

Don't let the Children suffer from Whooping Cough.

McDiarmid's Whooping Cough Cure, 25c. per Bottle, at Royal Pharmacy, S. McDIARMID KING ST. Tel. 403.

TO LET.

Advertisements under this head: Half a cent a word. No less charge than 10c. TO LET—Two, six-room flats on Bridge street, near Main, at \$5.50 a month. Apply to T. COLWELL, 11 Main street.

HELP WANTED, MALE.

Advertisements under this head: Half a cent a word. No less charge than 10c. WANTED—A boy to learn the dry goods business. Apply to MORRIS & BETHLEHEM, Charlotte street.

HELP WANTED FEMALE.

Advertisements under this head: Half a cent a word. No less charge than 10c. WANTED—A girl for general housework in family of three. Apply at 110 Westworth street.

FOR SALE.

Advertisements under this head: Half a cent a word. No less charge than 10c. HORSE FOR SALE—One Roan Mare, about 3,000 weight. Will be sold reasonable. Address at the BLUE STORE, Brunswick street.

BOARDING.

Advertisements under this head: Half a cent a word. No less charge than 10c. LODGERS—A large, bright, front room with gas on King square. Reasonable rate. Address Box 52, City.

LOST.

Advertisements under this head: Half a cent a word. No less charge than 10c. LOST—A lady's sack, between Harrison and Albert streets, via Main. Please return to Harrison street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Advertisements under this head: Half a cent a word. No less charge than 10c. QUACKER HERBS—Will cure all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, drives out all disease germs, microbes, etc., and tones up the system and makes a new man of you. Try it and be convinced. Sold by all druggists or sent to any address on receipt of \$1.00. Send to the QUACKER HERB AGENCY, 50 Prince William street. Money returned if no cure. Large Family Doctor book given at the same time.

WANTED.

Advertisements under this head: Half a cent a word. No less charge than 10c. WANTED—Mandolin, Banjo or Guitar. Apply to Mrs. MURKIN, Box 22, St. John, N. B.

THE ST. JOHN STAR.

THE ST. JOHN STAR is published by THE SUN PRINTING COMPANY (LTD.), at St. John, N. B. Telephone, every afternoon (except Sundays) at \$3.00 a year.

ST. JOHN STAR.

ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 17, 1908. HUMAN NATURE AND DOWIE.

LOVE IS MOST GLAD.

Love is most glad with cruel hands; To bind his tender feet and hands; To scourge himself, to know all loss, To carry for his heavy cross, Into the vaguest distant lands.

SATURDAY'S SERMONETTE.

"Life is a business, not good cheer." —George Herbert. "Life is not all bees and skittles." —Sidney Smith.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

St. John's church—Rev. J. de Soyres, pastor. On Sunday next harvest festival services will be held; 8, administration of holy communion; 11, morning prayer and sermon, preacher the pastor; 3, Sunday school; 7, evening prayer and sermon with special music, preacher, Rev. A. G. H. Dicker, rector of St. Paul's church.

UNITED STATES AND CHAMBERLAIN.

Why these British free-traders should imagine that the United States should resent the adoption by Britain of a policy which has made the States prosperous is hard to understand. It had any effect upon the American policy it would more likely be in the way of causing them to make concessions to a country which they may no longer use as a dumping ground.

MR. FIELDING'S UNFAIRNESS.

Mr. Fielding seems anxious to make it appear that St. John is trying to get something that it has not and to take from Halifax something that is there. Nothing of the kind is even suggested. No one in St. John is objecting to the policy of sending the Allan ships to Halifax. They have been going to Halifax for some years without doing much business, but St. John did not demand an exclusive service. Neither is St. John asking for additional subsidized railways.

ADMIRALTY COURT.

In the admiralty court yesterday afternoon in the collision case of the bark Reform vs. the steamship Calvin Austin, the evidence of Alex. Spears, captain of the Reform, was taken. Mr. Justice McLeod, judge in admiralty, presiding. H. J. McDougall, solicitor, for the Reform; K. C. counsel, appeared for the Reform; John Kerr, K. C., solicitor, with Dr. A. A. Stockton, K. C., appeared for the Calvin Austin.

MARRIAGES.

CLEMENTS-BALLOCH—On Oct. 16th, in St. Peter's church, Kingsclere, by the Rev. H. Montgomery, M. A., rector, assisted by the Rev. G. P. Scovill, M. A., rector of St. Jude's church, St. John West, Frank del. Clements of Springhill, Kingsclere, to Mary E. third daughter of the late A. R. Balloch, Thorn Cottage, Kingsclere.

DEATHS.

CAPLAN—In this city on Oct. 15th, Sarah A. beloved wife of Vincent Caplan, aged twenty-two years, leaving a husband, two children, mother, father, two sisters and two brothers, to whom these sad news (New York and Portland, Me., papers please copy.)

ONE EMPIRE, ONE NAVY.

(Canadian Associated Press.) LONDON, Oct. 17.—The St. James's Gazette, referring to the naval defence of New Zealand, says that the only possible means by which the colonies can eventually hope to stand in a position of safety and self maintenance is by contributing each in its own place toward the up-keep of a single homogeneous and united navy.

LOCAL NEWS.

Derrick crews have been taken up to Millidgeville for use in the raising of the sunken yacht "Windward." The tug Neptune will go up to pump her out. An alarm was rung in about 2:30 this morning for a fire in Mrs. Armstrong's house on Mechanic street. Only slight damage was done.

THE CHAMBERLAIN.

THE CHAMBERLAIN—Cut about 44 in. long with outside breast pockets, ordinary side pockets. Seam in back. Good, broad shoulders, well seams, a loose hanging garment. The very latest for Dressy Men. Prices \$13.50, \$16.50 and \$17.50.

THE GROSVENOR.

THE GROSVENOR—Cut about 44 in. long, made with Vertical Pockets, Cuffs, Bell Shaped Skirt and Silk Velvet Collar. A garment very much in demand at present. Prices \$15.00 to \$17.50.

THE GLOUCESTER.

THE GLOUCESTER—Cut same length as Grosvenor, but with ordinary pockets. No Cuffs. Outside breast pocket. Well padded shoulders. A very graceful and most comfortable garment. Prices \$10.00 and \$17.50.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.—No garment is allowed to leave our establishment unless it is a perfect fit.

Men's Fleece Lined Underwear

Fine Sanitary Wool Fleece. Extra value. Sizes 32 to 44 inches. Price, 45c. each garment.

MANCHESTER ROBERTSON ALLISON

KING ST. GERMAIN ST. AND MARKET SQ. LIMITED

MANCHESTER ROBERTSON ALLISON

KING ST. GERMAIN ST. AND MARKET SQ. LIMITED

Fur and Winter Clothing

Our Men's Suits. We are showing a very fine variety of Men's Suits for Fall 1908 in Fancy Tweeds, Cheviots and Worsted. All the latest colorings in the newest designs and effects.

Our Youths' Suits

We realize that the Youths' Suit trade is an important branch of our clothing business, so have paid particular attention to the buying of these goods for fall and winter, and have succeeded in gathering together a very choice variety of the newest designs and effects in the latest colorings, including MIXED GREYS AND THE NEW BROWNS.

Among the above Goods you will find the

M. R. A'S UNRIVALLED \$10.00 SUITS FOR MEN.

Men's Winter Overcoats.

Our stock of Men's Overcoats for Fall and Winter is now completed and we congratulate ourselves on having the best selected stock of these goods since starting this most important branch of our business.

Men's Fleece Lined Underwear

Fine Sanitary Wool Fleece. Extra value. Sizes 32 to 44 inches. Price, 45c. each garment.

MANCHESTER ROBERTSON ALLISON

KING ST. GERMAIN ST. AND MARKET SQ. LIMITED

MANCHESTER ROBERTSON ALLISON

KING ST. GERMAIN ST. AND MARKET SQ. LIMITED

The Attractions of Our Stores are Their Low Prices.

D.A. KENNEDY (Successor to Walter Scott) 32-36 King Square, St. John, N. B.

Great Saturday Sale!

YOU CAN SAVE FIFTY PER CENT. Twenty Dozen Men's Fleece Lined Shirts and Drawers, at 90c. per suit. A cut price sale of Men's Fine Regatta Shirts, 60c., 70c., 95c. each.

Charm RICHMOND

Its a good looker, perfect baker, easy on fuel. Removable nickel, latest oven thermometer. Can give testimonials from all over the city.

PHILIP GRANNAN,

555 MAIN ST.

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Charm RICHMOND

Its a good looker, perfect baker, easy on fuel. Removable nickel, latest oven thermometer. Can give testimonials from all over the city.

PHILIP GRANNAN,

555 MAIN ST.

VII TEA makes cream out of skimmed milk.

Women's

FASHIONS OF THIS SEASON.

Here is an exhibition of new gowns, coats, and millinery, which gives in a nutshell most of the new ideas of the season. Skirts are full, the gowns are of many different styles, some are tucked, shirred, sometimes tucked and shirred at one and the same time; platted, and where they show hip yokes and front panels, and the back frequently without a waist line of fulness except where they are cut in graceful curves.

still cling to the close-fitting lines. Fancy tailor suits are made up with colors, a bit of this introduced into the jacket in some ways, and are trimmed with handsome buttons in metal combined frequently with small buttons matching the material of the gown in color. Leather is used with these fancy tailor-mades, and is frequently attached in addition to the leather, lace also goes into the pretty suits. Several tailors suits are made with the long, simple coats, three-quarter length.

Evening coats come in long and three-quarter lengths as usual, and are made of cloth and silk combined, with chiffon and laces, in many of the finest coats these being made into the garment. Fur trims the heavier cloth coats.

In fur mole skin is the latest, and appears in coats, muffs, and collars, plain and frequently combined with ermine. Squirrel will be worn as last year, and is also combined frequently with ermine.

