

THE STAR, ST JOHN N. B. SATURDAY, JANUARY 2 1909

FIVE

Party Slippers



For Children

BLACK KID STRAP SLIPPERS, 5 to 7 1-2 75c.
BLACK KID STRAP SLIPPERS, 8 to 10 1-2 85c.
PATENT STRAP SLIPPERS, 5 to 7 1-2 75c.
PATENT STRAP SLIPPERS, 8 to 10 1-2 85c.
WHITE KID STRAP SLIPPERS, 5 to 7 1-2 \$1.15
WHITE KID STRAP SLIPPERS, 8 to 10 1-2 \$1.25
RED KID STRAP SLIPPERS \$1.15 and \$1.25

These are but a few of the lines of Children's Slippers carried constantly in stock. We make every effort to provide all that is new and stylish in dressy slippers.



Waterbury & Rising
King St. Union St.

Holiday Goods for the Children

Dolls from 1c. up; Picture Books 5 and 10c.
Popular Games 5, 10 and 15 cents.

A. B. Wetmore Rubber Dolls, 25 cents 59 Garden St.

AMUSEMENTS.

JAPANESE PICTURE AT THE PRINCESS.

Crowded houses at every performance was the order at the Princess yesterday. The pictures are all new and every one a feature. The Heart of Oryama is a Japanese drama and was received with loud bursts of applause. Political Speeches is a screen. The Voice of the Heart is a drama full of heart interest. The singing was a big feature. Mrs. Jaa. Tufts made a hit in her song, Lu, Lu and Her La, La, La. Mr. Adams had to respond to several scores in his song, Annie Laurie Was To Be a Soldier's Bride. This excellent programme will be repeated today for the last time.

GREAT SHOW FOR THE CHILDREN TODAY.

The Nickel will wind up a remarkable week of success with a grand matinee for the school children—who return to their studies Monday—with an extra programme tonight. A new reel of motion photographs will be shown, namely, the New York melo-drama, "The Dock Rat," or the story of a man who was saved from a wild animal in Boston's zoo. The menagerie, with baby lions and baby snakes at close range, are extremely interesting, and The Electric Hotel a scream of laughter. There will be other films as well as the cities of Catania, Messina and Palermo, in Sicily, which were partially and wholly destroyed by the late terrible earthquake. The children should certainly see these cities of a week ago—now ruins—before they return to their studies. New songs, new orchestral music.

CAMERAPHONE OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY NIGHT.

In a comedy vaudeville programme the Cameraphone will usher in the fourth week of its engagement Monday evening. To avoid the rush between eight and nine those who can attend at seven should certainly do so. There will be no Cameraphone matinee until Tuesday, the outfit not arriving in the city until noon Monday. Monday's programme will consist of five Cameraphone and two motion picture subjects. A one dollar show for five and ten cents.

THE GREAT YAW CONCERT JAN. 14TH.

The musical event of 1909 locally will be the appearance of Madame Ellen Beach Yaw in the Opera House Jan. 14th, under the direction of W. R. Chapman and supported by a splendid company of great artists. Ellen Beach Yaw is not only a leading member of the Metropolitan Opera Co., but is possessed in one particular with the great-

est voice ever heard, in that she can sing higher than any other singer alive. Her voice is one only heard once in a generation. Yaw is right in the zenith of her powers as an artist, and with the support of the three great artists who have been associated with her wonderful successes this season, the concert will rank with the greatest ever heard in St. John.

GREAT HOLIDAY CONCERT AT THE UNIQUE.

All afternoon and evening of yesterday the Unique was crowded with delighted thousands. The pictures and songs were alike successful. Miss Brewer and Mr. Dick making many new friends for the already popular Unique. "Dickson's Christmas Carol" was splendidly illustrated by the pictures, while "The Miner's Daughter," "When the Ship Comes Home," and "Charity Begins at Home," completed a programme well worthy the holiday. Today's offering will be a repetition of yesterday's good things. The Unique patrons are beginning to recognize the advantage in attending the evening performance at seven sharp.

REDUCTION IN LICENSES NOW

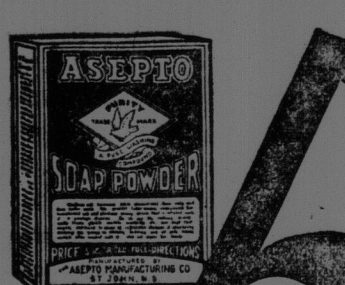
TORONTO, Jan. 1.—Full returns of the Toronto municipal election are not available at eleven o'clock tonight as there were so many by-laws for the people to vote on. The first returns from down town districts went strongly in favor of the liquor interests, but later figures showed a victory for license reduction. Controller Spencer, a strong temperance man, was defeated by Harrison and Mayor Oliver, liberal and temperance man, was returned by a majority of between twelve and fourteen thousand. Controllers elected are Geary, Conservative; Hodson, Conservative; Ward, Conservative; and Harrison.

