

WIRELESS AGAIN WIRELESS

Captain and Crew of Forty Taken From Sinking Steamer Kentucky off Hatteras. Rescue Affected by Alamo Which Received And Acted Upon Distress Signal.

New York, N. Y., Feb. 4.—Thanks again to the wireless and the international distress signal "SOS" Captain Moore and his crew of forty-six men are safe on board the Mallory liner Alamo, bound for Key West to-night, while their vessel, the Kentucky, has sunk off Cape Hatteras. It is another case of a disaster averted by wireless and told to the world by the same medium.

First news of the Kentucky's plight was received at the United Wireless Company's station at Cape Hatteras at 11:30 o'clock this morning. There the operator heard the "SOS" quickly followed by this message:—"We are sinking. Our latitude is 32.10, long. 76.30."

Almost simultaneously the operator heard the steamer Alamo respond to the Kentucky's call for help, informing Captain Moore that the Alamo was making all speed to the sinking vessel's assistance. Thereafter no message was received from the Kentucky, indicating that water had interfered with the power, putting her wireless apparatus out of commission.

The navy department in the meantime flashed wireless messages along the Atlantic coast, despatching the "sloop" Kentucky and two steamship cutters to the scene, but at 5 o'clock this evening, word came from the Alamo that she had arrived first and had taken off all hands in safety. This is the message as received in New York by the United Wireless Company from its Cape Hatteras station:—"At 3:45, Long. 76.20, Steamer Alamo has just taken Captain Moore and crew of 46 men from sinking steamer Kentucky. Water had already reached fireroom and steamer will sink before midnight. The Alamo is now proceeding to Key West."

Bad Luck Her Lot. Bad luck was the Kentucky's lot almost immediately after she left New York for her 14,000 mile voyage on January 23. Good luck was her lot when the wireless instruments were the last things installed before she departed.

Salisbury Store DESTROYED BY FIRE. Serious Conflagration Prevented by Hard Work on Part of Bucket Brigade—Loss Will Be in The Thousands.

Salisbury, Feb. 4.—The general store and warehouse of H. C. Barnes and Son was totally destroyed by fire after the early closing hour about 8 o'clock this evening. The fire is supposed to have originated from the chimney in the attic of the main store. The firm carried about eleven thousand dollars worth of stock, consisting of general goods and the stock of the Salisbury Post Cards and Novelty Company, conducted by E. H. Barnes. Considerable stock with the firm's books were saved.

WIRELESS AGAIN WIRELESS

BLOODY BATTLE IS IMMINENT IN NICARAGUA. Indications Point To a Decisive Struggle In The Near Future Between The Government Troops And Insurgents.

Managua, Feb. 4.—All indications point to the imminence of a decisive battle for supremacy in Nicaragua between the government forces and the revolutionists under the leadership of General Estrada, the provisional president of the republic.

The insurgents are spreading the conflict over a wide area in the mountainous districts to the eastward of Managua and also are gathering in considerable numbers about Greytown. But everywhere they are confronted by the troops of President Madriz, who are disputing their every advance.

Insurgents Defeated. On Tuesday, however, the vanguard of the government army at Las Caritas, in the mountainous district between Le Libertad and Acopya, engaged and defeated a band of insurgents, numbering six hundred. Col. Veloz, of the national forces, threw out an ambush and into it fell the revolutionists. He inflicted losses on them and finally, after an hour of fighting forced them to take refuge in the mountains. Nothing daunted, however, the revolutionists the same day, made other fruitless attempts to take Las Caritas. General Vasquez, commanding the troops of President Madriz, in a telegram received today, says he expects the insurgents to make other and more desperate attempts to take the town immediately and that a decisive battle is imminent.

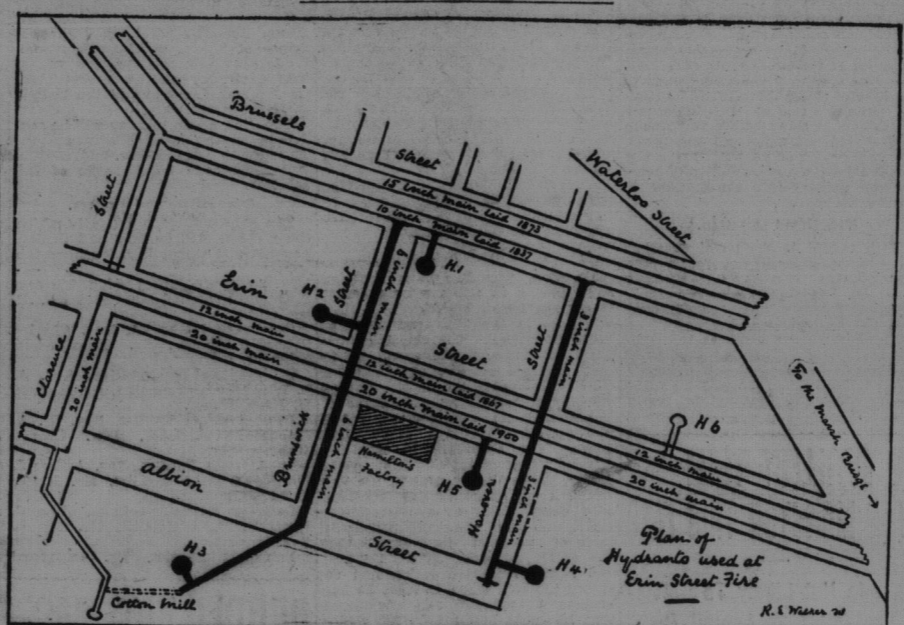
A party of forty American tourists from Seattle and other points in the states of Washington and California, were received in audience today by President Madriz.

England's Part. Recently Captain Theiger, of the British cruiser Scylla made an official declaration that there must be no fighting at Greytown where there are large British interests and where the British consul Mr. Bingham is generally reported to be connected with certain enterprises in which the appearance of the Scylla followed. President Zelaya also was interested. It is said that he requested that a warship be sent to Greytown and that the appearance of the Scylla followed. Captain Theiger requested Captain Shipley of the United States cruiser Des Moines to attach his signature to the order forbidding fighting at Greytown, but the American officer did not comply. The belief was held at Greytown that Capt. Shipley received instructions from Washington to have nothing to do with the order.

NAVAL DEFENCE THE ABSORBING TRAFFIC NOW. Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 4.—Around the corridors and lobbies of parliament today there was much discussion on the naval bill in the light of yesterday's developments. It is thought that the debates will be shorter than was expected at one time. There will be numerous speakers on each side but the rank and file is not likely to be heard from as on the budget or similar discussions. The Conservatives express every

LACK OF WATER AT ERIN STREET FIRE ACCOUNTED FOR IN PROBING PROCESS

Flames Which Destroyed Factory of A. E. Hamilton Were Fought From 10 Inch Main 73 Years Old—Four Hydrants Fed By 3 Inch and 6 Inch Pipes—20 Inch Main Within Few Feet of Fire Only Supplied With One Hydrant—Distribution to Blame.



In view of the action of the common council in appointing a committee to report on the alleged want of pressure at the fire which destroyed the wool working factory of Mr. A. E. Hamilton, on Friday, January 28, The Standard this morning publishes a plan of the district showing the size and direction of the mains, the position of the fire hydrants and the diameter of the pipes through which water was drawn to fight the conflagration. The plan is taken from the blue print prepared in 1905 under the direction of Mr. William Murdoch, the city engineer.

The fire was fought from five hydrants marked H1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 on the plan. Three engines were employed to augment the pressure. No. 1 was stationed at H2, No. 3 at H2 and No. 4 at H5.

When the Pipes Were Laid. An inspection of the plan shows that four large mains coming directly from the Market Bridge are within the area of the fire. A 10 inch main, laid in 1837, and a 15 inch main, laid in 1877 traverse Brunswick street. In Erin street and lying within a few feet of the fire, are a 20 inch main, laid in 1900, and a 12 inch main laid in 1867. The old 10 inch main, laid 73 years ago, was the source of supply to four

of the hydrants H1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 on the 20 inch main, less than ten years old, was only able to supply one hydrant, H5. Another hydrant marked H6 on the 12 inch main in Erin street, and situated opposite the Aberdeen school, was not used.

A 6 inch pipe led to the hydrants H2 and H3 through Brunswick street and a three inch pipe, part of which has been many years in use, supplied the hydrant H4, at the foot of Hanover street. The hydrant H5 at the cotton mill, is also connected through the pipes in the building with the 20 inch main at the corner of Alford street.

