

THE STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1907.

SEVER

MISSSES' AND CHILDREN'S FALL COATS!

VERY SIGHTLY GARMENTS IN 3-4
AND FULL LENGTHS.

Imported Coats of Extra Value.

There is something about German-made Children's Coats that other manufacturers cannot catch up to.

It's the hang, out of collar, or some other little thing that gives more style, more jauntness to these Coats.

College Coats.

Misses' Navy Cheviot Coats, with hood—very new . . . \$7.00 to \$7.90
Misses' Navy Cheviot Box Coat, lined throughout—sizes 10 to 16 yrs. \$5.85 to 7.25
Misses' Beaver Coat—navy or brown—lined, fine quality—pretty . . . 10.75
Girls' Military Red Coats, excellent broad-cloth, lined—6 and 8 years, \$10.75 to 11.20
Very warm and good Grey Tweed Coats, with cape—12 to 16 years, \$7.50 to 8.50
Girls' Dark Tweed Coats, made very full, with self-strapping, \$6.35 to 9.35

Ladies' Warmer Fall Shirt Waists, New Designs.

Very pretty tucked Cashmere Waists, made as carefully as a silk waist, all colors, . . . \$2.25, \$2.75
Fine Wool Delaine Waists in cream and black, made in "Gibson" effect, . . . 3.35
New designs in Brilliantine Waists—cream, navy, grey, cardinal and black, \$1.50 to \$2.25

F. W. DANIEL & CO.,

London House, Charlotte St.

NIGERIAN RAILWAY WILL OPEN UP A FINE COUNTRY

LONDON, Sept. 21.—In accordance with the provisions of a bill passed in the closing hours of the last session of Parliament Northern Nigeria is to have a railway. It is to be a railway of 2 ft. 6 in. gauge. It will start from Kano, a place on the Niger, seventy miles from the coast, and its northern terminus is to be Kano, the great and populous capital of Hausaland, 500 miles to the north. Sir Percy Girouard, the new High Commissioner, is to superintend the work, and his former achievements as a constructor of railways in strange places seem to show that he will do his task well. The line is to reach Zungeru at the end of 1909, Kano in 1911. It was only on January 1, 1900, that the British Government took over the administration of a small portion of this country, and ran up the flag at Lokoja, and ready to take control of a vast region, full of populous walled cities, and to subjugate it with comparative ease and with but little exercise of force. Sir Frederick Lugard's conquest of Kano and Sokoto, early in 1903, was as brilliant an achievement as was ever performed by a few British soldiers and their scanty auxiliaries, and it bids fair to be followed by the permanent and willing submission of a numerous and fairly civilized population to the protection of England. The sharp blow which broke the power of the slave-raiding Fulani chiefs will not probably require to be repeated. Because England overthrew that power, the people everywhere welcomed her and made the conquest a simple matter.

The proposed railway, which is to cost about \$8,000,000, spread over four years, will be of enormous benefit to the people of Northern Nigeria, and it will also be an advantage to England in two principal ways. It will be of great strategic and administrative importance, and it will offer a ready means of transporting the cotton crop, which is rapidly increasing now and will in all probability increase far more rapidly in the future. The strategic importance of the line is as yet the least consideration; for in a country where scores of petty rulers exist it cannot be expected that they will all keep quiet at all times under an alien power. Some of them will, of course, break out from time to time, emulating the former Emir of Sokoto, who told Sir F. Lugard, "I will never agree with you; I will have nothing ever to do with you." In these cases the railway will be invaluable. As to its future commercial importance there is no need to dwell on the absolute necessity of multiplying the sources of the cotton

supply, if Lancashire is to be shielded from the risk of famine all over the world. And of all the new countries whence this supply of raw cotton is to come, none is more promising than Nigeria. The crops of Lagos have been extraordinarily good. They increased from 500 bales in 1903 to 2,000, 3,200, 5,000 and 12,000 in the four succeeding years. This was in Lagos alone, and it is easy to guess what the future supplies will be when all Northern Nigeria is filled with cotton plantations, served by this new railway and in due time by many more.

SHRAPNEL SHELL BURST, FIVE MEN WERE KILLED

WILHELMSTADT, Germany, Sept. 21.—Five men were killed and four men and two women were injured through the explosion here today of a shrapnel shell while a quantity of ammunition was being unloaded in the military depot.