The domestic gowns are among the handsomest, and one of the closely fitting ones is of lavender or heliotrope crepe de chine combined with pale blue. The upper part, or deep yoke to the neck, is made of tulle, fitting smoothly over the chest and shoulders, and finishing with a fall of fringe over the tops of the sleeves.

The stock of the lace finished with lines of blue around the top to match the velvet around the waist. The bodice below the lace yoke is of the plain crepe de chine full at the top and gathered in full at the waist line.

The skirt is made of tulle and lace tucked set diagonally, fitting snugly over the hips down to the first broad band of lace set in a deep point, more tucked below this and another pointed band of lace. A straight hand of the same lace is set into the smooth back and carried the full length of the gown. The hat worn with this gown is a blue fur felt trimmed with silk the color of the gown.

One of the fancy tailor suits, of a three-piece suit, is of dark blue velveteen with a bolero worn over a charming little blouse of white India silk, the front in a delicate design of drawn work and fastened at one side with large pearl buttons. The skirt is one of the nine-gore variety, the seams piped with dark blue silk to match, at the lower part of each seam a band of dark blue silk being carried up for a quarter of a yard or so and finished on the edges with buttons.

Down the centre of the back is carried another band of silk, some two inches wide, and also edged with small blue buttons. There are straps of dark blue and buttons covering the shoulder seams.

The sleeves and lower part of the jacket in front have little turn-back revers of white leather, each fastened with aged-gold fancy bronze buttons. The revers are stitched with dark blue silk, and so is the belt to the gown, which is also of white leather, and fastened in front with a large oval brass buckle of simple design. The sleeve is interesting. The upper part of it reaches a little below the elbow, and below that the sleeve is of dark blue chiffon in ruffles forming a puff, while below that is a deep cuff of alternate rows of chiffon silk. Bright color is introduced in the lining of the gown on the outside of the hand of fur, which finishes the neck, falling with tasseled ends on either side of the front. It is a quiet, rich, and beautiful garment. A line of embroidery on the inside of the front is in gray and lavender, with a touch of black.

AT THE LONDON HOUSE

SATURDAY, OCT. 17TH.

Ladies' Winter Waists Ready-to-Wear.

A display of very pretty new Waists for winter in the Ready-made department.

These waists are cut and made by the same people who make the silk waists. Every waist is as perfect fitting as the best silk waist.

- Very dainty Albatross Waists, \$2.65
- Warnes' French Flannel Waists, 2.25
- White and Cream wash Flannel Waists, 2.25
- Cream Brilliantine Waists, 2.25
- Fancy Matting Waists, 2.40
- " " " " 3.00
- Special French Flannel Waists, 1.85
- Persian Stripe Cashmere, 4.50

SPECIAL BELTS.

New Belts and Very Neat. The best yet for price. Buckle back and front, 6 styles. 25c. Each.

TENERIFFE WORK.

New Designs O'Dyline 11 to 50c. Canteen 60 to \$1.25. These Are All Lines.

Another Large Lot of New American Waistings, 15c., 22c. yd.

Just arrived, yesterday afternoon, exclusive patterns in fancy fleeced, black wash Waistings. Very pretty designs, in fancy creponet Waistings, 15c. yd. Neat navy and black and white satin stripe Waistings, 22c. yd.

BABIES' WINTER BONNETS.

Large variety. All Sizes. Very dainty ones of Velvet or Silk. \$1.75 to \$2.95.

LITTLE WHITE SHARSHIN COATS FOR CHILDREN.

The most comfortable and prettiest. \$4.50 to \$4.95.

Little Girls & Misses Ulster Coats

The loose back Ulster is by far the most comfortable and useful coat for little ones or school girls. Frieze Ulsters with two capes, \$4.95. D. B. Blue Ulsters, box back, 4.50.

Bargains in Good Winter Hosiery

(Manufacturers' Sample Lines.)

You can pick out a winter's supply that will cost you far less than ordinary prices. There are all kinds of good Cashmere Stockings in the lot—ribbed and plain—some very fine qualities. Sale Prices, 10c. to 75c. pair.

FALL FLEECED LINED HOSE.

Hormer's Black Fleeced Hose for those who cannot wear Cashmere. Lot 2, 25c. Pair. Lot 2, 25c. "

TAPSTROY CUSHION 100c. at 90c.

Special Tapestry Designs usually sold at 90c. Special 30c. Cord with Tassels to Match 60 Cents set.

F. W. DANIEL & CO.,

London House, Charlotte St.

BOURKE COCKRAN CONDEMNED DIVORCE.

"If We Must Choose Between That and Polygamy, Give Us Polygamy," He Declares.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—"As between the two evils, divorce and polygamy, give me polygamy," said W. Bourke Cockran at the observance of Columbus Day by the Knights of Columbus in Carnegie Hall last night.

Mr. Cockran's declaration came in the climax of his address on the influence of the achievements of Columbus upon American civilization, which, he said, was threatened by one great evil, divorce.

His conviction, expressed with all the eloquence and fervor that characterized his public speeches, met the approval of his hearers as demonstrated by the applause, which seemed to come from every person in the great hall, in which there was standing room only.

Mr. Cockran was the principal speaker of the evening. He followed Dr. J. J. Walsh and former Senator T. C. Sullivan.

Optimism was the keynote of his remarks, which were in the nature of a lay sermon. He declared he had no fear of the retrogression of American civilization, based as it was upon the Christian religion and the promise of Christ that the gates of hell shall not prevail against his church.

The essential difference between Christian civilization and pagan civilization, he said, was that the former is based upon free labor and the latter was founded upon slave labor; one was the result of production, the other of destruction.

Man had discovered the great truth of brotherly love, as exemplified in the building of hospitals and schools and the establishment of charitable institutions. Fortunes of today greater than the Romans had ever dreamed of, he declared, were not a menace to the race, as men were learning the lesson of self-denial and self-indulgence was not characteristic of the age.

It was after he had thus summed up the strength and virtue of American civilization that he paused, before expressing his convictions on divorce.

"But there is one grave danger that confronts us," he said. "I am not going to discuss the labor question, so called, because that is in process of adjustment. It is a mistake to call labor service; that word is a relic of pagan civilization which means servile. Labor is not service. The laborer is the partner of his employer."

"There is one thing which among the influences of today disturbs me more than any other," said Mr. Cockran, "the proper solution of the problems which surround the marriage ties. The state is composed of families, and, as the family is the unit in the state, we must protect the family. If a man takes a woman to be his wife he should never be allowed to put her from him. The Christian faith rests with the family. It is equally true that a woman should not be allowed to divorce her husband, but the prevailing feeling is that what a man can do a woman ought to be allowed to do.

ALL NIGHT RESTAURANTS IN GAY NEW YORK.

(N. Y. Herald.)

"An all night restaurant?"

A dozen years ago the term, which still rings with a pleasant wicker sound in unaccustomed ears, stood for everything that was swift and gay and dissipated in the night life of the town. Today, however, it calls to the urban mind merely a picture of a great, well-ordered, handsomely furnished restaurant in which scores of well-dressed men and women are dining or supping.

On the ashes of the old has arisen the new, bright with gold paint and electric lights, rich in splendid furnishings, tall mirrors and spotless damask, and gay with the clatter of knives and forks and the waltz music of the Hungarian band.

As for the people who compose this crowd, very few of them belong to the old, well-to-do, conventional world to be drawn of such an evening, and many of them are from out of town. The whole assemblage literally reeks of Manhattan, and it is well to do, well fed, well dressed, pleasure loving Manhattan at that.

Eleven o'clock. The theatres are beginning to disgorge into Broadway. The cars are packed to suffocation, the hackmen are cruising about for fares and the sidewalks are thronged. Inside the restaurant the waiters, who have been idling and talking, straighten themselves up and take their places behind the tables. At many of these the chairs have been tilted back, for they are held in reserve for regular patrons, who occupy them night after night, or for those who have ordered them by telephone.

The midnight crowd is on its way here, and in a few moments every car will discharge its quota before the door and the high rollers will dash up in cabs and automobiles. Every chair in the place will be filled before midnight, but the crowd is not the one that dined here between six and eight. It belongs to the same subdivision of the human family, but it is the flower and fruit rather than the rank and file. It is made up of the same ingredients, but mixed in different proportions.

In the matter of dress it is infinitely the more gorgeous. We can hear the rustle of silks and satins and catch the gleam of snovy necks on which diamonds flash and sparkle in the electric light. The wraps that are worn are rich in fabric and color and trimmed with costly lace. A social statistician could find food for much calculation as to the hours of labor represented in the hand embroidery displayed here.

But a statistician would be as much out of place here as a salmon on a gravel walk, for the company that is fast gathering here tonight is the very cream of the self-indulgent, pleasure loving strata of metropolitan society. It is not easy to find a term that will hit off precisely this midnight assemblage. I have heard it called "bonapartists" in the significance of the phrase when first used by Dumas and before it was dragged down from its high literary estate to its present place in the gutter. For if we go back to the old definition of the term we find it in a comparison between two baskets of peaches, in one of which the fruit is likened to the beau monde, while the other of an inferior grade, having but some of its exquisite native bloom through careless handling, constitutes the demi monde.

The plump, downy faced youth at the corner table is the bearer of a great commercial name and the inheritor of a fortune accumulated by his hard-headed, thrifty father through a lifetime of self-denial and toil. He came into his property last spring and plunged at once into the bright life of upper Broadway, where he became a marked man for hundreds of human vultures.

Let us call it the "keen set" or the "swift push," which is New Yorkese for "demi monde." In the significance of the phrase when first used by Dumas and before it was dragged down from its high literary estate to its present place in the gutter. For if we go back to the old definition of the term we find it in a comparison between two baskets of peaches, in one of which the fruit is likened to the beau monde, while the other of an inferior grade, having but some of its exquisite native bloom through careless handling, constitutes the demi monde.

