

# POOR DOCUMENT

## MC 2034

UNION CLOTHING CO.,

26-28 Charlotte Street, - St. John, N. B.  
Old Y. M. C. A. Building. Alex. Corbet, Man.

## Gigantic Clothing Sale!

RUSH NOW ON.

Biggest Clothing and Furnishings Sale Ever Attempted by Any Reliable Clothing House.  
Now For a Quick Turning of Stock Into Cash.

MONEY IS BACK OF OUR GUARANTEE

WE HAVE FULLY made up our minds that Every Garment in the house must move, and if prices will do it, it's a sure thing--going to mark the with very low prices--prices so low that Every Garment will be sold. The prices we name on the class of merchandise offered surpass in value giving at Sale that St. John has ever known. Past experience has satisfied our patrons that we advertise only facts.

We may mention only a few of the great values—but our store is teeming over with them!

### Men's Clothing Department

**MEN'S BLACK AND BLUE OVERCOATS**, regular price \$7.50 value, Sale Price \$4.69.  
**MEN'S OVERCOATS**, assorted patterns, regular \$9.00 value, Sale Price \$6.90.  
**MEN'S OVERCOATS**, latest styles, very nobby designs, regular \$10 and \$12 value, Sale Price \$8.90.  
**MEN'S OVERCOATS**, fancy Scotchies, extra values, regular price \$14, Sale Price \$9.90.  
**MEN'S OVERCOATS**, finest quality, best of trimmings, with hard felt collar, regular \$15 value, Sale Price \$11.90.  
**MEN'S HEAVY STORM REEFERS**, extra quality and well made, regular \$5 and \$6.50 value, these are in Black, Blue and Grey, Sale Price \$3.48.  
**MEN'S TOPPERS** in Black Wool Cheviot, silk lined, made in the latest style, regular \$15 value, Sale Price \$11.48.  
**MEN'S TOPPERS** in Fancy Mixtures, finest quality, regular \$14 value, Sale Price \$10.48.  
**Men's Lumbermen's Jackets** in wool frieze, with extra heavy lining—regular \$4.75 quality, Sale Price \$2.98.  
**Men's Rain-proof or Shower Coats**—We have one of the largest varieties in this line to show you—they are all marked down to clear—Sale Prices range from \$4.90 to \$12.90. All exceptionally good values—lay by a Rain-coat for a rainy day.

### Men's Suits

We have the Largest Stock of Men's Suits to choose from—all up-to-date and fresh in every respect—So many that it is impossible for us to enumerate all here—but to give you a little idea of the great values you will find here the Sale Prices will range from \$3.75 up.

### Men's Trousers

**Men's Trousers**—Fancy Tweeds, regular \$1 25 and \$1 50 values at 89c a pair.  
**Men's Hairline Trousers**—extra quality—well made—Sale Price \$1 89.  
**Men's Extra Heavy Wool Trousers**—Sale Price \$1 19.  
**Men's Fancy Worst Dress Trousers**—regular \$3 50 and \$4 values—Sale Price \$2 69.  
**Men's Fine Black Worst Dress Trousers**—Sale Price \$2 15.  
**Men's Odd Vests**—regular \$1 25, 1 50 to 2 50 values, Sale Price 89c for your choice.

### Young Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing

**Youths' Suits** in great variety—all nobby patterns, latest style—Sale Prices \$3 95 up.  
**Youths' Overcoats** in Black and Fancy Designs, well made and up-to-date—Sale Price \$4 90 up.  
**Youths' Good Storm Reefers**, extra well finished and extra values at \$4 50—Sale Price \$2 69.  
**Boys' Reefers**, ages from 5 to 1 years, extra heavy, all with Storm Collars, Sale Price \$2 48.  
**Boys' 2-Piece Suits**, great variety, extra values, Sale Price \$1 98.  
**Boys' 3-Piece Suits**, regular \$3 50, 4 50 and 5 00 value, Sale Price \$2 98.  
**Boys' Knee Pants**—Greatest values known, Sale Prices 39c and 49c a pair.  
**Youths' Toppers**, extra well made, latest styles, regular \$4 90 value, Sale Price \$3 90.  
**Boys' Toppers** in great variety, all sizes, Sale Price \$3 90 up.

