

Overshoes

FOR EVERYBODY

At Bargain Prices

Mens 2-buckle Overshoes,	\$1.78
" 1 " "	1.38
" Storm Cut " "	1.18
Women's Button or Buckle Overshoe,	1.56
Girls' " " "	1.28
Children's " " "	1.18
Boys' 1-Buckle Overshoes,	1.18
Youths, " " "	.98
Women's Storm Cut Overshoes,	.86

Coady's Shoe Store,

61 Charlotte St.

New Stock Grey Cottons, from 5c to 10c yard.

" White " " 6c to 12c "

Special Value in Table Linen, 27c yard.

A. B. Wetmore, 59 Garden St. Phone 1782-C

THE IMPROVED

"Silent" Parlor Match

Is dipped in red wax, with white tips.

Ask for "Silents" always.

SCHOFIELD PAPER CO. LTD.

SELLING AGENTS - ST. JOHN, N. B.

GOOD PACKED BUTTER

21c. by the tub, 10 lbs. at 22c., 5 lbs. at 23c. per lb.
Choice new made Butter, 26c. per lb.
Good Delaware Potatoes, \$1.60 per bbl.
Extra good Turnips, 65c. per bbl.
4 lbs. choice new Prunes for 25c.
Best Granulated Sugar, \$4.15 per 100 lbs.; 23 lbs. for \$1.00, or 5c. by the single pound.

ROBERTSON & CO.,

562-564 Main street,

Telephone 541 A

St. John, N. B.

COMMERCIAL

NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS.
Chicago Market Report and New York Cotton Market.
(Furnished by D. C. Clinch, Banker and Broker.)

St. John, N. B., Jan. 29, 1907.

Amalg. Copper ..	111 1/2	111 1/2
Anacosta ..	27 1/2	27 1/2
Am. Sugar Refr. ..	130 1/2	130 1/2
Am. Smelt. and Rfg. ..	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Car Pdustry ..	42 1/2	42 1/2
Atchafalpa ..	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am. Locomotive ..	71 1/2	71 1/2
Brook. Rpd. Trans. ..	7 1/2	7 1/2
Balt. and Ohio ..	11 1/2	11 1/2
Ches. and Ohio ..	51	51
Can. Pac. ..	130 1/2	130 1/2
Chi. and Gt. West. ..	16 1/2	16 1/2
Colo. F. and Iron ..	48 1/2	48 1/2
Erie ..	37 1/2	37 1/2
Nipissing ..	11 1/2	11 1/2
Ill. Central ..	164	164
Kansas and Texas ..	38 1/2	38 1/2
Louis. and Nash. ..	135 1/2	135 1/2
Mexican Central ..	22 1/2	22 1/2
Missouri Pacific ..	86 1/2	86 1/2
Nor. and Western ..	84 1/2	84 1/2
N. Y. Central ..	136 1/2	136 1/2
North West ..	185 1/2	185 1/2
Ont. and Western ..	44 1/2	44 1/2
Pacific Mail ..	37	37
Peo. C. and Gas Co. ..	94 1/2	94 1/2
Reading ..	123 1/2	123 1/2
Repub. Steel ..	36 1/2	36 1/2
Gloss Sheffield ..	71	71
Pennsylvania ..	123 1/2	123 1/2
Rock Island ..	26 1/2	26 1/2
Southern Pacific ..	92 1/2	92 1/2
Northern Pacific ..	152 1/2	152 1/2
National Lead ..	69 1/2	69 1/2
Texas Pacific ..	33 1/2	33 1/2
Union Pacific ..	171 1/2	171 1/2
U. S. Steel ..	44 1/2	44 1/2
U. S. Steel, pfd. ..	104 1/2	104 1/2
Total sales in New York yesterday, 2,657,000 shares.		

CHICAGO MARKET REPORT.

May corn ..	45 1/2	45 1/2
" wheat ..	78 1/2	78 1/2
" oats ..	38	38
" pork ..	16.87	16.80
July corn ..	45 1/2	45 1/2
" wheat ..	44 1/2	44 1/2
" oats ..	35 1/2	35 1/2

MONTREAL QUOTATIONS.

Dom. Coal ..	60 1/2	60 1/2
Dom. I. and S. ..	20 1/2	20 1/2
Dom. I. and S., pfd. ..	62 1/2	62 1/2
N. S. Steel ..	70 1/2	69 1/2
C. P. R. ..	120 1/2	120 1/2

COURT REBUKES

JOHN BURNS.

British Cabinet Minister Arraigned for Contempt.

Exposure of London County Council's M. O.

