

July 19, 1909.

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Sometimes you hear a man say "Low Shoes don't fit me. They gap at the side or slip at the heel." There used to be a cause for this complaint but this season we have had all this remedied so that now we can fit snugly and comfortably almost any foot.

Ox-Blood, Russia Tan, Velour, Box and Gun Metal Calf, Patent Colt and Vici Kid.

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Doors, Sashes, Mouldings, of all descriptions, Shingles, Rough Lumber of all kinds, delivered promptly and at short notice.

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TEN DROWNED WHEN SQUALL STRIKES SLOOP

NEW YORK, July 18.—Ten persons were drowned this afternoon, two of them little girls, when the excursion sloop Roxana, carrying 22 passengers, was capsized by a sudden squall in lower New York bay, midway between Coney Island Point and Hoffman Island.

The captain and the twelve survivors were picked up in a rough and choppy sea by the tug Lamont, which happened, at the time, to be the only other vessel within sight of the accident.

The Roxana, with her skipper, Capt. Samuelson, was chartered at Ulmer Beach, L. I., this forenoon by a party of twelve persons, who were to sail across the bay. The first leg of the voyage was made without mishap and all hands piled ashore to make merry. All afternoon there was a stiff breeze from the south, punctuated with sharp gusts, which kicked up a nasty cross sea against the sloop.

Toward four o'clock the Roxana, reeling homeward across the bay under all the sail good judgment would carry, slipped into a squall heavier than the rest. She lay over until her copper plates glistened in the sun, and, as the angle of the deck steepened to the boiling water in her lee, the women screamed and scrambled for the upper rail.

The captain struggled to slack away the sheet, but there was no time for measures of relief. On one moment the Roxana was bottom up and the water was black with bobbing heads. In another the Roxana had vanished and by one of the heads began to follow her.

Fortunately the tug Lamont was keeping a sharp lookout. Capt. Keyes saw the sloop heeled over in the gust and fell to come back. In stantly he headed for the boat, but before he could reach it ten of the passengers had gone down.

"Can be depended upon" is an expression we all like to hear, and when it is used in connection with Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy it means that it never fails to cure diarrhoea, dysentery or bowel complaints. It is pleasant to take and equally valuable for children and adults.

HAPPY ENDING.

He—"So you've read my new novel. How did you like it?" She—"I laid down the volume with intense pleasure."

SEEKING TO CONQUER THE UNKNOWN PORTIONS OF THE EARTH'S SURFACE

A determined assault is being made this year upon the undiscovered portions of the earth's surface by more than a score of well-organized exploring expeditions.

High hopes are entertained for the work this season of the Peary expedition. Peary sailed on the Roosevelt on July 6, 1908, from New York, carrying a party of scientists, and with provisions for three years. His general plan was to proceed as far north by water as possible, and establish a camp at the most advantageous point on the coast of Greenland. From this point he will make a dash for the pole by means of dog sleds. If he has been successful in reaching the pole this summer he will reach Peary this summer, but he will not return to this country by the end of the present year, but falling to reach the pole this summer the party will remain over another year. Commander Peary holds the furthest north record, having appeared at 81 degrees and 6 minutes, a distance of about 200 miles from the pole.

It had been planned to send a second expedition this summer to relieve Peary under the command of Herbert L. Bridgman, but the plans have been altered. All money collected for the expedition has been handed over to Captain Bartlett, who will leave New York in time to reach Peary by August. He will probably sail from St. John's by July 1. It is unlikely that Bartlett will reach Peary this summer, but he will at least be able to leave an additional supply of coal for the Roosevelt at Etah, which will be of the utmost value to the party in making the return trip.

The proposed balloon journey to the pole by Walter Wellman probably makes a stronger appeal to the imagination than any of the more conventional trips. It is proposed to start northward from Dane Island by means of a balloon some time between the months of June and August whenever the wind permits. The Wellman balloon, the America, is the second largest dirigible, and it is believed it is capable of covering the distance to the pole in less than a day, when, if possible, it will make the return trip. If the wind does not permit of a return the trip will be continued in the hope of reaching some habitable land on the other side. The expedition held all last summer in readiness for the start, but the winds continued so high that it was impossible to make a dash. Near the close of the season a desperate attempt was made in the face of a storm, but the balloon was forced to put back.

