

ST. JOHN STAR, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1905.

GERMANY HOGGING POLYNESIA TRADE.

(Continued from Page One.)

When Lord Lansdowne applied to Berlin to have this wrong righted he was told that the duties complained of were levied equally upon British and German ships and that therefore the convention had been rigidly observed. The one German ship, however, was the property of the people who imposed the duties. As far as they are concerned the duties go out of one pocket into another. Finally the German government declared that while it was under no legal obligation to alter this arrangement that it would be sorry to have any trouble about so small an affair and that it would revise the terms of the contract with the Jaluit Company. Being translated into plain English this meant that the German government found that the Australians were planning retaliation. The colonies are not as long-suffering and kind where their interests are concerned as the foreign office at London, and regarded the excuses as adding insult to injury.

It is now announced that the revised contract is to come into force in October, but up to the present time the people of Australia who are directly concerned and directly interested in a matter since they regard the islands as having been away from them under the guise of trade treaties have not been able to find out anything regarding this revised contract with the Jaluit Company.

In the Caroline Islands things are as bad or worse. Lord Lansdowne has called attention to the matter and has also demanded compensation for Australian ships which went to the Marshall Island, at considerable expense, only to find that the scale of charges had been doubled and made more prohibitory without so much as a notification.

Now, having the war making powers, and being unable to get the Marshall and Caroline Islands back as part of British Australasia, the Australians propose to retaliate upon German commerce. They have \$20,000,000 worth to begin operations upon, and they are discussing the plan of instituting a tariff by adopting a preferential tariff. But even this will not do away with the scars left because of the bad treatment of previous years.

Speaking on behalf of the agents general of the various Australian States, the agent general of New South Wales, in an interview this week, said:

"Most of the lands of Western Polynesia were opened to trade by Australian enterprise. Amongst these were the Marshalls, the Browns and Providence Islands, which by an arrangement with Great Britain, and notwithstanding the absence of German interests therein, were in October, 1888, placed under the protection of Germany. In January, 1888, the Jaluit Company, a share company registered at Hamburg, took over the administration of the Marshall group under an agreement with the German government with power to impose rates and taxes. The policy of the new administration was naturally to draw trade away from Australian ports, and no objection to this attempt was made, so long as the policy of the 'open door' was maintained. A few years ago, when it was evident that Australia was likely to lose the whole trade of these islands, an Australian shipping firm, Messrs. Burns, Philp & Co., who have large trading interests in the Australian Pacific determined to make an effort to retain what trade Australia had with the Marshalls, and to recover some of the lost ground. Messrs. Burns, Philp & Co. had already one vessel trading with the British protectorates of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, lying to the south of the Marshalls and under arrangement with the Commonwealth government they decided to increase their service by another steamer, and extend their operations to the Marshall group. In thus widening their trade area they were relying generally upon the provisions of the treaty made between Germany and Great Britain, and especially upon the assurance of the imperial consul general at Sydney that no obstacles would be placed in the way of British vessels trading with the Marshalls. Owing to their methods of fair dealing, the regularity of their service and other causes Messrs. Burns, Philp & Co. speedily acquired considerable standing in the Marshall Island group, and the Jaluit Company, which was administered

ing the government of the islands became alarmed and determined to shut out British trade, so far as they were able. The tax levied on vessels trading in the German protectorate was \$350 per voyage, and the first step of the Jaluit Company towards the exclusion of their opponents was to exact a license fee of \$1,250 per month on every vessel trading with the islands where such vessel was not the property of a firm established in the islands.

"This tax fell lightly upon German shipowners as they were already established in the Marshalls, but had to be paid in full by British traders who were not and could not obtain permission to acquire a like standing. In marked contrast is the treatment of the Jaluit Company in the British protectorate islands where for a nominal fee of \$500, a ship is allowed to trade the whole year round, no distinction being made in favor of British owned vessels.

