

POOR DOCUMENT M C 2 0 3 4

THE STAR, ST. JOHN N. B., TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1907.

3000 Boys' Suits,
1500 Men's Suits,
2000 Pairs Men's Trousers,
1500 Overcoats for Men and Boys,
3000 Pairs Boys' Knickers,
and \$25,000 worth of Swell
Up-to-date Gent's Furnishings
to be had to be distributed to
the homes of the people in 10
days at the lowest prices ever
quoted on high grade wearing
apparel for all mankind in the
entire mercantile history of
St. John.

The Manufacturers' Outlet Co.
Of New York, N. Y. The Modern Merchandisers of America, and
Monarchs of the World's Greatest Bargain Givers,
Will Make a Mighty Effort to Turn Nearly
75,000 Worth of Up-to-Date Clothing and Furnishings
For Men, Boys and Children, into Cash during the Next Ten Days, positively commencing

**Get
Together**

A reduced rate of one fare
for the round trip will be
given by the I. C. R. to all
parties of 10 or more coming
to St. John from any one sta-
tion. Tickets good for return
three days from date of issue.

TOMORROW, WEDNESDAY, at 10 a. m.

RAIN OR SHINE, AND POSITIVELY CLOSING

Saturday, April 20th, at Midnight.

TEN DAYS OF UNEQUALLED UNDERSELLING IN WHICH PRICES WILL REACH THE VERY LOWEST LIMIT AT

HENDERSON & HUNT'S.

HENDERSON & HUNT have been in Business for 6 years. During this brief period they have built up a reputation for straightforwardness in business and fair dealing with the people, second to none in St. John, and they value their reputation highly, and in connection with the Manufacturers' Outlet Co., give the following guarantee which ought to convince the public that this is a bona-fide sale:—

OUR GUARANTEE—

We assure each and every purchaser absolute satisfaction. Every price and every statement we make is guaranteed to be true, and we hereby bind ourselves to take back, exchange or refund the money on all goods bought during this sale, proving unsatisfactory.

(Signed) **MANUFACTURERS' OUTLET CO.,
HENDERSON & HUNT.**

**Make no
Mistake—**

HENDERSON & HUNT'S BUILDING,

**Cor. King and
Germain Sts.**

Is All Covered With Big Black Signs.

OUR STORE WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK WEDNESDAY NIGHT

The public can rest assured of receiving the same courteous treatment they have always received in this store. We employ 60 salespeople. No waiting

Note: No Goods charged. No Goods on approval. Cash and one price to all.

MAY CONNECT TWO SCHOOLS WITH STEEL BRIDGE

This Mode of Exit From Victoria
and St. Joseph's Suggested.

Sandy Point Road School to be Re-opened—Changes in Teaching Staff
—Mr. Sugrue Resigns.

At the regular monthly meeting of the school board last night the usual routine business was transacted. Among other things done, Janitor Mercer of the Victoria school annex was appointed janitor of both the annex and Victoria school at a salary of \$75 per annum. It was also decided to re-open the Sandy Point Road school and to discontinue bringing the children of that district to city schools. The much discussed problem of the Victoria school fire escapes is likely to be solved by the erection of a steel bridge between the St. Joseph's and Victoria buildings. The structure will answer the purpose of a fire escape to both buildings. Monday at 4 p. m. the board will meet at the Victoria school to decide about the matter. The recent departure of certain teachers from the city has made necessary a general shift in the city staff. The new appointments were confirmed last evening.

Those present at the board meeting were Chairman Coll, Mrs. Dever, Mrs. Skinner, Ald. Bullock, R. Maxwell, M. P. F. Ald. Lockhart, Superintendent H. S. Bridges and W. Rudman Allan. Messrs Crowley and Peacock presented a petition of the residents of the Sandy Point road district praying that the school in that district be reopened. The reasons assigned for the request were that the conveyance used to transport the children to and from the city schools was unsuitable for the purpose, also that the children were left alone for an hour and a half at noon. If the number of pupils in the school again dropped as low as it had been recently the residents of the district would be willing to consider a scheme of transportation by vans.

