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See Our Window, Ladies, \$2.25
For Street Dress
And Summer Outings
"Christie" Ties
WATERBURY & RISING,
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Oilcloths and Window Curtains.
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A. B. WETMORE, (Call to order) 59 Garden St.
St. John, N. B. June 3d, 1903

New Derby Hats
In Black and Brown Shades.
We have just received a large shipment of HATS in Black and Brown shades. They are the very latest of London and New York styles, and we are going to sell them at two Special Prices, \$2.00 and \$2.50.
Summer Outing Hats, 35c, 45c, 50c, 55c, 60c, \$1.00
AT THE CASH CLOTHING STORE.
C. MAGNUSSON & CO.,
73 Dock St., St. John, N. B.

THE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN THE INDIAN EMPIRE

Last week the Dewan of Nepal was received by the King-Emperor at Buckingham Palace, with every mark of distinction proper to the rank and power of one who is the virtual ruler of a State no less independent than Afghanistan. During the season there is a similar, though not of an identical character. Other Indian princes are arriving in London as the direct feudatories of the British Crown, bearing to King Edward something like the same relation in which the monarchs of Saxony stand to Kaiser Wilhelm. These visits are not only of great personal interest and picturesque to themselves, but they are of the highest political importance. The loyalty of the immediate allies and chief feudatories of the Imperial Throne in India remains, in spite of all, one of the most splendid assets of our moral prestige and our international strength. In recent discussions less attention has been given to this factor than it deserves to attract.

CLOUDS LIFTING.

The heaves of the last few days enables us to separate the external from the internal aspect of the supreme problem henceforth confronting us in Asia. It would be unwise even yet to speak too optimistically of the outlook on the frontier, but at the moment it seems as if the clouds were lifting, and there is some reason to expect the restoration of a comparatively clear sky. That it must be slightly overcast from time to time is inevitable. The long belt of desolate land within the Durand line—territory which we have nominally annexed for the purposes of the map, but do not occupy—will always continue to be a cause of recurrent trouble, while it retains its present status, which cannot be altered without provoking worse dangers than direct administration would remove. But it must be admitted that Lord Curzon's policy of bearing a certain amount of present ills, rather than fly to others which we know not of, has stood the test of the recent crisis remarkably well. The clouds, as we have said, are lightning and no longer threaten tempest. From the side of the Amer, the Indian Government appears to have received sufficient assurance. Hitherto has recalled to Kabul some of his "troublesome priests." He has forbidden his borderers to cross the frontier. He has explained that the clans are difficult to control and has apparently assured the Viceroy of his unshaken fidelity. The ability of the Amer to damp down with a word the fiercest passion among his subjects on the frontier has been proved. For the rest, there is no need to go behind his statements, and we can only hope that they will be more actively and vigilantly vindicated in the future than have been similar assurances in the past.

LOYALTY OF PRINCES.

The Mohmands, naturally fortified in their rugged little system of valleys, "Where deep and low the hamlets lie, Each with its little patch of sky, and little lot of stars"—are still somewhat of a State in themselves. But their submission is retarded their excitement seems to be subsiding. In any case it is a notable fact that the British Raj once removed, the loyalty of the native princes rises like a rock. There is no need either to underestimate or to exaggerate the extent and significance of the revolutionary progress now existing in India. The East borrows so much from the West that it was bound to acquire with a greater knowledge of technical science the methods of the Nihilist laboratory. There is nothing very novel or alarming about this process. It was found by the nations of Europe during the middle ages and the later centuries of voyage and discovery that every contact with a new people endowed the Western world with a new disease. The same thing might be said of moral as well as of physical maladies.

WESTERN INFLUENCES.

The reverse experience is now acting upon Asia. The Orient is now being permeated more thoroughly than ever before by Western influences, and India, no less than Japan, in the course of a process of assimilation bound on the whole to be beneficial and vitalizing, will certainly absorb with the rest many things of evil tendency which she would have done well to reject. But in any case the enormous strength of our position must be kept in mind, and we never fall. They reveal, as in the case of the great conspiracy, the existence of subterranean perils, which might have proved in the end far less easy to crush, had these members of the organization of terror confined themselves for some years yet to poisoning

the minds of their compatriots, instead of plotting murderous attacks upon the devoted men by whom the peace and justice of our rule are represented and the stability of our dominion is maintained.

