

\$3.00 \$3.00
A NOBBY BOOT
FOR WOMEN

A beautiful shaped Velour Calf Skin Blucher Cut Laced Boot, Dull Glove Tops, Whole Foxed, Military Heels, Goodyear Welts, Heavy Walking Soles Creased Vamps. Just the boot for Spring Walking.

\$3.00 A PAIR
WATERBURY & RISING.
KING ST. UNION ST.

Flannelette Blankets and Comfortables!

Don't forget we have them. All sizes and prices.

New Patterns for March. **Wetmore, Garden St.** New Neck Frillings

St. John, N. B., March 3, 1909.
New Spring Overcoats and Showerproof Coats

Great assortment and many different patterns to choose from.

Prices, \$8.00, \$8.50, \$9.00, \$10.00, \$12.00

C. MAGNUSSON & CO., 73 Dock Street

St. John, N. B.

The Cash Clothing Store.

HAMILTON & GAY.
WOODWORKERS - ST. JOHN, N. B. - PHONE 211
Successors to Lawton Company, Ltd.

Everything in Wood

from Cedar Posts or Sills to the finest of Mouldings or Mantels

**DRINK CRAZED,
HE TERRORIZES
WHOLE VILLAGE**

TEMPLE N. H. Mar. 2.—While crazed with drink Geo. L. Marcotte, a valet in the employ of Brigadier General J. A. Miller, U. S. A. (retired), ran amuck late today, and after shooting at several villagers who attempted to disarm him, was shot and killed by Rev. Harvey Eastman, pastor of the local Congregational Church. The tragedy occurred between four and five o'clock at General Miller's residence on the Wilton road, one and one-half miles from Temple.

Marcotte had been drinking freely for some time. This afternoon he became uncontrollable and getting one of General Miller's army pistols, discharged it at random and drove the general and his house-keeper from the house.

General Miller telephoned to Temple for assistance and in response eight men, armed with shotguns and revolvers, hastened to the Miller home.

They surrounded the house, hoping to induce Marcotte to surrender, but the valet refused to do so and maintained his threatening attitude.

Left the House

Finally Marcotte left the house by the back door and opened fire on Win-

Davidson and Rev. Mr. Eastman. Neither one was injured. The minister and Davidson were never to Marcotte than the other and endeavored to persuade the insane man to lay down his pistol. A shot was the inevitable reply. As a last resort Davidson, who mistook him with a six-shooter of forty-five calibre, fired at Marcotte, but missed him. The valet continued to shoot, but his aim was so wild that he did not hit anyone.

Finally the Rev. Mr. Eastman pointed a shotgun at the valet and demanded that he surrender. To save his life, the minister discharged the gun, the contents striking Marcotte in the forehead and killing him.

FIRE IN CHARLOTTE STREET SHOE STORE

What looked at first like a very serious fire was discovered shortly after six o'clock last evening in the basement of Ceady's shoe store on Charlotte street. The first intimation that there was a fire in the building was the sight of smoke coming up through the floor.

An alarm was sent in and the fire department was on the scene almost immediately. By this time the store was completely filled with smoke and it was found necessary to break the glass in the door in order to allow some of it to escape. The hose was taken to the basement and the fire quickly extinguished.

It was then found that the blaze had originated from some hot ashes. The damage done by the fire was confined to the woodwork in the basement, and that will not amount to a very large sum. The stock in the store above was slightly damaged by smoke.

Do not be put off, insist on
DEWAR'S
"Special Liqueur"

HIGHLY PLEASED

WITH CAMPAIGN

Laymen's Missionary Movement

Rev. Messrs. Higgins and Bosworth Had Successful Tour

The meeting of the Baptist branch of the Laymen's Missionary Movement in the room, Prince William street, last evening was largely attended. The reports for the past month were read and plans made for March.

At the meeting there were present Rev. W. V. Higgins and Rev. E. Bosworth. These gentlemen have been conducting a campaign in the interests of the movement in many centres in the province. They were also assisted by Rev. C. W. Corey, acting as representative of the western missionaries, and R. M. Hobson of Guelph, who represented the laymen in Ontario. Mr. Hobson is a grandson of Mr. Morrison, the first missionary to China.

It is planned to form a Baptist Laymen's Missionary Association of Canada. At present there are three divisions, viz., Maritime, Ontario and the West. The headquarters of the new association will be at Toronto, and it is the intention to have everything settled within a month.

