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James V. Russell,
 677 MAIN STREET, ST. JOHN.

AMERICAN TEA GROWING.
CHARLESTON, S. C., March 12.—The American Tea Co., which has been chartered under the laws of South Carolina to do a wholesale tea planting business, has purchased 5,000 acres of valuable land near Charleston and the planting of the first year's crop has already begun. The soil has not been put in proper condition, and as a result of this only a small acreage will be planted for the first year. Next season, however, 5,000 acres will be planted, and at least 300,000 pounds will be raised annually for the American market. The company is negotiating for other property and will soon be operating the largest tea farm in this country. There is large capital behind the new company and Col. Tyler, the president, says that he considers this industry one which will yield rich returns.

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ST. JOHN STAR.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 14, 1901.

THE BRITISH ARMY.

The Toronto Globe emphatically asserts that John Bull is by no means satisfied with his army; and that he has located the centre and source of its weakness. The Globe says:

The spot thus indicated is the dudman, the rascal in the officer's mess of nearly every regiment, and which finds expression in extravagant expenditures for balls, polo ponies, fancy bands and other things more suitable to the domain of idle fashion than to that of a serious fighting profession. Money rules instead of brains and military genius. The rich and luxurious among the officers literally freeze out the poorer, and often more gifted, members of the mess by means of the steady, cold stare of disfavor projected through disapproving monocles, and the result has been to completely invalidate the benefits which were hoped for from the measure abolishing the purchase of commissions. John Bull has lately said flatly that he never meant his regimental staffs to become mere social clubs, and has intimated his determination that these dandies must either keep their expenditure within the limits of the pay he allows them or get out. It is believed that both the commander-in-chief and his majesty the king are with John Bull in this sensible, level-headed view.

This seems a trifle severe, in view of the fact that these same monocled officers when called upon have proved themselves quite equal to the arduous duties of vigorous warfare.

SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE.

It is readily accepted in commercial circles that a great expansion of trade must follow the conclusion of the war in South Africa. The Daily Graphic, in alluding to this subject, expresses the fear that the British empire will not secure its equitable share of this prospective business. Already Germany and the United States have preparations on foot to inaugurate a commercial campaign of more than ordinary keenness in South Africa, the moment returning peace affords an opportunity for such efforts. It cannot be long now before the war of swords is succeeded by the war of prices, and the scene of struggle is transferred from the battlefield to the quieter surroundings of the exchange and mart. The Graphic says "there is still time for the British trader to come into line with his active rivals. Both the course will be cleared for what promises to be a severe and a prolonged contest. The time demands a note of warning." It may be added that the opportunity for Canada to extend her trade in South Africa is one that should not be overlooked. The disposition of the loyal colonists will be to favor their fellow subjects rather than Germans or Americans. Trade has little use for sentiment, and it should not be necessary for Canada to depend upon friendly feeling in the competition. But the fact that such feeling exists is just so much in our favor.

TIME FOR ACTION.

There should be a very large attendance at the meeting of the Board of Trade, which is to be held tomorrow afternoon to consider the proposition to restrict the preferential tariff to goods imported through Canadian ports. The matter is one which is of very great importance to lower province ports, and indeed to the whole of Canada. It is not now brought up in this city for the first time, but the government has not yet taken any action along the line of the former memorial sent from this province. The fact that the Grand Trunk has lately taken such action as will tend to increase the trade of Portland, Me., at the expense of Montreal, has made the matter a live issue in the west, and therefore, the western cities join with those of the east in the present agitation.

It will be remembered that in June last a convention was held in this city to consider the question of a summer steamship service from St. John to the old country. Representatives of the provincial government, boards of trade and county councils were present, so that the convention was really provincial in its scope. The gentlemen who then assembled discussed not only the question of summer service, but declared that the preferential should only apply to British goods imported through Canadian ports. A committee composed of C. J. Osman, M. P. P., W. Frank Hatheway and J. H. McAvity was appointed to draw up a memorial to the governor-general in council. In view of tomorrow's meeting of the board of trade, it will be interesting to recall the terms of that memorial, which were as follows:

"That it is expedient and necessary for the best interests of the City of St. John, and the Province of New Brunswick generally, that regular steamship service should be maintained throughout the year between the port of St. John and some port or ports in Great Britain;

"That at the present time such service extends only through the winter months, and that during the summer months, imports from Great Britain

for the Province of New Brunswick reach that province through the ports of Quebec, Montreal, Halifax and largely through the port of Portland, in the State of Maine, United States of America, and other American ports; "That goods and articles of merchandise purchased in Great Britain and imported into Canada are entitled to, and receive certain preferential concessions in the way of rebate upon duties, whether imported direct through a Canadian port, or landed at an American port, and thence transported in bond to Canadian territory; "That if such preferences, or rebates in duty were allowed only upon such goods and merchandise directly imported through Canadian ports, a powerful stimulus would be given to increase direct steamship service between the ports of Great Britain and Canadian ports; "Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that you will urge upon your constitutional advisers the propriety and justice of so amending the present customs regulations, that preferential concessions in the way of rebate in duties now granted upon goods imported from Great Britain, be granted only when imported direct through a Canadian port."

ST. JOHN AND MR. CARNEGIE.

Mr. Carnegie, who is doubtless the richest man in the world, with one possible exception, is starting out to distribute his income for the public benefit. His mind turns to free public libraries among other things, and his interests in this connection are wider than the land of his birth or that of his adoption. Three Canadian cities, Vancouver, Ottawa and Sydney have applied to him for library grants, and are receiving \$50,000, \$100,000 and \$15,000 respectively. Possibly others have asked and have not received, or have asked and shall yet receive.

In such circumstances what shall a self-respecting Canadian city do? Should it ask for a gift for the free library, which it needs, or go without it, while the sister cities ask and are supplied?

Mr. Carnegie appears to feel that the people who have contributed to his wealth by buying the goods which he made, and paying him a profit on them ought to have the benefit of his wealth. The Canadian people are among these buyers, and according to this, Mr. Carnegie has helped Mr. Carnegie as much as his own countrymen to accumulate this wealth. Still Mr. Carnegie has a clear title to his money, and the community, which asks him for the price of a library, seems to appear as a suppliant for bounty, and this is not exactly a pleasant position.

Here is St. John without a public library building. The people have less individual wealth than those of many cities which Mr. Carnegie has assisted. Ottawa, which receives \$100,000 from Mr. Carnegie could buy out St. John several times. That city has several millionaires. St. John has not one. Ottawa has two or three men, each of whom has more wealth than the richest six men in St. John. Yet this wealth did not give the poorer people of Ottawa a free library and it is this class which benefits most by the Carnegie bounty.

