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Nothing else gives so much pleasure to so many people, with so little expense. Drop in and hear a few selections. You don't have to buy.

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32 Dock Street.

WHY WOMEN SHOULD NOT VOTE

(By Dennis Hird, Principal of Freshin College, Oxford.)

I take it for granted, that if women are once admitted to the same privilege of voting as men, they will, in the end, become members of parliament. This result should be borne in mind when considering this serious question. Clearly a woman should not have the vote because:

1. A woman is usually more straightforward in money matters than a man. Now, the first qualifications for political business is diplomacy, so as to get the best of our opponents at any cost, otherwise there would be grave danger to our national greatness.

2. A woman is tempted to idealize. (She has been known even to idealize a man, and swoon away into hero-worship.) Now, the essence of parliamentary life is her dream. The greatness of the British Empire rests on the gospel of the commonplace. Successful politicians are men of small, grubbing instincts, the extent of whose outlook is measured by half the length of their noses. This is the state's one foundation. If women introduce any idealism into public life, the sure foundation of our national greatness might crumble into patriotic dust.

3. Woman has more moral enthusiasm than man. Nothing could be more deadly than to introduce morality or enthusiasm into public life, for it might destroy party government. Successful men require a toy. There is no toy so charming, so expensive, as a well-dressed, unthinking woman. But if women were allowed the rights and duties of a free citizen, she might become the friend and comrade of man, and his toy would be lost.

4. Woman is a sympathetic animal. She might refuse to murder people in war, or to starve children in slums. The results of such sympathy are terrible to contemplate. Nations might be robbed of the glories of war, and butchers would either be out of work, or lose their pensions. Then what could we do with a nation of healthy children. We should have an alarming increase of health, intelligence, and happiness. The rich would miss their slaves, and there would be hardly any incentive to make fortunes—even the peers might die out.

5. Woman is a home-loving creature. If she had political power she might turn her attention to domestic reforms, and seek the well-being of the home. Such homey details as these can never rank beside military glory and party greatness. The earth would reel in its orbit, if politicians were uniformly to seek the good of the people! I can imagine nothing more frightful in public life unless it were that members of Parliament were compelled to keep the promises made in their election speeches.

6. Woman is lacking in the criminal instincts. No education, no provocation, no misery has been able to produce a race of criminal women on a truly national scale of grandeur. If

the motherly instincts of sacrifice for the good or the weak were once introduced into the official life of the nation, proud nations could no longer be built on misery and want. History would become a series of psalms sung by a weeping woman.

7. Woman is a good speaker, and has the gift of oratory. Now the House of Commons is as brilliant as a burial board, and as full of wit as a hanging committee. If woman should introduce oratory, the dead statesmen in Westminster Abbey would rise in a body and occupy the strangers' gallery. This would revive the old custom of the House of Lords, which would be a branch of the Psychological Research Society, which would divert their energies from statesmanship.

8. If woman had the vote, she might remodel the divorce laws on the basis of justice. This might tend to make men moral, and destroy our present form of Christian civilization, which would be a serious blow to the Church, for it would show the bishops had been mistaken.

9. It is one of the glories of the British Empire that a woman will do a man's work for half his pay. Now, in the case of payment of members, women members would work for less than the men, so that there would be a danger of more women being elected to save the public purse, until, at last, men might be completely ousted from Parliament, and there would be no one left to obstruct public business. Besides, if woman took office, she would bring down the salaries of ministers, and the surplus might be used to pay off the national debt. This would be a grave disaster. No national debt means no British Empire.

I earnestly implore all sincere believers in the sacredness of almighty officialdom to ponder these reasons. We have now a solid foundation of public morality that might be right, if, for any moral or humanitarian reasons, we call in question this right of the blessed few, no man can predict to what extent the forces of common sense and loving kindness may be let loose. The human race has become "great by free and abundant temptation," man is "ennobled by suffering." Misery and murder are the laws, not only of mankind, but of the brutes. Any attempt to introduce an entirely new order of life should be resisted by all who have vested interests in weakness, sin, and injustice. Perish the tolling masses, but preserve our national greatness, which, in all times, has been measured by the income tax and the pensions of the disreputable few. Blessed are the novelties, so long as they are not women. Such is the awful warning from the crumbling statues of once mighty nations.

THE RIGHT ONE.
"Sir, I want your daughter's hand."
"You may have it with the greatest pleasure, dear boy, if you'll take the one that's always in my pocket."