PEOPLE VICTIMS OF NEGLIGENCE

NEW FISHERY REGULATIONS BROUGHT DOWN. Results Of Investigation Conducted By International Commission Tabled At Ottawa Yesterday.

Special To The Standard. Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 4.—The International Fisheries regulation for the protection and preservation of food fishes in the international boundary waters was tabled in the Commons today. The regulations were prepared by E. E. Prince of Canada and David Starr-Jordan of the United States and will come into force about one year hence.

To Be Conserved. The fishing industries of the following territorial waters will be conserved: Passamaquoddy Bay, St. John and St. Croix Rivers, Lake Memphremagog, Lake Champlain, St. Lawrence river, where the said river constitutes international boundary, Lake Ontario, Niagara river, Lake Erie, Waters connecting Lake Erie and Lake Huron, including Lake St. Clair, Lake Huron, excluding Georgian Bay, but including North Channel, St. Mary's river and Lake Superior; Rainy river and Rainy Lake; Lake of Woods; the strait of Juan de Fuca and adjacent waters and such other contiguous waters as may be recommended by the international fisheries commission and approved by the governments.

General regulations include the following: Dynamite, poisonous substances or electric devices, for capturing fish are absolutely prohibited; no person shall in any way pollute treaty waters with substances injurious to fish life, a close season for black bass is established from March 15 to June 15 in each year both days inclusive. No nets of any kind shall be used on spawning grounds for black bass; nets under ice are prohibited; commercial fishing for black bass, brook trout, land locked salmon or maskinonge is prohibited; no salmon or steel head of less than 3 pounds in weight shall be captured and salmon weirs above tidal limits will not be allowed; a close season for sturgeon during four years following date of promulgation of regulations is provided for. Capture of fish for the fertilizer or oil is prohibited; naked hooks and spines and fishing by torch or other artificial light used as a lure for fish in treaty waters is made illegal.

ST. JOHN AND HALIFAX INCLUDED IN LIST. Special To The Standard. Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 4.—A singular discovery was made this afternoon with regard to the Quebec bridge. In brief it is that the government was outwitted in its dealings with the Phoenix Bridge Company, the corporation which was engaged on that ill-fated structure. The government thought the contract was with the famous and very powerful Phoenix Iron Company of Philadelphia and when it came to investigating the question of responsibility the contract was with a subsidiary company, Some \$3,000,000 was paid; the bridge fell down and there is little hope of anything being realized. Even about the bond of \$100,000 which the company deposited as security, technical difficulties have arisen.

Mr. Borden Exposes Quebec Bridge Debacle—A Colossal Blunder From Beginning to End. The circumstances were elicited from Mr. Graham by means of close questioning in committees of supply. The vote of \$1,000,000 for the Quebec bridge was before the committee. After some discussion in itself important, Mr. Blain raised the question of responsibility for the lives sacrificed and money lost in the great catastrophe. Who was responsible? he asked.

Mr. Graham's answers at first were not very clear. But further questioning brought out the fact that something over \$3,000,000 had been paid out to the "Phoenix Bridge Company," up to the time the government took the work over. Technically the money was paid by the Quebec Bridge Company; but of course the government furnished the money. No Oversight. There was some further discussion in the course of which Mr. Barker recalled the fact that there had been no expert oversight. The engineer put in charge to represent the public interest had been a very respectable man, but one who had been employed exclusively on the Quebec bridge had never in his life built a bridge exceeding 200 feet span. Mr. Borden put the question straight to Mr. Graham: Where was the ultimate responsibility to be found? The Quebec Bridge had been a gigantic undertaking. Its construction should have been governed by precautions, the greatest ever known. The government financed the whole work. The government left the letting of the contract to the Quebec Bridge Company, a company with small capitalization.

CANADIAN CURLERS WIN

Defeat United States Opponents In International Match At Montreal Yesterday—Games Keenly Contested.

Montreal, Feb. 4.—Canada scored a decisive victory over the United States in the international curling match played here today for the Gordon Medal. Canadian rinks, all from Montreal, defeated their opponents by a score of 10 to 4. The match was played at two rinks, the Montreal rink the three games played resulted in favor of Canada by 8 to 3, representatives of Jersey City, Boston and Brookline each going down to defeat. The Boston rink, skipped by J. McGaw, made the best showing and lost by only four shots. At the St. Lawrence rink the visitors again lost, in each of the three games, but on two sheets the scoring was close. St. Lawrence, of Montreal, beat Schenectady by only four points, 23 to 19 and Outremont beat St. Andrews of New York, by only 18 to 15.

The Lachine rink, however, secured the decision over Utica by 20 to 8, giving Canada a total for this half of the match of 61 to 42 for the U. S., the scores by rinks were as follows: Canada.....20 Utica.....8 St. Lawrence.....23 Schenectady.....19 Outremont.....18 St. Andrews.....15 Heather.....8 Jersey City.....8 Thistle.....24 Boston.....20 Montreal.....26 Brookline.....7 Totals.....147 Totals.....77

SLIGHT GAINS IN REVENUE

Statistics Of Canada's Finances For Month Show Certain Improvement—The Figures As Brought Down.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 4.—The revenue for the month of January 1910 was \$8,120,441 as compared with \$6,829,053 in January 1909, while the expenditure was \$12,239,342 on current and \$3,233,078 on capital account as compared with \$12,608,594 and \$10,499,220 respectively in January 1909. For the ten months of the fiscal year which have elapsed the revenue has been \$81,510,522 as against \$85,837,636 in the corresponding period of 1909-8.

MRS. E. A. SMITH AT MONCTON CANADIAN CLUB. Moncton, Feb. 4.—The Canadian Club was entertained tonight with readings from Drummond by Mrs. E. A. Smith at St. John. At the close a hearty vote of thanks was tendered on motion of Hon. C. W. Robinson, seconded by Dr. White.

THE SITUATION IN ENGLAND

Premier Asquith And Lloyd-George To Confer As To Policy Of Government—Reported Cabinet Changes.

London, Feb. 4.—Premier Asquith will meet David Lloyd-George, chancellor of the exchequer at Nice to-morrow and it is expected that he will return to London Monday. The premier is keeping his own counsel and though there is plenty of speculation concerning what the government's policy will be in the new parliament, nothing definite as yet is known of the ministerial changes.

Official Reception Tendered Dr. And Mrs. Cutten Last Night At Wolfville—Function is a Brilliant One. Wolfville, Feb. 4.—In College Hall, this evening a most enjoyable though informal welcome was extended to Dr. Geo. B. Cutten and Mrs. Cutten. Members of the board of governors, senate and alumni of the university with the entire student body gave Dr. Cutten and his accomplished wife a most hearty welcome to all the privileges and activities of his new office.

M'GILL IN TORONTO AFTER SERVING TIME

Former General Manager Of Defunct Ontario Bank Regains His Freedom After Three Years In Kingston.

Toronto, Feb. 4.—Charles McGill, formerly manager of the Ontario Bank, arrived in Toronto from Kingston this afternoon. He was accompanied by his brother, with whom he will remain in Toronto for a time at least. It had been reported that Mr. McGill was going through to Chicago to his son there, but the brother stated that it was not his intention.

AGADIA WELCOMES HER NEW PRESIDENT. Official Reception Tendered Dr. And Mrs. Cutten Last Night At Wolfville—Function is a Brilliant One.

Ottawa's Supreme Indifference to First Principles of Business Costs Canada Dearly.

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Continued on Page 2.

You Can Afford to use 40c. Tea Just as Well as 30c. Tea if You Use 40c. Red Rose

A pound of 40c. Red Rose goes further than any 30c. or 35c. tea and it is distinctly superior in quality.

30c. and 35c. Red Rose Teas are good teas, so good that very many people say they want nothing better. But, if they would once try a package of the 40c. Red Rose they would use nothing else in future

Just think, five cups of 40c. Red Rose Tea will only cost 1c. One lb. makes over 200 cups. Not a question of affording.

RED ROSE TEA "Is Good Tea" WILL YOU TRY A PACKAGE?

Organ Bargains

A few Organs taken from our customers who have purchased Pianos—some of them practically brand new

- 1 Stainer st-c 17 (Plain Case) \$96.00
2 Bell st-111 (Parlor Model) \$90.00
3 Chute Hall & Son - \$75.00
4 D W. Kam - \$40.00
5 New England - \$50.00
FRST COME, FIRST SERVED.