If St. John has no millionaires, it has sufficient private wealth to furnish and endow a public library building, and the existence of some splendid charities shows that our people are not ungenerous. Though this is not a rich city, and though it never wholly recovered from the loss by the great fire, yet the citizens could in an emergency raise by taxation the money required for a suitable building and a larger collection of books. The same might be said of all the cities which have been assisted by Mr. Carnegie. We have gradually increased the city grant and are seeking power to make still larger appropriations, and the rooms rented for a free library are already over crowded. If St. John should be added to the number of cities in which Mr. Carnegie invests his capital the people would profit as readers and students, but they would not seek to make gain as tax payers out of the gift. On the contrary they would readily accept the proper conditions which he imposes and make the annual public contribution correspond with the private donation.

The answer which has been received by the common council of Boston in reply to an invitation to ex-President Kruger to visit Boston, has just been published. Mr. Kruger sends his heartiest thanks, and adds that, although at present he does not contemplate a visit to the United States, the possibility exists that circumstances may yet lead to such a visit. In that case he would gladly endeavor to comply with the request to visit Boston. It is difficult to imagine just what circumstances will be necessary to bring the ex-president of the Boers to this continent; but undoubtedly he would receive a hearty welcome in the United States. He should waste no time, however, as Dewet will probably ere long, usurp his place in the affections of the variable Americans.

Edward Andrew Conrad, the well known American diver, died on Monday. He was engaged by the United States government to inspect the hull of the ill-fated vessel Maine. Conrad had been ill, but he undertook the examination and went to Havana. His examination resulted in the discovery

of the cable extending from the shore which fired the submarine explosive that destroyed the vessel. It also resulted in his death, for the waters of the harbor poisoned him, and to this his recent death is due. This is another casualty to add to the very long list which has followed the destruction of the Maine.

The provisional committee appointed by the king to consider the most fitting way in which the national desire to commemorate the glorious reign of our late queen, stipulates in particular two points: In the first place that the memorial shall be erected in London, the metropolis of the empire; and, secondly that it shall have a personal and monumental character. Every facility has been furnished by the committee to allow all, both rich and poor, to contribute to this national undertaking.

William J. Bryan is finding his duties as editor quite weighty, so much so in fact that he has been obliged to refuse to take the stump in Chicago for Carter H. Harrison in his campaign to retain the majority. It must have been with deep regret that Mr. Bryan could thus decline an invitation to indulge in his favorite pastime.

An Irish land bill, one of the features of which was the proposed appointment of a board with power to bring about compulsory land purchase, was defeated in the British commons yesterday by a vote of 150 to 163.

An Ottawa special to the Star states that E. B. Oller, of Toronto, will reply to Mr. Fielding's budget speech. Mr. Oller is a clever financial critic.

PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, March 13.—Mr. Redick

introduced a bill today to provide for the establishment of a medical council in Canada. The object is to bring the medical profession under federal control. He proposes a national board to be formed of physicians from the different provinces, each of which will have three representatives. He wants to give the profession a clear field for practice in any province. He hoped to have a representative from Ottawa on the board.

Mr. Fitzpatrick submitted his bill to amend the Dominion Election Act. It provides for radical changes in the existing law. Mr. Taylor moved for all correspondence between the Imperial and Canadian governments respecting the island of Anticosti. He wants the island to be purchased by Canada. Mr. Taylor thinks it is a menace to the Dominion.

Mr. Britton moved for the establishment of provincial divorce courts. He argues that the procedure of applying to parliament denies rights to the poor, which are open to the rich. Mr. MacLean insisted on some change in the marriage laws. The premier opposed any action on the ground that divorces should be discouraged. He asked Mr. Britton to withdraw his motion.

Mr. H. H. Hett exposed outrages in connection with his election, carried on by government officials. Disgraceful methods were employed in order to elect the government candidate. He demanded an investigation into the campaign as conducted by the gits.

After dinner the house considered a number of private bills and took up public bills and orders. Mr. Hett moved the second reading of a bill to make the 24th of May a permanent holiday. He urged it as a mark of respect for the great ruler and glorious era. The holiday had become part of our national life and should not be removed. Premier Laurier expressed himself in favor of the bill, which was allowed to go over for one week. The house then adjourned.

NOTES.

The British Empire League had a petition in today praying that such steps might be taken as will lead to the nationalization of telegraph and cable lines.

Hereafter Mondays will be devoted to government business.

LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

FREDERICTON, N. B., March 13.—The house met at 3 o'clock. Mr. Ryan presented the petition of A. L. Wright and others praying that the bill to incorporate the Coverdale Log-Driving Company may pass.

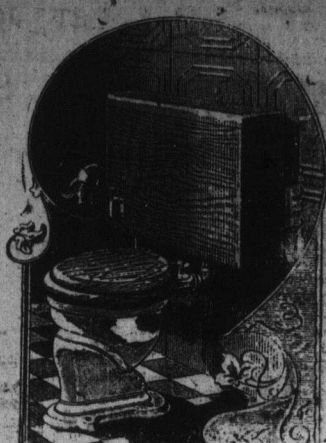
Mr. Young introduced a bill to authorize the municipality of Gloucester to issue \$2,000 of debentures to complete the new county buildings. Mr. Dunn introduced a bill to amend the act authorizing St. John to supply water to the inhabitants of Lunenburg. Mr. Copp introduced a bill to legalize a certain meeting of the municipal council of Westmorland.

Hon. Mr. Hill stated that the premier and attorney-general had been delayed by a railway accident and could not arrive until the evening. The house accordingly separated until eight o'clock. The speaker did not take the chair until 8:30 o'clock owing to the absence of the premier and attorney-general, and adjourned without doing any business.

BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSIONS.
 Miss Flora Clarke of Moncton to be sent to India—Furloughs Granted to Missionaries in the Field.

The regular monthly meeting of the Baptist Foreign Mission Board, which had been held over from last week pending the arrival in the city of Rev. L. D. Morse, returned missionary from India, was held yesterday. The board met at 8:30 a. m. and again in the afternoon, with the president, B.

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TO LET.

These notices, not exceeding four lines, cost TEN CENTS for one insertion, THIRTY CENTS A WEEK.

TO BE LET—Dwelling, House, No. 101 Princess street, at present occupied by G. E. Calkin, Esq. Dining room, drawing room, 3 bedrooms and bathroom, etc. Hot water heating will be put in if desired; may be seen on Thursday afternoon or on other days on application to E. T. Sturges, 30 Prince William street.

ROOMS TO LET—From 20th April next, 2 very nicely furnished large parlors and small room, adjoining, fitted with hot and cold water, at present occupied by Mr. Chas. E. Lordly, on first floor of brick house No. 148 Germain street, near Horsfield; and also 2 large bed rooms on upper floor of same building, obtainable at once. Inquire of W. TREMAYNE GARD, 48 King Street.

TO LET—A separate self-contained lower flat, six rooms, warm and comfortable; good yard. Rent \$20. MRS. E. H. LESTER, Richmond street.

TO LET—From 1st May next, lower flat of house No. 114 Elliott Row. All modern improvements and lately put a thorough repair. Apply to KNOWLTON & GILCHRIST, 132 Prince William Street.

