

# POOR DOCUMENT M C 2 0 3 4

ST. JOHN STAR, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1904.

## WOULD DRIFT OVER THE NORTH POLE.

Frenchman's Plans for Arctic Expedition—Two Ships With Wireless Connection.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Details of the conference recently called at his hotel in the Avenue de Trocadero, Paris, by the Prince of Monaco for the purpose of introducing to about fifty men of letters and science Charles Benard, a French naval officer who has devised a scheme for the double exploration of the Arctic basin, in which the practical use of wireless telegraphy forms an important part, were included in Paris advices received Monday by Felix Bouché, secretary of the French Chamber of Commerce in this city.

The prince introduced M. Benard, who is a member of the permanent commission of the International Association of the Navy and also president of the Société d'Océanographie du Golfe de Gascogne. M. Benard said that, according to the advanced discoveries in the polar maritime basin, there are now only two kinds of rational expeditions to be tried—first, an annual expedition limited to the outer boundary of the Arctic basin, similar to those of the Prince of Monaco in Red Bay, to that of Greeley in the Bay of Port Conner, and to one of Enderbury in the Perry Archipelago; and secondly a greater mission of penetration in the polar maritime basin, undertaken with boats of sufficient strength to resist the advances of the ice packs, carrying necessary supplies for the number of years covered by the itinerary. In principle, he endeavored to illustrate that in gaining a favorable position for the prosecution of the work, the ships would not have to go against the general currents, against which resistance is futile because of the ice they carry.

"Therefore," declared M. Benard, "the only means of crossing the great polar basin consists in making again the voyage of the Fram of M. Nansen, but a little more to the north, and to take, as Nansen said, 'a ticket of ice in the big train of ice.' In fact, it is necessary to remember that the first idea of the crossing of the great Arctic current originated in the discovery of star wood and Siberian musk on the eastern and southern coasts of Greenland, and also in the sighting of Cape Farewell of the week of the Jeannette, which was abandoned by her crew to the north of Bennett Island. So it is necessary in that case to cross from a Norwegian port, Thomsen or Varde, to cross the southern part of the Barents Sea to the north of the Kara Sea, to board an expedition of Eskimo dogs, and to steam up between the coasts of ice, and the land, up the Thomsen peninsula, calling at Port Dickson to coal from a ship that should be specially chartered to cruise at the end of the summer along the coast of the Thomsen peninsula, reaching in autumn the island of New Siberia, and from there to proceed on the ice to the east and fifty-eight degrees of longitude east, regardless of cost, and even at the price of wintering in one of the islands. When at that point, the ships of an expedition have but to let themselves drift with the currents, and if they follow a route sensibly parallel to that of the Fram, they will cross the Arctic maritime basin on lines quite different from those of that ship, and will incontestably cross in the very immediate neighborhood of the North Pole, following in fact, the route which the Jeannette has most probably taken."

M. Benard favors a plan of having two ships, in communication by wireless telegraphy. Once arrived alongside the first ice, which would act as a wedge, they would become separated by from 60 to 80 miles, and so trace in the basin two lines of soundings and dredging. In this way they would constitute two metallurgical, magnetic, and floating observatories. The terms of the expedition M. Benard discounted to three years, recommending provisions for five, and his expedition might have been thought to amount to a very considerable sum, he approximated at 1,000,000. After the adoption of small balloons and kites, the installation of wireless telegraphy, and questions of magnetism, electricity, analysis of water and air, and the exchange of practical ideas, the assembled guests voted unanimously to sign a resolution endorsing the scientific utility of the proposed expedition.