Chairman Coll explained that the closing of the school had not been the work of the school board, but of the Provincial Board of Education. After the Sandy Point delegation withdrew the superintendent was instructed to look into the matter and to have a teacher sent to the school. Applications for positions on the teaching staff were received from Walker P. White, J. Robinson Belyea and Nellie M. Grooman. They were all filed. Public notice was applied for leave to teach the last five weeks of the present term and until the middle of October next term.

ber next term. Katherine A. Bartlett of the Halifax Ladies' College applied for a position as teacher of domestic science and Ethel J. Duffy for a position in the manual training department. The secretary was instructed to communicate with the applicants.

E. S. Wetmore and John Lobb applied for the position of janitor of the Victoria school. Mr. Mercer, the present janitor of the annex, was given the janitorship of both buildings at a salary of \$75.

Some people living near the Alexandra school presented a petition asking that hard instead of soft coal be used to heat the school, as the soot sent out from the chimneys dirtied the "wash out on the line."

James R. Sugrue of St. Malachi's school tendered his resignation. The secretary was instructed to send Mr. Sugrue a letter expressing the board's appreciation of his thirty-five years' service.

Tilley & Fairweather presented a bill of \$15.40 for insurance on the manual training school. It was ordered to be paid.

The trustees of Brookville and Coldbrook presented their report, which was adopted.

The chairman, superintendent and Mr. Russell on Mr. Maxwell's motion were appointed a committee to wind up the Sandy Point school transportation matter.

The request of G. Ernest Fairweather to be employed as architect of the new building to be erected on the Weldon lot was referred to the buildings committee.

C. H. Fiewelling sent a communication offering to supply aluminum nameplates for the school rooms. The matter will be looked into.

The matter of fire escapes next came up. On Friday the buildings committee considered the matter. Architect Mott prepared a rough plan of a bridge which would connect the Victoria and St. Joseph's schools. This would furnish an escape from either building. On Monday the board and Mr. Mott will meet at the Victoria building and it is likely the bridge scheme will be adopted. Entrance to the bridge will be had from the hall, the grades will be easy and it is thought to be in every way superior to the ordinary fire escape.

INDIAN VILLAGE IN CANADIAN CITY

Curious Situation in British Columbia Capital.

Red Men Will Not Move—Fifty Years of Negotiations Bring No Result.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 30.—We are apt to smile in a somewhat pitying fashion when some of our cousins from over the sea look for Indians on the main streets of our Canadian cities, and otherwise demonstrate their picturesque but inaccurate notions of Canadian life, based on Fenimore Cooper's novel and wild west anecdotes and we do our best to impress them with the fact that life in this new country is not as prosaic and unromantic as in the old land. We particularly resent the suggestion that the Indian is still in our midst, and are able to show without difficulty that if any scalping done nowadays it is not done by the red man. And yet it is a fact that you may walk down one of the main streets of this charming little capital of British Columbia, cross a swing bridge that spans the narrow, twisted arm of the harbor, and enter an Indian reserve on which live in various stages of civilization a hundred or so members of the tribe of the Soughes. The reserve occupies somewhat over a hundred acres of land in West Victoria, and includes a considerable stretch of waterfront along the harbor, the capacity of which at the best is limited, though the proximity of the splendid harbor of Esquimalt prevents this limitation militating seriously against the interests of the port.

WANT SOUGHES TO GO.

For nearly fifty years the white people of Vancouver Island, and for many years past the government of Canada have been endeavoring to secure the removal of the Soughes from territory which has in process of time become very valuable, and would now form a handsome addition to the residential districts of the city, as well as an important augmentation of its harbor facilities. On the whole it says much for the patience of the whites and the honorable course towards the Indian race that the validity of the Indian title has never been questioned, and the ruling authorities of province and dominion have been content to negotiate with the ruling authority of the Soughes on equal terms, and have submitted to defeat after defeat in their efforts to remove from within the city limits a neighbor who has become extremely unwelcome, even disagreeable, as the municipality has grown in population, wealth and dignity. The last attempt to secure the removal of the Soughes was made during the past summer by

Mr. Frank Pedley, superintendent of Indian affairs at Ottawa, and has ended, like all preceding attempts, in failure, unless, indeed, there is a sequel with which the public is not yet familiar, which may eventually put a new face on the situation and there are some who hope for such a sequel.