TO LET—A large Store and Cellar, on corner of Union and Waterloo streets, opposite Golden Ball corner. This is one of the best business stands in the city. Enquire of FRASER, FRASER & CO.

TO LET—The lower flat of Sharkey House (well called) situated on south side of Cliff Row, at present occupied by John M. Dick, Esq. Rent \$20. Can be inspected on afternoon of Friday, A. C. FAIRBATH, Solicitor, etc., Barrell's Building.

WANTED.

WANTED—An experienced Cook, Maker. Also man to sew and press. Apply to J. & J. PATTERSON, Germain street.

WANTED—Old China, blue dishes, brass candlesticks, pewter mugs and plates, brass and iron, luster pitchers, old postage stamps on the envelope used before 1870, old mahogany chairs, tables, sofas. Send a card or call at 116 Germain street, W. A. KAIN, above Trinity church.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Freehold and Leasehold property—repayable by monthly instalments or otherwise. Apply to CHAPMAN & TILLEY, Barristers, Palmer's Building, Princess street.

HONORING A REPORTER.

The New York Evening Post, referring to the fact that the King's Daughters' society of that city has named its new settlement-house after Jacob A. Riis, a reporter on the staff of one of the New York daily newspapers, pays this deserved tribute to the reporter: "No one else's pen has portrayed the actual conditions of tenement life in this city with such fidelity and such pathos; no one else has been more able to better able to go before tenement-house commissions and investigating bodies of all kinds with helpful suggestion and convincing testimony. Journalism is under a debt to Mr. Riis for showing how valuable to community a reporter may become who uses his eyes and exercises his thinking powers while in the discharge of his duties as a news gatherer. The public, eager to find fault with errors in interviewing, rarely appreciates how much it owes to the hard-worked, often over-worked reporter, and how many opportunities for benefiting the public are improved by him."

DEAD IN BED WITH A DOG.

HACKENSACK, N. J., March 9.—Mrs. Mary A. Davis of New Bridge, was found dead in bed with a pet bulldog beside her. Mr. Davis left home last Saturday to go to Boston on business. Mrs. Davis, who was afflicted with pulmonary trouble, was seen about the house early yesterday morning as usual, but she did not appear today, and J. H. Van Thun and N. B. Demarest, at the suggestion of the village mail carrier, forced an entrance to the house. Mrs. Davis was found lying in bed, her arms folded, with evidence that she had died of hemorrhage of the lungs. Dr. G. H. McFadden was called in, but refused to examine the body until the dog was removed. The animal was a pet valued at \$300, and Mr. Demarest, a friend of the family, was the only person who dared approach it. When he entered the room the dog, named Queen, manifested its delight and permitted him to take it in his arms. Dr. McFadden decided that Mrs. Davis had been dead several hours.

FOR YANKEE READERS.

LONDON, March 14.—The Globe this afternoon continues to bewail the nervousness of the British foreign office in regard to Russian action in Manchuria and reiterates its appeal to United States to "rid itself of the influence of Wu Ping Fang, the Chinese minister at Washington, and the clamor of Russian diplomacy," and thereby save the Northern China market to the cotton mills of the southern states. The rest of the long article, however, seems to indicate that the Globe, like others, is not really anxious to aid American commerce as to help forward the widespread British desire to secure the assistance of Washington in stemming Russian ambition, restoring British prestige and keeping the open door for British trade.

LORD ROBERTS.

A Boer War Episode That Helps to Explain His Popularity.

The Private Soldier, Wasted by Fever in a Hospital Who Longed for a Sight of the Field Marshal—How Roberts Found Time to Visit Him and Speak a Cheering Word.

Private Miller, No. 3,203, lay in the end cot. The big school room had been turned into a hospital, and the blackboards stretched around the walls like a band of premature mourning.

Once he had been a very big man, but now his hairy arms that lay listlessly outside the cover were almost the same size from wrist to shoulder, and every bone in his skull showed plainly through the skin. His hair had been clipped and so had his beard, but a thick stubble hid his big, gaunt jaws.

The doctor said that he was probably going to recover, but he did not look it. He had never had much such a wreck of him that death seemed to be written in his deep, hollow eyes and sound in the weak, hallow tones of his voice.

He was used to hospital life, having been down to Wynberg twice in the first six months of the war, with Master holes in him. Then he got the fever at Natal Spruit, and this was all that was left to look at—the mere framework of the strongest man in the regiment!

It was very quiet in the bare little room. Occasionally a man muttered, but as a rule they all lay there with their eyelids closed, or else looking blankly up at the ceiling in a slow breathing, half-making sleep.

An army nursing sister came into the room quietly. Some of the men followed her with their eyes. She went to the little table near the window and put a little bunch of flowers in a glass. She wasn't very pretty; she was tall and angular, and had prominent front teeth that were continually showing, but her very presence seemed to brighten the room. The little cap, with its long white streamers, appeared to soften the strongly marked face.

After she had arranged the flowers she turned to the end cot and straightened the pillow with a knowing pull here and a soft pat there. She was very proud of him, was Sister Potter, for twice they had put the little green around his bed, behind which men are expected to die more privately, as it were, and make their exit as gracefully as they can alone and uninterupted.

But Sister Potter had determined to pull him through, if possible. Not that she was not determined to pull every one through, who came into her hands, but she was especially for her orders said that the end cot would soon be vacant. And there were plenty enough waiting out in the tents of No. 5 field hospital to fill it a score of times.

The volunteer surgeon who had charge of the ward declared that Sister Potter had saved Private Miller by sheer force of will. Every one knew she had a will of her own, and her word was law. But whatever it was, the screen had been withdrawn, and the cloud of death had passed by the end cot to settle suddenly and unexpectedly on a light case near the doorway.

The sister had not said anything to her patient as she arranged his pillow. She had simply smiled at him, more with her eyes than her lips, which were open continually. She felt his brow with her long, cold fingers.

Number 3,203, who was lying there, did not smile in return, but started to say something, and after one or two efforts came out with this weakly:

"Is a little mon comin' to see me?" he asked.

The nurse did not reply. It was the same thing he had said over and over again in his delirium: "When was the little man comin' to see me?" they let him say. He was just outside there asking for Private Miller. Over and over again, in all sorts of ways. It had been repeated, as a question, a complaint, or a request. Now here he was without a degree of fever, and yet with the same words on his lips.

"Oh, he's coming soon, but I suppose he is very busy now," said the nurse quietly, and as she spoke it was evident wherein lay her power and charm. It was her voice, so low and sweet and comforting. Many a poor fellow had listened to it and never down why he felt better. Many had found the secret, and questioned her for the mere sake of the sound of her reply. Private Miller only nodded his head slowly two or three times, as if he agreed and was consoled.

In the evening, as is customary with the fever, his temperature rose, and when the nurse came to give his little bowl of arrowroot, he was a little flighly and would not touch it.

"He want us comin'," he muttered. "He's hard pressed 'n' a big fight that's comin' in. I want to see—he want us comin'."