Come Today and Get the Pick. The W. H. JOHNSON CO., Ltd. DEALERS IN D. W. Kam, Stainer, Thomas, Shilcock Manning & Mason & Hamlin. ST. JOHN, N. B.

News of a Day

Resigns Ministry. London, Ont., Feb. 4.—Rev. Bidwell Freeman of Delaware, who took a stand against local option at the recent vote in that township, has resigned from the ministry.

Varsity Rhodes Scholar. Toronto, Feb. 4.—Mr. A. L. Burt, a fourth year student at Victoria College, has been appointed the fourth Rhodes scholar from Toronto University by a special committee of the University Senate.

Still in Dark. Sudbury, Ont., Feb. 4.—Only the recovery and examination of the leading trucks of the first-class coach of the Canadian Pacific Railway 500 Express, wrecked at Spanish River two weeks ago, stand in the way of completion of the crown's investigation into the disaster, but as yet no cause for this has been determined.

Printers May Strike. Quebec, Feb. 4.—Printers on Le Soleil, L'Evening and Action Sociale demand a new scale of wages and threaten to strike on the 14th inst. If their demand is not granted, it is said the papers named, together with

the Chronicle and Telegraph will shut their offices and proclaim a lock-out. The papers are ready to grant an increase of fifteen per cent but the men are not satisfied with this.

Mr. Melaney Committed. Woodstock, N. B., Feb. 4.—The preliminary hearing in the suit brought by Frank Carvell, M.P., against J. P. Melaney, as editor of the Woodstock Press, was held this morning before Police Magistrate Dibblee. Hon. W. P. Jones appeared for Mr. Carvell and J. C. Hartley for the defendant. No evidence was offered by the defence and after Mr. Jones had cited the statutes bearing on the case, Mr. Melaney was committed for trial at the next session of the county court on the second Tuesday in March. Bail of \$1,000 was furnished, \$500 by the accused and \$500 each by J. C. Hartley and G. E. Balmain.

The Magee Wharf. The case of the Magee estate vs. the city was to have been dealt with before Chief Justice Barker yesterday morning, but owing to his being absent from the city, it is probable that no action will be taken until March 15 when the sitting in equity here, Mr. W. Allan is acting for the Magee estate and Recorder Skinner for the city.

The Lansdowne. Government steamer Lansdowne, Capt. Burns, returned Thursday from a cruise down the Bay in connection with the buoy service. On January 24, while entering Publico, N. S., she was wrecked, but was quickly refloated. Her injury was slight, however, and she was able to carry on her work regarding the buoys. At the instigation of Mr. McConkey, a diver will examine the bottom of the Lansdowne to ascertain if it will be necessary to place her on stocks.

Will Move in May. On May 1st the wholesale grocery firm and tea blenders of W. F. Hatheway Co. will vacate the premises they now occupy on South wharf and will move to the four story brick building on Ward street, extending back to Water street, and known as the Turner building. The upper floor of the new apartments will be used entirely for the blending and packing of the well known brand of Tiger teas. The other parts of the building will be used for general groceries of all kinds, fish, etc.

In The Police Court. Further testimony on the charges laid against James S. Seal was given in the police court yesterday. Charges of stealing a coffee pot from the Royal Hotel and tools from the N. B. Telephone Company were gone into. The case was postponed until next Tuesday. Robert Beckwith, reported for violating the I. C. R. regulations regarding hackmen, pleaded guilty, and was fined \$2. The fine was allowed to stand.

WOODSTOCK Woodstock, N. B., Feb. 4.—Mrs. J. S. Creighton gave a small bridge for the pleasure of Miss Ethel Clinch on Thursday evening.

Miss Ethel Clinch, of Boston, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. F. Garden left on Friday for her home.

Mrs. R. S. Smith and Miss Elizabeth McLean of St. John, who have been guests of Mrs. F. W. McLean, left for their home on Saturday.

Mrs. Claude M. Angerton and Miss Annie E. Graham have issued invitations to a tea at home in the Hayden-Gibson Theatre on Monday evening, February 7th. There will be cards and dancings.

Miss Mabel Estey left on Saturday last for a three weeks visit to Boston and New York.

ST. STEPHEN

St. Stephen, Feb. 3.—The January thaw of the past week has prevented society folks from enjoying skating, curling and other winter sports. Consequently there have been many indoor bridges, teas and club meetings to offset the disappointment.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Purvis delightfully entertained the Young Married Folks' Bridge Club Wednesday evening at their beautiful home on Marks street.

Miss Gladys Blair entertained at bridge Thursday evening.

Miss Roberta Grimmer has returned from a pleasant visit in Fredericton.

Mrs. Benjamin Curran, Main street, Calais, was hostess of the bridge club which she is a member, Friday afternoon.

The Misses Reynolds have returned to their home in St. John, after a pleasant visit with Miss Bixby and Mrs. Claude A. Carvell, Monday afternoon.

Mr. Fred P. McNichol is enjoying life at his camp on the main river and has as his guest Mr. Lewis Wadsworth Harris of Calais, Monday evening.

Mrs. Frank Sharpe pleasantly entertained the Sewing Club of which she is a member, Friday evening.

Mrs. George S. Topping, Pleasant street, Milltown, gave a delightful children's party Friday afternoon for the pleasure of her little daughter, Louise.

Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey D. Johnston returned from St. John Saturday evening.

Miss Annie M. Young has gone to Fredericton to visit relatives.

Miss Emma McCullough, Main St., Calais, entertained the Sewing Club of which she is a member, Thursday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy L. Lord and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas U. Hay of Calais, have issued invitations for a large bridge and dancing party in Red Men's hall, Calais, Monday evening, Feb. 7th, at seven o'clock.

Mrs. Franklin Eaton will entertain the Ladies' Benevolent Society on Thursday afternoon at her handsome residence, Main street, Calais.

Miss Maud Marks entertained at dinner last Wednesday in honor of the Misses Reynolds, Monday evening.

Mr. Horace Trimble is on a business trip to Boston.

Miss Algar, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. F. Dunton, returned to her home in St. Andrews, Friday.

Mr. P. Halliburton of New York City is the guest of his college friend Mr. Charles Todd.

Mrs. A. E. Vessey gave a smart tea at her residence Prince William St., Thursday evening.

Miss Portia Dunton returned from St. John Saturday evening.

Mrs. Frank Shaughnessy returned to New York Monday after a pleasant visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. Shaughnessy.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Grant De Wolfe returned Monday from their wedding trip and are living in their beautiful new home on George street.

Mrs. and Mrs. George Curran are visiting in Boston.

The fourth assembly was held in Red Men's hall Monday evening and was enjoyed by a large number of the younger society set.

INGRESSES IN PRICES OF FOOD

Returns Made to United States Senate Yesterday show General Increase in Price of Commodities.

Washington, Feb. 4.—That there has been a very general increase in wholesale and retail prices of food between the years 1899 and 1908 is indicated by a report sent to the Senate today by the Department of Commerce and Labor in response to a resolution introduced by Senator Crawford of South Dakota, relating about the trend of prices. For purpose of comparison the prices in 1899 are used as normal. The percentages of increase were about as follows:—

- Bread, wholesale, 25; retail 4.9.
Butter wholesale, 29.8; Creamery extra 27.5; Dairy 24.6; retail 20.6; no quality indicated.
Cheese, wholesale, 25; retail 20.2.
Coffee, wholesale 23; retail 4.0.
Eggs, new laid, wholesale 39.8; retail 36.2.
Wheat flour, wholesale, spring 4.36; winter 3.63; retail 24.4; no quality indicated.
Lard, wholesale, 62.3; retail 32.2.
Beef, wholesale fresh 11.8; retail 14.3.
Dressed mutton, wholesale 13.4; retail 26.8.
Bacon, wholesale 54.5; retail 52.9.
Ham, wholesale 21.9; retail 31.8.
Milk, wholesale 50.0; retail 18.1.
Potatoes, wholesale 70.6; retail 25.5.
The report shows that prices of sugar, spice and soda crackers have been slightly reduced.