FEW ARE LEFT HANDED; MANY CANNOT WINK

Answers Given to Questions Asked by a British Physician

LONDON, June 11.—Sir James Crichton-Browne in the course of a lecture at the Royal Institution said that some time ago he issued a number of circulars, one of the questions asked in the circular being whether the recipients were right handed, left handed or ambidextrous.

Some thought it was a practical joke while others believed it to be only a subtle way of detecting insanity. But 987 replies were finally received, of the number 2-3 per cent. were left handed.

Another question of the circular was, "Do you wink with your left eye or with the right?" The majority winked with the left eye and number of ladies who responded to the appeal were equally divided as to the use of the right and the left eye.

Rather more than 30 per cent. claimed to be proficient in the use of both eyes and 1-3 per cent. claimed that they could not wink at all.

COMMERCIAL

NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS.
Chicago Market Report and New York Cotton Market.

Furnished by D. C. Clench, Banker and Broker.

St. John, N. B., June 10, 1907.

St. Mon.	St. Mon.	St. Mon.
Amalg. Copper	86 1/2	86 1/2
Anaconda	87 1/2	87 1/2
Am. Sugar Ref.	86 1/2	86 1/2
Am. Smelt. and Rg.	119 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Can. Foundry	42 1/2	42 1/2
Am. Locomotive	89 1/2	89 1/2
Brook. Rpd. Trst.	65 1/2	65 1/2
Balt. and Ohio	95 1/2	95 1/2
Canadian Pac.	105 1/2	105 1/2
Chl. and G. West.	11 1/2	11 1/2
Cole, F. and Iron	24 1/2	24 1/2
Erle	23 1/2	23 1/2
Kansas and Texas	33 1/2	33 1/2
Louis. and Nash.	113 1/2	113 1/2
Missouri Pac.	74 1/2	74 1/2
Nor. and Western	74 1/2	74 1/2
N. Y. Central	112 1/2	112 1/2
Ont. and Western	34 1/2	34 1/2
Reading	106 1/2	106 1/2
Sloss Sheffield	96 1/2	96 1/2
Pennsylvania	112 1/2	112 1/2
Rock Island	21 1/2	21 1/2
St. Paul	128 1/2	128 1/2
Southern Ry.	194 1/2	194 1/2
Soo.	105 1/2	105 1/2
Southern Pac.	77 1/2	77 1/2
Northern Pac.	123 1/2	123 1/2
National Lead	62 1/2	62 1/2
Twin City	93 1/2	93 1/2
U. S. Steel	137 1/2	137 1/2
U. S. Steel	24 1/2	24 1/2
U. S. Steel	98 1/2	98 1/2
Total sales in New York Saturday, 376,000 shares.		

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

St. Mon.	St. Mon.	St. Mon.
July corn	54 1/2	54 1/2
" wheat	97 1/2	97 1/2
" oats	32 1/2	32 1/2
" pork	16 3/4	16 3/4
Sept. corn	54 1/2	54 1/2
" wheat	97 1/2	97 1/2
" oats	32 1/2	32 1/2

CHICAGO MARKET REPORT.

St. Mon.	St. Mon.	St. Mon.
Dom. Coal	21 1/2	21 1/2
Dom. Iron and Steel	54 1/2	54 1/2
Nova Scotia Steel	60 1/2	60 1/2
Twine City	93 1/2	93 1/2
Rich. and Ont. Nav.	70 1/2	70 1/2
Toronto St. Ry.	104 1/2	104 1/2
Detroit United	94 1/2	94 1/2

MONTREAL QUOTATIONS.

St. Mon.	St. Mon.	St. Mon.
July	12.00	12.02
Oct.	11.90	11.92
Dec.	11.80	11.82
Jan.	11.70	11.72

THE OOD'S BILL OF FARE.

An interesting exhibit in the South Kensington museum, London, illustrates the omnivorous nature of the cod's diet. Among the fish falling a prey to its voracious maw we note the young of the herring, dab, whiting and sand eel. Shrimps and young lobsters also form an important item in the cod's menu. The strangest part of the cod's diet perhaps, is the sea mouse, whose thick covering of bristles might be thought to render it unpalatable to any stomach. Large whales and shells of whelks with their indwelling hermit crabs are also largely devoured. From its partiality to mollusks, in fact, the cod may become an assistant to the shell collector. Woodward in his "Manual of the Mollusca" remarks that "some good northern seashells have been rescued unbroken from the stomach of the cod."—London Globe.