"No, he couldn't come today," said Sister Potter, "but perhaps tomorrow." Then she went out and told the volunteer surgeon, and that night he dined with a member of the headquarters staff.

The convalescents, in their light blue hospital suits with the broad, white trimmings, stood up and saluted. A little knot of red-capped nurses in the corridor were in a flutter of whispering. The orderlies standing at the entrance of the ward rose into an attitude of attention. Sister Potter bent over Private Miller's pillow.

"He'll be in in a few minutes," she said.

"Who?"

"The little man. You know you wanted to see him."

"God guide us, I'm not fit to be seen! Could na I get a shave first, eh? I am sair unkempt."

He put his weak fingers to his rough, hairy chin. "I'm disreputable. But you're a meanin' up and salutin' me. 'He want us comin' in,' he added, weakly. "He want us to take the trouble to see the like of me."

In reply the nurse gave a little south-

ing curve of his wasted, bony hand. Then the volunteer surgeon, who had been the volunteer surgeon, and beside him, with a strong, quick step, walked a short, well-knit figure, clad in an immaculately neat uniform, held in by a broad belt and cross straps. Above it rose a kindly, strong face, with a gentle, almost maternal expression in the eyes. A firm mouth with strong downward lines, yet sympathetic as a woman's, a brow furrowed by care and work and a voice that, like the nurse's, made one's heart warm to him, completed the man's appearance.

It was the "little man." Boba, the beloved.

The occupant of the end cot caught sight of him just as he entered. He struggled to rise, but Sister Potter's hand restrained him. He saluted none the less, with a swift movement of the head, and then a drop to the counterpane, as if the effort had been too much for him. His face flushed and his breath heaved. For an instant the sister looked at him nervously. The other men in the room, with their all convalescent, rose to a sitting posture.

The field marshal took them all in with a sweeping, kindly recognition, and walked to the end cot quickly. He sat down on the edge and took the big hairy, red paw in his.

"Well, Miller," he said, "I've come to see you. They tell me you're doing famously, and soon will be out there sitting in the sun."

The man could not reply. His eyes shined from the field marshal's face to the band that was holding his own. Two or three times his lips moved, but he could not speak. But the little man was talking again.

"And now I'm going to tell you what we're going to do with you," he went on. "As soon as you're strong enough we're going to send you to England, to home and then when you come back you're going to get your stripes, for your captain has spoken very well of you. You were wounded at Belmont, I understand, and at Koodersburg, weren't you?"

But Private 3,203 could not even move his head in reply. He just looked and looked, so the field marshal gave him a slight farewell hand sweep, then a friendly nod, and with an answer to their salute, he took his staff and his presence from the room.

Private Miller, he looked up at the sister, smiled a weak smile and faintly dead away. But when he came to himself, the first words he said were these:

"D'ye ken the little mon; he took my hand. 'A'm in a bit better.' He took me hand."

And with that he lay there, looking at the almost useless member, as if it were a valuable curiosity.

WOMAN'S ILL-TREATED EYES.

Harm Done Especially by Her Efforts to Look at the Back of Her Head.

The woman took up a looking glass about the size of a half dollar and began to twist her neck about in her efforts to see the back of her head. The large mirror behind her. The eye and ear specialist watched her with lowering brows.

"It's a wonder to me," he said, "that half the women in the land are not cross-eyed. The contortions to which they subject the muscles of the eye in their efforts to see themselves as others see them are something awful."

"If an acrobat on the stage would perform with his limbs the feats that the average woman does with her eyes, day after day, he would be advertised as a marvel of agility. But he couldn't do it. He couldn't stand it."

"And the women are not going to stand it, always. Either. They are bound to pay the penalty of their abnormal optical exercise some time. It isn't natural for the eyes to be pulled and hauled from right to left and turned inside out every time a woman puts on her hat to go to the meat market, and they're going to make her suffer for the unnecessary strain put upon them. Only yesterday I had a patient who put up a most painful wall about the condition of her eyes."

"They don't seem straight any more," she said. "They give an observer the impression that I am looking seventeen ways for Sunday at one time."

"Yes," said I, "and they will continue to look so, and even worse if you don't quit rolling them about."

"How do you know I roll them about?" she asked.

"Nothing else would make them so crooked," I said.

"Then by degrees I drew from her the information that she had a little mole around at the base of her right ear, and in trying to doctor that blemish she would roll her eyes all the pupils were almost lost in her head. And then she wondered why her eyes were crooked."

"If I had my way I'd smash half the hand glasses in the country, especially those little pocket editions that necessitate twisting the eyes half out of their sockets to see the desired part of the head and face. I suppose it is quite natural for a woman to want to take a look at her back hair before going on the street, but justice to her eyes demands that her hand mirror be considerably bigger than a ten-cent piece."

FROM ANACONDA, MONT.

A Correspondent Gives Some Idea of the New Smelter.

George W. Spratt, of 43 Essex street, Bangor, has recently received a letter from a correspondent employed at Anaconda, Montana, where the immense new smelting works of the Anaconda Copper Co. are being built. The new smelter will be the largest in the world and the town within a few years grown from nothing to a city of 10,000 inhabitants. The old works are now smelting 4,000 to 5,000 tons of ore a day and are turning out from 12 to 14 million pounds of copper per day; 300 tons of coal are burned every day. The new plant, which is being built, will cost in the neighborhood of \$6,000,000 and perhaps more. There are 5,500 men on the payroll now and in the spring there will be many more. Wages are good; brick and stone masons get \$4 for a nine-hour day; carpenters get \$4.50 and common laborers \$2.50. They board themselves on this.

The size of the new plant is immense.

Many of the buildings are 600 or 700 feet long and the construction material is nearly all iron and steel. Mr. Spratt's correspondent says that every piece of material is drilled and punched and bent before it is shipped to Anaconda and every piece fits. The company buys washers and rivets by the carload and makes 250,000 bricks a day in its own yards on the spot.

All the engines about the plant, such as boring machines and rivet headers, are run by compressed air, which is piped all over the works and can be used most conveniently. By the use of the labor saving machines a 24-inch hole can be bored in 40 seconds and a round clean head put in a five-eighths inch rivet in ten seconds.

The whole plant when finished will cover more than 60 acres of land and it will take 20 months longer to build.

SHIPPING NEWS.

LATE SHIP NEWS.

Domestic Ports.

HALIFAX, N.S., March 13.—S.S. *St. A. H. Thorp*, for Queenstown; *Oceanic*, for John; *St. John*, for N.P.; *St. Kipling*, for N.P.

Quebec, P.Q., March 13.—S.S. *St. John*, for N.P.; *St. Kipling*, for N.P.

Foreign Ports.

NEW YORK, N.Y., March 13.—S.S. *Nordic*, from Liverpool; *St. John*, from St. John.

