

POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2034

FOUR

Hot Water Bottles

Best Rubber,
Warranted to give satisfaction.
FOUNTAIN SYRINGES,
1, 2, 3 and 4 quarts.
RUBBER CLOVES, \$1.00 per pair.

S. McDIARMID,
47 King Street.

Odd Trowsers.

A pair or two comes in very handy, and we make a good many. "Turner-Tailored" means something in clothing, and we don't charge any more than others. Come in and let us show you

W. H. TURNER,
Custom Tailor, 440 Main Street.

APOLOGY

Boys and Girls

When we asked you many weeks ago to look out for an announcement that would interest you we had no idea that our English shippers would so long delay forwarding the goods expected. We have now, however, received the B.L. stating that shipment has been made by the "London City," which you will see from the shipping news may be expected here any day.

Butter-Nut Bread

is probably the most popular bread in St. John and suburbs today, but there may still be some householders who have not tried it. We want the boys and girls to help introduce Butter Nut Bread into these homes. As an inducement we offer

A Fine Balloon Free

to every one who will bring to our store, 173 Union St., 20 BLUE LABELS out of Butter-Nut Loaves. We have thousands of balloons on the London City and keep the offer open while they last.

Those living in towns outside St. John and Fairville will be supplied through their grocer.

ROBINSON'S, 173 UNION ST.,
Phone 1161.



A TEMPTATION.

Come in and see our Bracelets, Collar Pins, Brooches, Neckties, and get our prices on Watches—compare them with the other kinds on the market, note the prices we ask, carefully, and see if you can resist the temptation to buy.

A. & J. HAY, — 76 King St.

For \$1.00 Per Load

We will deliver kindling and heavy soft wood, cut in stove lengths. Send post card or call.

McNAMARA BROS.,
65 Chesley Street.

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 1551."

WOOD—When you are thinking of

Wood—Hard, Soft or Kindling—call up 468.

City Fuel Co.,
City Road.

CHAMBERLAIN IMPROVING

Takes Daily Walks and Drives, and is Allowed to Read.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—In view of the recent sensational rumors regarding the condition of the health of Jos. Chamberlain, the ex-Colonial Secretary, a bulletin was issued from his residence Eltham, Kent, stating that Mr. Chamberlain maintains a steady improvement, that he is able to take daily walks and drives, and that his eyes have so much improved that he is now allowed to read.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Dec. 4.—Messages were exchanged last evening by the government wireless station at Point Loma with the government station at Puget Sound, 1,200 miles away. This is the longest distance any wireless station on this coast has ever been able to transmit messages.

MORRISVILLE, Va., Dec. 6.—The former Governor Hendie died at his home here today, aged 74 years. Death was due to heart disease and kidney trouble.

THE ST. JOHN STAR is published by THE SUN PRINTING COMPANY (LTD.) at St. John, New Brunswick every afternoon (except Sunday) at \$2.00 a year.

TELEPHONES:—
BUSINESS OFFICE, 25,
EDITORIAL and NEWS DEPT., 112

ST. JOHN STAR.

ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 6, 1906.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

One would imagine on hearing the remarks passed by civic officials at the enquiry which opened last night, that these men considered themselves to be a branch of the nobility in which rank and precedence are first to be considered. They, or a number of them, have evidently lost sight of the fact that they are, in so far as their public duty is concerned, nothing more nor less than paid employees of the city; that it is their business to receive orders and obey them, and that their value to the people depends upon the manner in which they perform their work. Instead of this, the evidence has already shown that there is friction everywhere in the fire department, that a lack of discipline exists, and that no material benefits can result until a radical change is made in the system. The enquiry when first outlined did not promise to develop anything of general interest, but the very first hearing has exposed a state of affairs which should lead to a thorough investigation. If men who live together in the same building are so unfriendly as not to speak to each other, their feelings must also be such as to prevent the best work possible in time of emergency. What is the sense, anyway, of running the fire department as if it were merely a side show? How can it ever be kept up to the mark unless there is a man in charge who is prepared to give his undivided attention to the business, and who would be properly paid for his work. It would be just as reasonable to make a King street merchant chief of the police force, or a minister of the gospel to be appointed director of public works, or for a practicing physician to be harbor master, as to have a lawyer as chief of the fire department. Why this discrimination against one of the most important branches of civic business?

