

ALL OUR OVERSHOES

Will be Reduced for One Week Only.

Men's 2 buckle Arctic,	\$1.78
Men's 1 buckle Arctic,	1.38
Men's Cloth Top Rubbers,	1.18
Boys' 1 buckle Arctic,	1.18
Youths' 1 buckle Arctic,	.98
Women's Button Overshoes,	1.56
Wom's Cloth Top Rubbers,	.86
Misses' Button Overshoes,	1.28
Child's Button Overshoes,	1.18

THE
Central Shoe Store,
122 MILL ST.

Rubbers, Gaiters, Creepers and Shoe Polish.
Comfortable House Slippers in Cloth, Felt, Serge and
Leather. Low Prices, at
WETMORE'S, Garden Street.

THE IMPROVED
"Silent" Parlor Match
Is dipped in red wax, with white tips.
Ask for "Silents" always.

SCHOFIELD PAPER CO. LTD.

SELLING AGENTS ST. JOHN, N. B.

GOOD PACKED BUTTER

21c. by the tub, 10 lbs at 22c, 5 lbs at 28c per lb.
Choice new made Butter, 26c per lb.
Good Delaware Potatoes, \$1.60 per bbl.
Extra good Turnips, 65c per bbl.
4 lbs. choice new Prunes for 25c.
Best Granulated Sugar, \$4.15 per 100 lbs.; 23 lbs.
for \$1.00, or 5c. by the single pound.

ROBERTSON & CO.,

562-564 Main street, St. John, N. B.

COMMERCIAL

WALL STREET.
NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—The opening
dealings in stocks were comparatively
quiet, and the price changes were
small, but irregular and confused.
Amongst the gains the principal were
Union Pacific and Canadian Pacific
which rose large fractions. New York
Central was down a large fraction. The
market opened irregular.

NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS.
Chicago Market Report and New York
Cotton Market.
(Furnished by D. C. Clinch, Banker
and Broker.)
St. John, N. B., Jan. 31.

WED. THURS.	WED. THURS.	WED. THURS.
CLG. OP'G. CLG.	CLG. OP'G. CLG.	CLG. OP'G. CLG.
Amalg. Copper	110 1/2	111 1/2
Anaconda	27 1/2	27 3/4
Am. Sugar Rfrs.	129 1/2	130 1/4
Am. Smelt and Rfrs.	143 1/2	144 1/4
Am. Car Foundry	42 1/2	43 1/4
Am. Woolen	31 1/2	32 1/4
Am. Locomotive	109 1/2	110 1/4
Brook. Rfd. Trst.	72 1/2	73 1/4
Balt. and Ohio	115 1/2	116 1/4
Ches. and Ohio	49 1/2	50 1/4
Canadian Pacific	130 1/2	131 1/4
Chi. and G. West	15 1/2	16 1/4
Colo. F. and Iron	47 1/2	48 1/4
Erie	34 1/2	35 1/4
Nipissing	114 1/2	115 1/4
Kansas and Texas	38 1/2	39 1/4
Louis. and Nash	131 1/2	132 1/4
Missouri Pacific	86 1/2	87 1/4
Nor. and Western	86 1/2	87 1/4
N. Y. Central	128 1/2	129 1/4
North West	132 1/2	133 1/4
Ont. and Western	43 1/2	44 1/4
Pacific Mail	34 1/2	35 1/4
Poo. C. and Gas Co.	95 1/2	96 1/4
Reading	120 1/2	121 1/4
Sloss Sheffield	70 1/2	71 1/4
Pennsylvania	130 1/2	131 1/4
Rock Island	25 1/2	26 1/4
Southern Pacific	25 1/2	26 1/4
Northern Pacific	154 1/2	155 1/4
National Lead	68 1/2	69 1/4
Twin City	108 1/2	109 1/4
Union Pacific	139 1/2	140 1/4
U. S. Steel	43 1/2	44 1/4
U. S. Steel, pfd.	104 1/2	105 1/4
Total sales in New York yesterday, 1,333,200 shares.		

CHICAGO MARKET REPORT.
WED. THURS.
CLG. OP'G. CLG.
May corn 46 1/2 | 46 3/4 || "wheat | 73 1/2 | 74 1/4 |
"oats	38 1/2	39 1/4
"pork	17 1/2	17 3/4
July corn	46 1/2	46 3/4
"wheat	73 1/2	74 1/4
"oats	38 1/2	39 1/4
"pork	17 1/2	17 3/4

PROF. WATSON TALKS OF SPIRITUAL THINGS

Furman Instructor Does Not
Believe in Ghosts—His
Views.