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MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, March 14, noon.—Money on call, nominal at 1 1/2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4 to 4 1/2 per cent. Sterling exchange steady, 4.8 1/2 to 1/2 for demand, and at 4.8 1/2 to 1/2 for sixty days. Pooled notes, 4.8 1/2 to 1/2 and 4.8 1/2 to 1/2. Commercial bills, 4.8 1/2 to 1/2. Silver certificates, 61 1/2 to 62. Bar silver, 61 1/2 to 62. Government bonds, strong.

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, March 14.—Consols for money, 98 1/2 to 99. For the account, 98 1/2 to 99. 2 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 103 1/2 to 104. 3 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 104 1/2 to 105. 4 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 105 1/2 to 106. 5 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 106 1/2 to 107. 6 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 107 1/2 to 108. 7 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 108 1/2 to 109. 8 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 109 1/2 to 110. 9 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 110 1/2 to 111. 10 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 111 1/2 to 112. 11 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 112 1/2 to 113. 12 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 113 1/2 to 114. 13 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 114 1/2 to 115. 14 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 115 1/2 to 116. 15 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 116 1/2 to 117. 16 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 117 1/2 to 118. 17 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 118 1/2 to 119. 18 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 119 1/2 to 120. 19 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 120 1/2 to 121. 20 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 121 1/2 to 122. 21 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 122 1/2 to 123. 22 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 123 1/2 to 124. 23 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 124 1/2 to 125. 24 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 125 1/2 to 126. 25 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 126 1/2 to 127. 26 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 127 1/2 to 128. 27 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 128 1/2 to 129. 28 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 129 1/2 to 130. 29 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 130 1/2 to 131. 30 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 131 1/2 to 132. 31 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 132 1/2 to 133. 32 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 133 1/2 to 134. 33 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 134 1/2 to 135. 34 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 135 1/2 to 136. 35 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 136 1/2 to 137. 36 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 137 1/2 to 138. 37 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 138 1/2 to 139. 38 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 139 1/2 to 140. 39 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 140 1/2 to 141. 40 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 141 1/2 to 142. 41 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 142 1/2 to 143. 42 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 143 1/2 to 144. 43 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 144 1/2 to 145. 44 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 145 1/2 to 146. 45 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 146 1/2 to 147. 46 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 147 1/2 to 148. 47 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 148 1/2 to 149. 48 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 149 1/2 to 150. 49 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 150 1/2 to 151. 50 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 151 1/2 to 152. 51 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 152 1/2 to 153. 52 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 153 1/2 to 154. 53 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 154 1/2 to 155. 54 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 155 1/2 to 156. 55 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 156 1/2 to 157. 56 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 157 1/2 to 158. 57 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 158 1/2 to 159. 58 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 159 1/2 to 160. 59 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 160 1/2 to 161. 60 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 161 1/2 to 162. 61 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 162 1/2 to 163. 62 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 163 1/2 to 164. 63 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 164 1/2 to 165. 64 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 165 1/2 to 166. 65 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 166 1/2 to 167. 66 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 167 1/2 to 168. 67 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 168 1/2 to 169. 68 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 169 1/2 to 170. 69 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 170 1/2 to 171. 70 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 171 1/2 to 172. 71 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 172 1/2 to 173. 72 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 173 1/2 to 174. 73 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 174 1/2 to 175. 74 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 175 1/2 to 176. 75 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 176 1/2 to 177. 76 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 177 1/2 to 178. 77 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 178 1/2 to 179. 78 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 179 1/2 to 180. 79 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 180 1/2 to 181. 80 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 181 1/2 to 182. 81 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 182 1/2 to 183. 82 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 183 1/2 to 184. 83 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 184 1/2 to 185. 84 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 185 1/2 to 186. 85 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 186 1/2 to 187. 86 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 187 1/2 to 188. 87 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 188 1/2 to 189. 88 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 189 1/2 to 190. 89 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 190 1/2 to 191. 90 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 191 1/2 to 192. 91 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 192 1/2 to 193. 92 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 193 1/2 to 194. 93 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 194 1/2 to 195. 94 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 195 1/2 to 196. 95 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 196 1/2 to 197. 96 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 197 1/2 to 198. 97 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 198 1/2 to 199. 98 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 199 1/2 to 200. 99 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 200 1/2 to 201. 100 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 201 1/2 to 202. 101 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 202 1/2 to 203. 102 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 203 1/2 to 204. 103 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 204 1/2 to 205. 104 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 205 1/2 to 206. 105 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 206 1/2 to 207. 106 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 207 1/2 to 208. 107 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 208 1/2 to 209. 108 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 209 1/2 to 210. 109 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 210 1/2 to 211. 110 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 211 1/2 to 212. 111 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 212 1/2 to 213. 112 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 213 1/2 to 214. 113 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 214 1/2 to 215. 114 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 215 1/2 to 216. 115 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 216 1/2 to 217. 116 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 217 1/2 to 218. 117 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 218 1/2 to 219. 118 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 219 1/2 to 220. 119 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 220 1/2 to 221. 120 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 221 1/2 to 222. 121 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 222 1/2 to 223. 122 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 223 1/2 to 224. 123 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 224 1/2 to 225. 124 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 225 1/2 to 226. 125 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 226 1/2 to 227. 126 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 227 1/2 to 228. 127 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 228 1/2 to 229. 128 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 229 1/2 to 230. 129 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 230 1/2 to 231. 130 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 231 1/2 to 232. 131 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 232 1/2 to 233. 132 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 233 1/2 to 234. 133 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 234 1/2 to 235. 134 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 235 1/2 to 236. 135 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 236 1/2 to 237. 136 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 237 1/2 to 238. 137 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 238 1/2 to 239. 138 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 239 1/2 to 240. 139 1/2 per cent. Treasury bills, 240 1/2 to 241. 140 1/2 per cent. 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POULTRY!

Ontario Beef!
Choice Potatoes!
Butter, Eggs,
Vegetables.

S. Z. DICKSON
COUNTRY MARKET.

YOUR

Collars have no Saw Edges.
Shirts are not Torn.
Linen will Last Longer.

IF YOU SEND YOUR WASHING TO
VALE'S LAUNDRY,
Cor. Waterloo and Peter Streets.
(TEL. 823.)

We are making a special sale of
HARD WOOD
not quite dry but best quality.
\$2 per Load Sawn
—AND—
\$2.25 Sawn and Split delivered.
Hard and Soft Coal at lowest prices in the city.

J. S. GIBBON & CO.,
6 1-2 CHARLOTTE STREET.
SMYTH STREET (Near North Wharf)

RUBBERS!
RUBBERS!

—WE SELL—
Granbys,
Boston Rubber Co.
Canadian Rubber Co.
Your Choice at Bottom Prices.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.

W. A. SINCLAIR,
65 BRUSSELS STREET, ST. JOHN.

NOT SPRINGTIME YET.

Now that the weather has moderated a little and the sun's rays are being felt, more, some people imagine the winter's back is broken. To allay any over-exuberance of feeling in this regard a good thing would be to take an observation trip around the public streets.