On Friday afternoon, Mrs. Arthur G. Bailey gave a most enjoyable five o'clock tea in honor of Mrs. Smith and Miss Elizabeth McLean of St. John. Mrs. Bailey was assisted in entertaining her guests by Miss Gertrude Hendrickson of Campbell and Miss Mollie Cody. Those present were:—Mrs. W. P. Jones, Mrs. Frank B. Carvell, Mrs. T. E. Sprague, Mrs. Williamson Fisher, Mrs. Geo. A. White, Mrs. Herbert Seelye, Mrs. George D. Ireland, Mrs. J. A. Gibson, Mrs. Arthur Garden, Mrs. Geo. E. Phillips, Mrs. J. A. Hayden, Mrs. F. W. McLean, Mrs. Ed. R. Teed, Mrs. A. I. Teed, St. Stephen, Mrs. Fanny Nichols, Mrs. B. Belyea, Mrs. Geo. Mitchell, Mrs. Wm. Balmain, Mrs. Charles Comben, Mrs. W. S. Skillen, Mrs. Smith, St. John, Mrs. McLean, St. John; Mrs. Archibald, Miss I. Nichols, Mrs. Frank Bull entertained the friends of her daughter, Ethel, at a most charming party on Tuesday evening. The earlier hours were devoted to bridge, the prizes being won by Miss Mary Wetmore, Miss Fannie Raymond and Mr. Thaddeus Dibblee and Mr. Clarence Bull. After supper, which was served about twelve o'clock, the drawing room was cleared and a programme of dances was enjoyed. Among the guests were:—Miss Bessie Griffith, Miss Mary Wetmore, Miss Lillian Jordan, Miss Fannie Smith, Miss Fannie Nichols, Miss Edith MacRobert, Miss Ida Bull, Miss Alice Nell, Miss Bessie McKibbin, Miss Susie Ebbot, Miss Edith Flack, Miss Laura Davidson, Miss Bessie Stevenson, Messrs. Thaddeus Dibblee, Norman Bull, Will Wetmore, J. J. Bull, A. Page, James Stevenson, Raymond Davidson, Norman Smith, Gibson Fleming, Ernest Bull, Byron Griffith, Raymond Perkins, Clarence Bull, Russell Bull, Newman Griffith, Bertram Bull.

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On Friday afternoon, Mrs.

WANTED
John Street Railway Bonds
St. John Street Railway Bonds
A. C. Thompson & Co. Limited, Stock

Listed Stocks
Our Circular No. 452, gives valuable information regarding eighty-one issues of well-known Railroad Bonds

Railroad Bonds
Our Circular No. 453 gives valuable information regarding forty-four issues of well-known Railroad Bonds

WE WISH TO SEND, WITHOUT CHARGE, our regular Weekly Financial Review to all investors desiring to keep well informed on conditions affecting their securities.

J. S. BACHE & COMPANY, Bankers
42 Broadway, New York

NOVA-SCOTIA-FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
NON-TARIFF
Atlantic security for the steamship

ELDER DEMPSTER LINE
S.S. Sokoto, 1909 tons will sail from St. John about the 2nd of Feb.

N. B. Southern Railway
On and after SUNDAY, Oct. 3, 1909, trains will run daily, Sunday excepted

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET

Table of Montreal Stock Market transactions including Asbestos, Bell Telephone, Black Lake, Canadian Pacific, etc.

Table of Montreal Stock Exchange transactions including Dominion Iron, Illinois, Lake of the Woods, etc.

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NEW YORK STOCK MARKET, TERDAY'S TRADING ON WALL ST.

(Quotations Furnished by Private Wires of J. C. Mackintosh and Co., Members of Montreal Stock Exchange, 111 Prince Wm. Street, St. John, N. B., Chubb's Corner.)

Table of New York Stock Market transactions including Amalgamated Copper, American Beet Sugar, American Cotton, etc.

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PRODUCE MARKETS

Special to The Standard.

Montreal, Feb. 4.—There continues to be considerable inquiry from foreign buyers for spring wheat flour, but the volume of business doing in this direction is small as bids are not in line with the millers view. A firm feeling prevails in the local flour market and the demand is steadily increasing for both local and country consumption and good trade is doing. Prevailing prices are: Manitoba spring wheat patents, firsts 45.00; Manitoba wheat patents, seconds, 45.00; winter wheat patents, 45.00 to 46.00; Manitoba strong bakers, 45.10; straight rollers, 45.10 to 45.25; straight rollers in bags, 45.40 to 45.50.

There continues to be a fair demand for potatoes and the market is fairly active at steady prices. Green Mountains in car lots, ex track, are selling at 60 cents to 62 cents with Ontario at 50 cents and Quebec varieties at 45 cents to 50 cents per bag.

There began to arise in the minds of the bear operators today a question of the identity of the buyers of the stocks they have been so eagerly selling and offering down to the lowest quotations they were able to force. The suspicion that some of the powerful capitalists who had apparently abandoned the market to its own resources were buying stocks again added to the uneasiness of the uncovered shorts.

The violence of these movements proved disconcerting to all but the most highly speculative element in the market and the recovery eliminated some of the substantial buying which was perceived as the lower prices.

The position of the proposed merger as well as the recent statement of annual earnings of the companies were among the reasons for its vulnerability. The Hawley group of stocks notably Chesapeake and Ohio was also picked for attack.

The Royal Trust Company

(OF MONTREAL)
Branches at Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Quebec, St. John, N. B., and Vancouver.
Capital \$1,000,000
Reserve Fund \$500,000

PORTO RICO RAILWAY CO.
7 p. c. Cumulative Preferred Stock
Price 105 p. o. to yield 6.66 p. o.

J. C. MACKINTOSH & CO.
Howard P. Robinson, Mgr.,
Members of Montreal Stock Exchange.

A GOOD SCHEME IS TO START THE YEAR RIGHT
By Getting Your SHOW CARDS From
W. O. STAPLES, CARD WRITER AND WINDOW DECORATOR

ALL POINTS CANADIAN PACIFIC
EAST ST. JOHN TO MONTREAL
Week Days and Sundays

ALL POINTS WEST
940 MINUTES
W. B. HOWARD, D.P.A., C.P.R., ST. JOHN, N. B.

The Mercantile Marine
DAILY ALMANAC.
Sun rises today, 7.45 a. m.
Sun sets today, 5.32 p. m.

BRADSTREETS ON TRADE IN CANADA
New York, Feb. 4.—Bradstreet's State of Trade tomorrow will say of conditions in Canada:—

MONTREAL COBALT AND CURB STOCKS.
By direct private wires to J. C. Mackintosh & Co.

CLOSING STOCK LETTER.
Furnished by J. C. Mackintosh & Co., direct private wires.

CHICAGO CATTLE.
Chicago, Ill., Feb. 4.—Cattle receipts 6,000; market steady. Steers 4.75 to 5.00; cows 3.50 to 5.25; heifers 3.40 to 5.00; calves 3.00 to 9.00; bulls 4.00 to 5.25; stockers and feeder 3.75 to 5.00.

THE COTTON MARKET.
New York, Feb. 4.—Cotton—Spot—Closed quiet, 15 points higher. Middling uplands 14.93; middling gulf 15.15. Sales 25 bales.

WINEPIPER WHEAT MARKET.
St. John, N. B., Feb. 4.—The Ogilvie Flour Milling Co., Ltd., supply the following quotations of the Winnipeg wheat market:—
February—102½.
May—105½.
July—106½.

CHICAGO GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.
Range of Prices.
Wheat. High. Low. Close.
May 110½ 109½ 109½
July 109½ 108½ 108½
Sept. 96½ 95½ 96

MANY THRILLS AT POLICE MEET

Two More Husky Ones From Over Turkey Way



CHAKKIR. PANGAL.

Here's another pair of imported wrestlers from the land of the grand mogul. The big fellow, Pangal, is a 245-pounder, and a few days ago cleaned up all the American and European wrestlers in Cuba in a big tournament.

Pangal will come here and wade through the crop of heavies. Kennedy says he believes Pangal will beat any man now in this country. Chakkir, a mere babe, weighing but 190 lb., according to Kennedy, as good as Yusuf Mahmount, witu whom he wrestled for four hours in Bulgaria. Chakkir is in Chicago now, and Kennedy will back him against any man in the country—save Gotch.

MANY THRILLS AT BIG POLICE MEET

Record Crowd Saw Fred Logan Come Within Two Fifths of a Second off World's Record at the Victoria Rink Last Night—Several Events Keenly Contested.

Not since the days gone by when St. John skaters won renown throughout the length and breadth of the land did such a monster crowd assemble to witness any race, as thronged their way to the Victoria rink last evening to witness the annual police sports and skating events. Thousands were there, from the aged enthusiasts, who had seen many like events, to the tiniest of fans who witnessed his first and all seemed to enjoy themselves alike.