PERSONAL

Mrs. E. Frank MacDonald (nee Stevens) will receive her friends at her home, 59 Victoria street, Tuesday, 24th inst., afternoon and evening.
Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Belyea and son leave this evening for the Calvin Austin on a two weeks' visit to American cities.
F. C. Messenger, 119 City Road, has just returned from Liscombe, N. S., where he has been rebuilding the Albert Dickie Lumber Co.'s mill.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION

WANTED—Experienced cook and housemaid. References required. Apply MRS. FRANK L. PIERCE, 217 Germain street. 21-9-6

PIANOS FOR SALE—Two elegant Upright Pianos, worth \$350, offered for immediate sale at \$225 each. Apply PIANO CO., Ltd., 31 and 33 King St., next M. R. A. 21-9-6

FLAT TO LET—North End, 5 rooms, Rent \$5. Apply 46 Princess street. 21-9-6

LOST—On Main St., on Sept. 11, gold bracelet. Return to 534 Main St. 21-9-1

GENERAL BOOTH TALKS ON SALVATION ARMY'S EMIGRATION WORK

(Continued from Page One)

"The British nation will spend one million dollars on a battleship, Canada will spend a million on a bridge or a railway, so why should not the one country spend a million in relieving itself of a population which is not needed, and the other in acquiring a population which would be a blessing in generations to come.

"The number of emigrants we bring out is also limited by the oversight we can give them. We will not do things in a slovenly manner, we will not dump the people on the country. Every man coming out under my auspices comes with every possible arrangement made. Able men are required, and great expense is attached to the making of proper arrangements.

"We send only those whom we believe to be acceptable, who will be a credit to the Army, and who will be likely to obtain a livelihood without being a burden to the country. We continually refuse hundreds of applicants. If an applicant is a drunkard we tell him to go and sober up and then prove that his reformation has been complete.

"If he has spoiled his circumstances in life by bad conduct we tell him to reform and then prove himself.

"As an example of the great organization of the Army and of the way in which we can prove men let me refer to the case of a boy, the son of wealthy parents, who was lost in New York. Private detectives, Pinkerton men, police and others were employed to find the missing lad. A reward of one thousand dollars was offered for his recovery, but without avail. Someone advised that the Salvation Army be asked to endeavor to locate the boy. The idea was first scoffed at, but in despair the lad's parents informed the authorities of the matter, and asked that a search be instituted. Within a fortnight the boy was found by a Salvation Army soldier in a naval hospital. That shows we have the organization, the question now is how far do the Canadian people want to use it. It is for them to decide.

"Yes, I have several new projects in regard to colonization and other directions but they are not ready yet for publication. We are always doing something new. We are now established in Japan and Korea and are looking at China.

"The development of things we have, calls for every man, woman and dollar we can command.

"We are strongly situated in Java, a Dutch colony of thirty millions, a country with a great future. We struggled there for a long time and then the government turned its attention to us. They saw how the Army could cooperate with them in settling different problems in regard to their sick, pauper and criminal population. The government resolved to gather all the leper population—and there are many lepers in Java—to erect buildings for them and give them land if the Salvation Army would take the entire management of the concern. I accepted the offer at once and discovered at the same time that one of our officers in Holland had contracted this malady. He was ready then to go and take charge of the colony, which could not have been taken care of by a healthy officer without risk of contracting the disease.

"Our work is limited also by the fact that there are only so many families in the world and as there are many in Saint John, we do not get our full share elsewhere.

"We do not wish to bring out too many immigrants at once, that is not a greater rate than a city can absorb. "Canada is drifting into the same position as Australia, viz., the land is coming into possession of capitalists who wait for the appropriation of value. It is my policy from Rimouski I was struck with the great amount of waste land. Here there is room for an immense population. In traveling the same distance in Japan I did not discover a spare yard which was not under cultivation. Up the sides of the mountains as far as they could climb, the Japs had cultivated soil. They even made soil where there was none, carrying the earth considerable distances. I saw nothing that looked like a weed, but everywhere by irrigation, toil and struggle, the land had been made to yield its utmost. There are one and one-half million of families in Japan living on an acre of land.

"Just before leaving England I was interviewed by a man from Texas, requesting a committee down there to get settlers no matter what the cost, are willing to pay expenses of conveyance and settlement. They will endeavor to have the United States immigration laws rectified in order to admit settlers who are now debared.