And while all these men and women with scores of others of their kind, eat and drink and scheme and flatter to the accompaniment of the Hungarian band, the night wears on, the crowd in the streets outside, which was dense just before midnight, melts slowly away, until only a few stragglers and an old policeman or drunkard or night watchman remain, and at last the crowd in the all-night restaurant begins to thin out, the subrettes go away in cabs and the bookmakers, gamblers and actors on foot or in cars, and at last the hand ceases to play, the last of the feasters departs, and the "all-night restaurant" bellies its name by closing its doors.

Pandora Range.

Fitted with Enamelled Steel Reservoir.

Pandora reservoir is oval shape and stamped in one piece from best grades of sheet steel—has no seams, grooves, bolt heads or square corners to collect dirt.

It is enamelled pure white, and has a smooth, marble-like finish which is most easily and thoroughly cleaned—is so free from taint and all substances injurious to the health that it can be used for boiling fruit and many other purposes, besides heating water.

No other range is fitted with enamelled steel reservoir.

The oven in the "Pandora" is extra roomy, scientifically proportioned to the fire-box and hot-air flues, ventilated, lined with sheet steel, fitted with thermometer, and is a perfect baker.

Sold by all enterprising dealers. Booklets free.

McClary's

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N. B.



Important Changes in the Army and Navy Personnels; Several Impending Retirements and Their Effect



IMPORTANT changes are taking place in the personnel of both the military and naval establishments. Foremost, undoubtedly, is the practical succession of General Samuel B. Miles, first chief staff under the new army law, to the post of commanding general held by General Miles, who will be retired Aug. 8. A still earlier change will come on July 26, when Major General George W. Davis, now in command of the army in the Philippines, will be retired. The vacancies in the ranks of the major generals will, according to common report, be filled by the provisional appointments as major generals of Brigadier General Leonard Wood, former governor of Cuba, and General Samuel S. Sumner, both appointments to be laid before the senate later for confirmation.

According to report again, it is the intention of the administration to recall General Sumner to the United States after he has served a short time as commanding general of the army in the Philippines and appoint General Wood his successor. There are those who hold that when General Wood's name comes up in the senate a fight against confirmation will be started by his enemies, who will seize upon the occasion to bring formally before the senate committee allegations that have been made from time to time in the public press. General Wood has had an interesting career. Only a few years ago he was a plain assistant army surgeon, holding the rank of colonel. The Spanish war gave him his opportunity. He was appointed colonel of the rough riders, and his conduct at Las Guantimas made him a brigadier general. Later appointed governor of Santiago, his record was such as to warrant the administration in believing that he would make an excellent governor for Cuba, and when the time came to make



CAPTAIN CHARLES W. RAE.

BRIGADIER GENERAL S. S. SUMNER.

COLONEL GEORGE F. ELLIOTT.

The appointment it was given to him. General Wood has been in the Philippines for some time.

General Sumner comes of a fighting family and is ranked among the ablest of cavalry officers. Born in Pennsylvania, he entered the army as a second lieutenant of cavalry in 1861 and was in active service throughout the war. In 1864 he was promoted to be captain, and in 1865 he was made a major and became a lieutenant colonel in 1870, being given command of the Sixth cavalry five years later. During the Spanish war Sumner did good work at Santiago. General Young, the new army head,

is not a graduate of West Point, but rose from the ranks to his present high position, winning his way through all grades of the service. At the outbreak of the civil war General Young enlisted in the Twelfth Pennsylvania volunteer cavalry, the conclusion of the war finding him with the brevet of a brigade commander. He then entered the regular army, being commissioned second lieutenant. When the Spanish war began, General Young was made a brigadier general of volunteers and sent to Cuba with Shafter's army of invasion. In 1898 he was advanced to the rank of major general of volunteers and dis-

patched to the Philippines, where he was conspicuous in the campaign against the Filipinos. He was afterward given command of the department of California. Early in January, 1900, General Young became a brigadier general in the regular army and a year later was promoted to be major general. In January General Young will be retired for age. Meantime he is both chief of staff and head of the new war college.

The career of General Young's predecessor is in many ways similar to that of the new head of the army. General Miles owed his advancement to the op-

portunities offered by the civil war. Like Young, he is not a West Point man, and again like Young, he enlisted at the outbreak of the great conflict, helping to raise a company in Roxbury, Mass., where he was then living. In May, 1862, Miles was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the Sixty-first New York volunteers, participating in all but one of the battles of the Army of the Potomac. More than once he was promoted for bravery on the field and was finally commissioned major general of volunteers in 1865. Upon being mustered out Miles obtained a commission as colonel in the regular

army and soon after entered upon his wonderful career as an Indian fighter, his last remarkable exploit being the capture after a series of hazardous successes of the dangerous Chiricahua Apaches under Geronimo and Natchez. In 1880 Miles became a brigadier general of the regular army and a little more than ten years later was appointed major general. During the Spanish war he had charge of the operations in Porto Rico. His promotion to the post of lieutenant general followed in 1900 under the army act of June 6 of that year. Miles has always borne the reputation of being a good fighter.

General Davis is yet another officer who entered the service from civil life. Like Miles and Young, he first smelled powder in the regular service. When the conflict with Spain began, he was appointed a brigadier general of volunteers and was elevated to the same rank in the regular army in 1898. During 1899-1900 he was military governor of Porto Rico in succession to General Guy V. Henry and made a good record while holding that post. From Porto Rico he was ordered to the Philippines, where he was intrusted with the task of re-establishing peace in Mindanao after the outbreak of the Moros of the Lanao region. When General Chaffee was relieved of chief command of the forces in the islands, General Davis was named as his successor and has since filled that position.

In the navy interest centers in the appointments of Colonel George F. Elliott, Captain Charles W. Rae and Pay Director Henry T. B. Harris to be brigadier general commandant of marines, head of the bureau of steam engineering and paymaster general, respectively. Colonel Elliott will on Aug.

8 succeed Major General Charles Heywood, who urged upon the president the advisability of appointing the colonel as his successor. What determined the appointment, according to common report, was Colonel Elliott's gallant services in commanding a company of marines at Guantanamo during the Spanish war. The colonel, who is a native of Alabama, entered the marine service in 1870, being appointed from New York. He was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant in 1873, but was not given his commission as captain until fourteen years later. Thirteen years of his service have been at sea, the greater part of the remaining time being spent at the Brooklyn navy yard. After the Spanish war Colonel Elliott was ordered to the Philippines and was later given command of the marine barracks at Norfolk.

The affair at Guantanamo was one of the most unique and exciting incidents of the Spanish war. While many of the marines were amusing themselves by swimming the Spaniards surprised their camp. As soon as the whistle of the Spanish bullets was heard the swimmers, among whom was Captain Elliott, sprang to the assistance of their comrades without waiting to don a stitch of clothes. The stand they made baffled the Spaniards, who soon had enough. No time was lost in dressing and preparing for another attack, but the expected conflict was not immediately forthcoming. Later Captain Elliott and his men played a prominent part in the defense of the American post there.

Captain Rae, who will be the successor to Rear Admiral George W. Melville, is the first graduate of Annapolis to become head of the bureau of steam engineering. He is a Connecticut man, was appointed to the Naval academy from New York in 1866 and is regarded as well fitted for his present post. The new pay director, Mr. Harris, is also a native of Connecticut and an appointee from New York, entering the service in 1864. He has been in the pay corps for some time and was lately on duty at the League Island navy yard. ROGER F. EARNUM.

THE WORLD'S FAMOUS GOLF PLAYERS BEFORE THE CAMERA



LOUIS N. JAMES of Chicago shocked eastern golf players last year by winning the national amateur championship at his home club, Glen Cove, near Chicago. James is a "boy golfer," being but twenty years of age, and is a student at Princeton. Despite the fact that he has had little opportunity to play golf this year he is confident that he will successfully defend his title at the national championship meet to be held in September at Glen Cove, N. Y.

WALTER J. TRAVIS, Australian by birth, American by adoption, long enjoyed an almost undisturbed supremacy as amateur golf champion of the United States, disposing of all aspirants with ease and alacrity. Last year Travis fell off in his play, but he is again rounding into form and may regain the title. His game is distinguished by automatic, clocklike precision. Travis is cool, nonchalant and silent in defeat or victory.

WILLIE ANDERSON, the professional of the Apawamut club, at Rye, N. Y., is for the second time open golf champion of the United States, having defended his title successfully at the recent tourney in New Jersey. This is the first time any player has won the open championship twice. Anderson is undoubtedly one of the most consistent golfers in the country and has for many years finished near the front in competitions.

FINDLAY S. DOUGLAS will long be remembered as one of the most finished golfers this country has ever seen. Findlay is a Scotch bred player, but has been identified with the game in America for several years and was at one time national amateur champion. His play is marked by long, straight driving, clean approach work and excellent putting. Douglas learned his game on the noted St. Andrew's links in Scotland.

HARRY VARDON, open champion of Great Britain, is regarded by many as the greatest golf player in the world. At the recent tournament at Prestwick those whom he laid low included the redoubtable Jack White and Sandy Herd. Vardon is well known to American golfers, having given brilliant exhibitions in this country. Vardon took up the game when he was a boy in the isle of Jersey. He is marvelously swift and accurate.

FRANK O. REINHART is a member of Princeton's crack golf team and has acquired great individual prestige through having twice defeated Travis—last year at a tournament held at the Morris county links, in New Jersey, and this year at the Garden City (N. Y.) club. Reinhart is an extremely graceful player and is picked by many to win the national amateur championship this year. Despite his youth he has had much golfing experience, which should stand him in good stead.

H. CHANDLER EGAN is another of the younger members of the golfing world who has attained national prominence through his skill with driver, brassie and putter. Among his victories this year are the championship of Harvard, where he is a student, and the open meet at the Brookline Country club. Egan last year won the amateur championship of the Western Golf association and the intercollegiate association championship.