"Although the tax of \$1,250 per month represented 18s. on every ton of cargo obtainable at the islands, it was found that the Australian steamers did not at once give up the trade, and the Jaluit Company as administrators of the protectorate promptly raised the tax to \$2,500 a month, equal to 30s. a ton on a cargo of copra carried away. Having contracts to fulfill and being desirous of maintaining a hold on the islands until the Australian Government could be appealed to, the Australian company continued to run its vessels to the Marshalls, even after the imposition of this exorbitant charge. Irritated at the determined determination of their opponents the Jaluit Company imposed an export duty of 30s. a ton which with a like amount paid in the six, and a trade tax, made the full export duty to the Australian trader \$15 per ton.

"In trading with the Marshalls a British merchant is therefore at a disadvantage of \$15 per ton as compared with the Jaluit Company, and borne down by this inequity the Australian steamship owners were at last compelled to abandon the trade absolutely to their rivals."

WHAT ST. JOHN WOMEN WEAR, AND ARE LIKELY TO WEAR.

A little Common sense Chat, not on New York or Paris Styles, but Home Styles.

By POLLY CADABOUT.

DOES A WOMAN, HER FATHER OR HER HUSBAND OWE FOR WHAT SHE GOT PREVIOUS TO HER MARRIAGE? This is a question that is often brought before families, if not into the courts, but I have just read of a case where it did reach the domain of the law and some of the facts brought out were these: It is a common mistake to think that a man is responsible for his children's debts merely because they are living with him. If a trader gives credit to a young unmarried woman, in the belief that she does not pay the debt her father can be made to do so, he is entirely in error. The father would be liable only under very exceptional circumstances, as if he should go to the trader and say, "Make my daughter a dress and I will pay for it." And the only way liable for debts her father's wife may have contracted before marriage, unless he obtained money with her, and then he would be liable to the amount of the money received. There is, indeed, nothing for the trader to do but sue the actual debtor, and then only be done up by her married name. As a rule it is a futile proceeding, for even if judgment is obtained against the woman, she can prove that she has no separate estate, nothing further can be done. She cannot be imprisoned, or coerced in any way, and the poor creditor loses cost as well as the original debt.

THIS HAS BEEN A PRETTY STYLISH WEEK IN ST. JOHN, WITH SO MANY SWELL AUDIENCES and the trend of fashion is now as plain as the nose on your face. It's Polo Turbans in all sorts of colors and conditions; it's the titted and the boxy coat, not the straight loose effect along silk costumes are now to the fore by the hundreds. "Quincy Adams Sawyer" was a good play and it brought out a lot of good, stylish people, who were not afraid to wear their pretty gowns, cloaks, coats and millinery. "San Toy" also created a stir in style circles and the matinee this afternoon, I expect will be a stunning congregation of new clothes. The Old Opera House always looks its best at a stylish matinee, I think.

IN THE LINE OF FALSE HAIR, THE VERY PROPER THING NOW IS A "FRONT"—AND THEY ARE QUITE BECOMING TO MOST WOMEN. Some people cry down the innocent use of a piece of artificial hair, but I cannot see wherein the objection lies. No woman, however, luxurious her tastes may be, could achieve the complicated effects seen at the theatre, opera, or in ballrooms without the aid of the hairdresser, and the graceful drooping low knots falling below the already very much dressed head. There is surely nothing more objectionable to the eye than the hair than there is in wearing fur or birds' plumage. Indeed, if we regard the matter from the humanitarian point of view, false hair may be obtained without causing suffering to any sentient being, whereas fur and certain kinds of feathers can only be procured by downright cruelty to birds.

PETTICOATS ARE GROWING GAY AND GIDDIER EVERY SEASON, IT SEEMS, for now we get word of a radical departure in the coloring ideas. In fact color is going to be a very important feature in fall petticoat lines. The petticoat is going to match in tone at the least the gown with which it is worn. Best French novelties show combinations of two colors, that is, a silk of one color, embroidered in sharp contrast, and this is a distinctly new idea, and as yet has appeared only in high-class stuff. But should the idea "catch on," it is not necessarily an expense to "cross-match" colors. A great deal of embroidery is seen on the new silk petticoats. Flowers with deeply scalloped edges are embroidered in self or contrasting colors. Both open patterns and the plain embroideries are seen, some buyers preferring the one and some the other effect. Plaids are being shown to some extent in black and white combinations, green and blue, and red tones.