"The Dutch and continental people are now emigrating under us, as they know the arrangements are thorough. For the eastern coast, particularly the part through which I travelled yesterday, I would recommend the Scotch settlers, who if given a certain amount of assistance at the outset would develop into fine citizens and would be overwhelmingly pleased with the country.

"I will remain in Canada a week, travelling from here to Halifax and then to Montreal. I then proceed to Boston and will tour the principal cities as far west as Chicago, concluding my American tour in New York. I will then proceed to Berlin to attend a Southern Europe staff convention, then returning to London in November. I will be engaged in heavy literary work until the new year, God willing.

This closed the interview. As the newspaper men were leaving the general asked all to kneel in prayer. He offered a prayer for the newspaper men.

PERFECTLY PROPER.

Stupid—Edward! You've started your notes to Edinburgh! "Dr. Sir." Don't you know that sort of abbreviation is very slovenly?

Marking—No, sir. "Dr." is all right in this case. He owes me money—Philadelphia Press.

Our ideal is to establish a practice in modern dental work that will prove continually satisfactory to the whole family.



We cordially invite parents to consult with us regarding the care of children's teeth. Advice cheerfully given gratis.

THE KING DENTAL PARLORS

Puddington & Merritt Building

Charlotte Street, St. John, N. B.

INTRODUCING OUR STAFF TO THE PEOPLE OF ST. JOHN. We bespeak the favor of those who would like to feel the same about having their dental work attended to as they do about being fitted for a new garment. In the care of our doctors the operation upon the teeth—whether extraction, filling, crown or bridge work—is entirely robbed of its imagined horrors. The most recent and least painful methods are employed, harmless anaesthetics administered, surroundings new and cheerful, staff attentive and expert. The care of children's teeth will be one of our specialties, and parents will appreciate our methods in this line, we feel sure. All that dental science offers to save teeth, relieve suffering from teeth, and improve the condition of teeth, will be exemplified in our rooms.

PUDDINGTON & MERRITT BUILDING,
Charlotte Street, Corner South Market.

OUR FEES WILL BE AS LOW AS IS
CONSISTENT WITH RELIABLE WORK.

To demonstrate this statement we honestly affirm that, while we do not claim to be able to make a \$20.00 set of teeth for \$5.00, we will most assuredly give our patrons as good a set for \$4.00 as can be had anywhere in Canada for \$5.00.

AS TO THE REMOVAL OF TEETH
Try our Method for Painless Extracting

now being used in Eastern Canada for the first time. Perfectly harmless, leaving no ill effects. We are the only dental offices in New Brunswick entitled to use this preparation.

OFFICES NOW OPEN

HOURS 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

OUR PRESENT STAFF INCLUDES:

Dr. Edson M. Wilson,
Dr. Harold A. Moran,

AND EFFICIENT LABORATORY ASSISTANTS.

NEW STEAMER PRINCETON LAUNCHED AT CAMDEN.

Explores Hudson River Line to Have Largest and Most Luxurious Steamboat Ever Built for Inland Waters.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—For service in the People's Hudson River Line between New York and Albany a new steamboat was launched with fitting ceremony at the yard of the New York Shipbuilding Company at Camden, N. J. today. The new vessel was christened the "Princeton," and is the third of the extraordinary average of ships owned by the Consolidated Steamship Lines, to be named after a University, the others being the turbine steel steamships, Yale and Harvard, plying between New York and Boston. The Princeton will be a magnificent achievement of the art of the marine architect. She is even larger than her sister ships, the splendid steamboats, C. W. Morse and the Adirondack. The Princeton will have sleeping accommodations for 2,000 persons and will be the most sumptuously equipped vessel ever built for service on inland waters. The Princeton will have 500 staterooms, many of them with baths adjoining. In general contour and in grace of outline, the Princeton will be even more stately and imposing than her sister ships. The grace and symmetry of her lines as she slid from the ways at the launching won enthusiastic exclamations of approval from the large gathering of spectators.