Rev. Mr. Higgins, talking with the Sun after last night's meeting, stated that an interdenominational congress would be held from March 1st to April 4th at Toronto. It is planned to have 2,000 laymen at the congress, and the Baptist church alone to be represented by at least 500. The work is being carried on successfully.

It is expected that Rev. W. T. Stackhouse, general secretary of the movement for Canada, will be here shortly. Rev. Mr. Bosworth returns to Montreal on Thursday. Since he reached the province in January he has visited over fifty churches.

An important meeting of the Baptist foreign mission board will be held this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

MAKE NEW BLOOD

This is What Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Do

—That is Why They Cure So Many Diseases

When persons have not enough blood, or when their blood is weak and watery, the doctors name the trouble anemia. Bloodlessness is the direct cause of many common diseases, such as indigestion, palpitation of the heart, debility, decline, neuritis, nervousness, rheumatism and consumption. The surest signs of poor blood are pale skin, bluish lips, gold hands and feet, general weakness, dizziness and headaches and backaches. If anemia is not checked in time it will probably develop into consumption. There is one certain cure for anemia—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills actually make new, red blood, which fills the veins and brings new life, new energy and good health to bloodless people. In proof of this Miss Mabel Clendenning, Niagara Falls, Ont., says: "For two years I suffered from anemia. I was weak, thin, had no appetite; I sometimes had distressing headaches and felt low spirited. My heart would palpitate violently; I could do no work around the house; I became very pale and my nerves got unstrung. The efforts of two good doctors failed to help me, and in such a pitiful state. One day a friend urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I did so. Soon I saw the pills were helping me and by the time I had taken nine boxes I was completely cured. I gained good appetite, gained in weight, I didn't ache or pain, could sleep well and I am in far better health now than ever was. I cannot speak too highly of what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me."

What Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for Miss Clendenning they have done for thousands—they will do for you. But for the time being, let us speak with the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," on the wrapper around every box. You can get them at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

CUSTOMS RETURNS SHOW INCREASE IN PROSPERITY

NEW YORK, Mar. 2.—From figures made public today by the appraiser of the port, it appears that the prosperity was long reported as headed in this direction, has at last reached these shores.

The best indications of its presence is to be found, the appraiser declares, in the imports of gems and precious stones for February. During the month the value of the diamonds, pearls, rubies and other gems entered through this port aggregated \$2,815,720, a gain over the imports of the same class during February, 1908, of \$200,447.

On all other imports the total value aggregated \$66,857,328, or \$18,500,000 more than for the corresponding month last year.

One item of particular interest to American automobile manufacturers is the fact revealed by the appraiser's report that the import of foreign-made automobiles is decreasing very rapidly.

Mrs. Penh—Your husband hasn't done much walking since he bought his auto, has he?

Mrs. Jones—I should say not. He got thrown out and broke his leg the first time he tried to run it.

ABOUT NEW ZEALAND.

Taxation Rising Rapidly as a Result of Grandmotherly Legislation.

Half the Population Government Inspectors and the Rest Government Pensioners.

SYDNEY, March 2.—By a decisive national vote the people of New Zealand have emphatically approved of the modest system of Socialism under which the colony has thriven for the last sixteen or eighteen years, and under the same system, it is expected, they will do both. The regime has brought them boundless opulence, welling imports and exports, enormous increases in the bank deposits, the expansion of old industries and the creation of new, the irrefragable acquisition of untold lands, the feverish boom in the value of land, the expansion and the cheapening of legitimate State business, the growth and the cheapening of such state business as has hitherto been considered illegitimate, the total absence of poverty, and (an infallible symptom) the prodigious enlargement of the national indebtedness, are all there to prove the wisdom of the policy. Providence is as evidently on the side of state Socialism as of big battalions.

Twenty years ago New Zealand was on the verge of bankruptcy. Its ministers publicly declared that it could not raise a loan, for New Zealand then was unpopular on the Stock Exchange, but it was raised, though on onerous terms. With its aid, together with a ruthless retrenchment in the public service, the crisis was averted. Then a Socialist ministry entered into office, and, waving a magic wand, it launched a Socialism of the State, and the country prospered. On the eve of the general elections the prime minister of the day, Mr. Seddon, was both a Socialist and a statesman, and he is now officially (and rather fatuously) styled, has just recited the triumphs of his ministry, and has enacted legislation, as he naturally holds it to be.

CHEAP LAND.