Says There is No Evidence of Commu-
nication Between the Living and the
Dead in This Age

GREENVILLE, South Carolina, Jan.
28.—A large congregation was present
at the First Baptist church Sunday
evening to hear Prof. W. F. Watson,
of Furman University, speak on
"Science and Spirit Existence."

Prof. Watson said in part:
"Man has a distance during
life. We do not know the nature of
a disembodied spirit. The living can
have no communication with the spirits
of the dead."

"A human being has a dual existence,
the physical or material and the
mental or the spiritual. We study
about the physical man in books on
physiology, which teach us about the
flesh and blood and bodily tissues and
their functions. We study about the
spiritual man in books on psychology,
which pretend to teach us the existence
of the soul. But death ends the dual
existence of man and it is evident that
psychology is limited to the study of
the soul only while it is a tenant of
the body. No human investigation can
be made upon the nature of a dis-
embodied spirit."

"All our information about material
things comes to us through the senses:
sight, hearing, smell, taste and touch.
We have no knowledge of the spiritual
world. Therefore, the real nature of spirit
existence is a problem which human investigation
has never solved."

"When we think of other existences
than ours we naturally compare them
with ourselves and imagine them to
have characteristics analogous to our
own. We imagine the man capable of
enjoying pleasure and suffering pain.
Pleasure comes to us by the gratifica-
tion of our desires, our inclinations,
our appetites. But what can gratify
without human attributes?"

"It seems impossible for the human
mind to get a clear idea of conscious
existence of any kind apart from or-
ganic existence, and it is certainly
impossible for the human mind to
fully comprehend the nature of such
an existence we see through a glass
darkly."

"I do not believe that in the present
age of the world, it is possible for the
living to communicate with the spirits
of the dead. I have not a particle of
confidence in the stories of ghosts and
spirit-manifestations. Whatever the
manifestation may be, if it appeals to
the human senses it is material in its
origin and has a natural cause. I believe
such stories are the relics of superstition
and mental darkness. They are
behind the times, just as Cotton Mather
and his stupid and criminal belief in
witches were behind the times in
which he lived."

"I am not attempting to offer any
argument against the idea of communi-
cation (in this age of the world) with
the dead. I am only stating what I
believe. I believe that the evidence
seems necessary. There has never been
a particle of reliable evidence produced
to prove it. Under such conditions,
it would be manifestly inappropriate to
attempt to prove a negative. I have no
prejudice against the idea. In fact, I
believe it would be manifestly inappropriate
to attempt to prove a negative."

"I understand that a society has been
organized to investigate the
mediums and spiritists. They have an agree-
ment among themselves that when any of
their number die their spirits will com-
municate with the living members, if
possible. Though I do not expect any
substantial results from this investiga-
tion, I believe that the society is worthy
of respect and should not be ridiculed."

"In conclusion, if we believe in the
spiritual and material worlds, we must
be based upon spiritual evidences and
not upon the evidences of our physical
senses, which will not aid us in the
investigation of the spiritual. Neither
will scientific evidences nor other evi-
dences of material nature yield us any
information relative to the purely spiritual
existence."

Prof. M. F. Watson is a Carlton
County man and has achieved quite a
reputation in the south as a scientist.

**BRITISH INSURANCE
OFFICIAL IS CLEARED**

D. C. Haldeman Had Been Charged With
Using Private Information to the Injury
of Mutual Life Business.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Justice Sir Charles
Swinfen Eady, in the Chancery division
of the High Court of Justice today,
pronounced judgment in favor of
D. C. Haldeman, former London manager
of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of
New York, and The North British and
Mercantile Ins. Co., in the suit of
the Mutual Co. asking for an injunction
and indemnities. Justice Eady said
the plaintiff's case had wholly failed
against both defendants, and it was
therefore dismissed with costs against
the Mutual Company.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company
asked for an injunction and indemnities
against Mr. Haldeman and the North
British Company, alleging that while
in their employ Mr. Haldeman
suggested to the North British Com-
pany a scheme to transfer the British
policy-holders of the Mutual to the
North British, and that on the day of
the termination of his engagement
with the Mutual, Mr. Haldeman sent
out a circular to the North British
holders inviting them to surrender
their policies in the Mutual and trans-
fer them to the North British. It was
further contended by the Mutual that
Mr. Haldeman wrongfully used infor-
mation which he obtained as London
manager for the Mutual.

