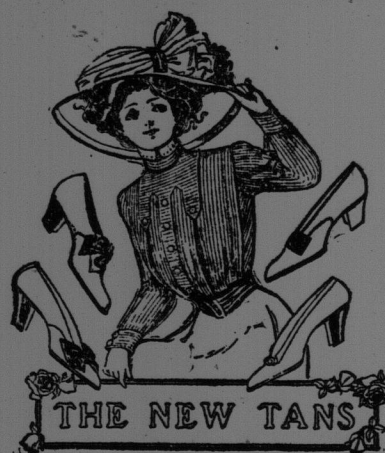


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WILFUL QUEEN OF HOLLAND.

It is a curious fatality that the most placid and contented people on a map should be ruled by the most violently wilful sovereign that Europe has seen for many years. Ever since her childhood Wilhelmina of Holland has been obstinate, self-willed, and impatient of all control. Her violent temper she may have inherited from her father.

Strange stories are told of how the queen mother had actually to bribe her daughter with presents and toys in order to prevent her carrying tales to the king that would have brought down his fury upon his wife's head. The little princess, from the day that she was able to appreciate anything, seemed to have realized the strained relations between her father and mother, and she traded on her knowledge with childish cruelty.

When the old king died the child queen's wings may be said to have been clipped for a time, while most of the power passed into the hands of her mother.

But Wilhelmina never forgot, and never allowed others to forget, that she was the queen. Her attendants lived in constant fear of her anger. On one occasion she flew into a passion at one of the ladies of her court, and she almost sprang at them, flinging aside a chair that stood in her way. The ladies started apart in terror.

"Mademoiselle," she screamed in an awful voice, "you are not permitted to enter friends in my presence. Go, go both of you, at once!" Later in the day the unfortunate ladies were informed that Her Majesty "permitted" them to retire from court; a permission that was simply a command, and meant social extinction.

The queen did not always come off best in her encounters, however. When she was sitting for her portrait to the late Professor Lenbach, she lost her temper over some change that the artist wished her to make in her costume.

The famous artist was just as high-spirited as the queen, and he was unaccustomed to having others ride rough-shod over his art. He drew himself up haughtily.

"Paint me as I am," she ordered sharply.

"Your Majesty can command your own subjects," he told her, "but I am a German."

Picking up his palette he left the room.

In 1898 Queen Emma laid down her regency and Wilhelmina succeeded to complete power.

There was an immediate change for the worse. She refused to recognize that she was, in effect, the paid servant of Holland; she refused to pay the customary round of visits to friendly courts; she refused to be guided by her ministers; she refused to do anything except what happened to please her own headstrong self.

Her councils with her ministers seldom ended without a display of temper, and she offended her people by her determination to marry a German prince. Her mother soon found that she could not, without loss of dignity, remain at court, and after a more than usually violent scene she went into retirement.

There is as yet no direct heir to the throne, and the court doctors are emphatic that it is only her own violent and headstrong temper that has so far wrecked the high hopes of her subjects.

ALONG THE GREAT CHINESE WALL

The Recent Discoveries of an American Explorer.

Structure Varies According to Country Through Which It Is Built—Western Part Unknown.

I have just had a most interesting conversation with Dr. W. E. Gell, the American explorer of the Great Wall of China. Dr. Gell is a tall, dark-haired, handsome man, well over six feet, with a bright eye, a winning smile, and the quick energy of the cultured American. When I heard the doctor had returned to his home, completing a journey along the serpentine course of the Great Wall from end to end, I made haste to run him to earth, writes a correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette. Was it indeed true that he had patiently pursued the almost interminable length of this gigantic structure from the Yellow Sea to the westernmost fringe of the deserts of Kansu, north of Tibet?

Yes, it was so, responded the doctor, the distance as the crow flies being 1,200 miles; while allowing for loops and sinuosities the length examined would run to at least 1,500 miles. No traveler, so far as he was aware, had ever attempted to describe the wall in its entirety, still less from personal examination. The difficulty of attempting to trace the alignment is that the chief roads and caravan routes into the regions coterminous with China, such as Manchuria, Mongolia, the Gobi and Lo-Nor deserts and northern Tibet, all cross the Great Wall more or less at right angles, so that if a traveler attires to the wall instead of the wall to the traveler, it is a "cross-country" job from beginning to end, leading into unrequited and untrodden wilds, tenanted in some remote tracts by pigmies and aboriginal wild, hairy men who have shrunk from contact with the Chinese and retired into inaccessible mountains.

