required. The free application of

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 stiffness. Price 25c; large size, 50c.

TEDDY KILLS A GHOOF AND SAVES 80 NATIVES

Engaged Peculiar Monster Singlehanded and Proves the Power Mightier Than the Soft-Nosed Bullet.



"JUST AS THE GHOOF SPRANG AT HIM, COL. ROOSEVELT PULLED THE TRIGGER."
(Senseless Photo by Powwow, Naitob.)

Tellus Aerogram from The Mombassa Star.
MOMBASSA, May 14.—A six-toed runner from Nairobi brings news of a terrible encounter between Col. Roosevelt and a ghoofo, a creature of the swamp, and a fullgrown ghoofo, or ante-lope-headed alligator, on the banks of a gumbo swamp near Jalla-Tip. The ghoofo, a creature of the swamp, which is not so the ghoofo—decidedly not so. The ghoofo will be embalmed. Attended only by 80 kauls and other natives, Col. Roosevelt strode to the shore of the swamp to see if he could discover the spot of any ghoofo mountain goats. Suddenly stepping out of the dense undergrowth onto the bank of the swamp, he came face to face with the ghoofo, which was upraised on its tail and in the act of eating bananas from a bunch which depended from the branches of a slippery elm tree. The surprise was mutual but none the less embarrassing. Col. Roosevelt put on his glasses to examine the creature more closely, but

the four-toed natives, panic stricken, ran in every direction shrieking plaintively, "Ghoof! Nixoda Ghoof!" Smiling at their terror, for he was unaware of the extreme ferocity of this selidom-ghoofo, Col. Roosevelt, who was engaged to observe that the ghoofo was trying to bite him. Whipping out the only firearm he had with him at that moment, a handsomely-chased 44-caliber smoke-wagon, he peered into the muzzle to see if it had a full complement of soft-nosed bullets. He was alarmed, not to say exasperated, to find that it contained only blank cartridges. His wife, unlike the natives, did not desert him. Quickly inserting his fountain pen into the muzzle, he took aim. Just as the ghoofo sprang at him, Col. Roosevelt pulled the trigger and discharged the fountain pen into the vitals of the swamp devil, which dropped to the earth with a dull, sickening thud.

The fountain pen was ruined, but fortunately the great hunter still has his typewriter intact.

CHANGES IN FIVE HUNDRED.

The Standard Game as it is Now Played—Conflicting Laws Made to Agree—The Game With Three and With Four Players—Methods of Scoring.

Very few games have attained the same popularity in a short time as five hundred. Its favor is probably due to the fact that it is a game which is peculiarly suited to players of widely differing powers, and then it is one of the very few games for three persons.

Since its first introduction to the card playing world five or six years ago five hundred has undergone a number of changes for the better. By degrees the conflicting laws which have appeared in various text books have been changed in succeeding editions until now the books are all in accord but one, and the publishers of that one are promising to fall into line with their next issue, which will be in the early fall. The standard

game, as it is now played in all first class clubs and wherever tournaments are held, will probably remain without any further change for many years.

Although five hundred is essentially a game for three players, four may take part; either two against two as partners, or by the arrangement which demands that the dealer shall take no cards.

The standard pack for three players is thirty two cards and the joker. In plain suits the cards rank from the ace down to the seven. In the trump suit the joker is always the best trump, the jack of the trump suit is the second best or right bower, the jack of the same color is the third best or left bower, and then come the ace, king, queen and ten, so that there are always ten trumps.

When there is no trump suit the joker becomes a suit by itself and there are four plain suits of eight cards each. In this respect the joker very closely resembles the four jacks in a game of skat. In fact, it would avoid a great deal of misunderstanding if a no trumper were called a grand in 500, as it seems absurd to call it a no trumper when there is a trump suit, even if that suit be only one card.

The holder of the joker is not allowed to trump with it as long as he can follow suit. If he leads the joker he may name the suit which shall be played to the lead, but he cannot name any particular card of that suit.

When four play, ten cards are added to the pack. These cards are the sixes, sevens and two of the four, usually the black ones, so that they may be the more easily recollected. In cutting for the first deal and for partners when four play, low wins. Aces are high and the joker is the lowest card in the pack in cut and deal. There are always three cards in the widow and ten

cards in each playing hand. It is a misdeal to give a different number of cards in the same round, or to deal for the widow at the wrong time.