The next event called was the boy's half mile. The race was for boys of 12 years and under, and there were in all about 15 starters. Some of the little chaps displayed remarkable speed and talent and gave promise of becoming wonders in the future. Although a few of them showed lack of training and condition and fell considerably in the rear, in the last few laps, they were mostly bunched at the finish. The event was finally won by Gorman, who was closely followed by McKel and Bayes respectively.

Another race which caused the spectators to take notice, was the 220 event, which was also won by Logan in the fast time of 21 seconds, which is something better than the record, made so far in the series of races for the city championship.

Following the reporters argument came the one mile for boys of 12 and under. Some speedy work was shown in this event and the leaders were closely pushed for the honors. H. Gurnett came first, with Alchorn second and Harrington third. Time 3:27.25.

The event which perhaps caused the greatest amount of merriment was then pulled off, when the police snow-shoe race was called. There was 25 starters, and after some ludicrous pranks and a desperate struggle for first place, Policeman Crawford forged to the lead with J. Semple second and night detective Lucas third.

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ST. JOSEPHS IN BOWLING

Take Three Points From A. O. H. in Last Night's Society League Games—Holy Trinity Defaults—The Standing.

The smashing of the fifteen single string league record featured the game between St. Josephs and A. O. H. on St. Peter's alleys, last evening. St. Josephs cleaned up a string total of 473 in the third string making the record five points higher than that held up by St. Peter's earlier in the season. The game went to St. Josephs they taking three points.

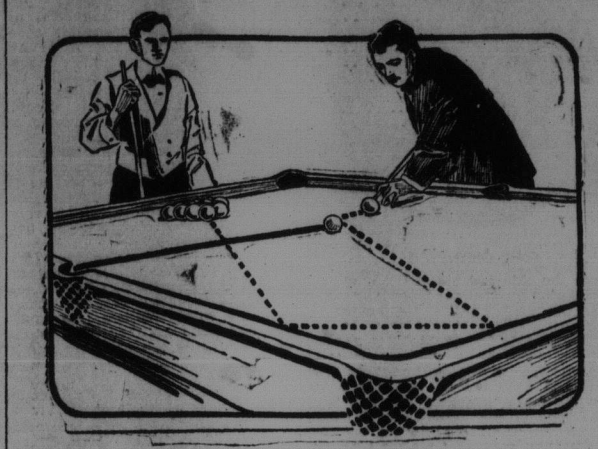
Table with columns for St. Josephs and A. O. H. scores for various players like Griffith, Phinney, Sweeney, etc.

St. Josephs By Default.

The game between St. Josephs and Holy Trinity which was scheduled for last evening resolved itself into an exhibition of scientific pin picking by the former quintette. Holy Trinity failed to put in an appearance and St. Josephs claimed the game by forfeit.

Table with columns for St. Joseph and A. O. H. scores for various players like Griffith, Phinney, Gale, etc.

New Open Break May Revolutionize Pool



THE PROPOSED NEW OPEN BREAK.

The balk line revolutionized billiards and the new "open break" is apt to work great improvement in continuous pool. The "open break" is the child of Tom Hueston, the youthful pool champion. Experts who have watched Hueston or who have tried the new plan, speak favorably of it, and declare it will do away with much of the tiresome safety play, and that long runs will be more numerous.

The new game necessitates a third "spot," which decorates the centre of the table, between the side pockets. The game starts in the usual way, with a safety break, but in subsequent rackings, the "point" or apex ball is removed and placed upon the center spot.

SPORTS IN OLD ENGLAND

London, Feb. 4.—The Olympic Games of 1912, are a long way off yet, but we are reminded of the festival by the announcement of the appointment of Mr. K. Hellstrom, as chief secretary. He is a Swede, but has resided in England for some time and is a member of the London A. C. and Ranelagh Harriers, so that he "knows the ropes." In addition he is a fine athlete and has gained a place in the English half mile championships.

OFFICIALS FOR SPORTS TONIGHT

The officials at tonight's sports in the Y. M. C. A. gym between the High school boys and intermediate class teams will be: Referee, Edward J. Robertson; Judges, Chief W. W. Clark, G. E. Barbour, M. M. Jarvis; Timekeepers, A. W. Robb, H. J. Smith, Ralph Pugh; Starter, George McA. Billard; Scorer, John F. Gorman; Clerk of Course, L. O. Bentley; Marshal, James Steele; Announcer, John G. MacKinnon.

One of England's Cracks. Two seasons ago the name of W. T. Clarke, of Sefton, was on everybody's tongue, as he was a strong tip for the National Cross Country Championship at Newbury. He broke down in the race, however, and subsequently showed fine form in Marathon races, and was actually the first of England's representatives (though not the first Englishman) to finish in the Olympic Marathon race. Soon after this, he met with an accident, and many thought his best days were over.

The manner Willie Lewis keeps "polishing off" his rivals is an eye-opener, and the talented American is simply worshipped in Paris. His latest victim was Jewey Smith, of London, considerably heavier than Lewis, yet he was beaten in the fourth round of their contest at Paris on Saturday. All sorts of excuses are being made for Smith, who, it is claimed, was not fit, and that he took the count without being knocked out, etc. All are equally discreditable to the Britisher, and the best sportsmen here are very weary of such talk. If a man enters into a contest without being fit that is his own lookout. Further, if beaten, he will gain more friends by admitting it like a man than he will by making excuses.

Windsor, Ont., Feb. 4.—Windsor and Chatham sports, it is claimed, cleaned up the sports of Bay City, Mich. in a cocking match held on the outskirts of Detroit on Wednesday night for about \$15,000. The main attraction was one of the largest ever pulled off about Detroit.

THE VILLA MODEL RANGE. FOR HARD or SOFT COAL or WOOD. The Finest Range on the Market for the Money. Beautiful in Design, Fine in Finish, EVERY ONE GUARANTEED. Made and Sold Only in St. John By J. E. WILSON, Ltd., Phone 356, 17 Sydney St. Manufacturers of Empress Stoves and Ranges.

Keep down expenses. This sign is to call your attention to the danger of spending \$130.00 for a typewriter when you can buy an "Empire" for \$60.00. FRANK R. FAIRWEATHER, Agent. Math 653 68 Prince Wm. St. St. John, N. B.

WARSHIPS UNAFFECTED BY CYCLONES. ST. F. X. AND HARVARD PLAY TODAY. A fast volley ball match was played last night in the Y. M. C. A. league between the Dreadnoughts and Cyclones. Although the Dreadnoughts took all three points, the games were close throughout and the Cyclones were in the lead a number of times, but were unable to hold their advantage.

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EXMOUTH VS. MONCTON TONIGHT. The Exmouth street Y. M. A. basketball team leaves today at noon for Moncton, where they will play the Moncton Y. M. C. A. tonight. The local boys have not been defeated this season and are the leaders in the independent league.

WOLGAST HOT AFTER SCALP OF NELSON. San Francisco, Feb. 4.—Loudly denouncing his coming adversary in strict prize ring terms, Ad Wolgast tore off his coat last night in the office of Sid Hester, fight promoter, where an effort was being made to settle terms for the Wolgast-Nelson fight and offered to fight Battling Nelson then and there. He stood in front of Nelson, hurling his deft, but Nelson never rose from his chair.

SOMETHING DOING IN N.S. HOCKEY. Special to The Standard. Halifax, Feb. 4.—There is something decidedly mysterious in hockey circles in Nova Scotia this season. Tuesday night the Crescents were downed in their own rink by Truro by a score of two to one. Tonight the Crescents went to Truro and defeated Truro by a score of 5 to 1.

BUCHANAN'S BLACK AND WHITE. Sold by all Dealers. SCOTCH WHISKEY. BUCHANAN'S Scotch Whisky. A MORNING TIP.

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NEW FASHIONS FOR SPRING

Short belted Russian blouses desired for spring and summer costumes of linen foulard and tussah.

Paris, Feb. 4.—This season of the year, in the space of time between the fashions of the early winter and the verdict from Monte Carlo regarding the success of the tentative fashions launched there this month, is the opportunity for the preparation of gowns for summer time, and at the smart playhouses of the city plays gowns have been worn offering to the knowing suggestions for summer gowns.

It seems safe to predict short, belted Russian blouses for spring and summer costumes of linen, foulard and tussah. The length of the blouse skirt will depend on the figure of the wearer. On a slight girlish figure the short skirted Russian-blouses are chic enough, but for uncertain outlines a half length is more becoming.