The North Pole expedition under Frederick A. Cook, which started out in 1907 is believed to be doing good work. The last news from him was in 1908, when a letter from Cook reached his friends. The party was then encamped at Cape Thomas, Greenland. The letter was brought by Eskimo to Etah, where it was found. The main camp in Greenland, and thence by slow stages to St. John's, Cook announced that he and his party had been able to break camp at Cape Thomas and were on their way to the North Pole. His destination he confidentially announced, was the North Pole. For some time the party was in the hands of the Eskimo, who were to be taken to the "Explorers' Club of New York" and have been trying to raise a sufficient sum to send an expedition to rescue him, but these plans are not yet complete. In this northern trip Cook was accompanied by two Eskimo and a team of dogs.

It is interesting to note in this connection that the method of organizing polar exploring expeditions has been greatly changed within the past few years. It is no longer deemed necessary to cut a large vessel, man it with a numerous crew and store it with many tons of coal and provisions. There are upward of a score of polar expeditions today in the far north, or about to start, consisting of but one, two or three men and their guides and dogs. The theory now is that the party should be as small as possible, which directly contradicts the old ideas. The smaller the party, it is argued, the fewer need be the supplies. The great problem in such work has always been that of supplying sustenance. To feed a large party is not only expensive, but difficult, and carrying large stores over the ice for great distances has brought more than one polar party to grief. Then, again, it is much easier to keep a smaller party together.

The expedition under Harry Rodford is of this class. Rodford is in charge of a small party, consisting of three Eskimo guides and his dog teams. His plan is to proceed down the McKenzie River and gradually work his way by this route to the Arctic Ocean. His party will be provisioned for two years or more. Following the general custom, he will push as far north as possible this summer before going into winter camp. In the spring of 1910 he hopes to find himself well on his way to the pole.

The Bernier expedition is still another attempt by a small party to reach the North Pole by devoting unlimited time and perseverance to the enterprise. Captain J. E. Bernier is a French-Canadian, and his expedition, financed by Canadians, started north last summer. His plan is original. He intends to enter Dehling Strait and proceed as far north as possible by water. On coming to the solid ice fields he intends to forsake the sea and make a permanent camp on the ice. He has calculated, as the result of much careful investigation, that the currents which set toward the Pole at this point, given enough time, will carry this ice field not only to the pole, but to the open sea on the other side. Captain Bernier believes that he need only live in camp for a year, or perhaps two or three, and make observations as he floats along, and he will some day find himself, still in his original camp, in possession of the North Pole data, which so many men have given their lives in vain to obtain.

A less ambitious expedition is that of Ernest D. Leffingwell, another Canadian, who is now on his way to the Beaufort Sea. He carries with him a small party, and his work will consist entirely in making surveys of these remote regions. His expedition has been financed by various geographical societies of Canada. The dangers encountered meanwhile will be much the same as those of the North Pole explorer in more northern regions.

Still another expedition of this class is that led by Prof. Otto Joldi, of Sweden. The party is proceeding along the extreme west coast of Greenland and is in the hope of finding the southern limit of the great glacial ice cap, the expedition has been backed by the Swedish Government on an elaborate scale, and contains a number of scientific men. The party is supplied with Eskimo guides and dog teams. The entire region will be carefully surveyed, and it is hoped that they will penetrate far enough north to solve once and for all this long discussed question.

The Swedish are in some respects the greatest of North Pole explorers. They prove to have great powers of endurance, and will preserve in their work when a man of less hardy race would turn back. A dash for the pole is now being planned in Sweden by Roald Amundsen, an explorer of great experience. A large party is to be assembled, and a determined effort made to reach the pole. The details of the expedition have not yet been completed.

An expedition financed by the Danish Government will leave Copenhagen in July for the purpose of completing the survey of Greenland. The party, under the command of E. Mikkelsen, will first make a careful search for the remains of Mylius Eriksen, who died in 1891, and then proceed to the north. Eriksen and one companion died in the northern ice, and the third member of the party, left alone, made a desperate effort to reach the northern outpost of civilization. He made good progress, but he, too, succumbed. Months after his body was found by a tribe of roving Eskimos, and a bottle containing records of the trip was brought after long delay, to white men and finally found its way to the Danish Government.

It is known that Eriksen made valuable discoveries, and that the records he carried were of great value to his body. Acting on this supposition, the government has appropriated a considerable sum to finance the search. By leaving Copenhagen in July it is expected that the party will be able to go to the north before the ice sets in. In the general region surveyed by Eriksen. Should these last reports be correct, it is believed that the complete survey of Greenland will have been accomplished.