Ulysses S. Grant, Possible Vice Presidential Nominee; Career and Characteristics of the Well Known Lawyer



THE name of Ulysses S. Grant once more takes on the political horizon of the United States with the announcement that "Buck" Grant, second son and namesake of the famous warrior president, is a candidate for the vice presidential nomination on the Republican ticket. Although Mr. Grant has been rather a "looker on in Vienna" than an active figure in national politics, he has long enjoyed a considerable prestige in the Republican party, and his friends are convinced that he would greatly strengthen the ticket. They support his candidature with the argument that Mr. Grant is not only widely and favorably known as an unwavering Republican, but also is, by reason of the education acquired from college, travel and a long and intimate association with leading men of both parties, pre-eminently fitted to view broadly and comprehensively all the needs of the country. Mr. Grant's wide knowledge of men, they add, as well as his training as a lawyer, fit him for acting wisely upon all affairs of national legislation.

Mr. Grant's last noteworthy appearance on the national stage of politics was in 1890, when he was presented as a candidate for the United States senate to succeed the Hon. Stephen M. White. Despite every effort of his friends, however, he was defeated in the California legislature and since then has been largely devoting his time to the practice of law and to looking after the large commercial and mining affairs in which he is interested. Mr. Grant ranks as one of the leading attorneys of the coast and bears an excellent reputation as a financier. To



ULYSSES S. GRANT II.

attorney for the southern district of New York under Stewart L. Woodford, who will be remembered as the United States minister to Spain at the time of the outbreak of the Spanish war. Some years ago Mr. Grant removed to California, where his younger brother, Jesse R. Grant, had established his home. It was not long before Ulysses became known throughout the Golden



ULYSSES S. GRANT III.

State. In 1896 he was a delegate to the Republican convention at St. Louis and voted for the nomination of William McKinley. It has been said that it was during the ensuing presidential campaign that the seeds were sown which resulted in the presentation of Mr. Grant's name before the state legislature as candidate for the United States senate. Since then he has been

living quietly at his San Diego home. Mr. Grant possesses a goodly family, his marriage with Josephine Chaffee, daughter of the late ex-United States Senator Chaffee of Colorado, having been blessed with five children. By a curious coincidence another Ulysses S. Grant, nephew of the California lawyer and grandson of the general, is at present prominent by reason of having recently graduated from West Point far ahead of the record made at the academy by either his illustrious grandfather or his father, General Fred Grant. President Grant was near the foot of his class, while General Fred ranked thirty-sixth, but the embryo warrior has just graduated in third place from a class three times as large as that of which his grand-

father was a member. Some time ago General Fred wrote to his old friend and classmate, Professor Loomis, now professor of mathematics at West Point, asking how his boy was getting along.

"Your son stands considerably better in all his classes than you did," the professor tersely replied. It is noteworthy that young Grant owed to his grandfather the opportunity to demonstrate his ability. He was always the general's favorite grandson, and the latter shortly before his death wrote a letter addressed to the president of the United States, whoever he might be, asking him to appoint young Ulysses to West Point when he became of the proper age. The letter was in due course of time given to President McKinley, who promptly granted the request. Young Grant then had a year for preparation and succeeded in passing the requisite examination with flying colors.

In personal appearance he bears a striking resemblance to his mother, who was Ida, Honoré of Chicago. He is tall and carries himself well. While in his first year at West Point the boy was subjected to some severe hazing, but bore it all without complaint, displaying the silent courage that characterized his grandfather. He took no part in the athletics of West Point, devoting himself to his books and excelling particularly in natural and experimental philosophy. Owing to the fact that he graduated among the first ten men he is eligible to appointment in the engineer corps. This will gladden the heart of his father, who as long as three years ago stated that it was his fondest wish to see his boy among the engineers. Those who know the lad predict that his career will fulfill all the promise it now holds forth. WALTER M. SHELLING.

Reporting. The Ring.

CASH ONLY FOR OLD JOHN L.

"I am getting ready—never you mind, son, about the date for the opening," said John L. Sullivan in New York Wednesday. "When my wife swings the doors wide, there will be the cash doing from your truly. Will I do a cash business? Well, I guess."

"I am going to say to the old boys who are there with the glad and some little change that they are good and my friends as long as the change lasts. But they must remember I am not out for the long haul. I have quit being a philanthropist on the Bowery. My roll won't stand it. Maybe if I had the dough Rockefeller and the other Standard Oil fellows have in their pockets, I'd turn him loose again. But, son, yours truly is in no condition to furnish booze, beds and beef-steaks for all the has-beens that will come my way."

"Mind you, I don't say that if I good come along without the coin and tells me he is just a minute ahead of it and that the fit'll catch him if he don't have spirits to throw it off the track, that I won't set out a glass. Any saloon keeper that would throw one of these sort down I'm not my kind."

"How much die I lose in my that venture? What's it to you? Somebody has it. It's not out of circulation, because I haven't heard of that Shaw man, or square man, or whatever you are mind to call the Iowa chap who took La Gage's job at Washington, retiring and currency, have you?"

"You can't never tell about these chaps that sneak up to the bar before the cold grey dawn of the morning and give way to watermelon peddlers and dogs hand organs. Member one time a chap blows in on me and says he's Bob Purdy of Dallas, Tex. 'Well,' I say, 'I don't say you wasn't Purdy, did it?' 'What you have?'

"'He was a Bob Purdy, all right,'" said Dan Stuart; that he was in town with no more home than a rabbit, and hungry. 'Would I take him out for breakfast?'

"'His name was me and I took him by the hand and walked to a restaurant where napkins stood up on end and the waiters talked like English funkies. The first roll out of the box from Mr. Purdy calls for a quart bottle. Then, picking up the bill of fare like it was a sporting extra, he says, slowly like, 'that's a Nittenberger steak, with truffles, French peas, young corn, a pint of coffee and another quart bottle would fill the bill.'

"'When I went to sleep at New Orleans I did not feel as daisy as when Bob Purdy put down the bill of fare and asked if that was too strong for my pile. It wasn't, and I told him so. If he had gone a hundred I'd have stood for it.'

"'His nerve—Bob Purdy, stranger—was the finest that ever happened along New York way. It did me good to look at him, and when he had finished and lit a cigar that was billed at a dollar, he said that he allowed that I had better slip him a twenty till he came around the next day, and I slipped it.'

"'When we parted I had no idea. I would ever see him. But along about the next day, when I was on the bum, who should walk in but Purdy. First glance at him and I knew he was traveling with coin.'

"'Shaking my hand like a long lost brother, he handed me a century spot and told me to give the chap a cent for some charity organization. Then he commenced to buy wine, and before midnight I had sold all the white stuff I had and that I could borrow from my neighbors.'

"'For four days Purdy looked about my place, and in that time I should say he spent a couple of thousand. He wouldn't let any one that came in spend a cent.'

"'He was a Bob Purdy, alright.'

"YOUNG CORBETT" VS. "KID STEIN."

Young Corbett's showing against "Kid" Stein, at the National Athletic Club, Philadelphia, was very disappointing to the big crowd that assembled to witness the contest. The champion was in no condition to do himself justice, being hog fat, and his movements were very slow as compared with his other bouts in this city. Corbett tried his best to rattle Stein, and went so far as to drop his hands in the sixth round, and ask Stein to come to him just once. Stein did not appear a bit nervous when they shook hands for the first round, and went right to the champion and staggered him with a right hand on the ear, and a few moments later sent Corbett reeling across the ring from a left. As the round progressed Stein gained more confidence, and gave Corbett as good as he received. The champion was cool, however, and tried to hook Stein with his left, but the latter's physical make-up enabled him to crouch away. Consequently, the blows went flying through the air.

Corbett then assumed a crouching attitude and seemed to gauge his blows better, and got some several good ones on Stein's body and nose. The "Kid" blocked several heavy ones aimed at his jaw, that had they landed would have ended the bout.

Corbett was painfully slow in the third, evidently laying for an opening but the local boy was on the lookout and did not receive any damaging blows. The fourth and fifth were uneventful except that Stein was a bit more aggressive and took advantage of Corbett not trying his best, hitting the champion in the clinches, much to the delight of his friends.

Corbett tried to do a little better in the sixth and last round and went after Stein right and left, trying to hook over his left for the jaw and his right on the ribs. He got some several rib-roasters that he must have hurt Stein, but the latter never flinched; Stein did not for a moment leave himself open for a punch.

Corbett would undoubtedly have won with a knockout had he been in shape, but as it was he had all he could do to win on points.

THE WALCOTT-CARTER FIGHT.

Joe Walcott, of Boston, the "black demon," added new laurels to his already long list Tuesday evening, when, at the opening of the new Criterion A. C., in the presence of nearly 5,000 spectators, he won the decision, after 15 of the fastest rounds ever fought in this city, from Kid Carter of Brooklyn. The win for the Boston fighter is his crowning glory, on account of the fact that Carter has two wins to his credit from

THE FASCINATING HOMELY MAN.

Maybe there was as much truth as boasting in the statement of John Wilkes, the famous London alderman: "Ugly as I am, if I can have but a quarter of an hour's start, I will get the better of any man, however good looking, in the street of any woman."

Of Wilkes' abnormal ugliness there was never any question. "The very children in the street ran away at the sight of him!" And yet his powers of fascination were so great that women of beauty and fashion vied with each other for his notice, while handsome men of all courtly graces were neglected.

It was said that there were few beauties of the day whose hands Wilkes might not have confidently hoped to win. He married one of the richest and loveliest women of his time.

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That there is a powerful fascination for some women in extreme ugliness is proved by innumerable cases in which women who have been richly dowered with physical charms have fallen in love with men of most repulsive appearance.

