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I HAVE A SPECIAL LINE OF Black Sateen Waists at 89c. worth \$1.00. White Lawn Waists at Special Prices. Ask to see our 85c. Waists, all sizes. HOME JOURNAL PATTERNS—WETMORE, GARDEN ST.—P. G. CORSETS, 50c. to \$1.00.

## Everything in Wood

Required to erect or repair your dwelling, tenement house or your business stand.

HAMILTON & GAY, Woodworkers Phone 211. Successors to the Lawton Co. Ltd., St. John, N. B.

### THE TIMBER TRADES.

Farworth and Jardine's wood circular under date Liverpool, March 1st, says: Business during the past month was disappointing and the slight improvement reported in January barely maintained. The demand continued very quiet and the delivery of the factory, but the arrivals generally have been fairly moderate, and stocks, with few exceptions, are not too large. There is little change in values to report, but contracting for new business is slow.

Canadian Woods—Pine timber—Waney pine—1st class—The demand has been quiet and the deliveries small, but values are firm. Pine—2nd class—The demand has been quiet and the deliveries small, but values are firm. Pine—3rd class—The demand has been quiet and the deliveries small, but values are firm.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Spruce and Pine Deals—The arrivals to the Mersey during the past month by the liners were moderate and less than corresponding period last year. Spruce—2nd class—The demand has been quiet and the deliveries small, but values are firm. Pine—2nd class—The demand has been quiet and the deliveries small, but values are firm.

Birch—Logs—St. John—The arrivals have been moderate and on contract—the deliveries have more than kept pace, stocks are light, but values rule low. Planks—Imports have not been large, and there has been rather more enquiry, but prices are low, and stocks sufficient.

The sales during the past month have been as follows, viz.: Quebec Pine, Elm, Ash, Red Pine, no wholesale transactions to report. Birch Timber—On contract only. Planks at from 27 1/2 to 27 3/4 c. l. f., in liner shipments, according to specification. Scantlings and Board—With the cargo at the usual reductions.

# The sale of LEWIS'S "Special Liqueur"

increases yearly!

## REGOR HERE FOR 25 YEARS

Dr. Raymond observes Anniversary

SPECIAL SERVICES

St. Mary's Incumbent Recipient of Many Congratulations Yesterday

Venerable Archbishop Raymond yesterday observed the twenty-fifth anniversary of the commencement of his incumbency in St. Mary's Church. The church was crowded at both services and in the evening extra chairs were placed in every available place. The music consisted of familiar hymns and the choir was assisted by an orchestra. During the day Dr. Raymond received many congratulations on his long and eminently successful pastorate.

In the morning Dr. Raymond preached on the same text that he had used when delivering his first sermon twenty-five years ago. It was Luke xxi: 30: "By little and little I will drive them out from before thee."

The individual Christian has also his battles to fight against the strong temptations which must be resisted every one amid the strenuous life of our time but the promise by the same Lord regarding the enemies of the soul is "little by little I will drive them out from before thee."

The preacher went on to speak of the difficulties which in twenty-five years he and his people had been called upon to face and by God's blessing had overcome. He expressed his sense of thankfulness for the spirit of unselfishness and esteem which had been the basis of the work.

At the evening service Dr. Raymond took his text from Deut. xxi: 22: "And thou shalt remember all the way which the Lord thy God led thee these forty years in the wilderness." In addition to reviewing what lay behind them in the twenty-five years of this pastorate he spoke of the work which lay before them. He said we live in an age which is moving fast and Christianity must keep pace with the march of civilization. The church is more active than it was a hundred years ago and now there is need of a resolution providing for the election of a rules committee of fifteen which will be instructed to report to the house on the first Monday in December a set of rules to be adopted for the sixty-first congress.

### FIGHT ON IN U.S.

CONGRESS TODAY

Insurgents Will Unite With Democrats to Defeat House Rules.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14.—Tomorrow will see one of the most interesting fights that has taken place on the floor of the House of Representatives for a number of years. It is as has been the custom, Mr. Dabell, of Pennsylvania, moves the previous question on the motion for adoption by the sixty-first congress of the rules of the sixtieth congress the "insurgent" Republican members and the Democrats will vote together in an effort to defeat the previous question motion. Should they be successful they will offer a resolution providing for the election of a rules committee of fifteen which will be instructed to report to the house on the first Monday in December a set of rules to be adopted for the sixty-first congress.