ON THE RESERVE.

I joined the other day a party of visitors to the reserve. On crossing the bridge we were advised first to glance at a group of Indians living almost under the bridge and in the angle of the reserve and the waterfront. There were ten or a dozen huts and tents clustered here, in a group of which lived at least one family of Indians. They were not Soughes, but simply on a visit more or less prolonged to the Soughes reserve, during which they work, chiefly at fishing, or idle around the city. Viewed at long distance, the demonstration of the simple life afforded by these Indians from the coast may have contained an element of the picturesque, but at close quarters it was about as evil and squalid a spectacle as can be imagined. A meagre fire of wood burned in the centre of the hut into which we looked, shivering over a fire of stones. The Soughes were children of nature with a vengeance, and the odors and sights were offensive to the last degree. One hut was a sample of the rest. Most of the men were away, but one heard their voices in some of the huts raised in laughter at the exclamations of the visitors, and at the efforts of the women to coax money from them. One elderly woman, whose bare feet on the frosty ground excited the pity of a lady in the party, began immediately to moan piteously over her hardships, and begged for money to buy shoes, though she had not probably felt the need of them until her attention had been drawn to the matter. That apparently was the view at least of her husband and sons or neighbors, who could be heard within chuckling uproariously at the piteous tale she endeavored to tell in the half dozen words of English she knew, and in which "no money" and "no boots" constantly recurred.

HOW THE SOUGHES LIVE.

The Soughes are considerably higher in the scale of civilization than their friends from the coast. Some of them have quite neat and substantial cottages, and the reserve is dotted with a jumble of live-in groups of families more or less related, and are housed in large wooden buildings, not better than an ordinary stable, but free at least from the foulness of the huts on the beach. One aged woman in the first house we visited was industriously engaged at a primitive frame in weaving coarse blankets from goats' wool, and showed us a pile of such products from the efforts of herself and sisters. A fire burned on the mud floor in the centre of the building, and the wind blew through wide chinks in the walls. In another of these dwelling houses the various families were gathered, men and women in sociable conversation, a large part of which was evidently de-

voted to the well-being of a three-week-old papoose, whose tiny brown body lay in the centre of the group, swaddled in Indian fashion and strapped to a flat board. The two generations spent by the Soughes in close proximity to the white men have not greatly changed their domestic customs.

A CHAT WITH THE CHIEF.

Chief Cooper of the Reserve has a comfortable eight or ten roomed house of modern type, and farms five acres of land. He has a good stable, a couple of horses, and several fine cattle, and, on the whole, seems very comfortably off. He speaks English quite well, and has to do so to Sanich when we called, but his stepson, a bright-looking youth of twenty, took us into the house and introduced us to his mother. The family has a plentiful admixture of white blood on both sides, and might well pass for whites with a touch of the Indian in them. The chief told us he had been three times elected for three years on each occasion, and at his fourth election had been made chief for life. He was a good natured, well-to-do man, and had no intention to buy them out and settle them on a new reserve, he said the tribe would have been willing to go had the government been able to procure as a substitute reserve some of the Hudson's Bay land in Cadboro Bay, a few miles to the east of the city, where, he said, the grandfathers of the Soughes had lived; otherwise he seemed to think, or affected to think—there are those who believe the chief to be a very cunning man—that the tribe would stay indefinitely on their present grounds. Money, he declared, had little to do with the question. They liked their present home and wanted to stay there. "Moreover, some of the young men were very smart nowadays, felt themselves just as good as white men, and they got hold of some of the money the government were prepared to pay in settlement there was danger of the tribe breaking up." This last contingency he regarded as a calamity.