The interesting part of five hundred is the bidding for the privilege of naming the trump suit. The player against the two other persons at the table. Each player in turn, beginning with the one on the dealer's left, has 300 right to make a bid. There are no second bids, and if a player does not wish to bid at all he can pass. If all pass without bidding, it is a grand, or no trumper, each man for himself.

The bidder must have the number of tricks he will undertake to win, playing single handed against the two others, and he must name the suit that he will play without a trump. No bid of less than six tricks is allowed and the usual expressions are "seven in hearts" or "six in no trumps."

Several different tables of values have been used from time to time in various parts of the country. In some of these tables the suits rank one way and in some another, but the influence of the bridge playing element seems to have gradually worn down all opposition, and the suits now rank spades, clubs, diamonds, hearts and no trumps.

Each suit has a unit value in points for a bid of six tricks, and if the player will commit these five unit values to memory he will have the whole table by heart; because this unit value is added for each additional trick bid in that suit. The initial value of the lowest bid in clubs, for instance, is 60, and as 40 is added for each trick beyond six, he gets 120 for seven in clubs, 160 for eight in clubs, and so on.

The following table shows the scoring value of all the bids possible at the game:

No. of Tricks Bid.	6	7	8	9	10
Spades	40	80	120	160	200
Clubs	40	80	120	160	200
Diamonds	40	80	120	160	200
Hearts	40	80	120	160	200
No trump	120	160	200	240	280

There is in use in the middle West another table which was designed to avoid the occurrence of duplicate values. This is called the Avondale schedule, and it is based on the principle that if we start with the same initial value for bids of six tricks as we have in the schedule just given, but advance 100 points a time for each additional trick, regardless of the suit, we shall get a table in which there are no two bids of the same value in the score. Each bid will be twenty points higher than the one before it, seven in spades, for instance, being twenty points higher than six at no trumps. This is the full schedule:

No. of Tricks Bid.	6	7	8	9	10
Spades	40	140	240	340	440
Clubs	40	140	240	340	440
Diamonds	40	140	240	340	440
Hearts	40	140	240	340	440
No trump	120	220	320	420	520

This schedule has never come into general use, probably because its inventor made the common mistake of over-righting it. The table of values first given is the standard, and in some places they still play the game in which the suits rank, spades, clubs, diamonds and no trumps. This is now quite out of fashion.

When the Avondale schedule is used there is no question as to which of two bids is the higher, but in the ordinary schedule there are a number of equalities; eight in diamonds, 240, for instance, is the same as seven in no trumps.

The rule in such cases is that the player who offers to take the greater number of tricks to make the same number of points shall have the preference. A smaller number of tricks in one suit will outbid a greater number in another only when the point value of the bid is greater. Six in no trumps, for instance, is better than seven in spades because it is worth forty points more.

The highest bidder takes the three cards in the widow without showing them and then discards three cards, face down, so as to reduce his playing hand to ten cards. He then leads any card he pleases for the first trick, no matter who deals. If no one has made a bid no one touches the widow and the player to the left of the dealer leads first.

Each player in turn must follow suit if he can, but no one is obliged to win a trick if he does not wish to and to avoid it without revoking. The penalty for a revoke is the immediate loss of the amount bid, if it is the bidder who is in error, and the hand is at once re-dealt. The bidder is set back and the others score what tricks they have made up to that time.

If an adverse player of the bidder revokes the bidder cannot be set back, even if he fails to make good, but he must be allowed to score what he has. The individual player in error cannot score anything, but the other player may score for whatever tricks he has taken up to the time the revoke was claimed and proved.

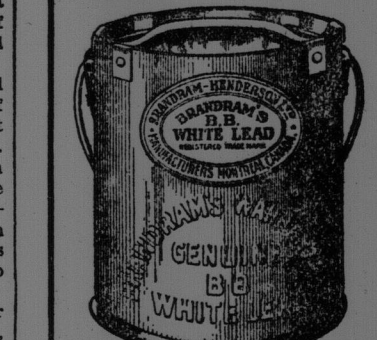
If the joker is led in a trump declaration it is the best trump, and trumps must be played to it. Beginners should be careful to place the left bower with their other trumps, or they may forget that it is a trump and revoke.

If the joker is led when there is no trump the leader is at liberty to name any suit to be played to it, whether he holds any cards of that suit or not, and even if he has previously renounced in that suit. Failure to play a card of the suit called for on a joker led, when one is held, is a revoke.