With sixteen polls to hear from which will probably increase the majority, license reduction is carried by seven hundred and thirty one.

"She's been warned against him and he against her."

"Is that so? When are they to be married?"

When every trust is ground to dust, Which must come sooner or later, Where will he go, that dauntless foe, The firm and fierce investigator?



ASEPTO SOAP POWDER

Same price—and a larger package of ASEPTO than of other washing compounds. Yet ASEPTO does what others don't. IT STERILIZES everything washed with it—Makes clothes more beautiful—Anticulates all disease germs present in bedding and dishes used in sick-room. Cleans better than soap. Odorless. HARMLESS alike to fabrics and hands.

MANUFACTURED BY ASEPTO MFG. CO., ST. JOHN, N.B.

SOME WONDERS

OF SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS GONE BY

Has It Been the Most Interesting Period of Modern History?

The season for school and broom debates is approaching. Here is a proposition that may be worth "threshing out," remarked the Hartford (Conn.) Times.

"Resolved, That the past seventy-five years have been the most interesting during any equal period in the future."

On the peg may be hung much historical study and some useful exercise of the imagination. The youthful debates here undertaken the affirmative side of the proposition will have to assemble a good many facts as a basis for his argument. We will mention a few of these facts.

Seventy-five years ago a great part of the surface of the earth was unexplored and undescribed. The present day grandfathers and grandmothers could not learn anything at school about the interior of South America or Asia, and only fifty years ago the interior of Africa was wholly unknown. At the same time the atlases used in all American schools showed the centre of the map of the United States a huge district labelled the great American desert. It stretched from the Missouri river to the Rocky Mountains and included all of what is now Western Kansas, Nebraska and much other territory. Now there is no mystery about any part of the globe except the poles, and that mystery will be cleared up by navigators of the air in a year or two.

"Seventy-five years ago the railroads were just beginning to be operated. Now there are 60,000 miles of railways threading all the continents, which have cost over fifty millions of dollars. Even in Africa there are over 20,000 miles of railroad track. The first steamer crossed the Atlantic ocean in 1819—in twenty-five days—but steamers were not used for transatlantic traffic until 1833, just seventy years ago. The Lusitania and the Mauretania of the Cunard line are about thirty times as large as the first Cunard steamers which began service in 1839. Railways and steamships have revolutionized the commerce and industries of the world. No future change in the conditions of human existence comparable to that which has been effected by steam transportation is conceivable.

THE ADVENT OF CLOTHES.

Seventy-five years ago most of that part of the human race which wore any clothes at all was dressed in the skins of animals or in clothes woven from the hair of beasts. Now the entire human race may be said to wear the products of power looms. More than half a million of people find employment in the manufacture of the cotton, woolen, silk and knitted mills of the United States, which produce less than a quarter of the textile goods of the world. The use of cotton cloth has scarcely begun seventy-five years ago. It will be the chief article of human raiment as long as the race shall exist.

Newspapers as we know them did not really begin to exist until after the Civil War—about fifty years ago. Paper made from wood pulp, fast presses, the collection of the news of the world by telegraph, machines to replace typesetting, and all that goes into the mechanism of a modern newspaper were unknown a little more than half a century ago. What improvements in printing are possible compared with those here mentioned?

Electricity, now the greatest of the world's working forces, may be said to have begun to be usefully employed in the operation of the telegraph in England in 1837 and in the United States in 1844. There are people in Hartford who can remember when Morse's first line was opened between Washington and Baltimore in the latter year, sixty-four years ago. Now there are telegraph cables under all the oceans. The first electric light began to glimmer in our streets in 1879 and the telephone appeared a little later. Railway cars began to be propelled by electric power about 1885 and the production of electric matter, there by transmission of power by electricity over long distances came scarcely ten years ago. Wireless telegraphy is yet a new wonder. There will doubtless come a time when every watercraft in the world will be used in the production of power and where are now the falls of Niagara will be only great dry stone cliffs. But can anybody imagine such a revolution in human conditions occurring again in the next thousand years as has taken place since the electric current was harnessed to a telegraph line seventy-one years ago?