THERE STILL SEEMS TO BE SOME DOUBT IN THE MINDS OF MANY WOMEN AS TO WHAT THEY SHOULD BUY IN THE SHAPE OF A HAT. As far as I am concerned, the decided tendency is towards the small and medium shaped models. There will be no extreme effects this way before spring, if indeed they arrive then. Paris is having a little spasm over very high-crowned, wide-rimmed shapes, but you know that town of gaiety and style is always ahead of the rest of the world, and lots that it gives rise to in the realm of clothing is never considered for a moment by the rest of the universe, because it's too "Frenchy," you know; ultra fashionable to the last degree.

THE HABIT OF OBSERVATION.

(News News.) "Be observing, my son," said Willie's father, "cultivate the habit of seeing and you will be a successful man." "Yes," added Willie's uncle, "don't go through the world blindly. Learn to use your eyes." "Little boys who are observing know a great deal more than those who are not," Willie's aunt put in. "Willie took the habit of observation," Willie took the habit of observation. "Well, Willie," said his father, "have been using your eyes?" The boy nodded. "Tell us what you've learned." "Uncle Jim's got a bottle of whiskey hid behind his trunk," said Willie. "Aunt Jennie's got an extra set of teeth in her dresser, and pa's got a deck card and a box of chips behind the books in the secretary." "The little sneak!" exclaimed the family.

TYPES OF LONDON LIFE.

By JAMES WATSON

The following is the 11th of a series of sketches of life in the great city of London, written by a member of the Star staff, and is engaged in newspaper work in that city was brought into intimate acquaintance with the types described.

NO. 11.—THE QUICK DOCTOR.

The medical faculty as a body must be devoutly thankful for the various causes which have prevented thousands of anxious fathers and mothers who find themselves called upon to face the gigantic and ever-growing problem of "What shall we do with our children?" in the medical profession. These causes are many and varied, but I think that the principal one is the heavy initial expense of fees and maintenance during the necessary years of preparation. And for that matter, for some years after the youthful meddler is fully equipped with the necessary diploma, unless he is in the fortunate position of being able to purchase a practice, for I am assured that there are at the present time a lot of young full-blown practitioners who have simply to sit in their surgeries all the long day and hope for the best. By the best is meant what most people would consider the worst, a chronic patient from a crowd would imply, or whether he had "salted his ground" (to use an expression) by placing a number of patients in his charge, I cannot say—most probably the latter—for the victim seemed to take it all in good part. Bustling him into a sort of operating room, constructed of four upright poles fitted into sockets on the floor of the caravan, round which were thrown several sick rugs, the man was told to strip and, helped by a couple of well-built assistants, the "rubbing in" process was commenced. The effect was electrical, for in the short space of twenty minutes the man—who before undergoing the process had to be lifted on to the platform—emerged from the enclosure without his crutches (which are broken in two in front of the crowd), and indulges in a brisk jig, greatly to the amusement and wonderment of the spectators. This is of course the prelude to the object of his visit, and naturally enough after this demonstration the medicine man will sell like wildfire. But should the audience turn up the next evening at another of his "itches" and see the same performance gone through in its entirety, even to the identical man being again "cured," the result might be somewhat unpleasant for the "doctor."

Another common type is the man with the trolley, two flaring naphtha lamps, and some posters, bearing the word "Rheumatism" in enormous letters. There can be no doubt that this man has the "gift of the gab," for listen to him as he proceeds to tell the bystanders about his being the last remnant of a "mobile house," having been founded by the iniquitous proceedings of certain persons to give up the whole of his vast possessions with the exception of the famous old family recipe for lozenges, which had been handed down in his family for countless generations, and which he is now obliged to offer to the British public—through stress of circumstances—at the absurdly low price of four pence a penny. They are quite harmless, and this is about the most that can be said of them, and as undoubtedly they are value for money as far as quantity goes, let us be charitable and pass on.

Some of these charlatans make a daring pretence of being able to diagnose every kind of disease known and unknown. They often act in a most extraordinary manner. Watch one with a crowd of working people as an audience. With a sudden movement he will seize on some poor luckless right, with probably nothing ailing him in the least, bid him open his vest, and proceed to inform the crowd that he is suffering from numerous complaints which only his own special medicine can cure. Should some poor unfortunate, ailing body be important enough to approach him, he (the med-

icine Jack) is indeed in luck's way. Starting on a most learned discourse (for so it seems to the onlooker) he uses the poor sufferer to illustrate the points which he desires to impress on his hearers.