Queen Wilhelmina is an example of a charming and attractive young woman choosing an ugly man. Fat and plain of face, and for a royal person, distinctly poverty stricken, Prince Heinrich of Mecklenburg-Schwerin has had great fascination for womankind.

Gossips whispered that the young duke was taken by surprise when the little queen of Holland begged his preference for him, and yet it was not the first time that he had been admired and courted by women of high rank.

When Princess Helena of Russia suddenly broke her engagement with Max of Baden it was believed it was because she hoped to persuade her parents to let her marry the stout blond dukeling Heinrich, and the youngest daughter of the Duke of Edinburgh also loved the young duke.

It is a fact in fact Prince Heinrich was a good deal of the lady killer, and he knew it.

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When Richelieu was shut up in the Bastille, crowds of women, old and young, and rich and poor, used to collect every day at the hour when he took his exercise on the parapet, and the ugly Duke of Richmond, deploring the incarceration of so adorable a person.

Theodore Hook was another ugly man who seemed to be irresistible. When Lass was an old man with a white hair, a wrinkled forehead, and a nose to his eyes, he was a favorite with the ladies. He was a favorite with the ladies. He was a favorite with the ladies.

MAKING OF CLAY PIPE.

It is claimed there is quite a trick in the making of the material used.

Among the little things seen in daily life about which most people know very little, is the common, ordinary clay pipe. In almost every clear shop window, in the mouth of every third laborer met, and even in the nursery, this snow-white little instrument of comfort and amusement may be seen, yet few know for instance, that most of the clay pipes sold in this city of domestic make are manufactured over in New Jersey.

Woodbridge in the name of the queer little town given over to this old manufacture, and a trip through one of the factories of that settlement, to follow the pipe from the time it is dug as clay to the time it appears ready for the market is interesting.

Looking at the chunks and lumps of clay as they are transported from the banks to the factories one would hardly believe that the snowy, cheap little article could have been manufactured from material so different in color. The color of this clay, before it is worked, is dark grey, like cement. Nor is the process of manufacturing one of these pipes as simple as might be imagined from the absurdly low price.

As the clay comes into the factory it is divided finely and put to soak in water for about twelve hours. This soaking is to divide the clay to its smallest possible particles, so that in the ensuing process it will not cake or lump, and work smoothly and evenly. This soaking is done by putting the clay in a mill, where it is stirred by machinery until it gets stiffer and stiffer, until finally it becomes stiff as dough. In this state the clay is roughly moulded into lumps and distributed among the pipemakers who begin the first step in the life of the humble creation.

Grasping a small chunk of clay in each hand, the artist begins work to fashion roughly two pipes at the same time. Rolling the clay between his hands, he quickly produces two carrot-shaped and pointed rolls that bear little or no resemblance to the incredible speed the fashioning of these rolls when it is finished.

The expert in the problem of manufacturing something like seventy-five gross of pipes within the week. Then the rolls are put away to dry somewhat, and for ten or twelve hours they will not readily grasp one of the shapable rolls, till the fat end upwards—which at once gives the suggestion of a pipe—and runs a wire through the pointed end, out of which the stem is to be pressed. This is done by the use of a sharp-edged tool, which is jammed shut, while at the same time a plunger is pressed to enter the mold and to press out the clay so as to form the bowl. With a dull knife the stem is cut out at the side of the mold, a sharp-edged tool, which is jammed shut, while at the same time a plunger is pressed to enter the mold and to press out the clay so as to form the bowl. With a dull knife the stem is cut out at the side of the mold, a sharp-edged tool, which is jammed shut, while at the same time a plunger is pressed to enter the mold and to press out the clay so as to form the bowl.

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NEW MONSTER FOUND.

Distinct Arctotherium of Africa Was a Quaker Beast.

"The great western desert of Egypt, the retinue, sandy region which extends for hundreds of miles beyond the Fayum, consists of deposits of sand raised in places to form ridges or cliffs some hundreds of feet thick," says the London Sphere.

"These sands are of marine and estuarine origin. They belong to the earlier Tertiary period—the Eocene and Lower Miocene. When the sands of the desert of the Fayum were deposited there was an African continent south of Egypt of a very different shape from that which we know today, and a great estuary corresponding more or less to the Upper Nile Valley. On this land lived creatures extraordinarily unlike anything at present living.

"The animals living in the Africa of Eocene times included the ancestors of all elephants, creatures with long snouts and lower jaws also so long that the snout was upheld and could not hang down as the trunk, as it came to do later in the mastodons and elephants of which we know today. There were also huge beasts like the manatee and dugong in the shallow waters, a coney or hyrax as big as a donkey, and great carnivorous animals unlike like modern lions, and even more powerful than these. The remains of a huge python, twice as large as the biggest now alive, and many tortoises of large size have also been found.

"These and the wonderful arctotherium have all been discovered in the last two years. Travellers had reported that fragments of bone were occasionally to be seen sticking out of the wind swept, dry sand of the Fayum desert, but it was not until the officers of the Geological Survey of Egypt, under Captain Lyons, made an special expedition to this region in 1901, that any specimens in a good condition were obtained and their nature ascertained by expert osteologists. Fortunately, Dr. Andrews, of the department of geology at the British Museum, was in Egypt at the time, and accompanied the party sent by the Egyptian survey into the Fayum desert at the invitation of Captain Lyons. Even the short stay of a couple of weeks enabled the survey party to collect a number of bones and skulls, which were recognized by Dr. Andrews as being absolutely unlike any previously known fossils and of the greatest interest.

"Last year Mr. Beadnell, of the Egyptian Geological Survey, discovered what is perhaps the most astonishing of all the monsters unearthed in the Fayum. It is as big as a large rhinoceros, and at first sight the skull suggests an affinity with that animal. It has two enormous horns growing from the nasal bone, but these are not, as in the rhinoceros, horns of a horny, fibrous material, they are actual bony outgrowths covered in life with blood vessels and skin. The horns are as long as the horns of the giraffe. Possibly the tips of these two great horns may have been protected by a sheath of horny matter, like a cow's horn.

"To this monster Mr. Beadnell has given the name of the British Museum, in honor of the Egyptian Museum, which had a palace in the Fayum in a region near Lake Moeris, which was larger in those days and surrounded by a fertile zone, degenerated into sand dunes since her time. Remains of Queen Aahne seems to be in human history, her date is to that of the monster named after her as one hour ago is to the day when Chops ruled in Egypt."

BABY IS KILLED.

GREETING FATHER.

Three-Year-Old Boy Tumbles in Front of a Car and is Crushed to Death.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—In his eagerness to meet his father returning from work Joseph Bustowski, three years old, of No. 635 East Tenth street, toddled in front of an Eighth and Christopher street car last night at avenue B and Tenth street and was crushed to death.

His mother, who had been leading him and carrying a baby in her arms, became crazed at the sight, and it required the strength of several men to restrain her from taking her own life in a drug store where they led her after the accident.

The woman reached for bottles, struggled to leap through the plate glass windows and shrieked until her cries were heard for several blocks.

Bustowski is a tailor employed in the neighborhood of Tomkins square, and it was the custom of his wife and children to meet him on his way from work. Last night when the little boy espied his father he broke away from his mother and attempted to cross the track in front of the car.

The motorman exerted every effort to check its speed, but the fender knocked the child down and then rolled him under the front wheels. The motorman was arrested, but the testimony of scores of witnesses showed that he had done all in his power to avert the accident.

Bicyclists and all athletes depend on BENTLEY'S LINIMENT to keep their joints limber and muscles in trim.

LITTLE LAUGHS.

Miss Catchim—You knock at the door when you came tonight, George—Yes, Amy. Why do you ask? Miss Catchim (shyly)—I thought, perhaps, you had come with a ring—Comic Cuts.

Harry (serenely)—You are the only girl I ever loved.

Carrie—Really? What a lot of fun you have ahead of you—Melbourne Weekly Times.

First American Heiress—I suppose you saw a great many old ruins while in Europe?

Second Dito—Yes, indeed; several of them proposed marriage to me—Melbourne Weekly Times.

Gussie—What did you say when you told her I was sorry for having made fool of myself last night?

Gertie—Oh, she said she noticed nothing unusual.

Iowa is now considering the question of equipping all her school children with rubber heels in order to obtain greater quiet in the school-room. Similar necks for the teachers might also enable them to improve the discipline.

Mr. Goodart—See here! If I give you some money I don't want you to spend it in that saloon over there. Thrifty Tim—All right, lady. If you're tonight for some dinner, I'll be glad to patronize it—Philadelphia Press.

"Well, what did he say?" asked the head of the firm. "He just said, 'come around the latter part of the week and I'll pay that little bill of yours,'" replied the collector. "He did, eh? Well, you keep hot on his trail, or he'll get away from you. If he really meant to pay that bill he wouldn't call it 'little.'"—Philadelphia Press.

ADVICE FOR MEAT BUYERS.

The inexperienced housekeeper, and even those who think they are too successful to need advice will do well to remember these simple rules, when buying beef, mutton or poultry.

To test beef, press it down with the thumb. If it rises quickly the meat is good.

Beef should be fine grained, of a bright red color, with streaks of clean, white looking fat.

The meat will be tough unless there is plenty of fat.

Mutton should be dark colored, with the fat a clear white.

Veal should be fat.

Soup meat should have as little fat as possible and come from the round; and also meat intended for beef tea.

In buying fish the gills should be red. Poultry should have smooth legs and short spurs, with the feet bending easily and the eyes bright. If the fowl has begun to turn blue it is not good.

Grouse and quail both have white flesh; the pinioned grouse, however, has dark flesh.

Birds with white meat take about ten minutes longer to cook than those with dark meat.

WANTED—A case of Headache that KUMFORT Powders will not cure in from ten to twenty minutes.

Guaranteed Satisfactory OR MONEY REFUNDED.

Bentley's Liniment

THE ORIGINAL PAIN CURE.