COUNT LEO TOLSTOY.

The following is a brief sketch of the
life of Count Tolstoy, the Russian re-
former, who died heroically at
Roth September 8, 1910, at Yasnaya
Polyana, in the Government of Tula,
Russia. Count Tolstoy belongs to a
noble, wealthy and distinguished fam-
ily. For more than two centuries the
Tolstois have been eminent in diplo-
macy, in war or in literature. The
great writer's grandfather had done his
best to dissipate the large estates
which belonged to himself and was
left with only a few acres of land,
but Count Leo's father, Count Nikolai,
had retrieved the family fortunes by
thrift and watchful care.

His mother, who he has immortalized
in his book "War and Peace," under
the name of Princess Maria Volkonsky,
was by birth a Princess Volkonsky,
and his life as follows: Spent two years
at the University of Kasan, but did
not remain; served in the Crimean
War; works didactic and radical in
Government and religion. Among his
works are: "Childhood and Youth" (1852-3); "War and Peace" (1869);
"Anna Karenina" (1877); "My Religion"
(1905); "A Russian Propriety,"
"The Long Exile," "Kata," "Sebasto-
pol," "The Invaders," "Ivan Ilyitch,"
"In Pursuit of Happiness," "What Peo-
ple Live By," "Family Happiness,"
"My Confession," "The Physiology of
War," "What to do," "Powers of
Darkness," "State," "Kreutzer Sonata,"
"The Kingdom of God Within us,"
"Patriotism," "Christianity."

LEFT AN ORPHAN.

Both father and mother died while
Tolstoy was still in early youth, and
he was left in charge of an aunt. He
received the usual education of a Rus-
sian noble, first at home, and after-
ward, in 1844, at the University of
Kasan, where he entered the faculty of
Eastern languages. At the close of
his second year at the university he
returned to his Yasnaya estate and
spent several years in private study
until 1861, when he accompanied his
brother to the Caucasus and entered
the army. It was during his residence
at the Caucasus that he wrote his
best novel, "Childhood and Youth,"
and "The Cossacks."

On the outbreak of the Crimean War,
1853, he was transferred to the Danube
and attached to the staff of his relative,
Prince Gortschakoff. Appointed to the
command of a mountain battery,
he took part in the siege of Sebastopol,
and distinguished himself by his bravery.
His observations on these scenes
were recorded in three sketches of Se-
bastopol. At the conclusion of peace he
resigned his commission.

Already famous as poet and novelist,
he devoted his life, boldly and much
brilliant literary and fashionable so-
ciety in St. Petersburg. He then trav-
elled in Germany and Italy. In 1859 he
married, and, having been appointed
a magistrate, retired to his estates in
the country, where he devoted his
time to education and improvement
of the peasantry, taught in the
schools and wrote educational books
which have become standard works in
Russia.

DEVOTED TO FICTION.

He still continued his devotion to
the literature of fiction. Several short
stories and sketches increasing his
local fame were followed by the first
of the works which made that fame
international. This was "War and
Peace," in two volumes, published re-
spectively in 1869 and 1868. To their
composition he devoted no less than
six years. The work gives vivid and
brilliant descriptions of the Napoleonic
campaign in Russia, in 1812, cast in
the form of a chronicle of two families
and their friends, whose characters and
fates are molded by the events of
that terrible time.

An ever greater work was the novel
"Anna Karenina," 1875-1878, the story
of an ill-assorted marriage ending in
shame and disgrace and the suicide of
the heroine. Of it Matthew Arnold
said: "This is less a work of art than
of nature."

**CRITICISM FOR
BLIND GENERAL**

Question of Right of Citizen of United
States to Visit State House
Raised.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 30.—The
introduction in the legislature today
of a bill ordering Geo. H. Kingsbury,
Rhode Island, to be committed to the
Jamestown exposition, to "avoid all
further public association with so no-
torious a character as 'Boss' Bray-
ton," has raised the question of the
right of a citizen of the United States
to visit the State House. The resolu-
tion, which was introduced by Rep-
resentative Green, of this city, sets
forth that "for the maintenance of the
dignity and honor of the state in con-
nection with its participation in the
Jamestown exposition, the state's ex-
ecutive commissioner is requested to
cease the carrying of messages from
Mr. Brayton to members of the gen-
eral assembly."