The Imperial Russian Geographical Society is at present organizing an elaborate expedition to explore the unknown regions of Kamchatka. The party will include twenty expert observers selected from various scientific societies, who will make exhaustive reports to the Government on their return. It is expected that the expedition will take at least two years to complete the journey. A single Russian banker had contributed \$100,000 to finance the work, which will be doubtless the largest and most completely equipped venture of its kind to start on any part of the world this year. The expedition will be divided into five different sections, each equipped with a complete outfit and with provisions for two years.

A new principle in Arctic exploration is to be tried in an English expedition under Alfred H. Harrison now preparing. These explorers hope to journey across the north polar regions by means of flat-bottomed boats, which may be converted into ice yachts when the water courses fall them. The expedition will comprise, beside its leaders, nine Eskimo guides and 100 dogs. It has been calculated that the trip will take 90 days. The water will be navigated in the usual manner with the dogs on board. In crossing ice fields, the surface is too rough for sailing the dogs will be used as motive power, but when the smoothness of the ice permits all hands are to be taken aboard, and with great sails set to catch the breeze it is believed that very rapid progress may be made.

Why No Other Store Can Match The Oak Hall Mid-Summer Sale Which Is Now On!

The reason why this sale rises head and shoulders above any sale that other stores have ever held or can ever hold is because:

1. Being makers of the clothes we sell, we can and do sell them to you at practically the same prices other stores pay at wholesale.
2. Our regular prices are therefore 25 to 30 per cent. below the regular prices of other stores.
3. When we cut our prices—as we have done for this sale—you can buy our clothing at practically 50 cents on the dollar according to other stores' prices and in many cases less.

So there are no two ways about it—if you buy clothing at any other store but Oak Hall you will either pay more or you will not get as much as you should for what you do pay. You must buy at Oak Hall if you want all that's coming to you in the way of clothing value. The response this sale is getting shows there are hundreds of men, young men and boys who know these facts to be absolutely as stated.

This is what one customer said on Friday: "It isn't a bit like most 'bargain sales.' Why, everything seems clean and fresh, and so orderly; yet I've never seen so many things I wanted, at such low prices."

Yes, that's the keynote—low prices linked with merchandise of known quality. And these conditions are quite sufficient to explain the fact that this mid-summer sale is a success so great that even our vast business of last July seems small by comparison.

SALE CONTINUES ALL WEEK

GREATER OAK HALL,

SCOVIL BROS., Ltd., St. John, N.B.

DRIVE AT LIMITS IN RECORD TIME

FREDERICTON, July 17.—John I. Scott, manager of the corporation drive, reached the city last evening and reports that the drive, consisting of some thirty million feet, has reached the limits. It was brought down from Grand Falls in eleven days and a half, being the best on record. Mr. Scott says there is probably about half a million yet to be gathered in but this will take but a short time. The season has been most favorable for lumber operators, as the water remains at good height and there is no drawback of any kind. Up to the present time 150 million feet have been brought out, half of which has been rafted.

The fire department was called out at noon today for a fire at the Empire Hotel, West End. Little damage was done.

The marathons are scheduled to play two games this week with the Fredericton Tartars on Wednesday and Thursday. The home team, it is understood, will include many of the old Tartar nine, including McFarlane and Tibbitts.

Miss Letha and other Fredericton women leave tomorrow for St. John to take part in the races at Moospath this week.

Rev. Mr. Hooper, rector of St. Paul's, St. John, conducted services at the cathedral today, exchanging pulpits with the Rev. Sub Dean Street.

Reports made to the chief of police is that there are many tramps in the city, and in the lower part of the town, and it is believed that the police are told of several houses along the river front being visited.

TROOPS MARCH IN HEAVY RAIN

Several exploring expeditions are at present buried in the unexplored, regions of Africa, while others are preparing to make similar journeys. The largest of these is a French expedition under Dr. L. Des Planches, which started in 1908 to explore the west Sudan region. The party successfully crossed the country and was forced last year to turn back at the Ivory coast, and is supposed to be at present in that region.

A German expedition, under Dr. Probst, started more than a year ago from Dakar, expecting to cross to Bamako on the Niger, with the intention of turning south from that point and entering Liberia. Several reports have reached Germany indicating that the party lacked nothing and was making good progress. It is probable it will not reach the coast for a year or more.