## HUMORS OF A CHINESE POST-OFFICE.

Mrs. H. T. Ford, of the China Inland Mission at Tai-kang, in the central province of Honan, in a letter to her family, has some amusing things to tell about the establishment of the Chinese Imperial post in the province, which is some weeks' journey from the coast. She says: "We have got the Chinese Imperial post here now. At Tai-kang when they first got it, the post-office clerks had a fight with some men who bought stamps and wanted to put them on the letters. They said the clerks were there to lick the stamps and paid for the business, and they wouldn't lick them. But the clerks wouldn't agree to lick them, so they came to blows, and the police had to come in and separate them. "Here at Tai-kang, the man who has got the post-office has begun well. He got it in the shop when the first customer came for a stamp. It took him nearly five minutes to find the key and get the stamp box open, and when he gave it to the man he said in a very decided way: 'Now lick it and put it just there.' The customer was foolish (or wise enough) to do so, and now a custom has been established at Tai-kang that all passengers of stamps must lick them and stick them on. There was a great row at the Kai-feng post-office one day because an address on a letter could not be found and the letter was brought back. "The sender wanted his money back because the letter had not been delivered, but the clerk refused to give it to him, contending that they had more trouble over it than if it had been delivered. Another man was determined to get the post-office clerks into trouble because he had sent a letter some time ago and received no answer. This was clear proof, he said, that the letter had never been sent. The service here is somewhat irregular yet."—London Daily News.

## ROTATION.

Perkins—Your garden will be late. Hopkins—I'm afraid so, but you see, the Johnsons are still using Simpson's spade and hoe.—New York News.

## Robertson, Trites & Co., (Ltd.)

This Stock Clearing Sale we have been running with such great success the past month, is not a sale of unsaleable stock, it's merely our method of clearing up the short ends, broken sizes, lines that are not complete, (colors missing), little lots of the season's best sellers, but now reduced to Bargain Prices. There's reasons for it—we'll give them:—1st. Small lots are undesirable to us. 2nd. It helps to keep us busy, and that's what we like. 3rd. We require the room they occupy—new fall goods are beginning to crowd us. 4th. An opportunity for our Customers.

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10 yards 36 inch fine Soft Finished (Grade Heavier Cotton)	.....80c.
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10 yards 36 inch English Bleached Long Cloth	.....\$1.10
10 yards 36 inch English Bleached Extra Heavy	.....\$1.20
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This is another instance where the assortment is broken. You can buy 8-4 Shower Proof Coats, worth 9.25, for .....\$6.98. You can buy 8-4 Shower Proof Coats, worth \$8.00, for .....\$5.50. You can buy 8-4 Shower Proof Coats, worth \$7.25, for .....\$5.25. Full Length Cravenetts, \$9.25 quality, now \$6.98, \$9.00 quality, now \$6.50. \$11.00 Quality (now 7.38; \$14.56 quality now \$9.68. Colors, Black, Grey, Fawn; Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40.

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## SPORTING.

### Baseball. The Ring.

### DOES THE RUN COUNT.

A Baseball Problem in Its Various Phases.

For those who like to discuss and argue the theories of baseball, here is a problem: With one man out and bases men on base, the man at the bat hits a liner to the left fielder, who muffs the ball. Thinking he will make catch, the runner holds his bases, and seeing the muf, all try to advance. The man on third runs home, and the left fielder, making a quick recovery, throws the ball to the third baseman, forcing the man who left second, and the ball is then thrown to second base, forcing the man at second base, completing a double play and retiring the side.

Does the run count? The first answer of every scorer is that the run counts. It was a topic at a meeting of baseball experts in New York last winter, and the decision was that the run does not count.

It might make some difference in the exact way in which the play was made. If the runner from third started for home when the ball was hit, stopped half way and saw the ball muffed, and then crossed the plate before the double play was started at third base, it would seem as if the run should be counted. Others argue that the run should count even if he crosses the plate before the third man is put out at second base.

The rule on the scoring of runs is plain: "One run shall be scored every time a base runner, after having legally touched the first three bases, shall legally touch the home base before being put out. Provided, however, that if he reaches home on or during a play in which the third man is put out, or put out, before reaching first base, a run shall not count. A force out can be made only when a fair hit ball not caught on the fly."

According to this rule, it is certain that the runner cannot score during a play in which the third man shall be forced out, nor "on" the play. Whether "on" the play means during the time between the muf and the put out of the runner at third, is a question. Experts, who have considered it, declare that the instant the left fielder throws the ball to third base, the play is begun, and if the runner does not score before that instant, the run cannot be counted. If a perfect double play is completed, thereby retiring the side,

If the double play is made, what is the scorer to do to account for the batsman getting first base? The scoring rules require that an error shall be given for each misplay which prolongs the time at bat of the batsman, or allows a base-runner to make one or more bases when perfect play would have insured his being put out. A perfect play by the left fielder would have prevented the batsman reaching first base, so, under this rule, ought not an error to be charged to the left fielder? The experts say no. The fielder had several chances when the ball was hit. One was to catch it and either hold the runners to their bases, or prevent the advance man from scoring; or, if the runner tried to score, the fielder, if he caught the ball, had a chance for a double play at the plate; or he had another chance for a double play if he muffed the ball. Thus, it is claimed, if he makes the last named play, retiring the side, he is not charged with an error, and the batsman, who has to be charged with the time at bat, reaches first on a force out. Thus it is apparent that the critics view this as a single play, and not as two plays, for if the fielder is charged with an error, giving the batsman his base, the runner would have until the double play was started to complete his run and have it counted.