F. Couland and soft taffeta gowns for summer will have an eighteenth century air, with their short bouffant skirts, full bellied or austered corsets, short trilled sleeves and necks cut round below a chemise. Velvet ribbon, wide and narrow, will trim them, together with many closely ruched and bias bands of silk set on in soft puffs.

At the present moment there is an and new. The great Paris designers are clever enough to evolve from this melange harmonious results. Their greatest efforts are in the direction of evening and grand reception gowns. For street wear there is a cult of simplicity in costumes of plain dark color, shaped on the simplest lines. But it is not uncommon to see worn with such a costume full valued at many thousands of francs; pearls and diamonds as costly, with egrettes and ostrich feathers worth a king's ransom.

On evening gowns of rich flowered silks, with short, sweeping breadths, are softly draped panniers, suggesting old pictures of the belle époque of the court of Louis XV—suggesting only, for these modern panniers are flat and cling closely, instead of being widely flared. They are copied as gowns following the majestic splendors of the time of Louis XIII, with their square cut corsages framing splendid lace. The magnificent materials of the present, equalling in beauty and texture and copying the designs and mellowed tones of those seen in museums, inevitably point to rare and good for the decoration of the corsage, and to plain, untrimmed skirts, that nothing of the beauty of the fabric be lost.

Smart women do not play silk, metal gauze and tulle turbans copied from those worn by Mme. Recamier, Mme. Tallien and Mme. de Stael, but would accord to the more artistic taste of the twentieth century.

For winter sports in Switzerland and for days at the Riviera, when the mistral blows, are comfortable materials of the present, equalling in beauty and texture and copying the designs and mellowed tones of those seen in museums, inevitably point to rare and good for the decoration of the corsage, and to plain, untrimmed skirts, that nothing of the beauty of the fabric be lost.

A new finish to a round belt of folded black satin, a wheel rossette of four-inch ribbon, measuring quite six inches in diameter. A flat jet button pierces its center, and it is placed at one end of the front.

A smaller rossette, made of doubled black satin, its edge finished with a large velvet covered cord, is used for the same purpose.

A charming tennis gown designed by one of the great dressmakers was of white woolen cote de cheval. It hung straight and loose, with a neck to knees, and was clasped tightly to the waist by a wide belt which slipped through slits at each side to give a wide, round pearl button held the slits fast. More buttons controlled a straight half cut that held the short, light sleeves in a petty fullness above the small elbow puffs of white lingerie, and a pleated fingerie flit finished the round neck. Drawn close to the body, the skirt, over the hips, the fullness of the skirt was increased sufficiently at the hem by a shaped founce attached by a cloth covered cord.

A scarlet, or handkerchief, tying the head in turban folds, and wind in a donkey's ear knot at one side, was worn with this pretty gown—a charming fancy, and one likely to prevail on the tennis court, where hats are inconvenient and the fad for exposing the hair to the rays of a hot sun has been abandoned.

MARGARET ALICE FRIEND

LADY LYTTON'S EXPERIENCES IN WILTON PRISON

London, Feb. 4.—Lady Constance Lytton has given an account of her experiences in Walton Prison, Liverpool, where she served the greater portion of a fourteen days' sentence under the name of Jane Warton.

Lady Constance believes that during her previous incarceration she was treated with greater clemency than other suffragist martyrs of low rank, and she assumed the alias for the purpose of proving her case at the cost of what suffering the following extracts from her story will show.

"After a hunger strike of nearly four days, eighty-nine hours, I was fed by force without my heart being tested or my pulse felt. I was fed twice a day through the mouth by means of a stomach tube, the mouth being forced and kept open by a gag. The operation invariably induced vomiting.

Women Of Today And Yesterday Compared



The "Woman of Today" is not the "Woman of Yesterday." You can tell that by the remarkable photographic comparison of the head of a representative woman of the twentieth century and the head of a goddess of the fourth century.

Praxiteles' bust of a Grecian queen or goddess in the Museum of Fine Arts at Boston, described by Rodin, the celebrated French sculptor as the most remarkable marble head in existence, clearly defines the shape of the Grecian ideal head, resembling in outline a foot ball, tapering towards both the chin and top of the cranium, indicating at once the feebler intellect and the weaker will of the woman of the age.

Placed side by side with a picture of Dr. Anna Shaw of the twentieth century type of woman, the remarkable photograph of womanhood is all the more apparent. Not only are the eyes of the "Woman of Today" expressive of greater intellect, but they are seldom so serious as men's, and socially they rise to an occasion with greater skill.

"Put two men who hate each other in the same room and you will find them in a mood of silent, morose discouragement."

"It is in order to lessen just such chances as this that some hostesses have taken to giving larger dinners which shall include, as is almost necessary now, a few young persons whose mothers expect for them a little of the special attention."

"When my husband tells me he would like to show a little attention to a business associate and his wife whom do not know we plan for a restaurant dinner perhaps and the play afterward. If our guests turn out not to be the sort I care to entertain at my own table no harm is done. If they turn out to be the sort I should be glad to welcome to my table the way is pleasantly paved for more intimate relations."

"My father," said the physician, "worked harder up to middle life and had far more anxiety and fewer comforts than I. Neither was his health any better than mine, if so good. Worry, hard work, poor health are among the causes commonly assigned for premature grayness, but I've known many New Yorkers have not a tincture of these things."

PERSONAL THE WISEN

Extremely Regular in His Habits—His Views on Women, Women's Suffrage and Politics in United States.

"It is not true, as some would-be admirers have asserted," writes an English woman in Hampton's, "that the midnight oil over state papers is poured for the good of his country. He is singularly regular in his personal habits and unless kept up by a state ceremonial or a late performance at the theatre invariably retires about 11. Personally he does not believe in the midnight oil business, but thinks a man should come fresh and fit to the contemplation of the daily questions."

"To individual ladies the Kaiser is the pearl of gallant courtesy but he shares with most other Germans the opinion that women are quite incapable of managing beyond certain limits their own affairs, and the feminist movement of modern times he has little sympathy."

"He realizes that to preserve health by suitable exercise and moderate diet is much easier than to regain it after neglect of these precautions. So he eats with great appetite of plain nourishing food, with plenty of fruit and vegetables, hardly tasting any of the excellent wines served daily by his valet, preferring lemonade or fruit syrup."

"He makes and rides daily if on land, smokes cigarettes in moderation, and while he is in a suit and hat he has a good appetite of plain nourishing food, with plenty of fruit and vegetables, hardly tasting any of the excellent wines served daily by his valet, preferring lemonade or fruit syrup."

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Suffering And Sorrow In New Divorce Play

Josephine Lovett and Robt. Edeson in "A Man's Man."



New York, Feb. 4.—The Flagler and Tabor divorce cases have been put into the play, 'A Man's Man,' in which Robt. Edeson is starring this season.

In the Flagler case, it will be remembered, Flagler's wife became insane, and while she was in a sanitarium a bill was passed through the legislature after the passage of the bill Flagler married a prominent society woman of Wilmington, N. C. The bill was repealed at the next session of the legislature, owing to the storm of public opinion.

The commercial traveller who made the observation about New Yorkers leading in premature grayness had just left a department store where he had been observing a shopper can't help noticing the many gray haired men both behind and in front of the counter in many of the departments. Conspicuous among these, and more than any other, are the men who are gray haired men of that age and under. In this same store on gray haired women, none arrived at middle age, were covered on one floor.

"If a man appears to be vigorous, hale and hearty, if he looks alert, as if he had some life in him, the color of his hair doesn't count a rap. The same rule applies to women, in fact in very many cases gray haired women are to be preferred to young girls. It is their credentials I judge by, not their hair."

"But you can't make some persons believe that. Why, there is a youth of 18 in our delivery department who has a patch of gray hair over his temple. The rest of his hair is jet black. Ten chances to one before he has 30 his hair will be almost white. No, the day is past when gray hair means necessarily old age."

"We have really very few old ladies who come to have their hair dyed or touched up," she said, "but the number of quite young women who come for that purpose is far larger than it was when I was first employed here. We have three sisters on our books, the oldest perhaps 35, who have been coming here for two years; at least one of them has, and the youngest who looks to be about 25, came for the first time this winter. All are self-supporting women, the two oldest being teachers and the other a stenographer. Each feels it to be her interest not to have gray hair."

He Declares That the Dancing and Lectures are But a Means to Advance Humanity.

Boston, Feb. 4.—The man with a mission! He is sometimes interesting, rarely convincing, frequently a bore. Raymond Duncan, who arrived here yesterday, with his wife and little son, has given a series of educational dances, and lectures at Jordan Hall, is a little of all three.