DR. ELLIOT DOES NOT LACK RESPECT FOR IRISH

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 14.—President Eliot of Harvard University, has telegraphed from Atlanta, Ga., the following statement concerning remarks recently attributed to him on racial and religious questions: "The reports current in the press of Boston and the comments thereon do not correctly represent my views concerning race and religion. I have said, and I repeat, that I am not a bigot. My remarks have been interpreted as showing a lack of appreciation of the civic and moral virtues of citizens sprung from Irish and other foreign stocks. I wish to disclaim any such intention. Nobody familiar with the political history of Boston could fail to have deep appreciation of many good influences which Americans of Irish descent have had in our political development."

### STEEL OFFICIALS TO SEEK FINANCIAL AID IN LONDON

HALIFAX, N. S., March 15.—President R. Harris, of the Nova Scotia Steel Co., left here on Saturday for New York, from which port he will sail for London, where he is going in connection with the re-financing of the company's securities. General Thos. Cantley, of the same company, left here on the Empress of Ireland and will meet Mr. Harris in London.

## EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS RECORDED IN RUSSIA

Disturbance Thought to be in Philippines or Formosa.

ST. PETERSBURG, Mar. 15.—Many strong earthquake shocks were recorded on Russian seismographs on Saturday and Sunday. It is estimated that the scene of the disturbance was in the region of the Philippines and Formosa.

## CAPITAL PUNISHMENT A FAILURE

Is capital punishment justified? If so, is it expedient? Such are the questions, says the Lancet, long settled in the affirmative by British opinion, but now revived with special urgency abroad.

Never, as in Italy, has the death penalty been annulled in France, though of late years she has so often commuted it for imprisonment, more or less prolonged, that it was assumed specially to have disappeared from the statute book. But a succession of brutal and premeditated murders, accompanied by rapine and even rape, have stirred her society to its depths inasmuch that a full-dress debate on the whole subject of crime and its punishment terminated in her Corps Legislatif with an emphatic approval of the death penalty, followed by the speedy infliction on four notorious murderers and malefactors on Jan. 11, at Bethune. True, the execution just referred to was carried out in circumstances so revolting—the crowd cheering the headman and invoking imprecations on the wretched criminals—that the advocates of abolition of the penalty seized it with alacrity as a confirmation of their thesis, and so the question supposed to have been settled in parliament, has again arisen in the press. But the answer to this latest contention of the abolitionists is simply an appeal to British methods, by which for well nigh half a century, all such executions are conducted in the privacy of prison, without in the least impairing their deterrent force.

British practice, indeed and British experience weighed powerfully with the Corps Legislatif in its recent decision to retain and to enforce the death penalty, but still more powerfully by the opposite sense, weighed the experience of Italy, a sister nation, whose record in homicide is veritably a book, which the death penalty has failed to diminish. All through the details in the French chamber the Italian statistics were referred to as proving that a wide generation's experience of the abolition of the death penalty had strengthened the validity of that penalty as a deterrent of crime. A record amounting to this, that the crime has now acquired such proportions as to make it impossible to say that the death penalty is a deterrent of crime.

Another authority who carried just weight with the French chamber was Dr. Alexandre Lacaze, professor of criminal law at the University of Lyons, who in his classic treatise on "Crime and the Death Penalty" gives independent confirmation to Baron Garofalo's thesis and establishes the same thesis that "if any doubt exists on the efficacy of the penalty the Italian statistics, which have been so often quoted by the Italian abolitionists, of whom one of the most strenuous is Signor Napoleone Colajanni, member of parliament, and present occupying the statistical chair in the University of Naples, vacated by Baron Garofalo, now Professor of Criminal Law at the University of Venice, admitting Italy's sinister priority in lethal crime. Prof. Colajanni writes: "The statistics of Italy show that the number of homicides has increased in the last twenty years, and that the number of Italian homicides is now greater than in the last century."

But Baron Garofalo replies that that year the emigration of nearly a million of Italians, mainly from the southern provinces, from those, that is, of the population in whom ignorance and readiness to take the law into their own hands are rampant, and whose settlement of crimes of blood, whose perpetrators, often punctuated by the death penalty, have been withdrawn from them in their indulgent motherland. The Venetian professor's logic, it will be seen, is superior to the Neapolitan professor's—a fact which must again prove particularly galling to the representatives of a party which places itself on its scientific logic methods.

These same logicians have nothing to say against the death penalty, as they are not in the least disturbed by the fact that the bill looked somewhat light, he had the cars removed, discovering that the Intercontinental, was carrying the lumber 82,000 pounds light or, in other words, the cars had been marked to contain that number of pounds less than the exact figures, hence a very considerable loss of weight. This kind of work has been going on on a very large scale. It is said in fact that a gross, many shippers of lumber have gone so far as to bribe men at the different scales to report the weight of cars many thousands of pounds lighter than they should have been, and that the I. C. R. has suffered the loss. It is understood, however, that a severe investigation is about to take place, with results interesting to predict.