The fact is that the plan of the whole mighty undertaking and the structural design varied according to the conformation of the terrain. Where the wall passes a town like Shan-hai-Wai, near its eastern end, it coalesces, so to speak, with the mural battlements and thus supplies a lofty and powerful defense to the town itself. Where it crosses a plain as it does before ascending the mountains, it is both lofty and broad with crenelated walls and round enough on the top for several horsemen to ride abreast. Thirty-five feet in height and 19 in breadth are the measurements supplied by one authority.

A broad river cuts through the wall, but here a substantial castle stands to keep watch and ward over the opening and the strategic opportunity thereby afforded for access and attack. After this the wall proceeds to crawl up the face of the mountains in zig-zag fashion, with commanding towers at the callant, angles effective communication between the towers being provided for the distance. The precipitous scarp of the mountain presents a sheer face of a thousand feet or so and the wall had to run continuously sufficient, so as to need but little artificial aid, but even here the great emperor's commands were inflexible and the wall had to run continuously for the whole length of its appointed course.

This brings us to the question of the date of building. In 221 B. C. Shi-Hwang-ti found himself master of the whole of China. From the plains of Chih to the banks of the Yangtze and from the great Tungting lake in Hunan to the Yellow Sea. He proclaimed himself first emperor of China and decreed that everything, including literature, was to commence from his reign, command which he carried out by punishing with branding and four years' labor on the Great Wall, which the emperor caused to be built along the northern confines of his dominions to keep out the dreaded Hsiengnu or northern nomads.

Even here it would appear that there were pre-existing walls, which had been built by the former independent princes of Shansi, Shensi and Chih. As according to Chinese records the attacks of the Tatar nomads date back to 1400 B. C. it is probable that the most ancient portions of the wall are nearly 3,000 than 2,000 years old. It is curious to learn that when the breach was made in the wall near Shan-hai-Kwan to enable the railway to be continued to the Manchurian port of Newchwang the railway engineers came across the pile foundations put in about 22 centuries ago. The wood was petrified and well preserved, and many interesting souvenirs were made out of the portions disinterred.

Dr. Gell agrees with the conclusion generally arrived at by authorities that the various portions of the wall have been built at vastly different times and under different circumstances. In fact, he speaks of ten walls rather than the one uniform structure of which school geographers are wont to discourse. Some of his photographic views show how extraordinarily capricious is the line of the wall. At one time it plunges into an abyss out of sight, to emerge a few miles further along a steep incline, disappearing again over the crest of a hill, and finally reappearing on the horizon and crowning the ridge of distant mountains, a range which bounds the whole panoply view.

When Lord Macartney proceeded on his embassy, his Vice-Minister, Sir George Staunton, described it in terms, which the photographs prove to have been singularly faithful. On the morning of the fourth day from Peking a prominent narrow line was described, like the veins of quartz in the sides of the mountains of gneiss in Scotland. The form of a wall, with battlements, was in a little time distinctly discerned. What the eye could from a single spot embrace of these walls, carried along the ridges of hills, over the tops of the highest mountains, descending into the deepest valleys, crossing upon

arches over rivers and doubled and trebled in many parts, to take in important passes, and interspersed with towers or massive bastions at almost every hundred yards as far as the eye could reach—all this presented to the mind an undertaking of stupendous magnitude.

Dr. Gell declares he has discovered a hitherto unknown portion of the wall, a loop of considerable extent running westward of Sining-tu, the well known mart between China and northern Tibet. It is possible that Dr. Aurel Stein and Major O'Connell, who have just returned from the same region, may be able to supply further information regarding these western sections of the wall and thus help to complete our knowledge of the structure; but this will in no wise detract from the merit of Dr. Gell's discovery and researches, which, indeed, are simply unique.

John Barrow, F. R. S., who was private secretary to Lord Macartney in 1813, calculated that the amount of matter in the stupendous fabric was more than sufficient to surround the circumference of the earth at two of its great circles with two walls, each four feet high and two feet thick. Considering, moreover, that numerous offshoots and branches of the wall have been brought to light by travelers since Mr. Barrow's time, even this extraordinary calculation would seem to be below the mark.