Suppose the line drive were hit to the short stop instead of the left fielder, and he muffs the ball and completes a double play as has been described. It is easier to conceive of the double play being made quickly from the short stop's position, and that the runner might not reach home even before the ball had traveled to third and back to second base. But if the man on third dashes for the plate and gets there before the first force out is made at third base, it would seem as if the man should be counted. But as "on" the play is counted to mean all that happens from the time the ball is hit, the run cannot be counted if the side is retired on a forced double play.

The run would count, however, if the play is made backwards. If either the left fielder or the short stop made the first throw to second base, thus putting the man running from first to second, and then the ball is passed to the third baseman to catch the runner on his way to third base, he is not a forced runner and he has to tagged. He can run up and down the line long enough, perhaps, to see the man ahead of him cross the plate, and then allow himself to be tagged, and he always

has a chance to return to second if he can get back, so that the double play is not a forced one. Or the play might be made by the runner at second, and then retiring the batsman at first base. In this case no one would think of scoring the run to the man who crossed the plate if the ball were hit on the bound to the short stop, or to the left fielder, for that matter, and a double play made at second and first retiring the side. So then, why should the run be scored when the left fielder makes a stop of a liner instead of a catch, and retires the side on a double play? There is no way to allow the run to count if the double play is completed.

### BOTH BIG MEN IN TRAINING.

Champion Jim Jeffries and Jack Munroe have finally begun active training for their heavyweight championship battle which has twice been postponed and which is now scheduled to take place the latter part of next month. Miner Munroe reached the Pacific coast last week after a tour of the country and has taken up his old training quarters. Since he broke his training camp to go to the States, he has had many stories about his opponent that if true should increase his chances of carrying off the championship.

When the match was first made Munroe was considered to have little or no chance of winning over the better known Jeffries. Trying to figure him out a winner was like looking through the wrong end of a field glass. He was hardly visible, while Jeffries stood out as an easy winner.

There have been many things that have happened since the articles were signed, however, and the happenings seem to have gone far to aid Munroe's chances. With the story that Jeffries' injured knee will affect his fighting camp reports from those who ought to know that the champion is not as good physically as he was a couple of years ago—that he has gone back.

While training hard and fighting often Jeffries was inevitable. Inactivity and an easy time have not agreed with the big fellow, and he has taken on weight which he finds very hard to remove even with hard, conscientious work in his training quarters and on the road. Even before entering the fight camp, the champion worked hard, riveting bolts and this action was as good as training and kept him well down to a normal figure. Lying around doing nothing has by no means done the champion any good. It has certainly made him careless and he would much prefer to take a chance by half-training than to go through the strenuous schedule to get back to the form in which he was when he won the championship from Bob Fitzsimmons at Coney Island.

depend upon the condition in which Jeffries enters the ring. If the Californian takes too much of a holiday, he is apt to find Munroe harder than he really expected. Munroe knows that he has everything to gain by meeting Jeffries. Should he win over the champion he will have won a small fortune, and will be able to lead a life of leisure. Munroe has been one of the luckiest fighters that has ever entered the profession and his strides toward the championship have been very rapid. His first bout with Jeffries at Butte, when he stayed four rounds with the champion, showed that he was not afraid of his opponent and that he had a wallop with sufficient force to knock the champion down. Munroe has gained considerable knowledge of the game since then, as was shown in his last bout with Tom Sharkey. His bouts with Limerick and Naber resulted in easy victories, but with Sharkey it was different. The sailor, always a stout fighter, started in like a winner by knocking Munroe down in the first round and apparently taking all the fight out of him. With the effects of the wallop worn of Munroe came back, and fighting a game, up and down the tide, so that at the end the decision was unanimous in his favor.

