

FOUR

THE STAR, ST. JOHN N. B. TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1907.

Elastic Water Pad Trusses,  
Hard Rubber Spring  
Leather Covered " "  
Abdominal Supporters,  
Elastic Stockings.

**ROYAL PHARMACY,**  
King Street.

We Have Given You Solid Reasons  
**WHY?**  
**Butternut Bread**  
IS PREFERRED

Add to those that the best that any bakery in this city can claim in regard to:

**Purity of Material,  
Cleanliness,  
Expert Workmanship,**  
we believe we can equally claim

Then Why not Live on  
**BUTTERNUT BREAD?**  
From your Grocer or

**ROBINSON'S,**  
173 Union Street, - Phone 1161.  
123 Main Street, - 550 Ring 41  
Price, 7c per loaf.

**Jobbing**  
Of every description attended to promptly by

**A. E. HAMILTON,**  
Contractor and Builder,  
Phone 1628 180-188 Brussels St.

**Buy Your Coal From The  
GARSON COAL CO.**

Best quality, good weight, and satisfactory delivery, lowest prices.

We have a five hundred ton schooner on the way from mines with guaranteed best quality Honey-brook Lehigh American hard coal. "Phone 1023."

**WOOD—**When you are thinking of Wood-Hard, Soft or Kindling—call up 468.

**City Fuel Co.,**  
City Road.

### SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, excepting 8 and 36 not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

Entry must be made within 15 years of date, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

The homesteader is required to perform the conditions connected therewith under one of the following plans:

- (1) At least six months' residence upon cultivation of the land in each year for three years.
- (2) If the settler (or mother, if the father is deceased) of the homesteaded land is a farmer in the vicinity of the land entered for, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.
- (3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of the homestead, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

Six months' notice in writing should be given to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of intention to apply for patent.

**W. W. COBY,**  
Deputy of the Minister of Interior.  
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

### WEIGHED 520 AT HER DEATH

**Derrick Used to Lift Body of Chicago Woman Who Had Been Unable to Pass Through Doorway**

CHICAGO, Ill., March 5.—Mrs. William Maurer, fifty-four years old, wife of Detective William Maurer, of the West Chicago avenue police station, who died Wednesday of fatty degeneration of the heart, was buried with some difficulty, as she weighed 520 pounds.

A derrick of the kind used in moving pianos was necessary to remove the body from the house. The derrick was fastened to the roof of the house and the cash and frame of a window removed to allow the body to be passed through. A special coffin, thirty seven inches in width and weighing 245 pounds was necessary. This was bound with iron hoops and required ten men to carry it. The largest hearse in the city carried the body to Rose Hill Cemetery.

Mrs. Maurer had not left her home for seven years because of her inability to pass through the doorway.

**NEW YORK, March 4.**—The jury in the coroner's inquest into the New York Central wreck in the Bronx on Feb. 15, when 23 people were killed, brought in a verdict tonight holding the operating and construction departments of the railroad responsible.

The coroner endeavored to get a recommendation as to individuals, but did not succeed. He then declared that he would hold the entire board of directors and the president of the Central and parole them until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

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**ST. JOHN STAR.**

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 5, 1907.

THE COUNCIL MEETING.

It is refreshing to learn that at least one or two aldermen are coming to their senses and are inclined to call a halt in the campaign of extravagance which is being carried on. It is nearly time that some such objection was made to the unreasonable compliance with demands for more money which has marked the past few months. Any person in the employ of the city, deserving or otherwise, who feels that he could spend a hundred dollars extra, simply asks for it and gets it. There is a great deal of truth in the argument that the cost of living is increasing, but there is just as much truth in the assertion that many of those who draw their weekly pay from the city treasury are not properly performing their work. Some aldermen seem to be afraid of acting in public matters as they would act in private. He who has a board of assessors who has not been keeping up to the mark, these men were employed by Alderman Hann, or Rowan, or Tilley, they would not hold their jobs for ten minutes their places would soon be filled by more competent men. But because they have lived on the city for years, and are not now giving satisfaction there is talk of appointing two more expensive men to help them. The council yesterday acted wisely in sending the recommendation back for further consideration, though a better policy would have been to retire the incompetent members and engage others. The additional pay to the police also like to pass. While everyone would like to see the members of the force generously treated, while it is admitted that their pay is perhaps not what it should be, still the taxpayers must be justly considered. It is impossible to deal fairly with the property holders who provide civic funds and to continue increasing the annual expenditure in such a wholesale fashion as has been done of late. A majority of the aldermen feel that some further consideration is necessary, and rightly so, for if this additional amount is to be granted, some other outlay must be reduced. The police, however, should receive early attention when the finances of the city are in a better condition.