TO VOTE ON QUESTION OF HARBOR TRANSFER

FREDERICTON, N. B., April 22.—The corporations committee this morning further considered the bill to incorporate the St. John Harbor Transfer Co. The bill was taken up and explained by J. J. F. Winslow, solicitor for the company. The estimated cost of the road was quite fully discussed, it being stated that it was intended to construct a first class road. The route of railway was discussed at length. Premier Hasen stated that it must be insured that the road follows the route of the St. John harbor. The capital stock of the company was increased to two million dollars. Municipalities committee met and considered bills relating to city council amendments. The bill to authorize the city of St. John to transfer its harbor property to a commission was considered and amended by providing that such transfer should be submitted to a vote of ratepayers. A broad river cuts through the wall, but here a substantial castle stands to keep watch and ward over the opening and the strategic opportunity thereby afforded for access and attack. After this the wall proceeds to crawl up the face of the mountains in zig-zag fashion, with commanding towers at the callant, angles effective communication between the towers being provided for the distance. The precipitous scarp of the mountain presents a sheer face of a thousand feet or so and the wall had to run continuously sufficient, so as to need but little artificial aid, but even here the great emperor's commands were inflexible and the wall had to run continuously for the whole length of its appointed course.

AGED MAN TAKES HIS OWN LIFE

HARTLAND, Carleton Co., April 22.—Andrew Glendenning, of Howard's Brook, 12 miles from Hartland, committed suicide today by hanging himself from a beam in the barn. He was a widower and made his home with his son Andrew.

At 11.30 this forenoon he went to the barn. He did not respond to the call for dinner and Andrew, going to search, found his father hanging dead and cold.

Mr. Hatheway stated that he was seventy years of age and a native of Ireland. He had been a churchman, but for years had lived many miles remote from any of the churches. Three married sons and two daughters survive.

A neighbor telephoning our correspondent states that he called and conversed with the old gentleman this morning and he appeared sane and in good spirits. His surroundings were all that could make him contented and happy. The family is grief-stricken.

LAST CALL
— TO OUR —
Great Closing-out Sale
— AT —
OUR NORTH END STORE

When we blow out the lights on Saturday, May 1st, Our Great Closing-out Sale will be all over. In order that tardy buyers may still have one more note of warning, we sound this last call on our SALE. It's a question of buying now or getting left.

Read The Bargains Mentioned Below
See the good things that are in store for you!
This is the LAST CALL—but you're sure of a Bargain if you don't delay longer.

MEN'S SUITS
Men's Tweed Suits, regular \$7.00 values, Sale Price **\$4.89**
Men's Tweed Suits, regular \$8.50 values, Sale Price **5.89**
Men's Tweed Suits, regular \$9.00 values, Sale Price **6.79**
Men's Tweed and Worsteds Suits, regular \$10.00 values, Sale Price **8.69**
Men's Tweed and Worsteds Suits, regular \$12 and \$13.50 values, Sale Price **9.89**

MEN'S PANTS
Men's \$1.75 Pants, Sale Price **\$1.19**
Men's \$2.00 Pants, Sale Price **1.49**
Men's \$2.50 Pants, Sale Price **1.79**

BOYS' SUITS
Boys' Tweed Norfolk Suits, regular \$5.00 values, Sale Price **\$2.19**
Boys' Tweed Suits, regular \$4.00 values, Sale Price **2.89**
Boys' Tweed Suits, regular \$4.50 values, Sale Price **3.39**
Boys' Tweed Suits, regular \$5.00 values, Sale Price **3.69**

BOYS' PANTS
Boys' 75c. Pants, Sale Price **49c**
Boys' \$1.00 Pants, Sale Price **69c**
Boys' \$1.25 Pants, Sale Price **89c**

FURNISHINGS
Pure Cashmere Socks, 19c a pair, regular 30c.
Irish Poplin Ties, 9c each, regular 25c.
White Cotton Handkerchiefs, 8 for 25c.
Merino Underwear, 49c garment, regular 75c.
Heavy Braces, 19c pair, regular 35c.
Four-in-Hand Ties, 19c, regular 35c.
Soft Front Shirts, 49c, regular 75c.
Soft Front Shirts, 69c, regular 85c to \$1.00.
Duck Work Shirts, Light and Dk colors, 89c, reg. 75c

HENDERSON & HUNT,
553-555 Main St.

BRINGING CARUSO TO AMERICA

At a dinner the other night Signor Caruso related how he had first been induced to go to New York to sing at the Metropolitan Opera House. "I had just completed an engagement at the opera in Paris," said the distinguished tenor, "and was leaving Milan the next morning to fulfill an engagement at the Scala Theatre. The journey is long and tedious, and to make myself as comfortable as possible I took a corner in an empty first-class compartment on the train. Just before the train pulled out a gentleman got into the carriage and settled himself down in another corner. I noticed that he was slight of build, and of unusually refined appearance, but apart from that we took no notice of each other. I forgot to mention that a short time before my engagement in Paris I had declined an offer to come to America and sing at \$50 a night.