VITAL CONDITION.

It will have been noticed without surprise, and with satisfaction, none the less deep, that the princes and landholders throughout India are joining in protest against all methods of sedition, and, above all, against the new campaign of anarchy. It would be extraordinary if the action of the native feudatories of the Empire were less prompt and wise. The maintenance of the British Raj is nothing less than the vital condition of existence for the Indian dynasties. For more than a thousand years India has been ruled by foreign overlords. The tide of conquest has never rolled down from the north without sweeping away many of the native states. There is less reason than ever to suppose that the recent Imperial system, under which India enjoys security for life and goods never known before could be subverted without the extinction of the Indian princes into the gulf of ruin and disaster. It must not be forgotten for a moment that the extremists of active agitation are what we may call Radical as well as revolutionaries. They are one and all advocates of the Parliamentary principle in a form wholly unsuitable for Asia.

If by a momentary combination of factions in reality reconcilable, and certain to turn their weapons against each other, the power were temporarily expelled—what would happen from the Indus to Cape Comorin? The fight for the spoils would be a battle of the fittest, and the conqueror would be unloosed which desolated the country before British supremacy was established. The British rulers would want representative institutions applied to the native States. Many of the Indian princes would be warring against their subjects. All would be warring against each other. The Afghan army sweep through the Khyber and Peshawar would become once more a base for the conquest of the Punjab. Frontier tribes would be up to a man fired with unutterable contempt of Hindutva and with dreams of illimitable empire.

DEATH STRUGGLE.

Afterwards, there would be as before a resistance strong enough to prevent the establishment of Moslem rule, and to prolong a convulsive anarchy. The Mohmands would attempt to marshal the forces of Hindutva. They would be locked in a death struggle with the great Mohammedan kingdom which is the first feudatory of the British India. The British Raj would be the Nisan claims with reason to come next to the Sultan of the British India. The greatest Moslem potentate in the world, the Rajput dynasties with a hundred generations of legend and with a hundred years of British suzerainty. The doom would be sealed by our withdrawal or defeat.

Again the Sikhs, powerful as they are under a King-Emperor's ligament, would be faced by a far more compact and formidable Mohammedan power than they have ever known. The British Raj would be an empire, as we might call it, in itself a malignant cancer, a sample of an Asiatic dominion federated upon dynastic principles. It is because the feudatories of the British Raj are under any other system the security they possess today, that the Indian princes as a body will not emerge to the banner of their suzerain and will fight to the last for the cause of hereditary chieftainship which is embodied in the British Raj. King-Emperor's person—London Daily Telegraph.

SARDINE MEN AND THE PACKERS IN DEADLOCK

Price War on Between Charlotte County Fishermen and the Eastport Cannery.

ST. GEORGE, N. B., June 2.—There is a deadlock between the Charlotte County Union and the Eastport Cannery. The fishermen and the packers are at odds over the price of sardines. The fishermen demand a price of \$8 a bushel, while the packers offer only \$4. The union has held a meeting and decided to stand firm. The packers have also met and decided to hold out. The situation is very tense, and it is expected that there will be some serious consequences if the deadlock is not broken soon.

GOOD SAMARITAN REPAID BY MURDER.

Turkish Leader in Paris Loses Sister and Nephew—Slashed by man he Aided.

PARIS, June 2.—Mohamed Ali, leader of the Turkish community in Paris, befriended recently a poor countryman, a medical student named Rehid Mustapha, providing him with board and lodging in his mansion on the Boulevard Haussmann. Early today, after having spent the night roasting about the Latin Quarter, Mustapha, a young man of about 20 years of age, and his son, Prince Sulah, while both were asleep, were murdered. Mustapha admits the crime. He declares he was the victim of the hypnotic suggestion of a doctor who has been mentioned on several occasions, and who is now being sought by the police.