General Charles R. Brayton, at whom
the resolution is aimed, is a veteran
of the civil war and for many years
has been one of the most prominent
figures in the legislative halls of
Rhode Island. He has now become an
issue in which Governor Higgins, the
house of representatives and the
board of state house commissioners
are involved.

General Brayton's presence at the
Jamestown exposition was made an issue
November in the campaign which re-
sulted in the defeat of Governor Utter
by Governor Higgins. General
Brayton, who is blind and unable to
move about without the guidance of
his attendants, is not a member of
the legislature, but he has for many
years occupied a chair in the
office of the county sheriff in
the state house. Governor Higgins,
charging that General Brayton is a
paid lobbyist and that he controls
the legislature, has demanded
that the state house commissioners
eject Brayton from the capitol, but
the commissioners while admitting
that they are in charge of the build-
ing, assert that they are without auth-
ority to keep the aged general from
his customary place.

The legislature is now called to act
on the matter in two ways, for, in ad-
dition to the bill introduced today,
there is another, presented earlier in
the session ordering that the sheriff
refuse to admit Brayton to the sheriff's
office. Both these bills have been
tabled and it is probable that they
will be up again, but Governor Hig-
gins intimated today that he pur-
posed to take steps which will result
in the removal of the aged general from
the capitol.

The governor added that he intended
to wage war against every lobbyist
who visited the legislature, and that
he would have no law governing the
subject in Rhode Island.

**VICTIMS OF STUART
MINES NOW NUMBER
ABOUT SIXTY**

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 30.—
Late advices received from the scene
of the disaster at the Stuart Collieries
Company's mine at Stuart, Fayette
county, is that the number of victims
will be about sixty instead of seventy-
five or eighty, as was first estimated.
The list of those known positively to
have been in the mine at the time of
the explosion includes thirty-eight
white miners and ten colored miners.
Besides these there are a number of
foreigners whose names are not
known. The efforts of the rescuers
today were the placing of brattices in
the shaft and clearing the debris from
the entries. This was slow work, but
considering the stupendous difficulties
to be overcome, good progress was
made and the rescuing party hopes to
be able to reach that part of the mine
where the men are supposed to be
some time before midnight.

a piece of life, but what it loses in art
it gains in reality.
Nevertheless, at the period of the
largest vogue the author had already
become ashamed of it and of its pre-
decessors. He had lost faith in fiction
as a form of expression. He had come
to believe that any form of manual
work was superior to talk, no matter
how eloquent, if man must utter him-
self, however, then let him do it in
preaching the gospel of work and
pointing out the means for its attain-
ment. All this he found in the Gospel
of Christ, read anew with eyes that re-
fused to be speculated by conventional
dogma. Formerly an atheist, he now
became a devout convert to Christ as
expounded by Tolstoy.

So expounded, however, Christ was
not, but a man of great wisdom,
charity and spiritual insight, whose
precepts are a formal embodiment of
the highest and noblest philosophy of
life, and a revelation, in a sense, of
the divine, will and character. For the
doctrinal framework which orthodox
Christianity has built upon these pre-
cepts Tolstoy has no acceptance. He
rejected the whole scheme of redemp-
tion, including original sin and the
atonement. Christianity, in short
seemed to him no longer a theological
system crystallized into a church, but
an appeal to the inner man, to
arguing him to charity, poverty, obed-
ience and non-resistance.

SOME OF HIS UTTERANCES.

The following are some of his more
striking utterances:
"There are a thousand creeds. They
are all nonsense. Why study them, af-
ter once they are learned? And still
the creeds of our time number not a
thousand, but three, the Chinese, In-
dian and European Christian, and that
the books pertaining to these faiths
can be purchased for five rubles, and
read through in three weeks; and that,
in these books in which mankind has
lived and now lives (with the excep-
tion of 7 per cent.) is contained all hu-
man wisdom, all that has made man
kind what it is. But, not only is the
populace ignorant of these teachings;
learned men are not acquainted with
them, unless it is their profession;
philosophers, by profession, do not con-
sider it necessary to glance into those
books."