### MCCOY WANTS A BOUT WITH "LANKY BOB."

Kid McCoy is after a match with Bob Fitzsimmons, and from the present outlook the pair are likely to clash in the very near future. The Hoosier Kid considers that Ruby Rob had the best of his mill with O'Brien. "It is now up to Fitz to meet me for the title," says the foxy ring artist. McCoy thinks that a match between him and Fitzsimmons would draw well wherever it might take place. He is positive that he can best the speckled fighter, and says he is willing to take a chance with him to the amount of \$5,000 as a side order to the purse or percentage, whichever it may be. He is willing to fight winner to take the entire receipts, also.

McCoy does not consider Fitz a clinch. Nine out of ten fighters talk about their future opponents with an air of disdain. They expect to "win in a walk" or "knock that stiff head off," to quote the inelegant language of the training camp. Not so with McCoy when he speaks of Fitzsimmons. "A few weeks ago Fitz came up to my camp and did some work. After he had boxed round with one of the boys he staid over to where I stood looking on and got close to me. "What's the matter with our making a match, Fitz?" I said, keeping a watch on him out of the corner of my eye. "Sure," said Bob, "just as soon as I can get in shape. Just now I'm so weak I can hardly raise my arm and up." He lifted his hand up over my head, and I got next just in time to 400-step.

before he could whack me on the back. He would have caved my back in, and I would have carried an impressive bruise to the ring with me, no matter how well I knew it was a trick. It would have worried me, anyhow. Oh, he's the wisest of them all. I'd rather fight six rounds with all the Jeffs and Rubins and Corbets in the business than with Fitz.

"Yes, Fitzsimmons is surely the foxiest man in the ring," says McCoy, with a smile. "Why, he licked Gardner for the light heavyweight championship before he got into the ring. Gardner was confident and fit. They weighed in at 130 pounds in the afternoon. When Gardner stepped off the scales Fitz came up behind and slapped him on the shoulder with the flat of his hand. He can hit a terrible blow that way—hard enough to knock a man down. He knocked Fitz out of the ring, and before he could recover Fitz belted out: 'Well, young fellow, you had better go and eat a good big dinner now.' All the confidence went out of Gardner, and he got into the ring that night so rattled that he was the easiest kind of a clinch. "I am positive that I can beat the fellow, but he must be given credit for his abilities. He is a fast boxer, a ring general, and best of all, exceedingly foxy."

### THE SENATOR.

United States Senator Beveridge uses neither railway passes nor telegraph blanks, in which respect he differs from many men in public life. On one occasion he had been speaking at an old settlers' picnic, and in making his way through the crowd was relieved of all his money. He did not discover his loss until he attempted to pay for a hasty lunch at the railway station. He explained to the restaurant keeper, who said in suspicious tones: "Show your railroad passes if you are a senator." "I don't use them," replied Mr. Beveridge. "Then you ain't no senator," said the landlady, with conviction. Just then a friend happened along and the senator was relieved from an embarrassing situation.—Cleveland Leader.

### COLD TREATMENT.

An attendant at Mount Vernon not long since found a woman, according to the Indianapolis News, weeping most bitterly and audibly while she handed her a handkerchief at her eyes. He stepped up to her and said: "Are you in any trouble, ma'am?" "No sir," she sobbed. "I saw you weeping." "Ah!" said she, "how can one help weeping at the grave of the Father of his Country?" "Oh! Indeed, ma'am," said he, "that's the last time I saw you. This is the last time."

## A VEGETABLE DIET.

Its Advantages and Adaptability for Hot and Cold Weather.

(Matthias Palm, in New York World). I adopted a vegetable diet about 19 months ago, but previous to that I had always believed that meat alone contained proper nutriment for the human system. It happened accidentally that I changed my views on this subject. It was in the first week of January, 1903, when one morning my wife came to me with the question perplexing all housewives, "Oh, what can I cook today?" I had just been glancing through a copy of a magazine devoted to the development of bodily strength as well as to vegetarianism. So, in answer to the above question, I jokingly handed my wife the little book, saying: "Here is a menu for dinner." After looking at it she laughed and remarked that that would only mean that she would have to get a roast for supper. "Well," said I, "let's try it, anyhow." So she bought all sorts of fruit such as were obtainable, as oranges, apples, grapes, figs, dates, different kinds of nuts, and in addition she cooked oatmeal.