Mayor Sears states that there is no money on hand to be expended on the streets, that the department cannot afford the outlay necessary for sprinkling the sidewalks and clearing the gutters. There ought to be money, sufficient to vote last year to keep the streets in proper condition, and surely those in charge of the work might be expected to understand that during the winter some expense must be met. The bill for street maintenance was larger last year than ever before, and the streets were in the dirtiest condition. At the present time taxpayers who imagine they are handing out money in order that they may walk with some degree of comfort, find that they are compelled to slip and slide along continually exposed to danger.

**QUIETING DOWN.**

There is something of a lull in the secession movement, originated by the Charlottetown Guardian, evidently did not find as many enthusiastic supporters as had been expected, but perhaps it has served its purpose in attracting the attention of those in authority to the needs of the province. The service performed by the ice breaking steamers has been, with the exception of the last week in February, unusually regular, and there has been but little cause for complaint in this direction. Still, the experiences of past winters have had their effect. Shippers have met with heavy losses by delays in crossing, and are timid about forwarding any large consignments of perishable freight. This, of course, creates a dullness in trade, and it can only be overcome by the assurance that a regular service will be maintained. The government in an endeavor to bring about such conditions is having constructed a new icebreaking steamer of much greater power than either of those now in use. This boat, it is anticipated, will be on the route next November or December, and it is hoped, will be able to perform regular trips. This idea of a powerful steamer is the most feasible scheme for solving the difficulty, and if the boat is able to do the work, island shippers will regain confidence, and freight traffic may be expected to show a marked increase. This will partly appease the island people, but they will never be half satisfied until a readjustment of freight rates is provided. Both imports and exports are taxed heavily on three short hauls, and following the advent of the new steamer, there will be a renewal of the agitation for through rates, which movement will involve the running of both summer and winter steamers under the management of the I. C. R. Instead of by the Navigation Company in summer and the Marine Department in winter, as at

present. The government, as was to be expected, pays but little attention to the tunnel scheme, but the members are anxious to act fairly with the Island province and have arranged for the new steamer. Any other reasonable demands will, no doubt, meet with equally reasonable response, but the first requisite is that the Island people unite in their request, instead of deluging the ministers with contradictory opinions as in the past.

**GOOD ADVERTISING.**

The Sportsman's Show in Madison Square Garden, New York, is reported to be drawing large crowds, and the different exhibits will, no doubt, prove of great value in advertising. Under these circumstances it is to be regretted that one leading New York paper refers to the "Display from New Brunswick," in the southern portion of Nova Scotia," while another goes on to remark, "If one excepts The New Brunswick N. S., outfit which has been subjected to the most rigid police weather, everything was in apple pie order. These Nova Scotians are still anxiously awaiting their icebound goods and chattels."

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**THE SUN LIFE.**

The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada goes right along in its customary course of prosperous progress, and at the annual meeting, held Feb. 8, the directors were able to present a report which showed that the business of the company in 1906 had been of the most satisfactory nature. During the year applications were made to the company for insurance to the number of 12,933, the proposed insurance amounting to close on to twenty-three millions of dollars. Of these the policies actually issued and paid for numbered 12,933, covering \$17,410,054.37, the balance being either declined or uncompleted. How great is the extent of the Sun Life's business is shown by the statement that the assurances now in force total \$102,265,338.10 under 75,635 policies. By exceeding the \$100,000,000 mark, the report says another milestone in the company's progress has been reached. The surplus earned during 1906 was \$221,721.34, of which \$208,658.37 was distributed to the policyholders entitled to participate in the surplus. The surplus was set aside to place the reserves on all policies issued since 1902 on a 3 per cent. basis; and \$43,448.36 was set aside for the undivided surplus. The strength of the company is further indicated by the surplus over all liabilities, both to the public and shareholders, now standing at \$2,255,247.45, testifying to the ample provision made for the policies not yet entitled to participation in profits. The figures set forth in the report, which may be seen in another part of this paper, will be found to be most interesting and instructive.