"Why, indeed, study these men, who
have solved the inconsistency of life,
admitted by the sensible man, and has
denied true happiness and the life of
men."

"The wise man, not understanding
this contradiction or inconsistency,
which constitutes the beginning of in-
tellectual life, boldly asserts that there
is no contradiction, because they do
not perceive it, and that the life of
man is merely his animal existence."
While clinging to the letter of the
sermon on the mount, Tolstoy is a
rationalist. His religion has to do with
the heart, not with the intellect. He
admits that man has no immortality,
but he believes that of humanity, "Jesus,"
he says, "always taught the renouncing
of personal life. The survival of the
fittest after death is the resurrection
of the body, only a superstition con-
trary to the spirit of the gospel," is
one of Count Tolstoy's theories.

NO HALF WAY IN HIS CREED.

There is no medium in Tolstoy's
 creed. Poverty means the surrender of
all goods to the poor; obedience means
unconditional surrender to constituted
authority; non-resistance means that
one should not interfere by force even
to prevent a murder.
In "What To Do," in "My Religion"
and in numerous other books and
articles, Tolstoy propounded his creed,
which he called "the religion of the
heart," and which he said was the
basis of the material relation.

But it is especially in the novel
"The Kingdom of God Within us,"
that he has summed up what he con-
sidered his message to man.

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to be overcome, good progress was
made and the rescuing party hopes to
be able to reach that part of the mine
where the men are supposed to be
some time before midnight.

Persian Lamb Jackets!

We have just received a shipment of Persian Lamb Skins,
in small, medium and large curls with a rich gloss to them,
and can make into jackets of any style, at short notice. The
skins are choice No 1. The linings used are extra quality
satin, plain or fancy. The trimmings are first quality. The
workmanship is the best obtainable. We guarantee fit
and satisfaction.

Jackets, \$135.00 Up.

Collar and reverses of Sable, Mink, Ermine, Chinchilla
and other furs.

D. MAGEE'S SONS,

Manufacturing Furriers, 63 King Street.

Ladies' Lunches!

WHAT the Ladies have long desired can now be
had in the way of LIGHT LUNCHES, consist-
ing of a nice Cup of Coffee or Tea and Cake or Pie,
Sandwiches, etc., at

SCAMMELL'S,

63 Charlotte Street, Tel. 1118.

TOO MUCH PROSPERITY
SAYS JACOB H. SCHIFF

America Suffering From an Overdose of
Good Times But Normal Con-
ditions Will Follow.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—A Paris de-
spatch to the Times says that Jacob
H. Schiff, of Kuhn Loeb and Company,
New York, has given an interview to
the New York correspondent of a Paris
paper which published it yesterday. Mr.
Schiff said in part:

"The conditions in which we find our-
selves at present appear most misera-
ble. Our industry is in a state of
dereliction, particularly in Europe. It is
a fact that we are suffering from an
excess in prosperity which is simply
overwhelming us. Our industries can-
not find labor with which to fill the
orders pouring in upon them, our rail-
roads are in need of equipment and ad-
ditional facilities to handle the in-
creased business of the country and the
banks can only furnish part of the
working capital with which to do the
unprecedented commerce which has
developed. The result of this is likely
to be that corporate managers will
only finish in the way of improvements,
additions which have been begun. This
will tend to diminish after a while the
demand for material and labor in con-
sequence of which general business is
likely to fall off. When this occurs even
to a moderate extent money is certain-
ly to become superabundant, and invest-
ors will again compete one with an-
other for the replacement of their
funds. On the whole, the situation is
neither unhealthy nor serious."

**REDUCE THE PRODUCTION
OF WINDOW GLASS**

Manufacturers Say the Market is Over-
stocked—Many Men Will Be
Laid Off

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 31.—The National
Brokers Company, representing all
the independent window glass manu-
facturers of the country has unani-
mously agreed to curtail production.
Many employees who expected steady
work until late in June will be laid off
at various periods between early next
month and the two months following.
It is asserted that the market for
window glass is overstocked, and that
prices are to be maintained. A. L.
Faulkner, head of the Amalgamated
Association of Window Glass Workers,
contradicts the statement that the mar-
ket is overstocked and says:

"The spring season will soon be here
and building operations will then be on
full blast, which will mean a brisk de-
mand for window glass."

**MIDDLESEX BY-ELECTION
FIXED FOR FEB'Y 20th**