ROOSEVELT'S INFLUENCE.

At the opening of the last congress, President Roosevelt in his message outlined a programme which was declared by most of his opponents and many of his friends to be an altogether unreasonable one. It was asserted that very few of the suggestions made by him would ever take the form of bills, and that still fewer would become law. At the close of the congress the president was able to express the opinion that the session which had then adjourned had performed more valuable work for the republic than any other congress of which he had known during all the time he had taken an interest in public affairs. Roosevelt met with much opposition. Several of his proposals were turned down after bitter argument, and for a time, towards the close of the session, it looked as though he would lose his grip on the party, but a great change was observed in the last two or three weeks, and the congress adjourned leaving the president with far greater influence than he had before exercised, the acknowledged head of the Republican party.

For the present session, Roosevelt has outlined another programme, which deals with social, rather than economic, conditions, and although he makes no reference to interstate commerce, railroad rebating, insurance graft or food inspection, still it is not to be doubted that the questions of morality which will likely be settled as a result of his message will be of far greater benefit to the nation than those bills put through last year and which weak attempts are now being made to enforce. Roosevelt's influence in congress is greater than it ever has been. The opposition to his policy which was evident at the last session has been to a marked degree overcome and some of the stronger men who fought against him most bitterly are now his friends and supporters. These include even a few prominent Democrats. The outlook is that the congress which opened on Monday will produce great results without much bitter discussion.

With Herbert Smith, who knows the case for the prosecution, acting for the prisoner; with Inspector Belyea, a qualified man, as counsel for the defence, and with a jury which may possibly contain some men who are not prejudiced against the accused, King Alcohol stands a better chance of acquittal in Moncton than he did in St. John. But E. Tennyson Smith will no doubt evolve new arguments which will result in the condemnation of the prisoner.

No more subject of keener interest to sea-faring men could be considered in parliament than the establishment of a series of life-saving stations on the Atlantic seaboard. The need for such has unfortunately been deeply impressed on all during the past few months by the series of tragedies which have followed the disastrous storms.

MILLIONS STARVING

in Crops in Seven Russian Provinces.

Twenty Others Harvests Are Very Poor—Peasants Suffering for Ten Years—Real Horrors Will Begin in January

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 5.—Princes of the Moscow Zemstvo famine relief organization, who have just returned from the stricken districts, have furnished information showing that the crops in seven provinces—Samara, Saratov, Penza, Tambov and Ufa—were practically total failures.

In twenty-one other provinces the harvests were very poor. About 20,000,000 people will need assistance for from four to ten months to stave off starvation until the new crops are available. In some regions the inhabitants have been suffering from starvation for ten years, possible crops have been gathered in only two out of the ten years. Prince Lvoff believes the government estimate of 600,000,000 for famine relief is inadequate. The Moscow Zemstvo relief organization calculates that \$75,000,000 and possibly more will be necessary.

Though the conditions in the famine regions are now most distressing, the real horrors will begin in January. The Zemstvo organization funds, \$300,000, will then be exhausted and the relief committees will be compelled to cease their efforts to save the lives of the starving peasants.

BOARDING-HOUSE EUCLID.

The following definitions and postulates among others were posted on the door of the waiting-room at Lamlash Pier, Arran:

Definitions:

1. All boarding-houses are the same boarding-houses.

2. A single room is that which has no parts and no magnitude.

3. The landlady of the boarding-house is a parallelogram; that is, an oblong, angular figure, which cannot be described, but is equal to anything.

Postulates:

1. A pie may be produced any number of times.

2. The landlady may be reduced to her lowest terms by a series of propositions.

3. The clothes of a boarding-house, stretched over so far both ways, are together less than one square meal.

4. On the same bill and on the same side of it there should not be more than two charges for the same thing—Exchange.

BEER IN FRANCE.