THE FIRST PHOTOGRAPH.

The first sunlight picture of a human face was made only 63 years ago—in 1840. Photography came with the introduction of the collodion process in 1851. Photo-engraving, which has made the use of pictures in books and newspapers as easy and as cheap as the production of printed matter, there by revolutionizing the art of printing, is a development of the last 25 years. The motion picture, which furnishes daily amusement to eight hundred audiences in New York city alone was perfected just 25 years ago. Seventy-five years ago only persons of large wealth could leave their portraits to posterity. Today the poorest of the human race who have anything of public interest are put before the eyes of millions of their fellow beings. Who that has lived for 60 years does not remember that interest that was added to human life by the first photograph album? With photography may be coupled the phonograph, which enables us to talk into a machine, send the wax record to the other side of the globe and have our voices reproduced there, what a deep change separates the lives of all the millions of human creatures who lived before the days of photography and the phonograph and the lives of all by whom they have been or will be used.

OUR GREAT JANUARY SALE

Started this morning with a big show of Whitewear. Almost half the rear store taken up with tables of all sorts of white garments at prices that are new to St. John.

It's not so much profit with us at this season of the year, but we are after the January business, and also to keep our staff busy. We have searched the country from manufactures to jobbers for all the special lines we could find for drawing cards, and to use a common expression we have got "some dandies." For instance, there are two manufacturers whole sets of Whitewear Samples, one big lot that has never been on the road, just as fresh and crisp as the day they were made.

Then there is a big line of White Blouses—all to be sold below One Dollar, and we venture to say that you never bought better at one thirty.

In the staple department there are cottons—sheetings, pillow slips and all such household goods—at prices 25 per cent below any previous season. For instance, there are hemstitched pillow slips at twelve and a half cents each, good bath towels at twenty three cents each, shaker blankets in gray or white at seventy nine cents, usually sold at one dollar, and large sized shaker blankets at ninety eight cents, usually sold at one twenty.

Then there are great bargains in all ready made goods. You can find good coats of this season's best styles and quality for what you would pay for a cheap looking coat elsewhere. A whole rack full of beautiful dress skirts, some of them manufacturers' samples, at prices away below the usual. In the dress goods department there are great bargains in excellent black goods. As an inducement for people to get good black dresses made up at this season, while dressmakers are less busy, we are offering a special discount of twenty per cent off and the choice of the whole black goods stock.

This store means business from the word go, and you will profit by watching our methods.

F. W. DANIEL & CO. Ltd.,
London House, Charlotte Street.

It is avowed by the best authorities that life has existed on this planet for twenty-five millions of years. If human life endures for twenty-five millions of years to come the camera and the phonograph will be in use at the end of that time. The world's record of petroleum was first tapped for commercial use less than fifty years ago. It is now used all over the world as a source of light, heat, and power. The automobile might have come on a limited scale as the result of the invention of the electric storage battery and motor, but the fast running automobile would be an impossibility with petroleum. The gasoline engine alone has made the aeroplanes of the Wright brothers and the dirigible balloon of Count Zeppelin a possibility. Aerial navigation, which has been dreamed of for centuries, is the direct result of the discovery and development of petroleum. What imaginable feat remains possible to human beings so wonderful as the navigation of the air?

THE MARVELLOUS SKYSCRAPER.

Half a century ago men were still marveling at the monstrous size of the pyramids of Egypt and a few great cathedrals in Europe. Nobody then dreamed that human beings would ever live and work in buildings rising even two hundred feet in the air. Today habitable buildings are planned in New York nine hundred feet in height and have actually been built over seven hundred feet. Bridges nearly a third of a mile in length between supports have ceased to be a source of wonder, and one has been planned to connect New York and Hoboken with a single span over half a mile long. The element of bigness in human structures no longer possesses the possibility of novelty or surprise.

More progress has been made in medical science during the past fifty years than during the whole prior existence of the human race. Nearly all human diseases have now been mastered by the doctors, and the cure is

for cancer and the other maladies not yet controllable will soon be found. There is comparatively little more for the biologists and pathologists to learn. Anaesthetics came into use a little more than half a century ago. The restoration of the dead to life would be scarcely more wonderful than anaesthetics. Will anybody argue that greater wars are to occur in the future than the world has ever seen? There will never be a more perfectly trained and perfectly commanded army than Germany put into the field against France in 1870. Since that time steel cannon, smokeless powder and the use of high explosives in shells have been introduced. The noise of artillery fire and the discharge of smaller weapons is about to be suppressed. The war balloon will probably settle the next great conflict. There is little more opportunity for human intelligence in perfecting military mechanisms. Less progress will be made in this direction in the next thousand years than has been made in the last fifty years. Will anybody believe that anything can ever again make such a change in the methods of doing business as has been effected by the universal introduction of typewriting machines during the past quarter of a century? Will there ever be another chemical discovery as wonderful as the discovery of radium?