Another popular method of attracting the all-necessary crowd is that adopted by a higher class of the fraternity, namely, that of engaging a brass band and a highly decorated caravan. The band, of course, serves two purposes, firstly, the congregating of the people, and secondly, to deaden the sound of the cries of the poor victims who are being cured (?).

I have listened to some very amusing lectures given by men, who from the way they speak, give one the impression of possessing a knowledge of the art of healing second to none in the kingdom. But see them interrupted and you will find out that their knowledge is purely parrot-like. It is very noticeable that after one of these interruptions it is impossible for them to continue from the point at which they left off, and in the majority of cases it is necessary for them to go over the whole discourse again.

Fascinating recently through a well-known local thoroughfare I came across one such as described above. He was accompanied by a band, of I should think, fifteen to twenty performers, and a caravan, which for gilt and show, put the Lord Mayor's carriage completely in the shade. He seemed to be laboring under the apparent delusion that the only method of inducing the rapidly gathering crowd to now him to operate upon them for rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, etc., and also to have their teeth drawn, was to commence to insult them in the most outrageous manner. But it certainly seemed to work; they were highly amused when he singled out a knock-kneed, pallid youth, with "Now you nasty-faced white-livered son of the gutter, move those irregular broomsticks you support your emaciated trunk upon. Up on the platform!" The crowd roared with laughter and the youth was assisted on to the platform. He was, to all appearances, suffering from rheumatism, but whether it was a chance shot, or the quick really did possess the medical knowledge, keen insight, and power of diagnosis, which the selection of a rheumatic patient from a crowd would imply, or whether he had "salted his ground" (to use an expression) by placing a number of patients in his charge, I cannot say—most probably the latter—for the victim seemed to take it all in good part. Bustling him into a sort of operating room, constructed of four upright poles fitted into sockets on the floor of the caravan, round which were thrown several sick rugs, the man was told to strip and, helped by a couple of well-built assistants, the "rubbing in" process was commenced. The effect was electrical, for in the short space of twenty minutes the man—who before undergoing the process had to be lifted on to the platform—emerged from the enclosure without his crutches (which are broken in two in front of the crowd), and indulges in a brisk jig, greatly to the amusement and wonderment of the spectators. This is of course the prelude to the object of his visit, and naturally enough after this demonstration the medicine man will sell like wildfire. But should the audience turn up the next evening at another of his "itches" and see the same performance gone through in its entirety, even to the identical man being again "cured," the result might be somewhat unpleasant for the "doctor."

Another common type is the man with the trolley, two flaring naphtha lamps, and some posters, bearing the word "Rheumatism" in enormous letters. There can be no doubt that this man has the "gift of the gab," for listen to him as he proceeds to tell the bystanders about his being the last remnant of a "mobile house," having been founded by the iniquitous proceedings of certain persons to give up the whole of his vast possessions with the exception of the famous old family recipe for lozenges, which had been handed down in his family for countless generations, and which he is now obliged to offer to the British public—through stress of circumstances—at the absurdly low price of four pence a penny. They are quite harmless, and this is about the most that can be said of them, and as undoubtedly they are value for money as far as quantity goes, let us be charitable and pass on.

Some of these charlatans make a daring pretence of being able to diagnose every kind of disease known and unknown. They often act in a most extraordinary manner. Watch one with a crowd of working people as an audience. With a sudden movement he will seize on some poor luckless right, with probably nothing ailing him in the least, bid him open his vest, and proceed to inform the crowd that he is suffering from numerous complaints which only his own special medicine can cure. Should some poor unfortunate, ailing body be important enough to approach him, he (the med-

icine Jack) is indeed in luck's way. Starting on a most learned discourse (for so it seems to the onlooker) he uses the poor sufferer to illustrate the points which he desires to impress on his hearers.

STORES, ETC. THAT ARE OPEN EVENINGS.

JEWELER AND GOLDSMITH.

A fine selection of jewelry of all description can be seen at the establishment of W. Tremaine Gard, on Charlotte street. Visitors requiring souvenirs of the town cannot do better than call and inspect Mr. Gard's selection. Some fine specimens of Antwerp cut diamonds are exciting a great deal of interest at the moment.