"Talk about winter being over," said a "Nigel street merchant yesterday, as he walked the axle in the glacial substance in front of his place of business, "does that look much like straw hats and button-hole bouquets?" And he pointed to a thickness of fully a foot and a half of ice on the sidewalk. On Main street, from Indian town to the foot of Portland, there is a bed of snow and ice in the middle of the road nearly three feet through, and in some places almost four.

THE SHUBENACADIE CASE.

SHUBENACADIE, March 13.—Some sensational evidence was elicited at the inquest today, over the body of Wm. Etninger, the victim of Sunday's shooting. Albert Slinger swore he came into town Sunday morning in company with Etninger and Etnacker and, on the way back, they cut clubs.

Etninger told him he had a revolver and intended beating the Lantes' so badly that they would require the services of a doctor. If they did not meet the Lantes' boys coming from church, Etninger said they would waylay them in the night and he wanted Slinger to help.

The plan laid out by Etninger was that Slinger was to go up to the Lantes' boys' home and tell them his horse had fallen through the bridge and ask them to come down and help him get it out. Etninger and Etnacker were to lay in wait, fall upon the Lantes' and beat them almost to death.

They then intended taking the team, drive to Truro and there take the train for the United States.

Witnesses were issued late tonight for the arrest of Sam Noble and Etninger.

It is understood Chief Kerr, of the fire department, will insist on a vigorous test of every fireman's pluck and alacrity as soon as the new Hayes ladder truck arrives. The sky-scraper apparatus will be stretched out to the limit and every ladder made to climb to the top as quickly as he can.

Gaspereaux have made their appearance in the fresh fish market. They are selling at forty-eight cents a dozen. Halibut sells at twelve to fifteen cents a pound; frozen salmon, fifteen to twenty; cod and haddock, four to five; smelt, eight to ten; and cod steak, eight cents a pound.

"Patterson's,"
Cor. Charlotte and Duke Sts.

"Corsets."

We have a new
Short Waist Cor-
set that we are
going to sell for

55c. Pair.

SEE THEM.

STORE OPEN EVERY EVENING.
"CASH ONLY."

WANT ADS.

In order to be of as much service as possible to the working people of St. John, the STAR will insert FREE all advertisements of Situations Wanted. For any other Want Ads. there will be a small charge.

Read the Ads.
in the Star.

LOCAL NEWS.

Pictou egg, only \$7.50 delivered. Gibbon & Co.

E. R. Chapman, H. C. R., visited Camp Court Regal No. 269 I. O. F. at Moncton last night.

One of the attractions at the country market today was a halibut weighing over 200 pounds dressed.

The Summer School of Science for 1901 is to meet at Lunenburg, N. S., on the 23rd July and remain in session until the 9th August.

Capt. F. W. L. Moore's salary in the South African constabulary will be £600 sterling a year.—Charlottetown Examiner.

The Trinity and Centenary Hockey teams will play tonight at Queen's rink. The winners will meet the High School team in the deciding game of the series.

Rev. David Long, of the Victoria street Free Baptist church, has been holding special revival meetings in the vestry of his church since Sunday evening last. Many are attending and the interest in the services is increasing.

Master Harry Cromwell, of lower Metcalf street, Indian town, entertained about thirty of his youthful friends last evening, it being the occasion of his thirteenth birthday. A very enjoyable time was spent by the young folks.

The evangelistic meetings in connection with Douglas avenue Christian church have been fraught with so much good that the pastor, Rev. J. C. B. Appel, has decided to continue them during the remainder of the week.

The ferry buildings on either side of the harbor are in reality getting to be a regular drunkard's paradise. Another inebriate was discovered in a glorious state of intoxication in the east side building last evening.

The current issue of the Argosy, published by the students of Mt. Allison, contains an excellent portrait of Mrs. Archibald, the late vice-principal, and a beautiful poem in memory of her by a St. John lady, Miss S. E. Smith.

At a supper and social under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Congregational church at Oldtown, Me., held Monday evening Rev. William Williams referred to the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Claude Hutchinson were soon to leave for Tracadie, N. B., to make their home, and in their going the society would greatly miss their fellowship and helpfulness.

An alderman, a shipping man and several well known merchants around the wharves went out of town in a sleigh this forenoon. The exodus caused quite a ripple of curiosity on Charlotte street, and there is a suspicion that the party went out into the county to see if the sap had commenced to run.

There was an amusing civil case up at the police court this morning. One elderly man was suing another old fellow. In the course of the argument between the defendant and the plaintiff the magistrate was prompted to ask the plaintiff how long the defendant had been owing him the amount. "Twelve years, yer honor," said the old man, and everybody laughed. The debt had been outlawed twice over.

At the conclusion of the regular meeting of Valentine Lodge, No. 14, A. O. U. W., on Tuesday evening, the master, W. S. Thomas, invited those present to accompany him to Washington's parlors where a very pleasant hour was spent over oysters, and the discussing of the merits of this great fraternal society, containing a membership close up to 500,000, and one that has paid out since their inception, \$105,000,000 to widows and orphans.

It is understood Chief Kerr, of the fire department, will insist on a vigorous test of every fireman's pluck and alacrity as soon as the new Hayes ladder truck arrives. The sky-scraper apparatus will be stretched out to the limit and every ladder made to climb to the top as quickly as he can.

Gaspereaux have made their appearance in the fresh fish market. They are selling at forty-eight cents a dozen. Halibut sells at twelve to fifteen cents a pound; frozen salmon, fifteen to twenty; cod and haddock, four to five; smelt, eight to ten; and cod steak, eight cents a pound.

CONCERT LAST EVENING.

A largely attended and interesting entertainment was given by the members of Court Yukon, C. O. F., in their hall on Simonds street, last evening. Dr. Preston presided. The programme was as follows:—Piano solo, Miss Ethel Perkins; song, Geo. R. Craigie; violin solo, John Law; song, Miss Clark; piano, Miss Evans and Frame; reading, John Salmon; recitation, Miss Edna Perkins; song, Miss Craigie; gramophone selections, Geo. Kelstead; piano solo, Miss Ethel Perkins, who also presided at the piano during the evening. Refreshments were served and a very pleasant evening was spent.

FREDERICTON.

C. P. R. Protests Against Coal Areas Bill.

Death of James Wetmore of Blackville—Bridge Tenders Asked for.

FREDERICTON, March 14.—H. P. Timmerman and H. H. McLean are in the city today to protest against a clause in the government's coal areas bill which would impose a tax of 3 per cent on railways in the province not using New Brunswick coal. The claim of the C. P. R. is that the bill would be unfair to them. They point out that they operate their branch lines all winter without other than 50¢ per ton. The government promised to consider the matter.

The death occurred today at Blackville of James Wetmore, general manager there for many years for the Alex. Gibbon Co. He leaves two daughters and four sons. His only brother is S. Merritt Wetmore, of the S. P. C. A., St. John. His sisters are Mrs. Streek and Mrs. Dennett, of St. John, and Mrs. Geo. N. Habbitt, wife of the deputy receiver general. The remains will be brought to Fredericton tomorrow and hence to St. John, to be interred in Cedar hill cemetery. The late Mr. Wetmore was highly esteemed in Blackville and will be greatly missed.