**WEBSTER'S COMPLIMENT.**

While it is well known that Daniel Webster in speaking of General Taylor's candidacy for the office of president pronounced it "a nomination not fit to be made," he never failed to do justice to the general's military abilities and eminent service in the war. On one occasion he paid the old soldier a delicate and well deserved compliment. General Taylor was complaining of the crowds of people who daily besieged him soon after his accession to the presidency.

"They interfere," he said, "with my official engagements and violate my domestic retirement, but still I do not wish to turn my back upon my friends."

"You never did upon your enemies, general," Mr. Webster instantly replied.

**FROM THE BEAUTIFUL EAST.**

A small proportion of the flora is indigenous. The majority came from the east, like all the great ideas on which our culture is founded, and were developed and improved on this classic soil. Italy received the lemon and the orange from the Semites, who in their turn had obtained them from India. The olive, the fig, the vine and the palm were grown by the Semites long before their cultivation penetrated to the west. The laurel and myrtle, indeed, are indigenous in Italy, but their use for ceremonial purposes came across the Mediterranean from the east. The home of the cypress is not in Italy, but in the Greek archipelago, northern Persia, Cilicia and Lebanon.

**THE SNOB.**

The snob cultivates a man or a woman not because he expects to get a job or a loan out of either, but because he thinks either can help him along into society's elect. He cuts a former acquaintance because the unfortunate person seems to be of no use in his own social advancement. He suppresses the impulse that may lead him to dislike useful people and like useless ones just as the ambitious bank clerk suppresses his small extravagances, his fondness for the race track. Because social position seems so important to him he admires excessively those who have it and snubs those whose position he deems inferior to his own.

**GETTING SQUARE.**

A rich old man was making his will, and was assigning legacies to his various servants.

"Why," said the notary, "are you giving less to the older servants than to those more recently engaged?"

"Because," said the man, "the latter have not yet had the time to rob me to any great extent."

### CHANNEL TUNNEL

**GAINS SUPPORT**

Vision of London as Transcontinental

Terminus is Impressing the Public

LONDON, March 5.—The Channel tunnel controversy is by no means abating. Hitherto it has been confined to arguments pro and con by military, naval and commercial men. Now the general public are waking up and discussing the matter, and, from what one can gather, opinion is more favorable than otherwise.

To be able to enter a train at Charing Cross and go to Vladivostok, instead of changing carriages at one of the alluring possibilities of the Channel tunnel scheme from the world traveler's point of view.

"When the Channel tunnel is built the trans-Siberian express will start from London instead of from Moscow, as it does at present," said Mr. Snow, London manager of the International Sleeping Car Company. "In a few days, which may not be far ahead, it will be possible to make a world tour via the Trans-Siberian Railway, Dalny, Yokohama, Vancouver, Quebec and Liverpool in about thirty-five days.

"With the Vladivostok express running to and from Charing Cross, travelers between the eastern states of America and the Far East will probably prefer to come by way of England instead of taking a German boat from New York to Hamburg, as some of them do at present.

"London would thus stand to gain as the western terminus of the longest railway in the world.

"The Far East would be a fortnight's ride from the west end, and Japan would be within a day or two is near in point of time as India. Even at present it is possible, journeying across Asia in the luxurious trains of the Trans-Siberian Express, to make a world tour in forty-one days, given the best existing conditions."

**WANTS ALL BOYS TAUGHT TO SHOOT**

Special Board on Target Practice Advises Its Adoption in Public Schools

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—President Roosevelt's recommendation that rifle practice be made a part of the practical training of every schoolboy finds endorsement in a report made by General George W. Wingate, of New York, and General Ammon B. Critchfield, of Ohio, who, with General L. M. Oppenheimer, of Texas, were appointed by the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice to investigate the advisability of building up an interest in target practice throughout the country, particularly in its schools. General Oppenheimer died before the report was completed.

"The result which has been attained by the Public School Athletic League in introducing shooting in the high schools of New York," says the report, "has been so thoroughly tested that the committee are of the opinion that the system should be recommended for adoption."