The best remedy for all the Pains, Aches, Strains, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Sore Throat, Coughs, Colic, etc. It is an extra strong White Liniment that will not injure the most delicate fabric, and it is guaranteed to do all that we claim, or your money is refunded.

We make this offer because we know what BENTLEY'S Liniment can do.

"I recently used BENTLEY'S Liniment for a severe case of enlarged Tonsils in my daughter, and it was immediately relieved. I had never used it before, but I am glad to say that I have since used it for several other cases of sore throat, and it has done me good."

Mrs. L. E. GIBBERT, Postoffice, East Knoxville, N. E., near Truro.

Be sure and get the genuine BENTLEY'S Liniment—the best of all. Sold by all dealers in medicine, especially druggists.

8 cc. bottle, 25c. 6 cc. bottle, containing over 3 times as much, 50c.

This is the largest bottle of White Liniment on the market.

F. O. WHEATON CO., Ltd., Sole Props., Folly Village, N. S.

WARNING TO DEER HUNTERS.

One Rule That Would Save Many Lives of Hunters in the Woods.

(New York Sun).

The season is at hand when inexperienced or rash persons going into the woods with high power rifles, in their hands see something brown moving between the trees, sight at it, fire, hear it fall and thrash around among the leaves, and, going forward to cut the throat of a deer, find a dead man. It is remarked by guides that whereas an inexperienced person shooting at a deer under such circumstances will miss it 99 times out of 100, he will plug a human being every time, making a center through the chest.

There was a long list of these deplorable accidents last autumn, and there is little sign that they will be any fewer this year.

Various remedies have been proposed, but none of them has proved effective. There is, however, one rule which should be impressed upon the attention of these folks and impressed again. It is: Never shoot until you know absolutely what you are shooting at.

This rule should be posted in every camp of the Adirondacks and in the woods everywhere. It should be stamped into the ears of visitors. It should be repeated to the guides night and morning. By dint of much repetition it might come in time to work the needed reform. It seems to the man in the city that a deer does not look enough like a human being to render homicide possible, but it is different in the woods. There the moving object is seen a hundred yards away, going slowly. Branches and bushes intervene. At best, only a glimpse is caught. That glimpse shows a square of brown six inches across. It may be the hide of a deer or a section of a canvas shooting coat. The man does not live who can tell one from the other at that distance and under these conditions. He has a sense he will wait until the moving object comes into clearer view. If it is going away from him he will prefer to let it escape rather than risk killing a fellow being.

The watcher will not have long to wait. Whether the moving thing be man or deer it will come into plain view or go out of sight in a second or two. It is inability to wait this second or two that has cost so many human lives. Wonderful tricks are played by the nerves and the imagination on raw hunters wrought up by the prospect of killing a deer. Last season in the Adirondacks a man shot a woman who was sitting by a trail in plain view. She had on a brown hunting gown, and that did the business.

In the Wisconsin woods a man left his friend on the trail and started to make a circle and drive a deer down the runway, saying that he would be back in half an hour, and when fifty yards from the place, his friend shot him through the stomach.

Only a few days ago a man placed on a stand in the Adirondacks shot and killed his guide, who was coming down the lake in a boat. He saw the moving brown form through the bushes, did not see the boat, and let drive.

In Minnesota last year a man out hunting deer came to a stream. Two hundred yards down the stream and in its middle a little boy was sitting on a rock. The hunter killed the child.

If the man on the runway keeps still the moving brown object will never see him. It will go on the motionless tenor of its way and give him every chance to determine what it is.

The trouble with deer shooting now is that the rifles carry too far and the men behind them do not see clearly enough. One of these weapons at 200 yards will throw through a 15-inch hemlock, and if a man were behind the tree it would not protect him.

Because of the reckless shooting of good many old deer hunters are staying at home when the season opens. Some who go out wear a bright crimson cap, in imitation of the Indians, who binds a crimson handkerchief about his brows; but this does not do much good. If the view is clear enough to see the cap the watcher is not apt to shoot. All danger might be avoided if a man were a suit of crimson from head to foot. But while he would be safe, he would not see any deer, though many of them would see him.

Winter Underclothing For Men and Boys

We are showing a full line of Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear

These goods are guaranteed not to shrink in the wash, and a suit will wear two seasons. Consequently, in the end they are cheapest to buy. If they shrink in the wash we give you another suit free of charge.

E. O. PARSONS, - - West End Phone 693a.

MILLIDGEVILLE FERRY

LEAVE MILLIDGEVILLE daily, except Saturday and Sunday, at 9 a. m., and 3.30 and 5 p. m.

RETURNING FROM BAYSWATER at 7 a. m., and 9.45 a. m., and 4.15 p. m.

LEAVE BAYSWATER at 7.15 and 9 a. m., and 3.30 and 5 p. m.

RETURNING at 6.30, 8 and 9.45 a. m., and 4.15 and 5.45 p. m.

LEAVE SUNDAYS at 9 and 10.30 a. m., and 6 p. m.

RETURNING at 9.45 a. m. and 5 p. m.

JOHN MCGOLDRICK, Agent. Telephone 223a.

WOOD.

DRY HARD WOOD OUT. DRY HARD WOOD SPLIT. DRY RICK MAPLE. SOFT WOOD AND KINDLING. MINUTE COAL.

LAW & CO.,

OFFICE AND YARDS: Foot Clarence St. Telephone 1346

CODFISH!

FOR SALE BY JAMES PATTERSON'S, 10 and 20 South Market Wharf, St. John, N. B.

Nebedega!

Will cure Indigestion, Sour Stomach and Heartburn. Will cure Rheumatism and Gout by neutralizing and removing uric acid from the system.

Try it. 30 cts. large bottle.

FOR SALE.

That well known business of Lemon's Confectionery at 173 Union street, comprising candy manufacturing tools, electric ice cream plant, soda fountain, cash register, stock all good will of business, now on a paying basis and in first-class order.

This is an exceptional opportunity for young man with a little capital. Experience not necessary. An expert will help in all the particulars can be secured with business Reason for selling: poor health. For particulars apply to EMERY BROS., German street.

For Thanksgiving Day.

Sweet Jamaica Oranges, 20c. doz. Crapes, Bananas, Etc. Sweet Potatoes, 6lbs. for 25c. Onions, 6lbs. for 25c.

At CHARLES A. CLARK'S, 49 Charlotte St., Market Building, Tel. 803.

HANN'S LIVERY STABLE

134 Union Street. Telephone 17 HORSES BOARDED—Clean and Warm Stables, best care and attention. DRIVING OUTFITS and COACHES on hire at any hour.

DYKEMAN'S

Another Big Lot of Mill Ends of Flannelette, Demettes, Salsbury Shakers, Elderdowns, Gingham, Galateas, and Shirtings.

These goods are from one of the largest and best cotton mills in Canada. The lengths run from one to 15 yards, and the prices are much under the regular. For instance:

WIDE GREY DEMETTE, used so much for underwear, regular 14c, quality marked at the rate of 9c.

STRIPED FLANNELETTE, regular 14c, quality, marked at the rate of 9c, per yard.

PLAIN PINKS, blue and reds marked at the rate of 7c, 7c and 8c, regular 10c, 17c, and 14c.

EIDERDOWNS, suitable for dressing jackets, regular 20c, quality, price 12c, per yard.

Wide fine Apron Gingham, regular 7c, quality, marked at the rate of 5c, and 9c, per yard.

A NICE LOT OF WAISTINGS, made with a fine cashmere finish embroidered with silk, three yards makes a waist, 50c per yard—\$2.00 for the waist, and you have one of the handsomest and most serviceable waists that you can imagine at a very economical price. A large assortment of colorings.

GROS ROMANS WAISTINGS—A French satin finished material, splendid washing quality, in the daintiest of colors, price 55c per yard.

GERMAN ALBATROSS WAISTINGS, 50c per yard.

CREAM SATIN STRIPE DELAINE WAISTINGS, 75c per yard.

LADIES' JACKETS—The most successful season so far that we have ever experienced in this department. The reason for this is found in the most excellent assortment and the extremely low prices. Prices for Ladies' coats run from \$2.00 to \$22.50. Prices for Misses' Coats from \$3.00 up to \$11.50. Children's Coats from \$2.50 to \$7.50.

F. A. DYKEMAN & CO.

New Goods

We have just received several cases Canadian History and Underwear. Ladies' Winter Vests, 14c to 75c each. Ladies' Woolen Hose, 15c to 40c pair. Ladies' Fleece Lined Hose, 15c pair. Men's Wool Socks, 15c, 15c to 25c pair. Men's Heavy Underwear, 14c to 50c. Just opened 100 dozen Ladies' and Children's Ringwood gloves, direct from manufacturer, ex. S. S. Coran. Girls' Fancy Wool Gloves, 15c to 30c pair. Ladies' Fancy Wool Gloves, 15c to 30c pair. Ladies' Black wool Gloves, 15c to 30c pair. Boys' Fancy Wool Gloves, 15c to 30c pair. We have received seven cases Dolls, two cases Picture Books, ex. S. S. Florence, direct from manufacturer. Dolls, 15c to \$1.50 each. Picture Books, 1c to 10c each.

Arnold's Department Store,

11 and 15 Charlotte St.

DRY HARD WOOD,

\$2.00 Per Load, Delivered. Cash with order. Dry KINDLING ready for use.

J.S. FROST, 53 Smythe St

THE MARKETS.

The city and country market today is fair. Pork, lamb and beef are plentiful. The holiday tended to lessen the quantity of poultry, though it was quite considerable this morning. The following are the prices obtaining: turkeys, 15 to 20 cents per lb.; chickens, 10 to 11 per pair; ducks, 80 to \$1 a piece; geese, do; country beef 5 to 6 cents per lb.; butchers' beef, 7 to 8 cents per lb.; lamb 6 to 8 cents, per lb. (carcases); mutton, 5 to 6 cents per lb. Potatoes, 45 to 50 cents a bushel; turnips, 70 cents per bushel; squash, 11-4 cents per lb.; pumpkin, 1 cent per lb.; pork 7-1-2 to 8 cents per lb.; carrots, 25 to 30 cents per dozen; beets, do.; parsnips, 30 to 35 cents per dozen. Apples are retailing at 30 cents per peck, and selling at \$2.25 per barrel. The price for the different kinds shows slight variation.