Most of the children are sent to an Indian school on Cooper Island, near Nanaimo, conducted under Government auspices, but there is a small school on the reserve conducted by a sister from the Roman Catholic convent. When we looked into it there were but a couple of pupils present, the consequence, the teacher told us, of its being a fine day. It was a neat little frame building, which is converted into a church on Sundays by removing the screen that hides an altar. The Indians of the reserve are mostly Catholics, and the walls in the more pretentious houses are decorated with pictures of the Virgin and other cheap illustrations of Catholic origin.

BLOCKING PROGRESS OF CITY.

The people are said to be well behaved, and the chief objection to their presence so near the capital is that they block the natural growth of the city, and in particular deprive it of its natural harbor. On the other hand, it must be remembered that the Indians themselves have become in a manner identified with Victoria, earn their daily bread in the city, and are actually making off with the ore and scepter when arrested.

CANADIAN CLUB.

The next luncheon of the Canadian Club will be held at White's on Thursday of this week at 1 o'clock. The Speaker will be H. Cockshutt, president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

The proceedings will be terminated at two o'clock sharp. The secretary has received a letter from Sir Thomas Shaughnessy saying that it will be impossible for him to visit St. John before the last of June, but that he would be glad to address the club next season. Sir Thomas was under the impression that the club would not have any meetings during the summer, but when he is advised of the contrary it is expected that he will come this summer.

WIRE.

Wire was first beaten out by a hammer, but the artisans of Nuremberg in 1550 began to draw it, which was the great step forward in that art.

TRIED TO STEAL A CROWN.

The most barbed attempt to steal the royal crown of England was by Thomas Blood in May, 1671. Blood disguised himself as a clergyman and was actually making off with the orb and scepter when arrested.

SCALPING.

Scalping is not original in American aboriginals. In Southville's "Recent Origin of Man" he quotes from Herodotus to show that the Scythians scalped their fallen enemies, and in modern times the scalping knife is used by the wild tribes of northeastern Bengal.

STEAMERS.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIPS
OF THE
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE
FINEST AND FASTEST
"EMPRESSES"

ST. JOHN, N.B. TO LONDON, VIA HALIFAX
Fri. Apr. 5. "Empress of Britain"
Sat. " 12. "Lake Champlain"
Fri. " 19. "Empress of Ireland"
Sat. " 27. "Lake Erie"
Fri. May 3. "Empress of Britain"
ST. JOHN, N.B. TO LONDON, VIA HALIFAX
Wed. April 10. "Mount Temple"
(2nd and 3rd Class.)
Wed. April 24. "Lake Michigan"
(3rd Class only, \$24.00)
*Steamers marked thus sail from
Halifax afternoon, after leaving
St. John.

SS Lake Champlain and Lake Erie
carry only One Class of cabin passengers (second class), to whom is given the accommodation situated in the best part of the steamer \$42.50 and \$45.00.
1st CABIN—\$65.00 and upwards according to steamer.
2nd CABIN—\$40.00, \$45.00 and \$47.50.
3rd CABIN—\$25.00 to \$28.75.

For tickets and further information apply to W. H. C. Mackay, St. John, N. B., or write W. F. Howard, D. F. A. C. P. R., St. John, N. B.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY
INTERNATIONAL DIVISION
WINTER REDUCED RATES

Effective to May 1, 1907
St. John to Port
land . . . \$3.00
St. John to Boston . . . \$3.50

Commencing March 20th, steamers leave St. John on Wednesdays at 8.00 a. m. (Atlantic Standard), for Eastport, Lubec, Portland and Boston, and on Saturdays at 6.30 p. m., direct for Boston.

RETURNING
Leave Boston on Mondays at 9.00 a. m., for Portland, Eastport, Lubec and St. John, and on Fridays at 8.00 a. m., direct for Eastport, Lubec and St. John.

All cargo, except live stock, via steamers of this company, is insured against fire and marine risk.
W. G. LEE, Agent,
St. John, N. B.

Joseph Henry was the first to construct electro magnets in a useful form. In 1824, at the Albany academy, he succeeded in ringing a bell over a mile of wire.