### Furnishings Department

**Penman's Warranted Wool**, Unshrinkable, Extra Heavy Weight, Sale Price 59c per garment.  
**Penman's All Wool Fleece Underwear**, Sale Price 40c per garment. **Men's Heavy Working Top Shirts** Sale Price 37c each. **Men's Wool Underwear**, good and heavy, regular 75c quality at 39c per garment. **Men's All Wool Black and Blue Sweaters**, regular 11 values, Sale Price 69c each. **Men's Extra Heavy Top Shirts**, regular \$1 00 value, Sale Price 69c. **Men's Heavy Police Braces**, also fine braces—regular 25c and 35c value, Sale Price 19c a pair. **Men's President Suspender**, Sale Price 39c a pair. **Men's Cambric White Handkerchiefs**, Sale Price 8 for 25c. **Men's Wool and Scotch Heather 1-2 Hose**, Sale Price 17c a pair. **Men's Heavy Working Mitts and Gloves**, Sale Price 39c a pair. **Men's Regatta Shirts** regular \$1 and \$1 25 values, Sale Price 89c each.  
**Men's Fancy Neckwear**—regular 25c and 35c values at 19c each. **Men's Fancy Neckwear**—regular 50c values at 39c each. **Boys' Regatta Shirts**, regular 60c value at 39c each. **Boys' Fleece Underwear**, Sale Price 29c per garment. **Men's White Cambric Shirts**, regular \$1 \$1 25 value, Sale Price 69c.  
**Men's Flannellette Nightshirts**, regular \$1 00 value, Sale Price 69c.  
**Men's Unlaundried White Shirts**, regular 75c and \$1 00 value Sale Price 69c each.

Trunks, Valises, Travelling Cases, Umbrellas, Overalls, etc.—Prices Cut All to Pieces

EVERY GARMENT IS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES

DON'T MISS THIS GREAT SALE

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## SYSTEM OF MISSION WORK IN CHINA HAS CHANGED GREATLY IN THE PAST FEW YEARS.

PEKING, Nov. 24.—The tea and silk trades of China are in a bad way, and there is no use on the part of the government to longer attempt to disguise this fact. In 1904 the silk represented 23 per cent. of the exports of the empire. Now they account for only 45 per cent. The commissioner of customs at Canton is authority for the statement that the tea industry seems doomed.

The London customs in 1904 registered 6,000 chests of tea adulterated with fillings and sand, hence it may be inferred that the tea consumers alone are not to blame. This shifting of the tea trade can best be shown by the fact that in 1904 the United Kingdom consumed 16,557,720 pounds of China tea as against 240,236,925 pounds from India and Ceylon, and in 1905 only 6,500,000 pounds. Other countries will show an even greater percentage of loss though the statistics are not as well kept as in the case of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

British and American commercial agents are at last moving in China, which swarms with Japanese agents, traders and peddlars. The modernizing of China is proceeding rapidly. The railways are heavily patronized. Peking is plastered with posters showing great commercial activity along the most approved Yanksee lines. One single thing will give the outsider an idea of how the modern Peking is improving along modern lines. Though it will hardly be believed, it is nevertheless the truth that the best equipped of steam rollers are used in flattening the streets.

The latest statistics would make it appear as though the boycott of American goods in China is proving futile. It is stated that the latest statistics bearing upon the subject show an increase from \$21,000,000 in 1904 to \$28,000,000 in 1905.

A great deal of discussion is going on in the Chinese newspapers just at present as to the work of the missionaries in China. Perhaps nothing could show the difference between the old China and the new like a simple statement of the fact that Chinese editors even dare to print arguments in favor of the missionaries without shivering

and trembling for fear that their offices may be mobbed by the indignant natives. It appears to be the consensus of the opinions of the editors of the various publications that in order to learn the truth about the missionary movement inquiries must be made not at the treaty ports but in the interior of the country. As may be readily understood a missionary is no more of a novelty at the treaty ports than is a clergyman a novelty in the streets of New York and San Francisco. Then too the treaty port trader—his mind's eye fixed on trade rather than upon religious subjects—knows little about the matter. He is quite likely to argue against the missionaries, more so than any of the educated Chinamen. If arguments will not suffice the treaty port trader can generally be relied upon to dig up one or two stories of "rice" Christians familiar to the early comers.

One thing may be taken for granted. It is as absurd to argue from old facts either in America or China. A generation ago there was no doubt some grounds for suspecting that many so-called converts adopted Christianity for what they could get. The policy of making "rice Christians" to use the expressive phrase in the old days, was even upheld by the wisest of missionaries. It has since been definitely abandoned. A generation ago men were often sent out as missionaries in the Orient because they were not clever to work at home. It is claimed that this has all been changed and that the Orient now secures for the missionary field the pick of the Scottish and American colleges. Certain it is that many of these men were tested by fire and blood during the recent Boer uprising and that they stood the test.

"When I first came to China," said one of the most famous of the living missionaries, "I saw the odd side of missions. I wrote accordingly. But since I have lived and travelled in the land and have come to understand the people I have commenced to consider the more serious phases of the work. Then, too, I suppose that something may be said for the fact that I am older now than then."

There are today over three thousand Protestant missionaries at work in China, nearly all of them English or American. Most of these are young people in the prime of life. They have knowingly and willingly placed

themselves in positions where any outbreak of national passion means death. In the most terrible of forms, as any child knows that the salaries are not so large that they can be accused of going abroad for money.