The first great boon it granted to the colony was the cheap and abundant land. Thirty years ago, Sir George Grey, a Radical Aristocrat, who had been a seigneurial governor and became a democratic premier, proposed to buy back or forcibly resume large portions of the public lands that had been sold to capitalists, and other lease or sell them to small settlers. Public opinion was not then ripe for so advanced a measure, and the too-daring reformer was driven from office by the landed aristocracy, then all-powerful. It was not until the late Mr. Seddon, a Radical, came to power, that the plan was carried out. With the return of office of the same party in 1891 the plan was carried out. The land was sold to small settlers, and the country prospered. The method of purchase was abandoned, and a cost of some millions sterling, borrowed in London. The pastoral lands that were bought, each occupied by one or two families, and the small farmers, have been broken up into small farms and village settlements. The land is now sold to small farmers, and the country prospered. The method of purchase was abandoned, and a cost of some millions sterling, borrowed in London. The pastoral lands that were bought, each occupied by one or two families, and the small farmers, have been broken up into small farms and village settlements. The land is now sold to small farmers, and the country prospered.

There was indeed, at least, until recent years—no need for violence. Dozens of extensive landowners flung their estates at the head of the Government. In this way a million or two acres of valuable lands have been acquired, at a cost of some millions sterling, borrowed in London. The pastoral lands that were bought, each occupied by one or two families, and the small farmers, have been broken up into small farms and village settlements. The land is now sold to small farmers, and the country prospered.

A shout of jubilation went up from all parts of the colony when it was announced that the government had decided to set up as a money lender and advance loans to settlers on the security of their land. The settlers, who had been a hard time in young countries. Lenders fleece him, and sometimes they do him to the bone, or eat him, bones and all. Hence the advances to the settlers was a most popular measure. All the settlers (for land is everywhere mortgaged to the hilt), rushed to the newly opened state offices, borrowed money to pay off their loans, and thenceforward paid the moderate rate of interest which the Government, borrowing cheaply in the London market, could well afford to charge. Not only so. In a limited number of years the annual payments cancel the loans, and then the millstone is lifted off the settler's neck for ever. It was freely prophesied that the borrowers would fail to make their annual payments of interest, and that no government owing its existence and maintenance to popular support would dare to claim either interest or principal. All such prophecies have been belied. The interest payments have been generally kept up, and there have been but few forfeitures.

LEASEHOLD TENURES.

The real history of the colony has thrown light on a kindred topic of much importance. An American historian, Edward Diggeson, has said that in the United States the tendency has been towards "a simple and direct ownership of the soil by the occupant, and the struggle for the land has long been taking place in New Zealand and, at first, it seemed, with a like result. But in the last few years ago the then premier publicly stated that the issue of the conflict among so many different forms was the victory of the freehold. New Zealand has since followed into a variety of tenures, and the upshot of it is that some form of leasehold under government is finding most favor. Almost one-half of the selectors of state (that is, of repurchased) lands during the

FIRE SALE
Russian and Hudson Bay Sable Sale

We have been forcing the attention of buyers to the exceptional values we have been offering in Hudson Bay Sables, and price reductions have been made that under ordinary financial conditions should have moved the goods promptly. When we placed on sale large Black Marten pillow muffs, regular price \$18, for \$5, and Mink muffs, regular price \$28, for \$12.50, the demand kept up for some days after the sale. We'd like to impress upon you the importance of examining all goods before the sale and being promptly on hand on Thursday morning, March 4th.

In arranging our Sable sale we have taken into account the difficulty of inducing people to buy high priced furs at this time of year. We are not carrying over any of the goods, and these Sables must be sold with the other sale goods. If they will not sell at Sable fire sale prices, we will lean a little heavier on the insurance companies' funds for fire losses and sell Russian and Hudson Bay Sables at the price of Mink.

On Thursday morning, March 4th, we will place on sale our entire stock of Russian and Hudson Bay Sables. We consider at the prices we must offer these goods to insure prompt sale that these are the best values we have yet offered during this sale.

- | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------------------|--------------|
| \$450 | Russian Sable Pelerine | \$235 | \$110 | Russian Sable Pillow Muff | \$275 |
| Beautifully marked skins—deep Sable color, rich, lustre. A garment that will last a lifetime and possessing that elegance found only in real Russian Sable—much as it would be landed down and prized as a family heirloom. Regular Price, \$450. Sale Price, \$235. | | | | | |
| \$325 | Russian Sable Muff | \$175 | | | |
| Made to match the stole described above. Made in skin effect, trimmed with Sable heads, tails and claws. A veritable dream of loveliness in a muff. Regular Price, \$325. Sale Price, \$175. | | | | | |
| \$150 | Hudson Bay Sable Pillow Muff | \$95 | | | |
| Large full muff in square pillow shape, made from prime full furred skins, deep and lustrous in fur, worked in the reversible skin effect, trimmed with Sable tails and claws. Regular Price, \$150. Sale Price, \$95. | | | | | |
| \$135 | Hudson Bay Sable Pelerine | \$95 | | | |
| To match the muff, length 60 inches. | | | | | |
| \$155 | Hudson Bay Sable Pelerine | \$90 | | | |
| Made to the broad shoulder effect, with stole ends, double skin effect; length 68 inches; trimmed with heads, tails and claws. Skin lustrous, deep Sable. Regular Price, \$155. Sale Price, \$90. | | | | | |
| \$85 | Hudson Bay Sable Pillow Muff | \$65 | | | |
| To match Pelerine. Square, soft and flat shape. Regular Price, \$85. Sale Price, \$65. | | | | | |
| \$150 | Russian Sable Throw | \$90 | | | |
| Length 60 inches. Fashioned in the skin effect with rich broad lined and broad stole ends. Rich dark headed Sable. Regular Price, \$150. Sale Price, \$90. | | | | | |

The Dunlap-Cooke Co., Ltd.

Permitted by Royal Warrant to H. R. H. The Princess of Wales.
54 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.
Winnipeg, Man. Halifax, N. S. Amherst, N. S.



- | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| \$165 | Canadian Sable Capeline | \$95 |
| Rich dark skin, square shaped in back and finished with heads, broad on shoulders. Length 72 inches. Lined with finest broad silk. A beautiful garment. An exceptional bargain. Regular Price, \$165. Sale Price, \$95. | | |
| \$85 | Canadian Sable Muff | \$60 |
| Made with six skins, reversible shape, fine silky skins. To match Capeline. Regular Price, \$85. Sale Price, \$60. | | |
| \$75 | Brown Marten Muff | \$45 |
| Reversible shape, large full size, and dark color. Shaped skin effect. Regular Price, \$75. Sale Price, \$45. | | |
| \$75 | Brown Marten Stole | \$38 |
| Shaped in skin effect to match muff. Finished with tails and claws. Length 76 inches. Regular Price, \$75. Sale Price, \$38. | | |
| \$100 | Hudson Bay Sable Pillow Muff | \$65 |
| Beautiful rich skins, deep fur, large square shaped muff finished with tails and claws. Less than the price of good Mink, but much superior in quality and appearance. Regular Price, \$100. Sale Price, \$65. | | |
| \$95 | Hudson Bay Sable Throw | \$65 |
| Length 62 inches, lined with rich broad silk, skin effect, to match muff. Finished with Sable tails and claws. | | |
| \$115 | Russian Sable Stole | |
| Broad shoulder effect, length 78 inches. Rich silky skins, dark color, fine quality; stole only. A rare bargain. | | |

present year selected land under the thirty-three years' renewable lease system condemned by the Parliament of Great Britain, and the leaseholders of the freehold. The so-called eternal or "indefinite" lease—the lease in perpetuity, or for 99 years—has been repealed, but holders of it may purchase the freehold if they will. Yet only a few are taking advantage of the permissive clause. Some years ago Premier Seddon declared that a great battle of armageddon between the leaseholders and the leaseholders was impending. The greatest struggle in the history of the colony is passing away without bloodshed. Freehold tenure and leasehold tenure are both in favor, and the one and the other are both gaining the ascendancy, but perhaps the leasehold is going to win a silent victory.

PROTECTING THE FARMER.

When the New Zealand Government has provided the would-be farmer with suitable land and also with the means of cultivating it, and has at the same time shown large indulgence in collecting rents in the lean early years when returns are scanty, it does not then leave him. It keeps watch over all his interests by means of an agricultural department on which it is annually lavishing increasing sums, it provides cold storage for dairy produce at large cost to itself. It grades produce. It has a host of inspectors. It protects the farmer by means of a cunningly devised tariff in a two-fold manner. It places everything he can reasonably ask for on the free list. On the other hand, protective duties, ranging from 30 to (in particular cases) 400 per cent. guard him to an enormous extent from outside competition.