HIGH CLASS TAILORS.

Someone has said that the finest asset a young man can possess is a good suit of clothes, and there is a deal of truth in the saying. Edgecombe and Chalmers, 104 King street, have just received per steamer Ancon the latest London novelties with exclusive designs. Those requiring a high class suit of clothes should give them a call.

ICE CREAM.

For dessert can be had without trouble and at slight expense by sending your order to T. J. Phillips, 213 Union street. Phone 1240. Your order will have prompt attention. Any quantity, but only one quality—the best.

CANDY STORE.

She only wanted "Ting a ling" to all that he could say. She seemed to live on "Ting a ling" by night as well as day. He said to her, "I'll marry you; but all that she could say was "Ting a ling, ting, ting a ling, ting. The young lady had tried some Ting a ling candy made by A. J. Russell, on Union street.

UNDERTAKER.

Death must always be a painful subject, but when it comes—as it must—it is gratifying to know that our dear ones have the greatest care and attention shown them in the last offices. T. Fred. Powers, of Princess street, pays special attention to this aspect, and one cannot do better than entrust him when occasion arises.

GENTS' CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS.

A store which is situated in a very convenient place, is that of E. Komlensky & Co., 48 Mill street, as its handiness to the depot makes it much sought after by people coming in or going out of the city. A full line of the latest gent's clothing and furnishings are carried by Mr. Komlensky.

ONLY REST.

If you want style, there are other places—the Clifton House gives inside and outside comfort, is near all trains and steamers, and its rates are low. Corner Princess and German sts.

HAIR RESTORER.

If your hair is falling out, or you are troubled with dandruff, Dr. Jack's famous hair restorer will positively grow hair and cure you of dandruff. It has been thoroughly tested in this city for months past and there are hundreds using it and recommending it. Dr. Jack's hair restorer is sold by all the leading druggists and barbers.

DEATH AFFECTIONS.

End of Sanger Pullman Removes the Last Male Descendant of Car Builder.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 18.—With the death yesterday in California of Walter Sanger Pullman, who was thrown from his buggy and injured Sunday evening, the male descendants of the late George M. Pullman pass away and the name disappears. Three women, Mrs. George M. Pullman, of Chicago and Mrs. Frank Carolan, of San Francisco, daughters, live to enjoy the estate left by the wealthy car builder. Neither of the sons, George M. Pullman, Jr., or Walter Sanger Pullman, the twin brother, left children, so that under the terms of the senior Mr. Pullman's will the trust fund from which the two sons drew annuities of \$3,000 each will revert to the Pullman estate. The widows of the two sons do not get a cent.

HOTEL OTTAWA.

North side King Square, has a few nice rooms at \$3.50 and \$4.00 per week, including good board, prompt attendance.

A FUEL OFFICE.

purely for the sale of fire producing material is Gibson & Co.'s, 6½ Charlotte st. Open 7 a. m. to 10 p. m. It is the first and only office of the kind in St. John and orders may be placed there for charcoal, kindling, sawed and split wood and hard and soft coals from the best mines in different parts of the world. Prices lowest.

MUSIC STORE.

Musical hints charms to soothe the troubled breast, and this being a well known maxim, music lovers cannot do better than call on A. L. Spencer, 133 Gormain street, who has a splendid selection of both instruments and music. Mr. Spencer's stock of all the little accessories that musicians are in need of. Call and inspect for yourself.

LIVERY STABLE.

Short Bros. 150 Union street have pleasure in informing their patrons and the public that they have added new carriages and coaches to their well known stock. They are prepared to fill orders at all hours on the shortest notice. Coaches in attendance at all boats and trains. Buckboards and barouches with careful drivers for picnic parties. Phone 263. T. A. and H. J. Short, proprietors, D. H. Short, manager.

RESTAURANT.

It is seldom so much care is displayed in the cooking and serving of a meal as is met with at the Boston Restaurant, 20 Charlotte street. The menu comprises nearly everything that even an epicure could ask for. The speedily is the after theatre lunches, whilst the dinners in the middle day are very popular.

TOBACCONIST.