HELD BY CANNIBALS FOR FIFTEEN MONTHS

Overlooked Missionary When Companions Were Killed.

Learned the Cannibals' Language and Gathered Much Valuable Information.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., June 2.—As one of the Indiana delegates to the Pan-Anglican church Conference at Westminster Abbey, London, in June, New Albany will send the Rev. Edmund A. Neville, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church. Rev. Neville is a native of Melbourne, Australia, and although still a young man, he has travelled in all parts of the globe, and at one time was a captive for fifteen months of cannibals, on the island of New Guinea, northwest of Australia, near equatorial line.

In 1882 he joined an English party, consisting of six young missionaries and a number of converted South Sea Islanders, which sailed from Australia for New Guinea, and after reaching the island steamed away in a launch up the river to an unexplored region, 600 miles from its mouth. They constructed their thatched huts and settled down for their work, among the natives when they were attacked one night by a savage band, and the settlement was wiped out. Dr. Neville being the only survivor of the party.

KILLED AS THEY SLEPT.

The others were butchered as they slept, and Dr. Neville attributes his escape from death to the fact that he was sleeping in a hut apart from the others and was not discovered until the last for blood had been satisfied. Dr. Neville in the jungle the band finally reached a village where Dr. Neville fell ill of fever. The white man, which had been sent out in search of the missionaries, after he had fully recovered from his adventure, Dr. Neville went to Oxford, where he finished his studies and later engaged in missionary work in China, Japan, Singapore and Central America. He came to Canada and crossed to the United States at Niagara Falls, and he has held parishes in Pennsylvania, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Colorado, and Missouri, coming from Sedalia, Mo., to this city a year ago.

PARASOLS FROM THE CONGO.

Paris Has the Latest Idea in Sunshades.

PARIS, June 2.—It is not often that Paris gets its fashion ideas from the Congo, but this is true of the latest style in sunshades. This week four of the principal houses in Paris sent models to the race course supplied with parasols, the handles of which were composed of combination of pampas grass and precious jewels. The grass was woven in native African style on a light bamboo base, and then studded with pearls, sapphires and emeralds. The general effect is extremely cool and refreshing. The linen of the parasol is itself embroidered with grass in a variety of fancy designs. Some parasols are so richly adorned that the price runs to thousands of dollars. The fashion was inaugurated by the visiting administrator of the Congo Colony, who sent a number of grass-handled parasols to his acquaintances in Paris. He now has a hundred natives employed in doing the work and cannot supply the demand.

BUCKSPORT, ME., June 1.—While crossing on the dam at East Orford

was missing Frederick Meade, a saw mill employe, fell into the sluiceway, fracturing his skull, living but a few minutes.

PATERSON'S COUGH DROPS
They will cure
Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hay Fever, and all other respiratory ailments.

LAW DECIDES SHE MUST WEAR TIGHTS

Effort of French Actress to Get Rid of Them is Unsuccessful.

PARIS, June 2.—Must a music hall star exhibit herself on the stage in tights when she abominates such a display? This question has been raised by Mlle. de Valcourt, who, after a brief appearance on such conditions, declared that she had had enough of the business. First of all she explained that this was too great a trial to her modesty, and then she added that the wearing of tights every evening made her positively ill. The Tribunal of Commerce having pronounced against her, she ordered her to pay a matter of 6000 francs, she brought the affair before the Court of Appeal. Mlle. de Valcourt, who is being waged against indecent exhibitions on the stage would pay to her husband, but the Court of Appeal has also decided against Mlle. de Valcourt. It holds that an artist who has undertaken to appear in tights and ballets such as are performed in establishments like the Abbadesse or the Alcazar cannot not fairly regard the wearing of tights as placing her in an unbecoming position. As for the injury to health, the court considers that Mlle. de Valcourt ought to have thought of this when she contracted the engagement, the more so as the medical certificate sets forth that she was already in a delicate state several years ago. So the judgment of the Tribunal of Commerce is maintained.

Seasickness Positively Cured

A Wonderful, Harmless Cure For all Forms of Sea and Car Sickness.