In mentioning the African expeditions it is but just to note the journey of the party to the head waters of the Nile, since it will pass within four days' journey of this point, and Mr. Roosevelt has been repeatedly urged to make this trip that he may be the first white man to visit the Nile.

The expedition of the Duke of the Abruzzi into India is one of the important ones of the year. The last reports indicated that an unusually large number of servants had been secured, and that several of the less familiar peaks of the Himalayas were to be held to the glacial regions of the mountains. The geographical observations of the party will doubtless be of great value.

It is reported that Sven Hedin whose explorations in Tibet have attracted wide attention, is planning a return trip to that region. To enter that country it will be necessary for the white men of the party to disguise themselves as natives over to coloring their faces. The country presents many difficulties and is so unfamiliar that such a trip cannot fail to be rich in discoveries.

PILES

Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and successful remedy for piles, hemorrhoids, and every form of anal itching, swelling, and protruding. See testimonials in every bottle. Four neighbors about it. You can use it and see for yourself. Dr. Chase's Ointment, Dr. Chase's Ointment, Dr. Chase's Ointment.

The sale of no mark and mixed mark logs which have come into the hands of the St. John River Log Driving Co. will be held in Fredericton on Wednesday. The sale will probably be attended by a number of St. John lumbermen, although the fact that about sixty-five million feet of logs have been rafted already this season would indicate that the mills are pretty well supplied and for that reason the demand may not be heavy.

FOUR KILLED IN EXPLOSION

BERLIN, July 18.—Four persons were killed, more than twenty severely injured and a dozen others hurt by the explosion of a motor cycle and a fire which followed it during a cycle race at the old Botanic Gardens this evening. Thousands of spectators had gathered around the track which was opened for the first time only a few days ago.

MOHAMMED ALI WON'T BE SEEN

TEHERAN, July 17.—Mohammed Ali, the deposed Shah, who is now in the Russian summer legation, has declined to receive a deputation to inform him of his deposition. Siphidar and Sardarsul, the leaders in the national movement, last night sent the following telegram to the British and Russian legations:—

"In accordance with the decision of the National Council, which met today at Baharistan, it will be necessary for a deputation from the council to wait upon His Majesty Mohammed Ali, to notify him of the change of sovereigns. As his majesty is at present a refugee in the Russian legation under British and Russian protection, we request your excellencies to fix a time tomorrow when his majesty may receive the deputation."

The ex-shah replied this morning through the legation, saying in his message:—

"His majesty states that having taken refuge in the Russian legation, he has, ipso facto, abdicated; therefore he does not wish to receive a deputation which comes for the purpose of informing him of this fact."

Mohammed Ali probably will depart shortly for Russia. It is believed that the queen is desirous of accompanying the former shah, taking with her the crown prince, and is the newly-proclaimed shah.

LONG CONFERENCE

VIENNA, July 17.—Zilles Sultan, uncle of Mohammed Ali, the deposed shah of Persia, had a long conference today with Russian and Austrian ambassadors here. It is believed that the conference had to do with the future residence of the ex-shah.

TWO INJURED IN COLLISION

About 8 o'clock last evening, while driving to the city from Silver Falls, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Callaghan were thrown from their team by a collision with a second carriage, and seriously injured.

They were conveyed to the Public Hospital, where it was discovered that Mr. Callaghan had a fractured collar bone and was severely bruised, while Mrs. Callaghan received a bad scalp wound and probably some internal wounds.

It could not be learned last night who the occupants of the second team were, but the parties who witnessed the accident state that Mr. and Mrs. Callaghan were driving along at a moderate pace. The strangers were coming along at a fast trot and at the moment of passing the horse shied, throwing the carriage against Mr. Callaghan's team, resulting in the upset.

Mr. Callaghan's rig was considerably damaged, while the second team escaped with slight damage. From the hospital last night it was learned that the patients were resting comfortably.

FOUR KILLED IN EXPLOSION

During the dinner a splendid programme of music was furnished by the 62nd Band, who were forced to appear in plain clothes on account of the ducking they received during the afternoon.

After full justice had been done the menu table and specialties were in order. Among the speakers were Col. White, Lt. Col. Edwards, Lt. Col. Baxter, Lt. Col. Wedderburn.

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