It is putting it mildly if I say that my children—and I have four, ranging in age from four and one-half to 16 years—were delighted when they saw the table. That night I expected to have them all call for meat for supper, but to my surprise they all begged to be given similar food again. We then concluded to give the matter a fair trial, but I must admit that during the next few months I passed through a great deal of anxiety. I was constantly watching the children as well as my wife for any symptoms that might indicate a tendency to weakness in the system. In that case I would have immediately returned to the meat diet. However, no such signs appeared. I had every member of the family weighed once a week and found that my wife's weight remained the same; my own decreased the first month from 135 pounds to 132 pounds.

After that it gradually increased again. The weight of the children increased from the beginning of the trial regularly the first six months about eight ounces per week, which I consider more than a normal increase. At that time I mentioned my experiment to a great many people, most of whom gave me such advice as, "I was naturally answered with a doubtful smile, some predicted sure death and a physician whom I consulted in the matter said that it had been proved beyond any doubt that the human system needed animal food to sustain life and that if my idea would stand, the people might as well go out in the meadows and chew grass.

However, so far I had only found signs of improvement in the health of the family, and for this reason, I left as such advice unheeded. I was getting stronger from day to day and noticed the same change in my wife. Instead of complaining of being weary from work out of the day's household toil, as she used to, I noticed very soon that her weariness in the evening disappeared; she seemed to feel just as bright and fresh at night as at morn.

### ODD ITEMS OF INTEREST.

In 1903 the Canadian Pacific railroad took 286 carloads of halibut from Vancouver to Eastern markets. Each car represented about 24,000 pounds. By the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission for 1902 the passenger receipts of all the railroads for that year were \$335,000,000. The receipts for carrying the mails were \$38,000,000.

Florence Nightingale, the world-famous English nurse, lives at the home of Sir E. Verney, in London. She is in feeble health at the age of seventy-three. She was one of the advisers of the organization of the International Red Cross Society. The smelters of Colorado are receiving large shipments of ore from Chile, mostly from the Guaycheta properties in that South American country. Over 1,100 tons of silver and lead ores were received in one week recently, from Chile, for refining purposes. A grocer in Liverpool, England, was recently fined \$25 and costs for selling marmalade containing over five grains of salicylic acid a pound. The offense was held to be aggravated by the fact that properly made marmalade will keep for years without the addition of a preservative.

Peru is one of the richest countries of the world in minerals of all kinds—gold, silver, copper, mercury, iron, lead, sulphur, coal, salt, petroleum, etc. Peru is found in great abundance and it only requires the action of capital and labor to make the republic as renowned for its wealth as California, Australia or South Africa, says the United States consul at Callao.

The destruction of the destruction of vessels were first used in the spring of 1861 by the Confederates in the James river. In 1865 the secretary of the navy reported that more ships had been lost by torpedoing than from all other causes. General Kains, chief of the Confederate torpedo service, put the number at fifty-eight, a greater number than has been destroyed in all the wars since. The General Electric Company of St. Louis is building the largest searchlight made. It is to take 300 amperes, and the lens is seven feet in diameter. It will be used on top of a tower which is being built adjoining the World's Fair grounds. It is not unlikely that experiments with telephony over this searchlight beam will be made during the progress of the fair.

### SHE KNEW HER LETTERS.

Mrs. Sarah Louise Arnold, Dean of Simmons College, Boston, is rarely at a loss for a story with which to clinch a point in her lectures. Speaking recently of the ability to read, Miss Arnold told this story: "A friend of mine, a teacher, was once surprised that one of her younger pupils could read. 'Where did you learn to read, Mary?' she asked. "Nowhere," replied Mary. "I mean who taught you?" said the teacher. "No one," answered Mary. "Why, someone I must have taught you," insisted the teacher. "Then this Mary was a very earnest, and she said impressively: 'Why, teacher, I know'd my letters when I was born.'"—New York Times.

### DIFFERENT EFFECTS.

Mr. C.—What are you crying about, my dear? Mrs. C.—I have just been reading the old love letters you sent me before we were married. Mr. C.—That's funny. I was reading them myself the other day, and they made me laugh.—London Tit-Bits.