Flascons Led to Libel Suit—Burns

Thought Issues Should Have Come

Before His Board Instead

of Court.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Two judges of the High Court of Justice had an extraordinary experience today in hearing an application for the commitment of a Cabinet Minister for contempt of court. The case arose out of a public speech by John Burns, President of the Local Government Board, last Thursday. The Standard has recently been publishing a series of articles dealing in the severest fashion with the financial and other methods of the London County Council. The articles grew so hot that the London County Council was unable to save its face without taking action of some sort. Accordingly, twelve councillors in behalf of the London County Council entered a libel action against the Standard and the case will be heard in March.

Mr. Burns, who is also a member of the London County Council, laid aside the methods of a statesman on Thursday and made a scathing attack on the Standard. He declared that if the Standard could prove the slanders it should have taken the evidence to a "court" where the issue could have been tried straight away, namely, the Local Government Board. Mr. Burns then discussed the case in a way which was a libel on the Standard, for the law regards with the sternest eye comments on cases which are still sub judice.

Justice Darling, in giving the decision of the court, referred to Mr. Burns's language in language never heard before in modern times when a dignitary of the Crown. He declared that Mr. Burns's application, which was in consequence of "an extraordinary and very regrettable state of things," lay after the writ had been issued. Mr. Burns's speech in commenting on the conduct of the Standard and suggesting that a better tribunal than the courts of justice would have been what he calls a "court" which is not a court, but a public department, over which he, as a member of his Majesty's Government, presides, was unusual.

"I do not remember," said the justice, "a case where a Minister of the Crown thought it consistent with his public duties to take sides in litigation in which, in his own opinion, his own department might be called upon to give a decision." It is said that Mr. Burns, in order to get to the bottom of the matter, looked not only to the fact that he had been said and—indeed I desire to say very plainly that in my opinion they ought never to have been said by a person in the position of a gentleman against whom this ruling is asked—but, also, when that is established, not only to look to see whether our opinion in the matter complained of really is such as would lead us to think it would prejudice the trial of the action, but would influence the jury to this case inclined to do justice thoroughly to the parties."

After giving this warning that others should not be encouraged to commit similar contempt, the judge dispensed the application on contemptuous grounds, saying no injury could be effected by such vile language as that of Mr. Burns. The judge in announcing his decision said that other people would be difficult to say of other people what kind of literature or oratory will influence them, but I cannot see that such speeches as this will advance the case of the plaintiffs or damage that of the defendants. The very violence of it, the very grotesqueness of the suggestion that a proper person to try this case is the gentleman who made this speech, would to my mind prevent it from having the effect of influencing a jury against the defendants.

"Therefore, upon the ground that although the speech was one of extraordinary indiscretion and impropriety, showing very slight regard for the administration of justice by the courts of the King, yet upon the ground that I cannot see that it was really calculated to prevent a fair trial, I think that there should be no ruling granted in this case."

The other judges agreed with Justice Darling.

STEAM LOG HAULERS

Taking the Place of Horses to

a Great Extent Among

Lumbermen.

Are Now Being Successfully Used by

Operatives in the Northern

Maine Woods

(Bangor Commercial.)

As the automobile has begun to supplant the horse in the city so has the steam log hauler begun to have its place in the woods and according to some of the prominent lumber operators it will be but a few years before the massive engine will be used in the woods of Maine in place of the heavy draught horses that heretofore have been indispensable. This at least will apply to the big operations where three or four million feet of lumber are to be taken out at a place.

Provided with a good road the steam log hauler will do the work, it is estimated, of about 40 horses in a day. To make the road for the hauler the men go into the woods before the snow comes, swamp out the way, smooth off the cradle knolls and fill in the hollow places with skids, giving a good foundation for the snow. It is not absolutely necessary to have the road level but it must be hard and smooth to allow the dogs on the driving wheels to get a purchase for its hauling power. For this reason the roads are laid. The speed of the machine depends on the conditions but the average is about five miles an hour.

If there is plenty of lumber to be handled there can be no doubt that the log hauler is more economical than the use of horses as the entire equipment costs but about \$8,000, while the 20 pairs of horses that would have to be used to do an equal amount of work will cost approximately \$900 a pair making a total cost of \$12,000 for the horses alone. Then the hay and grain for their feed makes an expense that is greatly to be considered together with the wages and board of the men who have the care and driving of the animals, generally one man to each pair.