NEPTUNE ROWING CLUB.

There will be a general club meeting in the club rooms, Charlotte street, Monday evening, Oct. 19, to arrange for a smoker, to be held by the club at an early date. All members are requested to attend.

Auction! Auction!

1,000 Baskets Grapes. Saturday afternoon at 2.30, from car at Mill street siding, Union Station. Come for bargains.

WALTER S. POTTS,

Office: 14 Charlotte street. Phone 684.

Have a look at our new stock of Ladies' Rainproof Garments.



Some of the Good Things in the November Designer

A new sleeve not too "extreme" and easily made—some exceptionally stylish skirt models in short and just-to-escape lengths—dressmaking points on mourning gowns—the hat for mourning and how to make it.

The girl who wants to make her own way in the world may find helpful suggestions in the valuable paper "Training for Self Support" in this number—a full account of the methods and work done at the new free trade school in New York.

Much also of interest—all for 50 cents—our subscription at 50 cents a year—at our Standard Pattern Department.



STANDARD BEST FITTING STYLISH POPULAR PRICES

F. A. DYKEMAN & CO.

LOCAL NEWS.

Try our big load of hardwood. Dry kindling \$1.15 per load. Watters', Walker's wharf. Phone 611.

Mr. Baker of the Bandmann Opera Co. will sing in St. Andrew's Presbyterian church on Sunday evening.

Registrar Jones reports that 11 marriages were performed in the city during the past week and that 13 children were born, 7 of whom were girls.

John Flood, the well known mason, began this morning the construction of a large brick fire for J. & W. F. Myers, Waterloo street.

One of the tobacco shops on King street displays a sign advertising the fact that the store will close on Sunday.

Thomas Black, Jr., and Miss Annie Richardson of St. Andrews, were married Wednesday at St. Stephen by the Rev. Mr. Robertson of Trinity church.

A meeting of the Trinity church branch of the Woman's auxiliary will be held in the lower school room on Sunday afternoon at 4.15, when Mrs. Willoughby Cummings will speak upon the work of the organization.

The Petticoat and Havelock exhibition took place yesterday. The attendance was not as large as usual and the exhibit was small, although the day was fine.

The Gay Mr. Goldstein was repeated again last night in the Opera House before a fair-sized audience. The piece seems to take with the galleries, and it has much to amuse in the way of light, meaningless comedy. It will be put on again both this afternoon and evening.

A general meeting of the City Laborers' Union will be held at their rooms (Bryman's Hall) on Monday evening the 19th inst., at eight o'clock p. m. As matters of the greatest importance in the interest of the members will be laid before the meeting it is earnestly requested that every member will be present.

Rev. Mr. Colpitts, of Woodstock, will preach a temperance sermon tomorrow (Sunday) evening in the Reformed Baptist church, Carleton street, at 7 o'clock same evening in the Pentecostal Mission, Lower Cove. All are cordially invited.

Rev. Albert Coho, of Ontario, who has received and accepted the call to the Brussels Street Baptist church arrived in the city by the noon train today and will enter upon his new pastorate at once, preaching his first sermon tomorrow forenoon. A reception to Rev. Mr. Coho will be held next week.

Purity, Flavor & Strength

These three are found in a 1-lb. packet of Tiger-G-Ten.

THE BUILDERS.

A CREDIT TO THE BUILDERS. New I. C. R. Round House Nearly Done.

A Triumph of Engineering and Building Skill—Details of its Construction.

The new round house, or more properly engine house, being erected by the government in the "Marsh," to meet the increased demands of this end of the I. C. R., will soon leave the hands of the contractors. With the exception of a few minor details the engine house is already a completed fabric and makes a notable addition to St. John's public structures.

A new engine house has long been a desideratum in this section of the country and would probably years before have been erected had a practical site been obtainable. The site of the engine house, now nearly completed, is one of peculiar advantage, its proximity to the Marsh road obviating at once the difficulties usually met with in supplying such a building with proper lighting and water facilities. The only drawback to the site was the soft, muddy ground, but this was overcome by sinking the foundations to a depth that put beyond question the possibility of their standing at a future day.

The new engine house is a semi-circular building with a diameter of a little more than 34 feet inside. It has a uniform height of about twenty-three feet. It will accommodate eighteen engines, the engines being admitted from the turntable situated within the circular space of the building. The turntable is not under cover.

The designers of the new building have followed the most improved construction. At a distance the building may look like a low, inconspicuous structure, but the most casual inspection of its interior discloses its obvious advantages. The engine house is provided with up-to-date attachments and improvements, and lacks nothing in the way of the most careful housing of the iron steed.

The walls of the new structure are of brick resting upon a concrete foundation. Beneath the concrete foundations, driven to a great depth into the ground, are piles of pitch pine. The roof is supported by forty-five iron columns, which in turn are upheld by heavy piles of pitch pine. To the extreme right of the building is the machine shop, an apartment 60x100 feet. This is a very important adjunct and will be stocked with all conceivable appliances, tools and machinery to meet emergency. Connected with the machine shop is the fan room in which will be located the electric fan, a part of the heating apparatus. The engine house proper is divided into three sections by two fire-proof walls. Each section contains two engine stalls.

The engine stalls are a very noticeable feature of the new engine house. Each stall is provided with a pit for the purpose of inspecting the engine from below and also for the purpose of catching ashes and water from the boiler. The water is carried off by means of pipes. The pits are of concrete rendering danger from fire out of the question.

The deep pit, known as the drop pit, has been provided for the repair of engines. This is situated under two stalls in the right section of the building. The drop pit is 9 feet 6 inches in depth and is on the Sturges removal of wheels and other parts of the engine for repairs.

The building will be heated by means of terra cotta pipes, twenty-four inches in diameter. Three pipes extend to each section of the house. In winter the hot water held in these pipes will be utilized to thaw out engines, besides being used to convey hot water to the boilers of the engines. The water will be heated in a hot well connected with the hot well is a slushing tank for the purpose of taking the water out of the engine's boiler. The hot well is ten feet deep, ten feet wide and forty feet long. The heating is on the Sturges system. The installation of the water apparatus and all other plumbing is being done by Henry Crawford, the Union street plumber.

Situated slightly to the rear of the building is the water tank, containing a hundred feet in the air. The tank's foundation rests upon a series of heavy piles. The superstructure is of steel and above that is the great tub-like affair, capable of holding 100,000 gallons of water. The water has been obtained by tapping the main on the Marsh road, just opposite. Pipes have been laid from the tank for a distance of seven hundred feet to meet the main trunk to supply incoming and outgoing trains. The tank was placed in position by the Fairbanks Company of Chicago.

The turntable was made by the Hamilton Bridge Works of Ontario. It is twenty feet in diameter, and turns on its centre so readily that a child could work it. Here, as in all other cases, piles have been used unsparingly, to give the structure the element of solidity.

The work on the new engine house was begun in March last, and considering the difficulties encountered, and the numerous set backs caused by the heavy, spring froshets. It has progressed at a pace never hoped for by the contractors.

Messrs. Flood & Bates are deserving of credit for the manner in which they have fulfilled their contract. They have brought to its fulfillment the best skilled labor in the province and have gone to the expense of bringing from a distance the most approved appliances used in masonry construction. The building is mixed by machinery, and the cement used was the best on the market. Four thousand barrels of the latter in all were consumed. The sand used with the cement in making the concrete was brought from Hanson's Beach and the fact that it is peculiarly free of any traces of loam, makes it incomparably suitable for the purpose.

The rock used in the concrete was quarried and crushed at Gilbert's Island. The contractors even had to go to the expense of leasing a right of way from the Marsh road to the site of the engine house, and of erecting a bridge across the creek, as a means of convenient access to the works.

One man who should not be overlooked if any praise is to be bestowed, is William Melliday, the indefatigable inspector of the works. He has

THELMA.

The next show at the Opera House will be a presentation of Thelma, Marie Corelli's strong dramatic story, as dramatized by Charles W. Chase. This play is now well into its third year, and this fact alone would indicate that it had inherent merit, else it would not have survived the crucial test of criticism of a discriminating public, that has long since learned to winnow the good from the bad in theatrical offerings. This year we are promised a cast that is by far superior to those of other seasons, as the tour of the play is now directed by the most liberal management in the land, men who are fully aware that to get patronage the public must be given full value in every way. There is no question as to the good qualities of the play, and with the assurance that its presentation will be capably done, there would seem to be nothing left for our local amusement seekers to ask.

VITAL STATISTICS.

There were ten deaths reported to the Board of Health this week. The causes of death were:

Senility	2
Consumption	1
Inanition	1
Paralysis	1
Dysentery	1
Heart failure	1
Heart disease	1
Bronchial pneumonia	1
	10

Nine cases of typhoid fever were reported last week. Eight of them are in the hospital. Two cases of diphtheria were reported.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Monday next has been appointed as a day of intercession on behalf of Sunday schools. The city teachers intend to unite in a corporate communion at St. James' church, 10.30 a. m.; while a devotional meeting will be held in Trinity church, conducted by Canon Richardson at 5 p. m.

There will also be a public meeting in the interest of Sunday schools in St. Paul's church school room at 8 p. m. The Reverend Canon Newnham of St. Stephen, and T. P. O'Meara, of Toronto, to both active Sunday school organizers and workers, will probably address the gathering.

NOT MUCH TYPHOID NOW.