Monoton Knew Nothing

MONCTON, March 14.—Officials interviewed here know nothing of the reported charges emanating from Montreal and involving I. C. R. employees.

HID IN TOOL LOCKER.

Chinamen Try to Cross the Border From St. John.

BANQUO, Me., Mar. 14.—Two Chinamen, names unknown, were arrested here early this morning as they stepped out from the St. John train, by Immigration Inspector Lewis and Police Captain Sprout, and are held for hearing before United States Commissioner Hamlin on charge of violation of the immigration laws.

The Celestians are supposed to have boarded the train in St. John, where they concealed themselves in a tool locker in the smoking car. In this small space, scarcely large enough to accommodate one person and surrounded with steam pipes, the pair rode from St. John to Banquo, about one hundred miles, where they were discovered by the trahmen. Neither seemed to have suffered from the experience.

## STRANGE IDEAS OF ANCIENT DOCTORS

200 Years Ago—Gross Ignorance the Rule.

Fresh Air and Baths Tabooed—People Were Bled for Overeating and Drinking.

The proverb "The remedy is worse than the disease" must have been coined in the 18th century, when physicians treated their patients with a violence that bordered on assault and battery, says a writer in Cornhill Magazine. It was held that sickness was some kind of a demon that could be overcome by pills, plasters, bleeding and burning, and if the patient incidentally got the full effects of the torture and died, so much the worse for him. Air and water were considered the most dangerous things for a sick person to have, and his misguided demand for them was interpreted as a sign that he would still less. The windows were shut and the curtains of the four-poster tightly drawn around the recumbent unfortunate gasping for breath. If he burned with fever the blankets were piled on him. A desire for water meant that he could have none, while a lack of appetite precluded that he ought to be stuffed with food. A bath was positively unthinkable.

The deadly results of breathless "night air" were attested by medical writers. All air was bad, but the night quality, often proved fatal to "young ladies of beauty, fortune and great merit" and to "young gentlemen of parts and breeding." One bold medical recommendation that a bed chamber should be ventilated—in the daytime. Another dared to suggest that, by themselves might benefit from sleeping in a pure atmosphere. The rule for abortions was "hands often, feet seldom, head never," but a physician in advance of his age surmised that invalids might bathe their feet in warm water once a week and under extraordinary circumstances take a moderately warm bath once a month. It would seem that the faculty was in league with the performers as well as the undertakers.

ORGIES AT THE TABLE.

Overeating and drinking caused many of the diseases of the upper classes. Montesquieu said that dinner killed one-half of the Parisians and the other half. Everywhere it was the custom to pile the table with roast beef, mutton, capons, boars' heads, turkeys, cream, stuffings and mince pies. A fearful repast of 13 indigestible courses was brought on all together, so that the diners knew what was expected of them. A large breakfast of small beer and meats preceded the gigantic midday meal, and the guests enjoyed a gargantuan gorge for three hours and spent two hours in Palestrina potatoes. After the meal the gentlemen joined the women for a dish of tea in the drawing room, and it was not long before the whole of the human assemblage returned to the dining room for a supper on the cold remnants of the dinner. Amid the orgy of gluttony Walpole and Voltaire were distinguished for an abstinence that prolonged their lives.

Heavy drinking was universal and was reprimanded by medical men, as by Dr. Tronchin. One Dr. Cheyne advised women not to take a whole glass of wine at a sitting. Another wrote a popular treatise in which the best means of attaining longevity was stated to be a bottle of wine at dinner and three glasses after. Those who followed such advice were in danger of being dubbed temperance grants. A story is told of the celebrated and convivial Dr. Garth, who was tipping bumpers at the Kit-Kat Club when reminded that his patients needed attention. "No matter," said Garth, already half seas over, "if I lose them or not. Nine have such bad constitutions that all the doctors in the world can't save them, and the other six have had good ones that are lost in the world can't kill them."

WINS FOR PATIENTS.

A physician named Brown became a pet of the fashionable women by always prescribing pleasant remedies. "A glass of wine in the forenoon from time to time," several glasses of port or punch after dinner till some enervating effect is perceived for them. "Together with inordinate quantities of liquor and food, Dr. Brown recommended to his male patients the company of 'delightful young women.' One of the natural consequences of such an agreeable regime was the gout, for which 18th century high livers took seas of liquid medicines, mountains of pills, and bins of powders. Other fashionable diseases were the military fever, anatomical fever, fainting fits, spleens, vapors and hysterical distempers. It seemed outrageous to boudoir sufferers from such attacks when they were advised by the revolutionary Tronchin to avoid lying in bed, polish their floors, mind their children and go for country walks in short skirts. Poisoning from white lead with which women amended their complexion was a common trouble.