With the log hauler it is different. The fuel is but a small item for the machines for the greatest part of the small cost in front of the boiler is a cord and a half a day while in operation this wood can be obtained right where the machine is working at little or no expense. Three men can take care of the machine, the engineer, the stevedore and the pilot who sits on a small seat in front of the boiler over the sled on which the forward end of the machine rests and directs its course much in the same manner that the youngeststers steer a double-runner while coasting.

The forward end of the machine rests lightly on the steering sled allowing the bulk of the weight to be sustained by the driving wheels at the rear. When the log train is complete there are four sets of sleds attached to the hauler. These sleds are connected to the machine and to each other by large sticks of wood, the purpose of which is to make the turns and to prevent the sleds from crowding the hauler when they are loaded.

The Fish River Lumber Co. are using one this winter on Howe Brook and one at Eagle Lake. When they are properly equipped this company plans to haul 300 logs at a trip or approximately 35,000 feet of lumber. The Fish River Lumber Co. are planning to use two machines on the Little Black waters and another one on the St. John River, above Seven Islands. The haul is too long to use one in the same vicinity.

The steam log hauler is of the most value in opening up new lands where it is impractical to attempt to get the logs out by driving on account of the small size of the streams, where the haul is too long to be attempted by horses. In such places there is always plenty of big timber because heretofore it has been impossible or next to it to get it where it can be found and get it out with horses. Now all the operators will have to do is put on men, prepare a road and go in with their big steam haulers and bring the logs to the nearest drivable stream.

THE SLIDE FOR LIFE AT THE VIC.

Hundreds were present at Victoria

Rink last night when Russell and

Mazulla did their appalling slide for

life from the lofty dome of the vast

interior. The same great act will be

done every night this week. Excellent

ice for skating and popular band music.

ILLINOIS WILD BOY

LIVES ON RAW FOOD

He Makes His Home in the Woods and

Objects to Sleeping in

a Bed.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—It is doubtful if

the most depraved young wretch in

any civilized community, the utterly

friendless waif of a big city, suffering

from the privation of the scantiest

necessities of life, would exchange

places with Willie Benthusen, the

princeval boy of Illinois, whose case

has no known parallel.

His experience has been a peculiar

one and the strange degeneracy of the

lad has set psychologists and sociologists

to thinking deeply. This "wild

boy," only recently discovered, for five

years, or since the death of his mother,

has led a hermit-like life in close

proximity to a town throbbing with

activity, progress, advancement and

all that goes to make up the desirable

factors in modern civilization.

Eating raw fish, gophers and birds,

wild fruit and vegetation, Willie, who

has just turned fifteen, has been

partaking of the life of a wild animal

at night, the strange lad has spent his

time happily, according to his own

notions. His parents, until the death

of Willie's mother, lived in Elgin, Ill.

When his mother died, abandoned by

his father, the boy took to the nearby

woods, where in all seasons he has

lived alone.

Willie's condition was discovered by

the American Home Finding Association,

No. 157 Dearborn street, Chicago,

through one of its agents, Miss N. M.

Stiles. She came upon him at his

wilderness abode, near Elgin, and

was partaking of what he regards as

a sumptuous repast of raw fish. Not-

withstanding the hardships he endured

ding his daily supply of food, and

according to Miss Stiles, enjoyed and

is now in perfect health.

Benthusen's means for securing sub-

stance consisted of a blowgun, a sling

and a bent pin attached to a fish line.

With these he has had no trouble in

obtaining his daily supply of food, and

it must have been ample, for he has a

hearty appetite. To garb himself he

traded birds and fish to rural travel-

ers for cast off clothing.

Miss Stiles at once reported to the

society her discovery of the juvenile

prototype of Robinson Crusoe, and

while awaiting instructions drove out

the next day to the place Willie de-

scribed as his home. She took with

her a small hammer, well stocked with

good fresh bread, cooked meats, cake

and jellies, prepared for the home

table. She found that the edibility of

raw fish, which he had refused to touch

while the feathers and bones of birds

and the fins and scales of fish lying

around showed that he had eaten

heartily of his accustomed diet.

Miss Stiles notified the authorities

of Elgin of the case of the boy, but

Willie's place of abode in the woods

near Elgin is a dilapidated frame

shanty in the thickest part of the

area.

He is a crack shot with his unique

weapons. He shoots pebbles in his

sling, and short, sharp pointed arrows

in his air gun. He is as sure of aim

with either as the thorough huntsman

is with the most modern rifle or shotgun.

Willie makes his first firm in the

under sanction of the Juvenile Court,

are looking carefully into the case, and

if possible, young Benthusen will be

compelled to give up his wooded

haunts in exchange for life in one of

the institutions which care for and

train waits for a useful life in the

woods.

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