(From Daily Consular and Trade Reports.)

The consumption of beer in France has increased by more than 40 per cent. during the past five years, and reaching during the past year, the imposing total of 12,000,000 hectolitres, or 317,900,000 gallons.

This result can hardly surprise any one who has noted in Paris and other large cities of France the rapid development of the "brasserie," or cafe restaurant, where beer is sold. Much of this beer is imported (or purports to be so) from Pilsen and Munich, though most of the leading breweries in other German cities have Paris agencies and distribute their beer to retailers. This entails high prices to consumers, as there is an import duty of from \$1.75 to \$2.21 per 100 kilograms (220 pounds), weight of cask included, on all foreign brewed beer brought into the country, and under the stimulus of this protection the brewing industry of France has developed rapidly both in respect to quantity and quality of its product.

It does not appear that the increased use of beer has diminished in the slightest degree the consumption of wine and cider, and the one encouraging feature of the situation is found in the fact that the consumption of alcohol, especially in the pernicious form of absinthe, is slowly but steadily decreasing. The statistics of 1904 show that during that year 317,450 hectolitres (4,857,338 gallons) of absinthe were sold for drinking purposes in France, whereas 1905 showed a falling off to 172,563 hectolitres (4,557,529 gallons), or 23 per cent. This is not a sweeping or conclusive reform, as the absinthe habit is still one of the gravest perils that threaten the manhood of France; but the statistics show that the maximum danger point has been passed, and the decline of even so small a percentage in absinthe consumption is accepted as ground for encouragement and hope.

ON THE LADDER.

See the men who are on the ladder: How grim they look and how hard they try.

How eager they are to get to the top.

See the men who are on the ladder, Climbing away as the moments go, Each watching to get a chance to set His heel on the hand of the man below.

—S. E. Kiser, in the Chicago Record-Herald.

JOHN N. B. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6 1906.

FERGUSON & PAGE.

JEWELERS, ETC.

Fine Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Silverware, Cut Glass.

A complete up-to-date stock in all our various lines.

41 King Street.

MOVING To Larger Premises.

94 Gormain Street.

FRANK P. VAUGHAN, Electrical Engineer and Contractor, Phone 319, St. John, N. B.

Get Ready for Christmas.

New Raisins, Currants, Peels, Oranges, Lemons, Nuts, Mince-Meat for Pies.

CHAS. A. CLARK, 49 Charlotte Street.

Rye Bread

was the food of our forefathers, who were rugged and strong. It was nutritious, but did not taste good. In Health Bread we have combined Rye Flour with other ingredients in such a way as to preserve the nutritive quality of the old black bread, and make a light good bread, with a very pleasing flavor.

Ask your grocer for it.

McKie's Bakery, 124 Metcalf St.; Phone 66 Wall St. Branch 1835

ST. JOHN'S STONE TEA AND SALE.

A high tea and sale opened this afternoon at 2 o'clock in St. John's (Stone) church. It is being held under the auspices of the Church Workers Society and will continue until tomorrow evening.

An excellent menu has been prepared for the tea and the different fancy tables are covered with many articles which will suit the taste of Christmas shoppers. The following ladies are in charge of the tables:

Fancy table—Mrs. A. H. Hanington, president; Miss Lawrence, secretary; treasurer: Mrs. H. D. McLeod, Mrs. George P. Smith, Mrs. Joseph Finley, Mrs. C. P. Fairweather, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Fred Fisher, Mrs. Lucius Allison, Mrs. Patterson, and Mrs. E. H. Robinson.

Infants and Children's Clothing—Mrs. G. B. Carr, Mrs. Norman, Mrs. F. E. Taylor, Mrs. Charles Bostwick, Mrs. G. F. Jones and Mrs. Green.

Flower stall—Mrs. Henry deForest and Miss Helen Robertson.

Candy table—Miss Skinner, assisted by several young ladies.