After reciting that there are about six hundred thousand pupils in the New York schools, of whom one-half are boys and that in the high schools at least ten thousand boys, the report goes into the history of rifle practice among them, beginning in 1905. It describes the sub-calibre device employed, which is said to be accurate, and gives results without noise and without danger to those who participate. Rapidly is another quality which counts in the recommendation.

The reports says that after a few months' practice scores as high as 37 out of a possible 40 were made by the boys, while two boys made perfect scores.

Several prizes were offered as trophies for marksmanship, and the average marksmanship increased, although the individual records did not rank so high.

"Those who have had charge of the instruction of our boys," says the committee, "are unanimous in the opinion that they acquire knowledge of rifle shooting in about one-quarter of the time that is found necessary in the case of grown men."

"It is hardly necessary to state that the experience of our recent wars has pointed out that, while there is no difficulty in case of war in getting all the volunteers the country requires, and they can be given a reasonable amount of drill in a few weeks, it takes a long time to teach them to shoot, and unless they can shoot accurately they are of little value as soldiers."

"If, however, the young men who are graduating from high schools in the different states should be skilled riflemen the country can rest content, knowing that in case of war it can put into the field at short notice a force of volunteers whose skill in rifle shooting will enable them to be fully the equal of any army which may be brought against them."

**BROWN'S BRONCHIAL BALSAM**

gives quick relief. It goes to the root of the trouble, removes that, and nature does the rest.

**25c. a Bottle.**

Prepared and sold only by  
**E. CLINTON BROWN,**  
THE DRUGGIST  
Cor. Union and Waterloo Sts.,  
Phone 1000.

**Dr. C. Sydney Emerson,**  
DENTIST,  
24 Wellington Row.  
Porcelain Work a Specialty.

Office hours from 9 a. m. to 12 m. and from 2 p. m. to 5 p. m.  
Phone 123.

**Tiger Tea Is Pure.**

**DEATHS.**

DAWES.—At residence of her daughter Mrs. W. I. Penton, St. John, West, Mrs. C. E. Dawes, in the 58th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter. (Toronto papers please copy.)

### Exclusive Jewelry, Etc.

In new goods, and an endless variety from which to choose

**Remembrances.**

**FERGUSON & PAGE,**  
Diamond Dealers & Jewelers,  
41 King Street.

**Estimates Furnished and Contracts Undertaken**

**FOR**

**All Kinds of Electrical Work**

Best material and superior workmanship.

**THE VAUGHAN**

**ELECTRIC CO., LTD.**

Phone 510 94 Germain Street.

### REMOVAL

I shall remove on or about the 15th of March to

**73 and 77 Sydney St.**

**Chas. A. Clark,**

Grocer, Market Building.

**WE have now arranged to handle more**

**PLUM BROWN BREAD**

on Saturdays. Try a loaf this week. You will have no other. Ask your grocer for it, if he's wide awake he has it.

**MCKIBB'S BAKERY,**  
194 Metcalfe Street.  
Branch 66 Wall Street.  
Also at 565 Main St. Phone 1825.

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**Can You Stay Away?**

**WE** are going to get up some Shoe excitement, and we hardly think you can afford to stay away. Commencing to-day we will put good riddance prices on

**All Our Winter Footwear,**  
Boots and Shoes at a Discount of One Fourth, One Third and One Half from their actual value.

We can use money, but we cannot use Winter Shoes. Our Spring Shoes will soon be knocking at our door and we want both room and money.

**D. MONAHAN,**  
32 Charlotte Street.

**BARGAINS! BARGAINS!**

At Our Going Out of Business Sale.

We've sold a tremendous lot of goods at this sale, but there yet remains a lot to sell. We are trying to close out the stock this month, and to do so we will give Bigger and Better Bargains than ever, to effect a speedy clearance.

**No Old Stock. Everything New and at Your Own Price.**

Strictly Cash. No Approvals.

**SANBORN'S SHOE STORE, 339 Main St.**

**Why be a Dyspeptic?**

No matter how serious your case, how long you have suffered or what medicine you have tried, do not give up hope until you have tried

**McMillin's Dyspepsia Cure.**  
Prepared and Sold Only by  
**W. J. McMILLIN, 625 Main Street.**  
Phone 980.

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### PHYSICIAN GOES BAREHEADED

**Dr. Thomas L. Shearer Says Practice Prevents His Hair from Falling Out—Baldness Always Attacks Points From Which Air and Light are Excluded**

BALTIMORE, Md., Mar. 5.—Dr. Thomas L. Shearer, of this city, does not believe in any covering for the head. He practices what he preaches and there fore goes bareheaded all the time.