HOW THEY DANCE IN HUNGARY.

With the exception of the Spaniards there is no nation in Europe that dances like the Hungarians. They love it with a love that amounts to a passion. They do not only go to it for heart and soul, but they will dance on anything, in any sort of weather. A paddock, a village street, a stable yard, the earthen floor of a wayside inn—it is all the same to them. Not the scorching sun or the whirling dust or the pelting rain or the falling snow will deter them. They all dance beautifully too. It seems to be in their blood.

CUSTOMS OF BRITANNY.

Britanny, alone of all the provinces of France, seems to have preserved its type and individuality. To be Breton is by no means to be French. The old men of this day chatter in the Celtic tongue. The Breton mother when not at work in the fields sits in the door of her cottage playing the distaff and reciting the old legends and quaint folk songs to the white-clothed baby beside her. The Breton mother still wears the costume of her mothers before her and is satisfied in it.

FRUIT GROWERS TO FIGHT PEST

Annapolis Convention Discussed Means to Repress Brown Tail Moth

County Given by the Government Has Been the Means of Destruction of Pests—To Save the Orchard

ANNAPOLIS, N. S., June 7.—A convention called by the executive of the Fruit Growers' Association of this province was held in the Academy of Music this afternoon and evening to discuss the best means to be used for the extermination of this moth in Massachusetts, was expected to be present, but, owing to illness in his family, was prevented.

The several speakers claimed that the seriousness of this pest could not be over-estimated, when we take into consideration that the wealth of those engaged in the culture of fruit lies in their fertile orchards and wooded hills, which this blighting insect, would, if unchecked, totally destroy. The female moths are strong fliers and are attracted by light and spread rapidly.

The moth was first discovered in the county of Digby, and as that place is the nucleus of the tourist, the presumption that it was imported there, it has also spread through Digby county, the pests having been found thicker there than in any other part, although they have spread into Annapolis county, and some few have been found in Kings county.

The bounty given by the government has been the means of the destruction of many nests. Dr. Fletcher strongly advised the spraying of trees for the destruction of the pest, and also for the benefit which the orchardists would derive in the quantity and quality of the fruit by so doing.

Mr. Peters, of New Brunswick, thought that the government should have been more liberal in giving larger bounties. It would have been money well spent at the first inception. The province was able to defend itself by Professor Cummings, who took the responsibility for what had been done on himself and colleagues. What had been done was for educational purposes and had accomplished much.

At the evening session a very interesting and instructive address was made by Dr. Fletcher of Ottawa, on the insects which attack fruit trees and the remedy. Parasites have their enemies which upon their turn destroy them. None have been discovered which feed upon the Brown Tail Moth. The United States has been given larger bounties to get rid of parasites to destroy them but as it was only experimental.

He spoke of the San Jose scale, a pest which does not exist in this Province and advised fruit-growers to get their nursery stock from Ontario, and the laws were stringent in regard to the sale of stock, and advised the fruit growers to spray their trees a great deal of profit, as well as destroying insects.

A report of the committee appointed at the meeting of last week was presented, thanking the Secretary of Agriculture for the steps taken by the College to repel the pest, and urging them to continue their efforts in that direction. It was unanimously. The Convention then adjourned until the next meeting.

SKINNER-FORGET WEDDING.

MONTREAL, June 9.—There is a good deal of interest in the coming Skinner-Forget wedding, which is set for Thursday next. Mr. Skinner is a son of Recorder Skinner, of St. John, N. B., a law partner of Bole Smith, K. C., and a Protestant, while the prospective bride is the daughter of Hon. L. J. Forget, a Roman Catholic, and young people are very popular in society.

It was supposed that the ceremony would take place in Senator Forget's private chapel at Senneville, where the millionaire's summer residence is located. They, however, had counted without Archbishop Bruchet, who has now forbidden the ceremony from taking place before any Catholic altar and it looks as if the ceremony would take place in the residence of the parish priest of St. Anne.

GRACING FLOWERS IN WINTER.

A long run of dark days in winter is bad for the florists. It matters little how cold the weather is, provided there is sunshine, for the heat can always be maintained to the proper point, and with sunshine flowers will bloom just as freely when the thermometer shows an outdoor temperature of 32° as at the freezing point, though of course more money must be spent for coal. But when, day after day, for weeks at a time, clouds overhang the sky, nothing will grow as it should. The exsiccated buds develop slowly until they have opened and then in four or five days the blooms decay. So also is it with callas and roses. They will open halfway, then without sunlight, will quickly spoil.