Miss Belle Skinner, assisted by the Misses Armstrong, will be in charge of the afternoon tea and ice cream rooms.

Reception Committee—Mrs. Kuhring, Mrs. Kaye, Mrs. S. S. Hall and Mrs. S. K. Crawford.

Mrs. Fred Sanction will be in charge of the high tea, and the following ladies will be in charge of the different tables: Mrs. J. F. Robertson and Mrs. L. P. D. Tilly, Mrs. Turnbull and Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. George McKean, Mrs. W. Green, Miss Barlow, and Mrs. E. Golding, assisted by a number of young lady waitresses.

Miss Patton and Miss Patchell will look after the aprons.

In the serving room, Mrs. J. R. Armstrong, Mrs. Ernest Fairweather and Mrs. Peake will pour tea; while Mrs. William Fleming, Mrs. Estey, Mrs. Howe, Mrs. Sherraton, Mrs. Perley, Mrs. Jardine, Miss Kaye, Mrs. G. Pugsley, Miss Patton, the Misses Fotherby, Miss Sadler and others will assist.

DEATHS.

BURK.—At Great Shemogue recently, Peter Burk, aged 80 years.

STICKNEY.—At Fielding, N. B., December 3, Mrs. George Stickney, aged 66 years.

BROAD.—At Upper Kent, Nov. 30, after a short illness of pneumonia, Howard Broad, aged 53 years.

RICHY.—In this city on Dec. 6th, Margaret, widow of late John S. Richy, age 83 years.

Puneral from her late residence No. 6 Wall street on Saturday, Dec. 8th. Service at half-past two. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

WE HAVE OPENED OVER 500

PACKAGES

Christmas China and Glassware.

VASES, - From 10c. to \$15.00 each.

NUT BOWLS, " 30c. to 4.00 each.

TOBACCO JARS, " 50c. to 2.50 each.

CUPS AND SAUCERS, " 10c. to 4.00 each.

TEASETS, Over 50 patterns, " \$3.25 to \$25.00 each.

to choose from,

W. H. HAYWARD CO., Limited,

85, 87, 89, 91, 93 Princess St.

CHRISTMAS

Will soon be here! What a happy time the Christmas season is, when the world lays aside its cares and worries and brings forth its smiles and joyous greetings. Why not combine usefulness with your Christmas generosity. There is nothing more useful, appropriate or acceptable as a present than footwear.

FOR MEN, we have Slippers of alligator, brown kid, kid Romeo, Opera Slippers (every style), Dress Shoes, Pumps and—well, we can't tell you all. Come, see.

FOR WOMEN, Slippers and Sandals in satin-velvet, patent leather and kid, embellished with ornaments and elaborately trimmed. Then again we have Dress Boots and Street Boots in many new designs, and here again we must stop and say—come, see.

FOR BOYS, MISSES AND CHILDREN — Slippers, Shoes, and Leggings of every known good kind, and once again we say—come, see. Money expended here will bring a Merry Christmas

D. MONAHAN, 32 Charlotte Street.

OVERSHOE WEATHER!

This is the kind of weather that makes Overshoes a necessary investment. Where are you going to buy yours? We have them—not old stock or seconds, that soon go to pieces, but new, A 1 stock, serviceable and durable. And our prices are right.

Remember Our Free Gift Distribution Coupons with Every Dollar Purchase.

You know the place.

SANBORN'S SHOE STORE, 339 Main St.

Our Perfumes

For Xmas trade are the nicest we have ever shown. The first thing we look for in buying quality and we buy the best in each class. Then they must be put up so that the container is valued after the PERFUME is used. We have all kinds at all prices from 10c. to \$5.00. Dainty trinket boxes in fancy shapes, handsome Handkerchief Boxes, with nice linings, and beautiful Glove Boxes, embossed in delicate tints. In short good perfumes, nice boxes and no fancy prices.

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

Incandescent Gas Burners!