The government further manipulates the railways so that the farmer is allowed in the interests of agriculture. Fares and freights on these were at one time excessive. They are now lower than in England. So great have been the reductions made in the last seven or eight years that passenger fares over long distances are now about two-thirds of English rates. But what the New Zealand government does for passengers is nothing to what it does for produce and fertilizers. Wool and grain, butter and cheese, and all the other products of the farm are carried at rates that are one-half to two-thirds of what their freight amounted to eighteen years ago. Artificial manures are cheaply carried and farmers are allowed to combine to make up truck loads. Lime for manuring is carried free to a distance of 100 miles and in the interests of pastoralists and farmers, the government has fixed a price at which the lime merchants shall sell the lime before the concession for free carriage can be claimed. The farmer is thus sheltered from being exploited by the

middlemen or limeburners. The railway policy has been adopted of taking not more than 4 per cent. on export, while all earnings over that amount have been used to cheapen the service. As the colony pays an average of 2 1/2 per cent. as interest on its loan, the not-agriculturists smart for these concessions to farmers.

TAXATION RISING.

Need we wonder that with all this grandmotherly legislation, or government graft, New Zealand is, in appearance, prospering tremendously? From 1884 to 1907 the imports have swelled from \$5,000,000 to \$216,500,000, and the rise in exports has been still more phenomenal. Thus, to take a single example the value of the output of dairy produce has advanced from £1,033 in 1880 and £210,939 in 1900 to £1,970,243 in 1907.

It is true that the rate of taxation, which is in all the Australasian colonies collected mainly through the land tax, is steadily rising. It looks as if these colonies were, like despotic countries, bleeding their citizens to death. But New Zealand is not a despotic country. Sir Joseph Ward has no difficulty in explaining away the rise. It is due to increased spending power, while as a matter of fact the rate of duty on imports has declined from 24.25 per cent. in 1884 to 15.65 in 1907. As lightly he holds the prodigious public indebtedness of New Zealand, which now amounts to no less than \$26,633,357, of which \$27,623,467 has been raised since 1882. That is a large load for so small a community to shoulder. But the colonial debts resemble European national debts only in name. They have been expended mainly in building railways, roads and other public works in repurchasing private estates, and in making advances to settlers. Eighteen millions of the recent additions to the New Zealand debt are directly interest-bearing.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Such is one side of the shield, painted in rainbow hue. Now look at the other side, painted in a lamp-black by a keen observer who penetrates beneath the smiling surface. In scathing political satire ("Riallato: the Archipelago of Edith's Putnam's") a New Zealand professor has described the island of Wotomote. The people of this happy tale were so far gone in hallucination that they believed they could accomplish anything they desired merely by passing a law. Their craze was politics. Every one had a pet political theory for hurrying on the millennium. Politicians arose (Seddon was the type of them?) who pandered to this passion and bent all their energies towards having each new project, however Utopian, put on the statute book.

The first political panacea was a succession of suffrage schemes. All citizens were enfranchised, and yet strange to say, human life, did not vanish from the land.

The second panacea was to tax foreign commerce. As a consequence commerce dwindled under the burden of inspectors and tariffs and regulations, till at last the harbors were empty and the maris inhabited only by government officers. An ambitious young statesman (we know him well; he was not till lately high commissioner for New Zealand in London?) he thought himself of a new scheme. He sent out his agents among the workmen and intimidated their discontent. His emissaries made men pick quarrels with their masters, when he stepped in to settle them (the industrial Arbitration Act); but he scolded them so as to make chronic ulcers of them. He set class against class and rent the State into two Tich folk, who were in the long period of legislation in the interests of labor. He penalized capital, which fled from the colony.

PEUDO-SALVATION.

A young and equally unscrupulous rival invented a new financial scheme and disclosed a new source of taxation. He gave a competency to every man or woman over fifty who was poor or sole. A State bank issued cash notes inexhaustibly (as a real project of a provincial governor), and hundreds of laws were passed asserting their value; yet wealth disappeared. More than half the population were government inspectors, and the rest were government pensioners. The mines were unworked; the factories were silent. None the less the whole people continued to believe that salvation was to be found in the passing of laws.

Such is New Zealand, fifty or perhaps twenty years hence, as it is seen by the eye of imagination, sharpened by close observation and instructed by a knowledge of history and a profound philosophy. May the terrific satire not prove a prophecy.

Every Woman
is interested and should know
MARVELL'S WHIRLING SPRAY
The new English hygiene
preparation for the bath
which cleanses and disinfects
the body and clothing
and is the most perfect
and safe preparation for the bath
that has ever been known.