What is the world going to do for novelties and sensations during the next twenty or thirty thousand years? Will there be as many of them in the next hundred generations as have come into the personal experience of living men and women who were born eighty years ago?

Has it not been better worth while to see the beginning of all these wonders than it will be in 200 or 400 to see them and to read about their origin?

Rev. W. O. Raymond will address the meeting under the auspices of "Thorne Lodge" on Sunday afternoon in Haymarket Square Tabernacle Hall. A mixed quartette will sing.

DISCOVER FARMER'S BODY ON ROADSIDE

Two Men Who Had Been Drinking Heavily Held On Suspicion

LEICESTER, Mass., Jan. 1.—The body of Wm. O'Donnell, forty years, a farmer of this town, was picked up from the roadside today by neighbors who had been guided there by his little son, and a wound in the temple led to an investigation and the arrest of Humphrey and Dennis Gearin, fellow-townsmen, with whom according to the neighbors, O'Donnell had had several quarrels.

The police could obtain little information from the Gearins today as both apparently had been drinking heavily. Humphrey Gearin, however, claimed that he found the child William, who is eight years old, sitting by his father's side last night and thinking that the father was merely drunk, he took the child to the house of Benjamin Barclay, not far off. On the other hand, the child claimed that one of the Gearin brothers took him away from his father as they passed the shanty of Dennis Gearin, and locked him up in Barclay's house and that he escaped and ran home this morning. In running home he passed the body of his father and then aroused the neighbors.

WENT TO SPENCER. O'Donnell went to Spencer yesterday, talking with him his son William. He was seen in that town during the afternoon, buying toys and in the evening he met Humphrey Gearin in a barroom. After that he disappeared and nothing definite could be ascertained of his movements until the child burst into the house this morning with the news that the body was lying in the road. The boy's mother aroused the neighbors and John Hearn brought the body back to the house. When it was picked up, it was quite warm and there were some signs of life, but when the first physician reached the house he said that death had occurred a short time before.

Medical Examiner Baker performed an autopsy this noon and announced that the wound on the forehead was not sufficient to have caused death, but that it probably rendered O'Donnell unconscious and that death was due to exposure.

The state police, in investigating the affair, discovered apparently what was a trail of blood leading from the place where the body was found, back through a pasture to a camp occupied by Dennis Gearin, who is a wood chopper. They found evidence of a scuffle and a larger stain on the ground apparently of blood.

As both Humphrey and Dennis Gearin could say but little regarding the affair, the police are apparently of the opinion that the case is a murder. Humphrey Gearin is a farm hand, employed at the Barclay house and is about 35 years old, while his brother, who is a wood chopper, is somewhat younger. Neither of them is married.

PRINCE OF WALES

AN INDIAN CHIEF

Honor Bestowed On Crown Prince

But His Highness Realizes That He Will Not Have to Don War Paint

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The Prince of Wales has received advices that he has been elected an honorary member of the "Six Nations" Indians of Canada, the appointment being accompanied by an address. His Royal Highness, while fully realizing that it will never be necessary for him to don war paint and feathers to go into actual Indian warfare, that being a thing of the past, he nevertheless appreciates the honor.

The "Six Nations" or Iroquois was the title originally given to a powerful and celebrated confederation composed, in the first place, of five tribes known as the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Senecas, and Cayugas. Later the Tuscaroras were admitted into the league, which was then called the "Six Nations." At that time their total number was estimated at 11,500, including 2,100 warriors. They were unquestionably the most powerful confederation of Indians on the American continent. Their home then was the central and western parts of New York state. In the war of the American revolution they fought on the side of the English and in the repeated battles their power was nearly destroyed. The remains of the once great league are now scattered about on various reservations in New York state, Indian Territory, Wisconsin and Canada. In 1850 they numbered 15,600. In Canada they are chiefly to be found in Ontario and Quebec.

CANADIAN ATTACKS

BRITISH MINISTERS

LONDON, Jan. 2.—One of your Canadians who, besides writing good selling novels, is a member of the house of commons, none other than Sir Gilbert Parker, has been delivering some heavy broadsides at the devoted heads

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