The average person his creed is a shibboleth. His costumes are of a sort that his flowing hair suggestive of the sensational artist or faith-healer of the desert. And yet on closer acquaintance these eccentricities in dress and person lose their repellent or myth-provoking force, and one is struck by the earnestness and virility of the man himself. One cannot help realizing that here is no dream-eyed mystic or fog-brained missioner, but a man singularly alive, energetic, capable.

Raymond describes himself as a "unitarian," not in the religious sense, of course, he hastens to explain, but because that word seems best to express his harmonious and inseparableness of the different atoms whether of mind or body, that make up a man. He considers it quite futile to attempt to separate the material, the physical and the spiritual; that in reality all are one in so far as their mutual well-being and development are concerned.

"No separation between mind and body is possible," he asserts. "The interrelation between them is too intimate. It is the harmonious rhythm of the various parts of which we are composed that brings about the perfect individual. Over-development of one part is invariably at the expense of the rest, as it invariably tends to the study of the various parts of which we are composed that brings about the perfect individual. Over-development of one part is invariably at the expense of the rest, as it invariably tends to the study of the various parts of which we are composed that brings about the perfect individual."

"The art of dancing in itself is only valuable in so far as it promotes this rhythmic harmony; and it is precisely because it does promote it better than any other exercise that the study of dancing is so important. The time will come sooner or later when this fact will be fully recognized, and then dancing will not be confined to the theatres and ballrooms; it will become universal. It will, however, be of quite a different character to the sort of dancing now in vogue, which invariably leads to suffering and sorrow."

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Finer Home Dinners Fast Becoming Rule

New York Has Improved in this Entertainment--The Restaurant Dinner Useful But Not The Compliment to a Guest The Private House Dinner is--Greater Knowledge of Food and Wine.

New York, Feb. 4.—In New York society these days there is a well defined line drawn between dinners given in private homes and restaurant dinners. Relatively the difference is about like that between a best and second best gown.

Both are needed; it would not be easy to get along without either. There are occasions when the restaurant dinner, like the second best gown, fits the occasion better. A dinner in honor of some person, an honor now counted among the highest a private entertainer can bestow, must take place, provided the hostess has a house of her own, at her house. Lacking that, the hostess who wants to set the highest mark on her entertainment surrounds it with almost as much privacy as if given at home, engaging a private suite of a hotel or restaurant, the best chef and the most skilled waiters and carefully selecting a special menu and certain vintages of wine, and a hostess gives the place this is a private dinner.

It is less easy to give dinners now than it was a dozen years ago, she added. "For one thing, dinners are larger. Society now is numerically so much bigger and the dinner giving season in New York is longer than formerly that to continue to give dinners to only ten or twelve guests would make it one of the questions to return some of the question to return some of the number of your friends during the winter. There was a time when large dinners were all the vogue, that is from twenty to thirty, and one might be seated at one table, extended, if need be, for the occasion into the drawing room or hall, and if a hostess gave a dinner to a party of twenty, she did all her duty. But these dinners were dull, mostly—very dull."

This led to some of the smartest hostesses curtailing the number of guests at their choicest dinners to a dozen or less. There are hostesses who continue to do this, who believe it to be the better way; but they are in the minority, and for the last three or four years the work of enlarging dining rooms in private houses has been pushed rapidly.

"One of the most conservative and smartest women in New York, with a house in Madison avenue comparatively new, had her dining room space doubled year before last. Dinners began to be larger, double in size, the guests seated at tables holding six or eight—fewer than six dinner guests at one table is not desirable—and of late the number of smart dinners with thirty or fifty guests has been remarkable."

"There is a reason other than the numerical growth of society for the increase in the size of the fashionable dinner, and that is the difficulty of always grouping around one table a dozen persons who are on friendly terms. Many a dinner is spoiled for one or another guest, who finds opposite or at her side some one with whom she is not on speaking terms. This is more easily avoided when only six persons are at a table, although even then a hostess may make mistakes."

"When my husband tells me he would like to show a little attention to a business associate and his wife whom do not know we plan for a restaurant dinner perhaps and the play afterward. If our guests turn out not to be the sort I care to entertain at my own table no harm is done. If they turn out to be the sort I should be glad to welcome to my table the way is pleasantly paved for more intimate relations."

"My father," said the physician, "worked harder up to middle life and had far more anxiety and fewer comforts than I. Neither was his health any better than mine, if so good. Worry, hard work, poor health are among the causes commonly assigned for premature grayness, but I've known many New Yorkers have not a tincture of these things."

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Early Gray Hairs a New York Peculiarity

More Gray Heads to be Seen in Stores and Offices--A Condition a Physician Cannot Explain--Gray Hair Not Necessarily a Bar to Promotion However.

New York, Feb. 4.—"Grown gray in his service" does not mean as much as it once did, in New York at least, and some observers declare that gray hair is becoming more common earlier than the preceding generation. A commercial traveller who circles the United States every year has told an associate that he met more gray haired folks in business houses here than in any other of the large cities either East or West and a physician who was trying to explain why it was rare these days to find a man or a woman of 35 who did not have some gray hairs also said he had noticed that New Yorkers led all in this respect.

"Gray hair at 25 is getting to be quite common here, the physician said. He had many youthful patients, with gray hair, he himself in the prime of life was grayer than his father, also a physician at 60."

"The physician could supply no convincing reason why this should be so, but he thought, could give a convincing reason for it or explain why our forefathers, even the hardest working of them, managed to stay out of doors or whose occupation does not confine them to the house all day long. He said that he had known many New Yorkers have not a tincture of these things."

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The Vegetable Wagon--Are You On?



Distinctions Made in England Between Guineas and Pounds--Delicate Distinction in Etiquette of Great Britain

"Funny thing," said the writer, who had just received a check for two pounds two shillings from London. "The editor who in England paid me in guineas was a little more in fact it would be a fault if the editor had simply paid me two pounds. They're two kinds of money over there. One kind is guinea business money. An even two pounds sterling would have meant in effect that I had performed a routine job of some kind such as compiling a table of statistics for the editor, and that I was being paid for mechanical labor.

"That the editor adds an extra shilling to every pound he pays me. This means that I am not supposed to have performed any labor at all, but to have created a table for him, and admitted this work of art--otherwise literature--for art's sake.

"My check in written 'Two guineas,' and the note in which it is sent me is addressed 'John Smith, Esq.' This in effect is a second receipt of literary art. Yet the figures on the check are £2.85, to prevent error in bookkeeping.

"I'd been on the staff of the periodical my salary would be paid me in pounds sterling, for then I'd be supposed to be working for a gentleman.

TRIBULATIONS OF AN EDITOR

Some of the Many Things That Would Creep into The Trumpet Blast of Freedom Despite the Efforts of Its Editor -- A Butcher That Butted In.

"Seemed as if I couldn't help getting myself in trouble every once in a while, time I was running the Geville Trumpet Blast of Freedom," said the editor, "through a fatal knack I had of printing things in the paper that might better have been left unprinted. In Jocosse mood one week I returned thanks to Geville's only butcher, Fritz Schneider, a plegmatic little Dutchman, for some Bologna sausage he had laid on our table, and I wound up the item with:

"Was it good? We should say so! Fact of the matter is, it was dog-gone good!"

"I was just writing a reply to this burst of slime from my long lived contemporary, as I was pleased to call it, and was saying that 'Fritz Schneider was indeed a patient under and well the slush wallower up the street knew it for Fritz has been waiting now seven months for the three shillings the starveling of the opposition sheet owed him for beef steak and pig's liver, when the office door opened with a bang and in came Fritz himself sputtering mad.

NICARAGUA NEEDS MONEY

A Trifle of Some \$4,000,000 But Nicaragua Can't Even Pay for Printing It--Madraz and His Problem.

As the insurrection in Nicaragua drags along, the position of the government is growing desperate. For its finances are in bad shape; in fact, the treasury is exhausted, and the only money that is coming in is the tribute which the government has been able to levy on some rich citizens.

Dr. Madraz, General Zelaya's successor as President of Nicaragua, really fully that his government needs money badly, even had money, if it would stem the crush of General Estrada's insurgent army. An effort by Dr. Madraz to obtain \$4,000,000 of this latter currency in this city has failed because the Nicaraguan government as today situated could not afford to pay the \$70,000 that was required to produce that amount of money here.