HAD HEARD OF HIMSELF.

"The last remark set us on topics of interest to me. Had I been to the Opera in Paris? Yes, I had. Had I heard the new Italian tenor who had set the whole town talking? I asked to which tenor monsieur referred. My companion seemed rather surprised; why, of course, he meant Caruso.

"Oh, yes, I had heard of Caruso, and although an Italian myself I did not think much of him.

"But, Monsieur," my friend began. "Pardon me," I interrupted him, "before you say anything more allow me to introduce myself. With that I handed him my visiting card. He glanced at it, then at me, then again at the card. He seemed highly amused at the coincidence, and, as you can imagine, so was I. But imagine my surprise when, in handing me his card, he remarked quite blandly:

"If you had only called so before we left Paris it might have saved me a trip to Milan."

"I did not understand. I looked at the name on the card, but that conveyed nothing to me at the time. I asked him to explain, because, while I could not see the point, he was visibly delighted at the fact that he had, in a way, turned the tables on me. At last he explained: He was on his way to Milan in the interests of the Metropolitan Opera of New York; he had heard me sing in Paris, and knowing that I was to sing in Milan immediately after, he had decided that while there he would make me an offer in behalf of the Metropolitan to come over to sing in New York.

DECLINED \$50 A NIGHT. "I confessed to him then that I had but recently declined an American offer to come over and sing at \$50 a night. 'Never mind that,' he said, 'but you must come to New York, because I know you will be appreciated there.' Well, we talked the matter over at length, so that before we had reached Milan I had promised that I would sing in New York the following season, and I did.

"Who was my travelling companion? He was Rawlins Cottenet, one of the directors of the Metropolitan Opera Company, and it was really Mr. Cottenet who induced me to come over."

END OF AN-INTERESTING NEWSPAPER CAREER

WATERVILLE, Me., April 22.—John H. McCone, aged 49, died at 7.30 tonight from kidney trouble. He was born in Portland, but his early life was spent in Skowhegan, and for the last twelve years he had resided in Waterville. He was one of the best known newspaper men in Maine, and represented The Associated Press for twenty years. He lost his eyesight ten years ago, but continued his work, representing several papers and performing his duties with remarkable ability. He was for a time on the staff of the Auburn Gazette and Kennebec Journal in Augusta and this city. He represented the old United Press during the second rebellion of Louis Riel, the half-breed, in the Canadian Northwest in 1885. Of about thirty newspaper men who started here was one of the two that withstood the rigors of the winter campaign and finished with the troops in June. He had other notable newspaper jobs to his credit and had a wide reputation as a very skillful reporter and clever writer. He was married in Skowhegan the day Garfield was assassinated, and his wife died twenty years ago.

Don't Take A Sea Trip

Without Mother's Sea and Travel-Sick Remedy. It has recently been thoroughly tested on English and Irish channels and found absolutely reliable. Recommended editorially by such papers as London Daily Express, New York Herald, Montreal Herald and the Press generally in Great Britain. Write for booklet and press notices. For sale at all first-class druggists. Guaranteed perfectly harmless to the most delicate.

MOTHER'S REMEDY CO., 201 Cleland Bldg., Detroit, Michigan. For sale and recommended in St. John by A. Chipman Smith, G. A. Moore, Royal Pharmacy and G. A. Ricker.

Robert Strain & Co's Bargain Days Friday and Saturday of Each Week

ARE THE REAL THING

Read the following prices and goods we offer:

Remnants of Dress Goods, Prints, Muslins, Duck, Shaker Flannels, Flannellette, etc., at very low prices.
New Art Muslins 7c yd., regular 12c.
Ladies' Hose in Cashmere, Lisle and Lace Lisle, in black, tans and greys—25c, worth 40c.
Men's Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers—75c Suit, worth \$1.00.
Lot Soft Bosom Shirts—75c, worth \$1.00.
Ladies' Undervests—2 for 25c.
About 75 Colored Cambric Waists—69c, were \$1.00.
5 Styles of White Lawn Waists, very elegant designs, from \$1.75 to 2.50—\$1.39 for Fri. and Sat.
See Lot Raincoats at \$3.00 and \$5.00, were 6.00 to 12.00.
Here is where you can save money. Our prices are the lowest. Our goods are the best.

ROBERT STRAIN & CO.,
27-29 Charlotte Street.