Perhaps the most remarkable of the missionary movements going on in the Orient today can be found in North-eastern China and in Korea. These communities are being turned almost wholesale to Christianity. Four or five young Americans settled at Sun-chon five years ago. Today they have in their district eighty churches and twelve thousand adherents. It is doubtful whether the history of any land or any time will show so great a change in so short a period of time, unless the conversions have been conversions forced at the point of the sword. That there is nothing forced about this particular movement is demonstrated by the fact that the converts build and pay for their own churches, and pay for their own ministers. Towns in the historic "no man's land"—the bandit region between Korea and Manchuria—are being outwardly transformed, schools are arising and even the women are coming from a life of subservience to a life of comradeship with their husbands.

The wisdom of sending to China the pick of the brains of the Christian countries is demonstrated by the fact that in China the missionaries have to deal with the most astute brains, and with officials who have made the thoroughness of their training their glory. The semi-efficient man it is said may scrape through his work in America or Europe, especially if he is backed up by friendly influences. But he can do nothing more than fall in China. The missionaries who have succeeded in China have been men who have reflected the character of the countries in which they have resided. They have been men who would have succeeded in any walk in life to which they might have been called.

One of the most striking things in the missionary position is the manner in which the confidence of the officials has been won. After the great battle at Liao Yang, between the Russians and the Japanese, it was found that the chief Chinese magistrate had handed the work or relieving the distress over to the well-known missionary, Dr. Westover, upon the ground that the Chinese would keep the money if allowed to handle it.

### DEATH WAS DECREED BY SECRET SOCIETY

Body of a Young Man Found Just Outside the Gates of Moscow.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 24.—The discovery of the dead body of a young man just outside the gates of Moscow is still causing no end of gossip in that city. At first the cause of the man's death was a complete mystery, but the sentence of some secret tribunal, the body was that of a young man, aged about twenty, dressed in civil clothes, but wearing a student's cap, and was ultimately identified as a student of Moscow University named Kanyavoff. There were no outward marks of violence, all of the clothing being clean and unstained with blood, but a parcel of clothes with blood-stained linen was found a little distance away, the unfortunate young man's clothes having evidently been changed after his murder. All the circumstances support the belief that he was tied to a tree and then shot.

### ANOTHER MAN JUMPS INTO A VOLCANO

KOBE, Nov. 24.—The third volcanic suicide within an ont as just taken place at Kumanoto.

Harapina Takuji, a youth of twenty, ascended the Aso volcano, accompanied by a guide. For some time he sat on the edge of the crater, smoking a cigar, without giving any indication of mental distress. He suddenly got up and paid the guide, and while the latter was expressing his thanks leaped into the smoking abyss with a shout of "Farewell!"

Takuji left a letter stating that his suicide was due to anxiety as to his future, and that he preferred death to poverty.

## JEALOUSY AS A LOVE POTION IS ONLY A DRAUGHT OF POISON

(By Winifred Black in Boston America.)

A Chicago woman, whose husband is divorcing her, declares (poor, hysterical, over-wrought creature), that she never was the least bit in love with the man whom the husband has named in his suit, but that she threw her good name away deliberately because she wanted to make her husband jealous.

I wonder why. I wonder what women, who try to make their husbands jealous, imagine they are going to gain by that jealousy.

A man who has to be egged on to a semblance of love by being made jealous can't be worth worrying over for five minutes.

That silly, old fallacy about making your husband jealous to make him love you has caused more trouble than even the first-love-is-best myth.

There is no real love without jealousy; of course, but there is a great deal of real jealousy without the slightest particle of real love.

A man marries a woman because he loves her, and the one thing he loves and admires most in her is her truth and her fidelity.

You do not pick out a friend because you can't be sure of him, do you? Then why should any man who is worth bothering about care more for a woman whose fidelity is questionable than he would for one he knows is absolutely faithful.

A man loves his wife in a thousand different ways, and in a thousand different moods he shows that love.

A foolish little flirtation can be helped into a semblance of safe reality by this jealousy fad, but you might as well try to control a spirited horse with a feather as to hold an honest man's love by making him jealous.

Marriage is a partnership, two persons stand together—together against the world. And the one thing that makes marriage a refuge from the world is the knowledge of absolute and complete and unquestioned unswerving fidelity.

If I wanted to get a fool of a boy to imagine himself enough in love with me to threaten to commit suicide if I refused to marry him, I'd do my best to make him jealous.

If I wanted to be the one reality in a real man's heart, the one human thing that he absolutely loved and be-

## MISS MILDRED BIGELOW, WHO IS WED



This young woman, the second daughter of Pay Bigelow, has spent much of her life abroad, but is well known in New society.

lived in, I would labor night and day to make him understand that nothing on earth could ever swerve my heart from his as long as there was a drop of blood in my body.

A man is a good deal of a looking glass. Smile at him and he'll smile back at you. Be true and let him know him to love you.

that you are truly a real man will prize that fidelity anything else on earth.

Jealousy as a game of keeping love—why, I'd just soon put carbolic acid in a cup of keep it sweet as to make my husband jealous to get him to love me.