Any disease beyond diagnosis was put down as "a fever." Whether typhus or typhoid scarlet or gastric non-contagious or violently infectious anything which caused a rise in temperature was sufficiently described by the term fever. Smallpox, scurvy spotted and jail fever were maladies distinctive of the age. Disinfection and first aid to nature was never dreamed of, while the patient was doled with horrible drafts and nauseating compounds and bled on every possible occasion.

Louis XIV was bled nine times for scarlet fever. Bleeding killed the Duchess de Tremouille and her husband. When a mob attacked the Duke of Bedford's house, in 1765, the doctor's remedied the outrage by bleeding the duchess next morning. A young man who fell against a marble table and cut his head open was treated by having a few pints of extra blood drawn from his veins by an expert surgeon.

## PROBABLY A TOTAL LOSS

Schooner Fred A. Small Abandoned

Captain and Crew Find It Impossible to do Anything

CHATHAM, Mass., March 13.—The three-masted schooner Fred A. Small of Boston, which struck on Little Round Shoal yesterday, was abandoned by her crew tonight and will probably prove a total loss. Capt. Donovan of Jonesport, Me., and his crew of seven men left the schooner tonight in company with the crew of the Monomoy Polat live saving station, finding that it was useless to make an further effort to save the stranded vessel. The Fred A. Small was bound from Ellsworth, Me., for Vineyard Haven with a cargo of salt. Capt. J. Kelly and his crew of Monomoy Point life saving station worked thirty hours without sleep endeavoring to assist the schooner, and they gave up only at dark tonight when it was found that the water was 11 feet in the hold of the vessel and gaining steadily despite constant work by the life savers and the crew of the schooner at the pump. The revenue cutter Gresham and the tug Orion stood by the schooner all day and tried several times to pull her off the sand, but found it impossible. Capt. Kelly and his crew went out to the shoal yesterday afternoon upon learning that the schooner was stranded there and stood by all night assisting in working the pumps. This morning the revenue cutter Gresham and the tug having arrived at the scene, the crew returned to quarters and after a short stay on shore went to the schooner. After Capt. Donovan of the Fred A. Small decided to abandon the vessel members of the crew got into one of the boats of the Gresham, with their effects, and were towed in by the revenue cutter. The Fred A. Small was built at Machias in 1888. Her principal owners are Crowell and Thurlow of Boston. It is said that only a small amount of insurance was carried on her. She was 69 tons gross, 142 feet long, and carried a crew of seven men. The wind was freshening from the southwest tonight and a light rain was falling giving a prospect of bad weather. It was feared that the schooner would break up during the night. The tug Orion came into harbor tonight and tomorrow with the revenue cutter Gresham will assist in the work of saving the steamer Dimock which is stranded on Sander Beach.

MEXICO WILL INTERVENE IN CENTRAL AMERICA

If It Becomes Necessary to Preserve Peace of That Region—Will Co-operate With United States.

MEXICO CITY, Mar. 13.—Mexico will intervene in the affairs of Central America, if such action becomes necessary to preserve the peace of that region. This country with very co-operation the United States in all that country does to maintain the peace past entered into voluntarily by the Central American republics in the Washington conference. Minister de Larraza was so informed by a message sent him from here today.

The statement of Mexico's attitude toward Salvador and Nicaragua was made to the correspondent by Secretary of State, Gamboa who is acting Minister of Foreign Affairs during the absence of Secretary Miraflores.

Blistering was esteemed next to bleeding. A fashionable remedy for consumption was a mash of raw snails, shell and all, fed to the patient with a spoon.

## WHY AM I ILL? HOW TO TELL.

Does every cold affect your back, and cause a feeling of chilliness, followed by disturbance of the kidney action.

Does the use of spirits, tea or beer excite the kidneys? Are you easily worried and annoyed over trifles? Are the feet and hands cold? Circulation bad? Do the feet and legs swell? Is there pallor under the eyes? Do you have rheumatism, poor eyesight, headache and backache? Is there gravel or any unusual action of the kidneys?

If you have any of the above symptoms your kidneys are either weak or diseased, and these symptoms are warnings of more serious troubles to follow: Bright's Disease, Diabetes or Dropsy.

Whatever you do, whatever you think your disease is, look well to your kidneys: at the first sign of anything wrong. Give them just the aid they require in Doan's Kidney Pills, the Great Quaker Kidney Medicine, and see how well and fit you feel after even a few doses.

Mrs. O. Warren, Radisson, Sask., writes: "I was troubled with very severe pains in my back for years. I tried everything I could think of but they did me no good. A friend told me about Doan's Kidney Pills and after taking two boxes, I have not been troubled since."

Price 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers or The T. Milburn Co. Limited, Toronto.

In ordering specify "Doan's."