The Princeton is 440 feet long, the combined height of these buildings would equal the height of the steamer Princeton, if stood on end. She is 35 feet in breadth and has four decks. Three tiers of staterooms will open directly into the main saloon. The ventilating and sanitary arrangements are to be as perfect as those of the most luxurious city hotels. The decorations will be every bit as dainty and exquisite as those of the C. W. Morse and the Adirondack, both of which in every point of comparison are the most luxurious steamers ever constructed for river navigation.

The extraordinary increase in passenger traffic by the People's Hudson River Line has made necessary this addition to the fleet. The startling change in the old time method of Hudson River transportation which the steamers C. W. Morse and Adirondack brought about, has stimulated to an extent that the officers of the line were scarcely prepared for. The new Princeton will be placed in service next spring.

The increase in Hudson River passenger traffic has compelled the Citizens Line also to increase its large fleet. A new steamboat is building at the yards of Marvel & Company, Newburgh, for service on the Citizens Line between New York and Troy.

This new steamboat will also be ready for service early in the spring of 1908.

Connections have been completed between the new track portion of the Paradise Row extension of the street railway and the old second track at the foot of Brunswick street. All that now remains to make the round complete is the laying of rails along Sydney street and the north side of King square to the head of King street. Four cars will be put on the street, two each way and in the summer time the Douglas avenue cars will be diverted on the new loop as well. The street railway has taken off their service to Seaside Park for the season, although on fine days quite a number of visitors may yet be seen on the premises. The new West End loop is getting a fair patronage, although the one-way is not able to give a very satisfactory service.

STEAMER SOUGHT SHELTER WAS REPORTED WRECKED

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 20.—What was at first supposed to be the wreck of a steamer ashore at Sugarloaf Point, Aspy Bay, C. B., was found to be yesterday nothing more than a freighter at shelter in that vicinity during the recent gale. Upon arrival of the Catalone at Sydney yesterday afternoon, reporting a wreck ahead, the steamers Louisa and Douglas Thomas were immediately dispatched to the scene. They returned tonight after a search with no news of any disaster. It is now known that the steamer Stormont put in at Sugarloaf for shelter during the wreck of Wednesday's gale, which, of course, gave rise to the fear entertained by the Catalone's captain. The Stormont is bound for Montreal with mails from the Dominion Steel Company. She has since proceeded on her way.

POLITICAL CONVENTION BECAME A FREE FIGHT

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The Hoboken, N. J., Democratic convention developed into a fight between the two factions, in which delegates used their fists, chairs and other objects. The police tried to stop the fight but were outnumbered. After the fight the delegates held separate conventions on the same stage, and named two sets of city tickets. The trouble started over the efforts of adherents of Patrick J. Griffin, who aspires to be leader of the party in the city, to defeat Maurice J. Stack and his supporters.

DEATH LIST IN MEXICAN WRECK NUMBERS SIXTY THREE

MEXICO CITY, Mex., Sept. 20.—Further details of the wreck yesterday on the Mexican R. R. at Encarnacion, when the El Paso express collided with a freight train, bring the total number of deaths to sixty-three and the number of injured to forty-three. Many of the injured will die. The engineer of the freight train, an American named Brooks is said to have confessed to disobedience of orders.

MOROCCAN REBELLION SAID TO BE A BLUFF

PARIS, Sept. 21.—The Belair publishes a despatch from its correspondent at Madrid, who says that according to Spanish advisers received from Magador, the rebellion of Abul Hafiz was arranged between him and Abdel Aziz, the Sultan, his brother, in order to deceive Europe and facilitate the repression of the rebellious tribesmen. Abdel Aziz, who is without children, should be elevated to the rank of Sultan in order to give him more power to control the southern tribesmen, and that Abul Hafiz shall succeed him as Emperor when he dies.

TOKIO, Sept. 21.—The foreign office has decided that Ambassador Aoki shall remain at Washington. Baron Tsudzuki, now representing Japan at the Hague conference, will succeed Ambassador Inouye at Berlin.

The Shirt that Fits and Wears Well Yet Costs No More



Made of fabrics up to date in every way. Cut with more care than most custom shirt-makers take. Styles and patterns you'll find from no one else. What wonder that Regatta Cost-Shirts appeal to men as the height of value for their shirt-money.

If you don't demand this brand you don't get all the price will buy.

Makers of Good Shirts At Berlin Canada

Stops Colic

Nurses' and Mothers' Treasure

—25c.—6 bottles \$1.25.
National Drug & Chemical Co., Limited
Montreal.