When four play as partners the one that makes the highest bid takes the widow, and leads for the first trick. Every hand must be played out and each individual player must take in his own tricks. The scores are kept on pads ruled for the purpose, one column for each player, and the result of the play is put down at the end of each hand.

If the bidder makes as many tricks as he undertook to win he scores the value of his bid. He cannot score more than this unless he takes all ten tricks. Even if he wins all the tricks he does not get anything extra for so doing unless the value of his bid was less than 250, in which case he gets 250 instead of what he bid.

Suppose the bid was eight in spades, worth 180, and that the bidder won all ten tricks. He would score 200. But if his bid was eight in hearts, worth



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you may not know that Brandram's B. B. Genuine White Lead is whiter, finer and more durable, and will cover more surface than any other White Lead.

These facts have been proved and can again be proven. Architects of high reputation the world over specify Brandram's B. B. Contractors and painters using it are satisfied to pay the extra cost, for it is another instance of the best being the most economical.

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MONTREAL — HALIFAX — ST. JOHN — WINNIPEG.

300, and he won all ten tricks, he would score only what he bid—180. Each of the players opposed to the bidder gets ten points for each trick that he individually wins, no matter what suit may be trump, or how many tricks was bid. Suppose the bid to be eight tricks and one of the opponents scores twenty points for them, the other opponent of the bidder getting nothing.

All that the bidder can accomplish by playing on after he has made good his bid is to prevent his adversaries from scoring too many of these ten points. He cannot get any ten points, himself for the extra tricks, however.

If the bidder fails to make good his undertaking he is set back the full amount of his bid, regardless of the number of tricks by which he fails. All he can do is to prevent his opponents from scoring too much.

Even when failure is inevitable the bidder must continue to play so as to see how the tricks that he loses will be divided between the two other players who are opposed to him. When the bidder is set back more than he has scored he goes "in the hole" or in debt for the amount of the difference.

When there has been no bid, and each is for himself, playing a forced grand, or no trumper, all the tricks and a rapid extension of the general movement. On the other hand it is intimated that the government has other plans in view to offset any serious growth of the strike.

Up to midnight there was no change in the situation. If anything it was in the direction of a weakening of the strike sentiment. The general conviction is that if the movement does not make vast strides tomorrow, it is almost certain of complete failure.

At Montreal, the minister of public works, posts and telegraphs, during the course of the debate asserted that only 2,387 out of 24,386 postal employees in Paris and the department of the Seine, are out, and that conditions in the provinces were even better.

Premier Clemenceau in a typical epigrammatic speech, coolly concluded the exciting session with the declaration that it was merely a case where France must choose between revolution on the one hand and progressive evolution on the other, or between work under republican law and order, and a spirit of adventure calculated to disorganize and rend the republic.

Among those who mourn his departure are J. L. Stewart and Allan Mann, who each went home for him to the extent of \$100. This was at a time when McIvor had a consignment of goods at the express office C. O. D., and he had no money. After he got them out he failed to reimburse his bondsmen, Clyde Johnson and W. J. Grant are on one of McIvor's notes for \$25, and several other individuals at times loaned him money. He took a house and had it furnished from the Lounsbury Company establishment, and after getting the use of it for a year he left it behind him in his flight and the company has seized it.

McIvor's wife left him some time ago and returned to her parents because he brought a woman to his home and tried to force his wife to suffer the humiliation. This woman went with him on his trips and they travelled as man and wife. McIvor's wife, from Springfield, N. S. He did not remit amounts due to his companies for the past month and they are after him with the law. One Chatham man, W. L. Weldon, was quick enough to catch McIvor. The latter owed him for a suit, and one night Mr. Weldon had an idea that McIvor was going out on the late train. He hired a team and drove rapidly to the station. He searched the cars but did not find the fugitive until the train was under way. McIvor was hiding in a closet of the car, but in a few minutes Mr. Weldon forced him to disgorge the amount owed, which was for a suit. At that time McIvor was heading for Campbellton.

McIVOR WAS A SLICK ONE

CHATHAM, N. B., May 13.—N. W. McIvor, a young man of promising appearance, who located in Chatham early last summer, has left for parts unknown and has managed in one way and another to take several hundred dollars from citizens who trusted him.

McIvor was agent for the Earle Publishing Company of Halifax and the Scarborough Company, and seemed to be doing a good business in selling books and house furnishings, so that money was quite readily advanced to him.

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