According to reports from the board of health office there is not so much typhoid fever in the city as is generally believed to be the case. One of the most prominent physicians says that he has not a single case in his whole practice. There is, however, a certain amount of typhoid in existence, but not so much as there was a few weeks ago. Quite a number of patients have been removed to the hospital and those remaining at their homes are not more in number than at ordinary times.

NEW POLICEMAN.

John H. McCallum, a St. John boy, as this morning sworn in as a member of the city police force in place of Officer Wharf. McCallum is a well built young man, twenty-two years of age, of good appearance, and was a member of the first contingent to South Africa. He is a native of St. John, but for the past year or two has served with the permanent corps at Quebec. Officer McCallum will go on duty at once.

ALASKAN MINERS ANXIOUS.

TACOMA, Wash., Oct. 17.—Despat-ches from Juneau and Skagway state that residents of southeastern Alaska are anxiously awaiting settlement of the boundary commission in London. In the Porcupine district and adjacent territory, the miners have been quiet recording their claims with British records across the line to insure their rights in the event of a decision unfavorable to the United States.

COUNTY COURT CHAMBERS.

In the county court chambers this morning Scott E. Morrell, on behalf of Scovill Bros., made application for disclosure of the goods and chattels of Komienksy of North End. Messrs. Scovill Bros. obtained judgment to the extent of \$80.00 and costs against Komienksy, which remains unsatisfied. Judge Trueman appeared for Komienksy.

A. L. Goodwin received today a shipment of new fish, consisting of ten cases and twenty-five boxes. The fish are put up in one pound, ten pound and twenty pound boxes and in one pound cartons.

F. R. PATTERSON & CO.



THE DAYLIGHT STORE.

POLICE FIREMAN'S AND POSTMAN'S BRACE

Our Price 25c. pair

Cor. Duke and Charlotte Sts. Store Open Every Evening.

PERSONALS.

Miss Isabella McPeake of Fredericton is visiting the city, the guest of Mrs. T. Burke, Douglas avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. James King returned yesterday from their honeymoon trip to Boston.

Mrs. H. E. Stickney and Dr. Elizabeth M. Stickney of Boston, Mass., who have been spending three months at Little Leppaux, are in the city, the guests of Miss F. Knight Hanson, Sewell street.

William Dorman, who has been ill in Nova Scotia with typhoid fever, returned Wednesday greatly improved health. His mother, Mrs. Fred Dorman, accompanied him.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Smith of Boston are visiting St. John. Mrs. Smith is the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Latham of 77 Hillyard street. Mr. Smith and his friend, Hilbert Brown, also of Boston, intend to visit their birthplace, Hampton, before the St. John having grounds beyond their return.

Mrs. F. C. Millett, Buffalo, is visiting her father, James Reynolds, Union street.

Rev. G. R. E. MacDonald, curate of Trinity church, St. John, will conduct the services in Christ church, St. Stephen, tomorrow. Rev. Canon Newnham will preach in St. John.

Geo. Jackson, formerly of St. John, now prominent citizen of Pueblo, Col., arrived yesterday on a visit to his old home.

Elmer Wiley, of St. Andrews, has returned from his visit to St. John, where he had an enjoyable time.

Mrs. Alex. Brewster, of St. John, spent Thanksgiving with her daughter, Mrs. Jos. B. Dickson, at Hopewell Cape.

Mrs. R. Bedford Phillips returns to home in Fredericton this evening after spending a few days in the city.

Aid. William Christie is confined to his home on Main street through illness and is reported today as not any better.

CAN'T BE FOUND.

Messrs. Chapman & Tilley, acting for W. E. Thos. & Co., obtained from Judge MacLeod, in chambers yesterday, a concealed debtor's warrant against the goods and chattels of Arthur E. Clark. In their application for the warrant, they set out that a summons had been issued against Clark on the 18th of June last, but that Clark had effectively evaded service. Upon the expiration of the summons a new one was placed in the hands of the sheriff, but this also had remained unserved, owing to the doings of Clark. Chapman & Tilley claim that they have grounds for believing that Clark is still within the province, remaining concealed purposely to avoid the payment of his debts. The warrant obtained yesterday will directly effect goods and chattels, of which Clark is the owner, provided, of course, any are available. This may have the effect of causing him to look out. The claim is for \$128.15.

GIRL BADLY BURNED.

Miss Florence M. Robertson was painfully burned early this morning. About half-past two o'clock, while searching for lint in a closet, the match she was holding set fire to her night clothes, and before the flames were extinguished her limbs and arms were badly burned. Miss Robertson's cries aroused her father, John Robertson, who, in attempting to put out the fire, was also burned on the face and hands. The flames spread to the carpets and curtains and goods that were in the closet. An alarm was sent in from box 36, but the services of the department were not required.

Mr. Robertson and his daughter boarded with Mrs. Andrew Armstrong, 59 Mecklenburg street.

MRS. HANNAH McCAYOUR DEAD.

Mrs. Hannah McCayour died at the home of James A. Galbraith, 188 Britain street, yesterday afternoon, after a brief illness. Three weeks ago, Mrs. McCayour, despite her eighty-eight years, was active and able to attend service at Camarthen street Methodist church. She was the widow of Charles McCayour and had been four times married, but she was the last of her family, all her children having passed away. Mrs. McCayour, whose maiden name was Hanna, Yie, was seen in excellent work and Miss Roberts also came in for a large share of praise. The music went with a swing, and the specialties introduced were most heartily received. This evening The Shop Girl will be presented.

WITH BANDMANN.

Last night's performance of the Chinese Honeymoon was well up to the high standard reached by the Bandmann Co. Miss Florence Yie was seen in excellent work and Miss Roberts also came in for a large share of praise. The music went with a swing, and the specialties introduced were most heartily received. This evening The Shop Girl will be presented.

ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH.

Tomorrow, at the three o'clock service, the new guitar that is to be given away to the one filling the largest number of punch cards, will be used during the service. At seven o'clock p. m., the Ladies' Aid Society will march in a body from Miss Hester Gray's, Mecklenburg street to the church.

FIRE AT HALIFAX.

(Special to the Star.) HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 17.—Fire at an early hour this morning destroyed three horse sheds at the exhibition grounds. The loss is estimated at over three thousand dollars. The property is covered by insurance.

FISHERMEN IN DANGER.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., Oct. 17.—A hurricane, which has been raging, has caused immense damage to fishing property, many boats have foundered and it is feared the fishing fleet, which is now making its last trip to the Grand Banks, may have suffered a disaster.

THIS EVENING.

Bandmann Co. at the York in the Shop Girl. The Gay Mr. Goldstein at the Opera House.

MORRELL & SUTHERLAND

TELEPHONE 1583

The Great Dress Goods Sale

Will be Continued Until the Lot is All Sold.

A Yard for this Season's Newest Dress and Costume Cloth, worth up to \$1.50 a Yard.

98c.

89c.

54 In. Wide.

Humanic Shoes.

IN bringing to your attention our leading line of men's footwear few words of explanation are necessary. After a thorough investigation of the entire market we became convinced that for value, fit, service, comfort and style no other line can equal those made by Hathaway, Soule & Harrington, of Boston. We therefore secured the agency for this line, and have had an ever-increasing trade and a growing list of satisfied customers.

These shoes are the result of years of study of the foot-wants of men. The "HUMANIC" shoe is anatomically correct, therefore fits properly and keeps its shape until worn out. The various leathers used are the very best obtainable in the market, and the workmanship first-class.

We recommend all shoes bearing the trade-mark of this well-known house. We show a variety of styles in this leading make. We invite you to try one pair, feeling assured that afterwards we may count on you as a steady and satisfied customer.

FOR SALE BY FRANCIS & VAUGHAN,

19 King Street.

F. E. WILLIAMS CO., Ltd.

Jamaica Oranges, sweet and juicy, 20c, 25c, and 35c. doz. American Quinces, Cape Cod Cranberries, American Bartlett Pears, Seckel Pears. Our Meat Department is the most up to date in the Maritime Provinces. Give us your orders. We guarantee to please you.

F. E. WILLIAMS CO., Ltd.

Phone 543 Charlotte Street. Phone 521 Princess Street.

REDUCE YOUR GAS BILLS

Let us put on some of the AUER LIGHTS. They only burn 3 feet of gas per hour. Will either Rent Them and keep them in repair for you, or will Sell Them at low rates. The best Mantels always in stock. 50 Different Styles of Parlor Lamps and Fancy Globes. It will pay you to call and examine our stock.

Maritime Auer Light Company Limited, - 19 Market Square.

A FAST FIGHT.

Frankie Neil and Johnny Regan Battle for Bantam Weight Championship—A Draw.

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Oct. 17.—Frank Neil, of San Francisco, champion bantam weight pugilist, and Johnny Regan, of Brooklyn, fought twenty rounds to a draw last night at Hazards Pavilion. Neil put Regan down once and he took the count to get the rest. He got up immediately and put Neil down with a terrific left on the jaw. Regan's best blow was a right uppercut and he repeatedly landed it on Neil's face and body. Neil started every round with a rush and several times carried Regan through the ropes, but each time he good-naturedly assisted

the Brooklyn man to his feet. After the fourteenth round Neil fought desperately and at times wildly in his efforts to get in a knock out punch, but Regan was too clever to be caught napping. Regan did the better foot work and was the better boxer at long range. Neil found this out and kept boring in to fight for the body. Neil showed up better at close range fighting. After the decision hundreds crowded about Regan to shake his hand and congratulate him upon his showing. Neil was the favorite in the betting at 10 to 6, but Regan did not lack for supporters.

"Say, boss," said the thin bergan, "won't yer help a poor, sick man? A kind doctor gimme a prescription an' I'd like ter use it."

"And you want me to pay for the medicine?" inquired Mr. Goodhart.

"Oh, no; I got the medicine all right, but it's to be took before maala. I thought maybe you'd gimme the price o' one o' the reals," Philadelphia Press.