WELSCH BURNERS, CREMO BURNERS, AUER BURNERS, INTERNATIONAL BURNERS, with all the best makes of MANTLES, GLASS WARE, and SHADES, either put out on the rental plan or sold outright; installed by us free of charge. Also a great variety of OIL LAMPS at all prices. See our window with the DAYLIGHT MANTLE BURNER for oil.

The Saint John Auer Light Co., Ltd.,

19 Market Square.

BRITISH SCHOOL TEACHERS SPEAK OF THEIR MISSION HERE

Geo. Young of Sheffield, Albert W. Lane of Nottingham, John B. Hughes of the Nottinghamshire Education Office and Miss Martin of Edinburgh arrived in the city yesterday afternoon on the steamer Lake Champlain. They are five of the teachers from the old country who have come across the water to inspect the school system both in Canada and the United States. In all there are about 500 teachers who will visit Canada and the United States for this purpose. Some of them will land at St. John, others at Halifax, others at Boston and others at New York. They are leaving the old country to the number of twenty-five a week. The movement began on Nov. 1st and will conclude in the last week of March. Each teacher will spend from six to ten weeks on this side, and on returning home will present a report of the schools here, and particularly of the Normal school.

In conversation with a Star reporter last evening the gentlemen said that each would make a thorough examination of the work done in this country along the lines similar to his own work in England. They thought it strange that there were no large night schools here, and said that in England, in some towns, 500 students will attend a night school, where advanced work, particularly relating to mechanics and science is taught.

They also spoke of the extensive preparation given to those intending to pursue the teaching profession. The course extends over a period of four years, during which time the students are lodged and fed free of charge, and in the last two years receive an allowance of £25 for necessities. They thought that the practice of employing lady teachers was not a good one, except in the case of young boys, and that for students of more than ten or twelve years of age a male teacher was almost an absolute necessity in order that the boy might receive the best education possible.

They said that there was a feeling in the old country that the youths did not obtain as good an education as those of America; in other words, that the English boys were not so "smart."

The three gentlemen, however, were of the opinion that the old country educational system was more extensive and thorough, and that by comparing the examination papers given by equivalent departments in the two countries, this would be shown.

They said that in the old country the people were becoming aware of the fact that the teacher occupies a very important position, and that better salaries were now paid than formerly. The standard of pay would be somewhat higher than the scale on this side, and when a man entered the teaching profession he usually retained

that as his life work, and did not employ it as a stepping stone to some other profession, such as law or medicine. They thought this latter system had a bad effect upon the scholars, as the teacher would not be wrapped up in his work and could not have the same enthusiasm as though he were to continue on in that profession.

They said that some persons had formed the idea that the teachers were being sent out through the aid of the government, but this was an erroneous impression, as each teacher pays his own fare across the water at a special rate. While in Canada they receive a half rate fare from the C. P. R., but in the United States they will have to pay full fare on the railroads. They said that the trip would cost each teacher a fairly substantial sum.

In speaking of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia the gentlemen referred to them as "states," and having alluded to Dalhousie University he asked how far it was to "Dalhousie." On being informed that they had just left Halifax, where Dalhousie University was situated, one of them, as though he had made a great discovery, exclaimed: "Oh yes, we are in New Brunswick now." In speaking again of Dalhousie University one of the gentlemen said that he believed it was "the best in the eastern states," which was quite a large order.

MAN WHO WALKED ACROSS CONTINENT

Chas. Hy. Jackson of Toronto, an Englishman by birth, arrived in the city Tuesday night and left yesterday morning for Halifax. Mr. Jackson, who stands six feet four and a half in height and weighs two hundred and twelve pounds, has the distinction of being one of the two Canadians who have accomplished the feat of walking across the continent. During part of his journey he was accompanied by John Gillis of Sydney, whom he overtook on the journey.

Mr. Jackson started on his long walk from Montreal on April 15, 1906, and reached Vancouver, a distance of 3,200 miles, on September 20th. At Vancouver he and Gillis were given a rousing reception, and the pair of shoes which Mr. Jackson wore were exhibited in a shop window.

To cure Headache in ten minutes use Kumfort Headache Powders, 10 cents.