For Sale at Drug Stores. Money Refunded if Not Perfectly Satisfactory.

A remarkable cure has been discovered for all forms of seasickness, car-sickness, climbing, and all nausea caused by motion, which has positively never failed.



Pumped Out and Half Dead from Seasickness. Prevent and Cure with Mother's Sealock Remedy.

To prove that this remedy is harmless and that it can never produce any bad after effects, an analysis was made by Milton L. Howard, M.D., of the City of Montreal, and Analyst of the Province of Quebec. "I hereby certify that I have personally tested a sample of 'Mother's Sealock Remedy,' purchased by me in the open market in the City of Montreal, and my tests have failed to detect the presence of opium, morphine, cocaine, or any other alkaloid of chloral whatever."

A party of 600 delegates to the International Sunday School Association Convention that went to Rome, Italy, had a supply of this remedy on hand, and not a single delegate was affected with seasickness.

This discovery at last disposes of the prejudice so many people have entertained against the use of medicines as a preventive for seasickness. Mother's Sealock Remedy is sold in 50c and \$1.00 boxes at druggists. If your druggist has not got it in stock, send us the money and we will send you the remedy, all charges prepaid. Send your name and address today to the Mother's Sealock Remedy Co., 129 Cleveland Bldg., Detroit, Mich., for interesting information and testimonials from many who have used this wonderful remedy.

Mother's Sealock Remedy for sale in St. John by a Chipman Smith and G. A. Moore and Royal Pharmacy.

A CATHEDRAL LOOTED.

Valuable Enamels Stolen From Sacred Edifice—Were Worth \$60,000.

PARIS, June 2.—The art lovers of France were stupefied this week when they learned that the collection of valuable enamels in Limoges Cathedral and a number of sacred vessels had been stolen by thieves. This is the latest of a series of crimes by which during the past year French churches have lost over 2,000,000 francs in church pictures, and other art objects. The enamels stolen from the Limoges Cathedral were valued at \$60,000. Scurian Gaure said he was convinced the crime was perpetrated in behalf of wealthy American tourists, who recently had made repeated offers to purchase the treasure now stolen. How the thieves gained entrance to the cathedral is still a mystery, but it is believed they hid in confessionals until after the church was closed and got out with false keys.

STYLISH STRAWS.



Here we are again with Straw Hat time, and we are fully prepared for the demands of every boy or man. We've the largest and best selected stock to choose from and our prices are right for the quality. The braids include fine and coarse straw, and the styles are the choice of the American and English markets.

Come in and get a hat now and let us keep it till you want it.
Boater Shapes, 75c to \$4.00
Shaped Hats, 75c to \$3.50
Panamas, \$6.00 to \$20.00.

D. MAGEE'S SONS 63 King St.

EXPLORATION OF THE FRASER RIVER

This Month Marks Centenary of That Event—Named After the Explorer.

A hundred years ago this month, Simon Fraser, the intrepid fur-trader and traveller, began his voyage of exploration down the Fraser River from Fort George, a tiny fur-trading post hidden in the heart of the wild region of the Cariboo range of mountains. It is curious to note, began his journey under a misapprehension as to the identity of the river he was about to explore. It had been known for some time that a great river emptied itself into the Pacific about the latitude of the Columbia, the mouth of which river was finally discovered by Bruno Hegetsch in 1792. The estuary of the Fraser was not discovered by Galliano until some seventeen years later. In 1793 Alexander Mackenzie discovered the Fraser, which he mistook for the Peace River country. It then came about that Fraser, following partly in Mackenzie's footsteps, arrived, via the Peace River country, in the neighborhood of the upper waters of the Tachouche Tasse, as the Fraser was originally called, in 1806. He explored the district and entered into trade with the local Indians, building several forts, some of which are still used by the fur-traders. Three years later he received orders from the North-West Company, his employers, to explore the Tachouche Tasse to its mouth in the hope of its being navigable, and so saving the expense of over land transport to the western fur country.