THAW HAS NOT YET ENGAGED A LAWYER

His Companion in Prison is an Italian Murderer—Evelyn is Still Faithful

NEW YORK, June 9.—Notwithstanding the reports that Harry Thaw, now in the Tombs prison awaiting his second trial for the killing of Stanford White, has engaged a new director general for his legal forces. It was learned authoritatively today that he has reached no final decision with his lawyers as to who will direct his defense when he is again called to the dock.

Within the solitude of his cell, Thaw works unceasingly on the evidence adduced at his previous trial preparing a defense, which he will submit to his counsel for their consideration. The routine of his prison life does not seem to dampen his spirits, his jailers said today.

His only companion within the prison is Raffaele Cascano, an Italian, awaiting his second trial for playing two of his fellow countrymen. Thaw associates with none of the other prisoners except Cascano and every day during the excruciating hours this strangely contrasted pair walk the cell corridors together engaged in quiet conversation. The Italian has told Thaw of his thirty-two months' confinement in the "death house" in Sing Sing until the court of appeals granted him a new trial.

Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, the wife of Harry Thaw, and Mrs. William Thaw, his mother, call at the Tombs every day. The wife and mother are living quietly at an apartment house up town.

Harry Thaw follows strictly the rules and routine of the Tombs and the jailers say he is a model prisoner. His meals are furnished by an uptown caterer. After breakfast from seven o'clock until nine, Thaw walks the corridors of the hall, usually in company with Cascano. Round and round the pair trudge fourteen laps a day, the second tier guard says, and when the exercising time is up, they have walked several miles.

THREE PRIESTS WERE ORDAINED AT CHATHAM

Basement of New Cathedral, Which Will Cost \$200,000, Used for First Time.

CHATHAM, N. B., June 8.—The basement of the new Roman Catholic Cathedral has been held there for the first time, for the consecration of three priests. The ceremony was attended by Bishop Barry, assisted by Messrs. Dugal, V. G., and Varrilly.

Rev. Father VanDemerle, who preached the sermon, congratulated the congregation and diocesan on their beautiful building, referred to the office of the priesthood, his nobility, and asked the prayers of the congregation for the newly ordained priests.

Bishop Barry briefly expressed his appreciation for the co-operation and support of the congregation in the erection upon the result and then gave the blessing to the new priests, including the entire congregation.

It was announced that Rev. Father Savorey would celebrate his mass on Monday at 7 o'clock. In the pro-cathedral and Rev. Father Bernier his in the Hotel Dieu at the same hour. Rev. Father Cyr will celebrate his in the church at his home St. Hilare.

The new cathedral, which was completed with in the vicinity of \$200,000, was begun in 1903. The exterior, with the exception of the spire, is finished, but the interior of the church will not be completed for some years.

FAVORS BEKING SEA ROUTE

ST. PETERSBURG, June 8.—Emperor Nicholas has approved a recommendation of the council of ministers in favor of granting a concession for the construction of a railroad from the station of Kanak in Siberia to Behring Straits and a tunnel under the Straits.

CATCHY MUSIC.

A new sheet of music will now be on sale at the music stands, known as "The Currie Music University Two-Step." This is a very catchy piece with well known music teacher, and has been dedicated to the students of the Currie Music University. It has a very pretty cover done in three colors, showing a colored plate of "Portia" also photo engravings of the management, and the football team of 1907. It promises to be the popular point of the coming season. The work was executed in this city and reflects great credit on the printer Mr. E. J. Armstrong, and the process engravers The Wesley Co.

NOISE is hereby given that no one is authorized by me to incur any debts in my name except my wife.

BART. ROGERS.
June 10th, 1907. 10-6-1

Magee's Straw Hats

OUR STRAW HATS for men are THE BEST. Now that is saying a good deal, but just compare them with any others and you'll agree with us. They're quality, style, finish, trimmings, and you will get entire satisfaction from wearing one.

FOR YOUNG MEN, BOATER SHAPES, in Fine or Rough Straw, \$1.00 to \$3.00
TELESCOPE SHAPES, fine straw, \$1.50 to \$2.00
FOR OLDER MEN, BOATER SHAPES, \$1.00 to \$3.50
SHAPED HATS 75c. to \$3.50
PANAMAS, \$3.50 to \$15

D. MAGEE'S SONS,

63 King Street.

THE BRIDGE AT QUEBEC

NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION

A Great Engineering Venture Which in Some Respects is the Most Remarkable in the World

Very few Canadians are aware of the tremendous character of the operations which are now being carried out in the construction of the gigantic cantilever bridge over the St. Lawrence river, some six and a half miles west of Quebec City.