"The Indians who inhabit North and South America, as well as those who live in Canada, wear no covering for their heads; the sky alone is their covering, and storms, rain and snow beat about the head merely cause them already luxuriant hair to grow stronger," says Dr. Shearer.

"A bald-headed American Indian is unknown. The Japanese women and nearly all of the men go bareheaded throughout the entire year; some of the men of the coolie class—especially those who pull the jinriksha—wear only a light hat made of straw. As every one knows, the Japanese have very thick, strong hair.

"A hat constantly worn, in addition to the natural amount of hair, maintains an excessive degree of heat in the scalp. Under the hat is perpetual spring weather, and the necessity for so much hair no longer exists. What so much hair no longer exists, there should be a continuous shedding of the hair? No one, unless the victim of some special disease or exceptional circumstance, becomes bald before the line compressed by the hat.

"Constant wearing of the hat will, in a majority of cases, lead to partial or complete baldness over the region of the scalp so covered. The growth of hair in some persons may be too vigorous to be destroyed by the hat—an evidence of good luck rather than good management.

"The most destructive type of hat is the hard felt hat which we call the 'bowler,' 'derby' or 'billycock.' It is too heavy, exerts the greatest degree of pressure on the arteries, acts as a first class incubator for the development of germs in the scalp and is usually atrociously hideous in its design.

"The other forms of men's hats, usually known as the soft, wideawake, Alpine, slouch, &c., are lighter in weight, interfere less with the circulation and are less injurious than the hard variety, but just as capable of causing baldness if worn constantly. The silk hat I consider as destructive to the hair as the derby for the same reasons.

"It is an incontestable fact that, as a rule, those nations whose men either wear no headgear at all or else don a light covering of some porous material which can offer no firm pressure upon the arteries of the scalp possess the finest heads of hair in the world.

"There are certain difficulties encountered in going without a hat. In rainy weather or during a snowstorm it is necessary, as one ordinarily does, to carry an umbrella. It is not prudent to wet the head and then go bareheaded immediately into a low temperature with a high wind blowing. Most important of all is the violation of conventionality in appearing hatless in a large city during winter. This, however, should not be an obstacle to any one, unless he is an unfortunate victim of self-consciousness. The first appearance of an umbrella in the streets of London was led to the owner being mobbed. Going without a hat is simply a matter of good natured courage.

"It is necessary to commence by leaving off one's hat in summer and gradually becoming accustomed to it through the fall and winter.

"In the more troublesome cases of falling hair at least two years' trial of going without the hat should be given. As I am simply carrying out this experiment on what seems to me to be founded on excellent reasons, I am unable to say just how long it will be kept up. That alone can be decided by the results. If this should only lead to a reform in men's hats I shall be content."

**LAST CORSICAN BRIGAND DIES**

Peacefully Passes Away After a Glorious Desperate Life of Full Fifty Years

PARIS, March 5.—At more or less irregular intervals of about a year comes a report from Corsica of the death of the last notable bandit. The latest is the necrology of Antonio Bellacosa. A few years ago he fell in the hands of justice, after having led a gloriously desperate life, and defied the authorities for more than fifty years.

It was found, however, that all the capital crimes imputed to him were either omitted by a court-martial, or that Bellacosa could only retire with honor. Crowned with the prestige of such a successful career and revered and esteemed by simple citizens, he settled in the village of Bocagnana, where he has just died at the age of eighty.

Here he was the pride of the population, which was always anxious to indicate him or his abode to tourists.

**SIX ICE HOUSES DESTROYED BY FIRE**

QUINCY, Mass., March 4.—Six ice houses, containing about 11,000 tons of ice, were destroyed tonight, with their contents, by a fire which is believed to have started from an overheated boiler. The loss is estimated at \$20,000.

The houses were part of the plant of Eaton's Ice Co., of which C. R. Giles, Jr., is manager, and were located on Adams street, not far from the Milton line. The boiler, which is supposed to have caused the blaze, was connected with a portable engine used in putting ice into the houses. There was no insurance on the property.