The Fraser ranks next in importance to the Columbia among the rivers of the Western coast. It rises near Mount Geklie, in the Rockies, and in its course of 685 miles it receives a number of tributaries, of which the Thompson, with its two branches, is the largest. It is the largest of the great rivers of the Pacific, and its waters flow northward. This is due to the peculiar formation of the Pacific slope, which consists of a series of ridges of mountains running approximately north and south. Between the peaks lie long, narrow valleys, through which the great rivers wind, until they break away to the sea.

Fraser began his voyage of discovery on May 28, 1806, from Fort George, with nineteen voyageurs, two Indian guides, and Stuart and Quenel as lieutenants. Some fifteen miles below Fort George they encountered the first of the many awe-inspiring canyons through which the river passes. Here one of the canyons was nearly wrecked against the rocky banks. On the following day, the canoe having been lightened, the Cottonwood canon was passed safely, and the party camped at the junction of the Quenel with the Fraser. It is the spot where the town of Quenel now stands. During the course of the next day or so Fraser encountered some of the most magnificent scenery in the world. The river flows, and a score of times a day Fraser and his devoted followers risked their lives in the whirling, rushing waters. Some of the Indians advised Fraser that by making a journey to the eastward beyond the mountains that lined the gorge through which the river flowed, he could obtain pleasant travelling to the sea; but he was determined to carry out his mission, and answer was, as he himself records it, that "going to the sea by a direct way was not the object of the undertaking; I therefore would not deviate, and continued our route according to my original intention."

THREW CARBOLIC ACID IN PHYSICIAN'S FACE

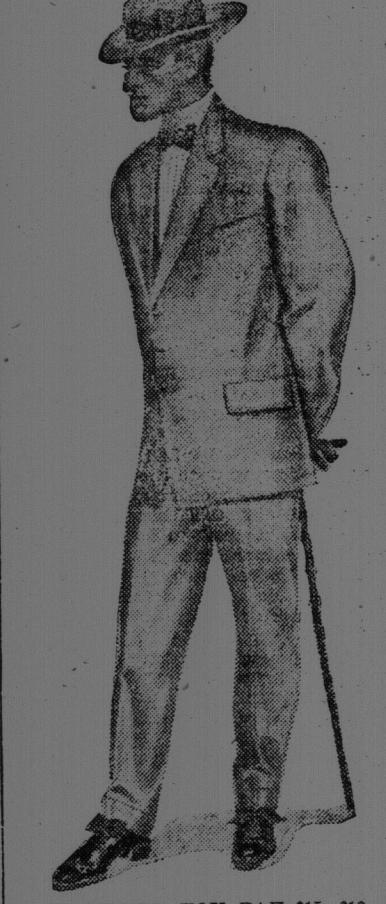
TORONTO, June 2.—An attempt to maim Edward Chandler, physical instructor of St. Charles Athletic Club, took place on Lee street last night at about 10 o'clock last night as a result of which he may lose his eyesight. Chandler, who is described as a woman, about 25 years old, tall and dressed in dark clothes. She is a resident of the West End, married and the mother of two children.

The attack was made upon Chandler with a bottle of carbolie acid. As he passed her on the street she spoke to him and as he stopped to reply she threw the contents of the bottle in his face and got away.

RETURNED MISSIONARY LECTURES IN ST. LUKE'S

Rev. G. B. Westgate lectured in St. Luke's church last evening before a large audience. His subject was Conditions in German East Africa, but Westgate recently returned from the mission field in that part of the Dark Continent. The lecture was illustrated by time light views. The lecturer to a slight extent dealt with political conditions in German East Africa, but spoke mainly upon the social conditions of the inhabitants. The lecturer described the work of the missionaries in detail, particularly in the educational and medical departments. Rev. Mr. Westgate will lecture in St. Mary's church this evening.

"QUALITY."



WHETHER YOU PAY \$15, \$18 or \$25 FOR A

20th Century Brand suit or overcoat you get the same careful tailoring, the same fine fit and full value for your money. The difference in price is due solely to the different qualities of cloth and trimmings used. Perhaps you can't afford to pay \$25. We have a big selection at \$15, \$18 and \$20.

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