The public works department is asking for tenders for the Lowry bridge over Little River, Queen's Co. Smith's Mill bridge, over the Petitcodiac; the Daily bridge at Petersville; End's bridge at Upper Caraqueet; and Whitaker's bridge on the Southwest Ruslagomish; also for a low water wharf at Holderville, Kingston, Kings Co.

TOURIST MATTERS.
The D. A. R. Contributes a Hundred Dollars to the Fund.

Dominion Atlantic Railway Company, General Offices, Kentville, Nova Scotia, 12th March, 1901. W. S. Fisher, Esq., Chairman Tourist Association, St. John, N. B.

Dear Sir:—In reply to your letter of the 19th ultimo, and in accordance with my intimation to you through Captain Potter, we shall be pleased to contribute \$100.00 towards the funds of the New Brunswick Tourist Association for the present year, and I trust that your success will be more pronounced than ever in increased numbers of tourists and others who will be induced to visit New Brunswick and the other Provinces, and leaving behind them not only their good will but thousands of dollars in the coffers of our respective concerns.

Yours faithfully,
(Sgd) F. GIPKINS,
General Manager.

BOARD OF TRADE.
Subject of Unusual Interest to be Considered.

The subjects to be considered at the special meeting of the board of trade on Friday afternoon are of more than usual interest. The question of applying the preferential rebate of 3-1/2 per cent. only to goods which are landed at Canadian ports is deserving of very serious consideration, and the bill for compulsory inspection of deck loads and also the question of the dredging of the entrance to St. John harbor are both matters that vitally affect the interests of our port.

It is expected that there will be a large attendance of the members for the consideration of these and other questions which may come before the board.

RECENT DEATHS.
Mrs. Allan, wife of Captain James Allan, of Chatham, died on Saturday night last at her residence. Her husband and two sons, James and Robert, and two daughters, Mrs. Robert Murdoch, and Miss Kate Allan, survive her.

Capt. Simon Pike, late of the I. S. S. "Humber," died at Lunenburg, on Monday, aged 55 years.

Frances, wife of W. A. Chase, secretary of the Yarmouth S. S. Company, died at Yarmouth yesterday, aged 61 years. She leaves one son and three daughters.

BRIDGE WORK CONTRACTS.

FREDERICTON, March 13.—The following contracts for building bridges have been awarded:

North York Creek bridge, McNutt's Mills, York County, to R. C. Young.

Cedric's wharf, Kings County, to Thomas Gilliland.

Ry-building Brown's bridge over southwest branch of Otanobeg, Queens County, to John McLaughlin.

A MILLINERY HINT.

In trimmings, flowers will be seen in abundance. Roses are to be the favorite, with also some violets and poppies. There will be great quantities of foliage, including autumn shades and all the light tints. Whole crowns and brims of foliage will be seen. A novelty in flowers this spring will be black roses mounted with green stems and foliage, very effective in combination with light tints of trimmings.

WITH ADVERTISERS.

F. A. Dykeman & Co. announce a special sale of prints for tomorrow.

Chas. E. Everett solicits orders for cleaning and repairing furniture.

John W. Addison has a fine stock of hardware, paints, oils, etc., in his handy store on German street, in the Market building.

DRY DOCK SCHEME.

The expected letter from George Robertson, now in England, in reference to the St. John dry dock scheme, was received today. Mr. Robertson asks for an extension of time in which to further promote the matter. He is evidently hopeful of a successful outcome of his mission.

POLICE COURT.

The Magistrate Defines the Duty of Officers.

A "Roast" for the Force—The Chief Has No Comments to Make.

Magistrate Ritchie has thrown another bombshell into the police camp. This morning, after he had disposed of the only two prisoners on the bench, a couple of drunks, and while quite a large array of legal talent was awaiting the opening of the civil court proceedings, his honor drew from his pocket a few sheets of manuscript and commenced to read.

To see his honor reading, from the bench was indeed an innovation, and at once every ear was turned his way to find out what the small sheets contained. Clear and distinct the magistrate's voice filled the court-room. It was evident his honor had something important to say.

After the first paragraph the people in court sized up the address as another "roast" on the police force. All was silent and the reading proceeded. This is what the magistrate said:

"In one of the city churches some time ago, and again last Sunday from another city pulpit, reference was made to certain disorderly houses in this city.

"There cannot be any doubt as to whose duty it is to 'search out' such houses and prosecute the keepers thereof.

"In the police district of the city of St. John there is a police force, and a police magistrate. Over the police is a chief of police, who has the same power as any other constable of the force, and whose duty it is to control and direct the internal arrangements of the police force.

"The police force has a legal head—the police magistrate—to instruct it in the law, and to call the attention of the force to alleged violations of the same. It is the duty of every police constable to carry out and take steps to enforce the provisions of the Dominion statutes, provincial acts and city by-laws. Each man prior to going on the force makes oath before the police magistrate to the faithful performance of his duties.

"No police constable is justified in waiting for directions from any one before reporting any violation of the law; his conscience guides him, and his oath binds him. Therefore, it is not necessary to consult any one's private views before doing his duty, nor is it lawful to abstain from the performance of clear duty at the suggestion of any one.

"It is difficult to understand on what principle of ethics any sworn constable of the city police force should be expected to get permission from any one before reporting any class of criminals, or before arresting a particular class who may be violating the law 'in view of the police.'

"The police magistrate of the city of St. John is appointed by the local government and performs his duties within the police district of St. John. He is appointed by one, the provincial authority; he is paid his salary by another. The civil authority in whose special interest welfare, as well as in the interest of public morality severely he discharges his duties.

"In the discharge of these duties he is not subject to any control, nor to dictation from any quarter.

"It is manifest, then, that the police constable must take the law from the police magistrate.

"No other judge has any power, authority or jurisdiction to take a police constable until it shall come before him judicially.

"Such being the fact, a fortiori, no other person, whatever his authority, or however influential he may think he is, has any right whatever to undertake to advise in a matter not within his authority.

"Whatever views may have prevailed on this question within the past few years in the interest of orderly civic government, within this police district as having in view the necessities of pulp and press, I would direct every member of the police force, whatever his rank, honestly to act, and earnestly to live up to the obligations of his oath, and search out and prosecute all violations of law, our city 'without fear or favor, affection or ill-will.'

The Star asked Chief of Police Clark if he had anything to say in answer to the magistrate's remarks re the police force and its duties.

The chief said he and his men were working, not talking.

He had not heard the magistrate's address until the Star man produced a copy and read it to him. The head of the police force made no further answer. He only smiled.

The remarks of the magistrate were not long in being quite common talk about town, and, needless to say, they caused somewhat of a furore in police circles.

The officers of the force, from whom can be learned, still cling to the chief as their authoritative head. Many of the men have served under other chiefs and other magistrates, and say there never was the variance of opinion there is now.