There is nothing more delightful when strolling in the park than to smoke a good cigar, or a pipe of your favorite tobacco. If you are in want of either the genial Oscar has erected a delightful bungalow wherein you can obtain them, and indulge in a quiet game of pool to pleasantly while away an hour. Pop in and see him.

CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL.

If you are dissatisfied with your present position and salary, drop into the office of the International Correspondence Schools, 205 Union street, any evening, and we will gladly advise you, prove both. Circulars and information FREE.

ROYAL DAIRY LUNCH.

A plate of Boston Baked Beans and a mug of steaming hot Boston Coffee, 10c. A 21-Meal Ticket for \$3.50 or six meals for \$1.00 (good till used); or a bang-up Dinner for 50c. These are a few of the good things you get at the most popular lunch room in the city. GEO. A. WHITTAKER, Manager.

NO MONUMENTS.

(The Independent.) L. B. Riddle, of the Kansas City Engineering Company, used to live in Minneapolis, and was talking the other day about the Twin City feud. "Minneapolis and St. Paul hate each other. Incredible to all save Minnesotans is the mutual aversion that smoulders in these fair cities' hearts. This aversion never lessens. On the contrary, it is being daily increased. Thus: "A St. Paul man was invited to Minneapolis to make a speech. It was hoped that in his speech he would say pleasant things of Minneapolis. It was hoped that his speech would, maybe, bridge the breach between the two towns. "But, also, this is the way the St. Paul man's speech began: "When a man from Minneapolis does a good deed, his townsmen erect a monument in his honor. There are no monuments in Minneapolis."

CLEARING SALE OF CLOTHING CONTINUED.

Great crowds have come and have profited at our expense. We are going out of business and as before announced, every article now in stock must be sold. We must sacrifice to do this as we vacate this store Sept. 2nd, when Mr. J. N. Harvey takes possession of the premises. All our goods are crisp and new and are actually going at one-third the cost of manufacture. This is a grand opportunity to save, even if you do not need clothing just now. Purchase two suits at usual price of one, and put away until required. Come and examine the bargains. Everything is marked in plain figures, and you can stroll through the store and see the selling price of every article. The following is a hint of what we have:—

- Men's Suits, all the latest patterns, trimmings and workmanship to equal high-class custom made—to be offered at prices that will startle beholders.
- Men's Fall and Winter Overcoats bought for this season, selling at prices that will open your eyes in wonder.
- Men's Working Pants, also Dressy Ones, in all the leading stripes, black, clay worsteds, serges, etc. To look at them is to buy immediately.
- Men's English Raincoats. Wholesale price was \$9.25. Must go, so are marked \$3.95 each.
- Boys' Three-piece Suits,—fine assortment yet to select from.—\$1.88 to \$3.95. Cost twice as much to manufacture. Boys' Two-piece Suits, small sizes. Regular price \$4.45; now 95c.
- Ladies' Raincoats, 8kirts, Waists, Hose, Silk Handkerchiefs, Vests, Underskirts, at lower prices than you ever saw them before.
- Men's Regatta Shirts at 35 per cent. less than the cost of making. Boys' fine Wool Sweaters, 39c each. Men's Socks, fine cashmere or fancy lisle thread, gray Wool Socks, all reduced to rock-bottom figures. Men's summer Underwear, winter Underwear, pure wool or fleece-lined, all marked at unheard of prices.
- Men's Fancy Sweaters at 49c. each, worth \$1.00. Men's Sweaters at 89c. worth \$1.50. Black Overalls, 5½ oz. weight, best make 49c pair; worth 85c.
- English Caps, each 17c. Straw Hats, 3c. Silk Handkerchiefs, 2 for 5c. Men's Linen Handkerchiefs, 6 for 25c.
- Ladies' Hemstitched Cambric Handkerchiefs, 6 for 15c.

Impossible to Name all the Marvellous Money-saving Opportunities Awaiting You. SEPTEMBER 2nd IS POSITIVELY LAST DAY.

Only Two Weeks more, so hurry if you want a share of the good things. Remember, Sept. 2nd is Last Day of Sale. Store open every Evening until 9; Saturday until 11 p. m.

MONTREAL CLOTHING STORE, 207 Union Street.