This bridge—in some respects the most remarkable in the world—will have a total length of 2,300 feet. In addition to the sub-structure of a couple of main piers, the bridge will consist of two 500-foot side spans, extending 100 feet to the main piers of the towers; two 562-foot cantilever arms, reaching out over the river, and carrying between them a central suspended span measuring 675 feet between centres of end piers. This span is one of the most striking features of the bridge, and illustrates well its huge proportions, for it is longer than any simple pin-connected truss span that has yet been erected. Ordinarily, such a span would be supported on masonry towers, and it would form, say, the main channel span of some river crossing; but in this case its abutments are the end piers of two giant arms, each reaching out over half a thousand feet from its point of support.

THE CANTILEVER ARMS. The cantilever arms and the central span together form a channel span of 1,800 feet in length, and thus furnish the record for maximum span of all existing bridges in general, and for the cantilever type in particular. The main spans of the Forth Bridge, the longest of the cantilever type, are 1,000 feet long, or 30 feet shorter than the span of the Quebec bridge. As, however, the Forth Bridge has two spans of the great dimension stated, it is well to remember that the length of the Quebec bridge is 2,300 feet longer than that of the Forth Bridge.

ITS HISTORIC SITUATION. The bold promontory which called forth the astonished shout of "Quebec" from the early French navigators and gave name to the picturesque fortress city of after times, continues to delineate the north bank of the St. Lawrence for many miles by a steep bank 100 feet to 220 feet high. On the opposite shore the heights of Levis form a similarly abrupt boundary to Quebec. Hence the navigation interests required the bridge to be at least 100 feet above high tide, the feature of the topography made it possible to avoid high and long approaches. At this point the St. Lawrence is 1,000 feet wide at low water and 2,200 feet at extreme high tide, the usual tidal range being 14 feet, and the extreme range reaching 20 feet. The bridge is 150 feet above high water at the river piers at extreme low tide, as before stated, the underside of the channel span is 150 feet above high water of the St. Lawrence river, and the main piers is 230 feet.

ITS IMMENSE HEIGHT. The total height from low water level to the highest point of the cantilevers is 314 feet. The bridge will be formed entirely of rolled steel girders, not a single casting being used anywhere, and it will rank as by far and away the most massive trussed structure yet erected for any purpose. The importance of the bridge will be gathered from the fact that the St. Lawrence is at present unspanned until Montreal is reached, and below the city of Quebec the bridging of the river is impossible, as soon after leaving Quebec the St. Lawrence opens out into a wide channel, which at the mouth of the Saguenay river is 25 miles wide, and at its entrance into the Gulf of St. Lawrence it increases to 100 miles in width. As the St. Lawrence is navigable for ships of the line as far as Quebec, the "Gibraltar of the West" it is the practice of the British and United States of the produce of the Dominion. The completion of the Quebec bridge is destined to immensely improve communication between Canada and the United States, as it will accommodate two steam railway tracks, two electric tramway routes, two highways, and two side walks, and link up the various routes on both sides of the water. The undertaking, which will involve an outlay approximating upon \$200,000, will not be completed for some two or three years.

Every man should be decked with flowers on New Year's day in Japan. In Buenos Ayres the police alone have the right of whistling on the streets. Any other person whistling is at once arrested.

In Ashanti many families are forbidden the use of certain meats. In like manner others are forbidden to wear clothes of a certain color. If a carriage upsets or injures another carriage in the streets of St. Petersburg or if a person is knocked down, the horses of the offending vehicle are seized and confiscated to the use of the fire brigade.

It is the practice of the Ashantees and Fantees to bury one-third of the property of a dead man, converted into gold dust, under his head, and rifling the grave of an enemy is considered the proper action for a warrior. Chipping the hands in various ways is the polite method in central Africa of saying "Allow me," "I beg pardon," "Permit me to pass," and "Thanks." It is resorted to in respectful introduction and leave taking.

A gentleman purchased at the post-office a large quantity of stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers and other postal requisites. Finding them somewhat difficult to carry, he asked one of the counter clerks if he could supply him with a small quantity of string.

"We are not permitted by the deputy postmaster to supply string," was the reply.

"Then give me a bit of red tape," was the sarcastic reply. The string was supplied.