Some members of the force, who were quite angered at the statements of the magistrate, were quite willing to show how his honor had not done what they were under the impression was right on the other side.

The jail delivery, one claimed, was beyond the power of the magistrate. Others asserted he was lenient to certain classes of offenders.

At any rate, the police have something to talk about for a while, but to get the heads of the department to say anything for publication is like pulling egg teeth.

TOMORROW'S MEETING.

The board of trade will meet tomorrow, afternoon at 3.30 to consider the 3-1/2 per cent. to be allowed only on goods imported through Canadian ports. There should be a large attendance, as the subject is one of great importance to the trade of St. John.

DYKEMAN'S

3 Entrances

97 King,
59 Charlotte, and
6 South Market Streets.

Something Special for Each Day.

FRIDAY MORNING we will place on sale a large lot of AMERICAN PRINTS. One yard wide, percale finish, at 10c. and 15c. per yard. You will, perhaps, want to know how we can sell these 15c. and 18c. prints or percales at this small price. Well, here is the story. A shirt waist and wrapper manufacturer of Montreal found he had purchased more goods than he had orders to make up, and these were placed on the market 25 per cent. below their cost price. You will notice the goods are about one-quarter of a yard wider than the usual. The reason of this is because they were made especially for blouse and wrapper manufacture, and not for retailing over the counter, and here is where the advantage is. You can buy these extra wide goods at a lower price

than you have to pay for the ordinary. The patterns are excellent, many of them in pretty stripes and checks, and not a few in the neat foulard blue and white figures.

Ladies and Children's Vests.

We advertised two or three days ago a lot of vests at special prices. About half of them have been sold, and yet there are many wonderfully low-priced goods still in this lot.

Children's Vests

from 5c. to 20c., many of them just half price, both summer and winter weights.

Ladies' Vests

from 5c. to 25c., summer and winter weights.

F. A. Dykeman & Co.

FURNITURE

Repaired and Upholstered.

This is the time of year to have your Furniture repaired and cleaned up before our spring rush commences. Send us word and we will call at the house and give you quotations on Repairs of any kind.

CHAS. S. EVERETT,

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, 88 Charlotte Street.

NEW GOODS. NOW IN STOCK

Complete line of IMPORTED and DOMESTIC WOOLLENS for Ladies and Gentlemen's Wear.

Ladies' Tailoring a Specialty.

J. P. HOGAN, 101 Charlotte St., Opp. Hotel Dufferin, St. John, N. B.

FAIRWEATHER'S Drug Store

REMOVED ONE DOOR EAST

(Next door to Opera House Entrance).

WHITE ENAMELED LETTERS

For Window Signs and House Numbers are unequalled. Call at St. John Paint Store, 158 Princess St., and examine our stock.

Phone 697. **H. L. & J. T. MCGOWAN.**

NEED OF A POLICE PATROL WAGON.

About a year and a half ago the ladies of the Women's Council offered to present the city with a police patrol wagon, as they did an ambulance. The offer was not only refused, but a lot of rather ungrateful talk occurred when the matter was being discussed. St. John needs a police wagon. This fact is emphasized every day or so when a drunk is either dragged to the central station, or carted there at the rate of twenty-five cents.

"Twenty-five cents for cartage" is inscribed after an arrest entry on the police books almost every day. In a city of St. John's pretensions this certainly is not a credit. Chief Clark says he has figured the matter out and finds that nearly five hundred dollars can be saved every year by a "hurry-up" wagon. At present there is the rent of the lock-ups to pay, the cost of fuel for them, and other expenses incurred in the maintenance, which would be done away with if a wagon were purchased. The police force is unmistakably weak, as the Star pointed out a few evenings ago, and nobody will disagree with those who are advocating a conveyance for prisoners in the assertion that it would be a great benefit. Carting a drunken man, dragging a woman, and parading an offender from the outstanding stations and lock-ups has not much evidence of a modern equipped police force, though the men and officers may be as efficient as can be found anywhere.

Perhaps the Women's Council will make their offer over again to the city—and perhaps they won't. The ambulance they gave to the town has been one of the greatest blessings of a generation, and nobody knows its value more than the doctors and hospital officials. Still it should not be used to convey dead bodies, or put to use of that nature. The ladies intended it for the use of the living, not the dead. As a long-needed conveyance it is now considered indispensable.

TONIGHT.

Meeting to organize encampment Knights of Malta, Orange hall, Simonds street, 8 p.m.

Celebration 32nd anniversary Alexandra Temple of Honor, 8 p.m.

Union meeting W. M. Aid Society, Brunswick street Baptist church, afternoon and evening.

Band at Queen's and Victoria rinks. Council of Chosen Friends at Forester's hall.

CHATHAM OBJECTS.

To Hon. Mr. McKeown's Franchise Bill.

The common clerk has received from J. D. B. F. Mackenzie, secretary of the Chatham board of trade, the following resolution, which was adopted at a meeting held on the 7th:

"Whereas, attempts are being made in Chatham and elsewhere in the province to confer by legislative enactment upon defunct taxpayers the right to vote at civic elections;

Resolved, That this board places on record its strong disapprobation of any proposition to secure such legislation, as we believe the principle thus sought to be established is pernicious, inasmuch as it will tend to increase the independence of the present non-payment class to contribute to the collection of civic rates more hardly and difficult than at present.

And that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the members of the Legislature at Fredericton and also to the clerk of the St. John Council and Board of Trade, and to Chatham Town Council.

A BATHURST MAN.

Andrew Morrison, Commits Suicide at Chatham, Me.

(Bangor Commercial.)

Chatham, Me., March 14.—The morning of March 4, when it was learned that Andy Morrison had committed suicide by cutting his throat. He came here about 25 years ago from Bathurst, N. B., and has been employed around Chatham and vicinity ever since. He had always been subject to fits of despondency, which finally developed into insanity of a harmless type. A year ago, being deemed irrepressible, he was placed in the state asylum at Augusta, from which institution he was discharged last September, if not wholly recovered, at least a great deal better. After returning he secured employment in J. F. Smith's lumber camp, but he was not the Andy of other days. Two or three times through the winter, he has remained in camp, toiled in his blankets for four or five days, refusing to eat or even speak.

About a week previous to committing the deed he left work and came out to the Chesuncook house, where the proprietor, A. B. Smith, knowing his trouble, did his utmost to make him feel at home, but it would seem from the few remarks he let drop that an impenetrable wall had settled over his mind; the future looked dark and gloomy. About noon the day before his death, saying he felt unwell, he retired to his room, requesting only to be left alone. Of course no suspicion was entertained that he had designs on his life. Some time through the night he was heard to leave the house, but it was supposed he would return. In the morning the chore boy while feeding the stock, found poor Morrison's lifeless body under a pile of hay. The throat cut from ear to ear, a blunt jackknife, the tool used, laid nearby. It is said the unfortunate man had a nice residing in Bangor, and two sisters whose whereabouts are unknown. The body was interred in the Chesuncook cemetery.