While General Zelaya was President he placed an order with the strike of \$4,000,000 worth of notes. But before he left his office he countermanded this order. Now Dr. Madraz, even if his enemies do say he is not a great diplomat, is a practical man. Being such, he conceived an idea whereby he might get that \$4,000,000. It was a good idea, too, for it could be had for only \$70,000, and its circulation in Nicaragua would imply no governmental recognition.

MAKE MODEL OF EARLIEST MAN

A Man of 200,000 Years Ago Modelled for Yale Peabody Museum--Homo Primigenius Not Apelike--Short of Statue, Powerful and Crafty.

New Haven, Feb. 4.--The first description of the portrait of a man of 200,000 years ago, prepared for the Peabody Museum at Yale, will appear in the February number of the American Journal of Science. Prof. Richard S. Lull, Yale's paleontologist writes:

"An attempt has recently been made by the writer to restore in plastic form the portrait of mankind dwelling in Europe during a portion of the Paleolithic period and variously known to science under the names of Homo primigenius, Neanderthalensis or mousteriensis. The restoration, which is life size, is tentative and will be kept in the clay for a time in order that authoritative criticism may be met before it is cast in plaster.

The model is based mainly upon what is known as the 'Man of Spy' which was found at Spy in Belgium, and the museum contains excellent plaster casts.

NEW USES FOR AEROPLANES

Prediction That They Will Eventually Deliver the Farmers Mail--Lawyer for Wrights Has High Hopes of Machine

New York, Feb. 4.--H. A. Toulmin of Springfield, Ohio, counsel for Willbur and Orville Wright, the aeroplane inventors, in their suits against the Herring-Curtis Company, owned by Louis Paulhan, the French aviator, is at the hotel Belmont. Mr. Toulmin is here to represent his clients on a motion for a temporary injunction to restrain Paulhan from giving exhibitions in this country in Farman and Blériot machines, because of alleged infringement of the Wrights' invention comes up on Tuesday afternoon in the United States Circuit Court.

In discussing the plans of his clients last evening Mr. Toulmin said:

"Within a year through the inventions of the Wright brothers this world will witness the greatest human flight that has ever taken place. Neither Willbur nor Orville Wright has ever shown what the Wright aeroplane can do for anything but the purpose of making money. The Wrights are not doing any flying just because their time is occupied in putting their factory at Dayton, Ohio, in order. Men have been employed and machinery is being installed for the purpose of building machines that will carry from one to ten passengers. One of the uses of the flying machine is to transport mail from railroad stations to the rural post offices.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

London, Feb. 4.--The vast area of territory controlled by the London County Council is impressively emphasized in the annual report of the proceedings of that body for the year ended March 31 last. The volume now issued contains 2,100 pages, 249 new pages being added to the 1,851 pages of the previous year's report.

During the year the Council's tramway cars carried 4,293,841 passengers, and 39,194,72 car miles were run. The number of fire calls during 1909 was 5299, of which 1270 were false alarms, 230 being classed as malicious.

FUNERAL AT MONTREAL OF SIR GEO. DRUMMOND

Impressive Services Yesterday Over Body of Distinguished Banker -- Governor General Represented.

Montreal, Feb. 4.--The funeral of the late Sir George Drummond took place this afternoon from the family residence, Sherbrooke street, to the Church of St. John the Evangelist, where a service striking in its simplicity as described by the papers, and presided over by the Rev. Arthur F. J. H. His Excellency the Governor General was represented by his secretary, Lord Lansdowne, and there was a very large representation of citizens present from the banks, a financial and commercial community. The service was very impressive, and there was a large representation of the press. The body was interred in the cemetery of St. Charles, and the Rev. Arthur F. J. H. was the officiating minister.

Women Are Less Sensitive Than Men

That women are less sensitive than men and that the most highly strung woman has no more emotional sense, from the purely scientific point of view, than her pet dog or her Persian cat, is the latest theory advanced by Professor George Parker, Harvard's expert on the anatomy and physiology of sense organs. This does not destroy the time honored belief in women's "finer emotions." The suffragette may no longer be called unwomanly, from Professor Parker's point of view, the militant seekers after votes for women are impelled to their spectacular methods, not because they are more highly strung than men, but because they are less responsive to physical discomfort.

"Who ever heard of a woman teetering?" asks Professor Parker. "Who ever heard of a woman wine taster?" In these occupations where the most acute senses are required, we find only men. I think if the matter could definitely be decided it would be found that man has more highly and accurately developed senses. The tea taster and the wine taster I have mentioned only as examples. Many others could be quoted.

A WOMAN WHO RULES OVER A MILLION ACRES

It is Fifty Miles from Mrs. King's Doorway to her Front Gate

ASK any Texan the question, "Who is the most remarkable woman in the country?" and he will promptly respond: "Mrs. Helen M. King."

For Mrs. King and her career are always referred to with pride by Texans—by the people of the entire Southwest, for that matter. Not only is she the pioneer woman rancher of that vast territory of great cattle kingdoms, but she is numbered among the world's richest women, having run a close race with Mrs. Hesty Green in the accumulation of millions.

Her successful business career stamps her as the peer of any of the famed American captains of industry who now dominate the industrial, corporate and financial affairs of the United States. Left the nucleus of her now vast fortune by her husband, who has



been dead many years, she has increased her wealth by many millions in a period of a quarter of a century.

Visitors to the Lone Star State have heard for years of Mrs. King and her two great ranches in Texas—together they have 1,000,000 acres, or not a great deal less in area than the State of Delaware. For years, in illustration of the immensity of her land holdings, it has been customary to state that it was fifty miles from her doorway to her front gate.

Over this principality of the cattle country Mrs. King has ruled in person, not delegating authority to others. She has managed her affairs so well that her wealth has grown as if by magic. Recent negotiations by a party of capitalists for her 1,000,000-acre ranch have attracted attention to her possessions and her really romantic career.



Mrs. Helen M. King



Mrs. King's Automobile in Which She Goes over the Range

COUNTIES in Texas are not small, yet so large are the real estate holdings of this progressive woman that they extend into four counties—Duval, Nueces, Zapata and Starr.

Her first possession, the Santa Gertrudes ranch in her pride, to it, a few years ago, she added an adjoining property, the Los Laureles ranch, thus bringing her land property to 1,000,000 acres.

Over these million acres are scattered more than 50,000 head of beef cattle. In addition, there are hundreds of horses, mustangs, Texas ponies and live stock of other kinds. None of this stock is of excellent quality—there is very little of the kind known as "scrub," and it brings the highest prices at such centers as Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago, to which points the ranch queen makes regular shipments.

Few sheep are raised on the two ranches, but there are thousands of hogs, chickens, geese and ducks. Much of the fowl product is retained for the tables of the King household and the homes of the employes, but the surplus is sent to market. While Mrs. King is generous, even open-handed in relieving the needy and in giving to worthy objects, nothing goes to waste anywhere on her great estate.

In laying the foundation of her present great fortune, Mrs. King was a helpful assistant of her husband, the late Captain Richard King, whose memory is highly esteemed by all Texans.

When he died, leaving her extensive land interests, she bravely continued the work that he had begun, and has seen her wealth increase by leaps and bounds. By common repute she is rated as worth at least \$50,000,000.

to frontier life and its dangers that the outlaws and thieves who infested the section gave the house a wide berth when they learned that she was there alone with her "shootin' iron." Indeed, the desperadoes, who at some time or other had to see Captain King on legitimate business, readily admitted that they preferred to call



Hope of the Cattle Queen

defend with her own life the dear ones she was protecting.

Once she had occasion for real alarm. While she was busy cooking supper—Captain King being from home and nothing indicating danger—she heard a noise in the area before the cabin. Running to the window, she saw a notorious Mexican bandit dismounting from his broncho and quickly withdrew and reached for her six-shooter. She had misplaced the weapon and did not find it at once. Finally she discovered the revolver on top of the kitchen cupboard, and grasped it. As she turned, however, she saw the Mexican standing in the doorway.

He had her covered with two pistols, which he pointed directly at her. In broken English, interposed by many Spanish oaths, the Mexican warned her to throw down her gun and make no resistance, as it would be sure death for her. The intruder told her he had come for the captain's gold, and that he wanted it quick.

From a very humble beginning with her husband in the acquisition of an estate, Mrs. King has developed business ability and a knowledge of affairs such as few women in this country can boast. The original ranch which she helped her husband get together by the gradual addition of tracts of land, the Santa Gertrudes, is an enormous revenue producer.

It is used for stock raising, practically every acre is susceptible of the highest cultivation. Mrs. King states that in the last twenty-five years the land has increased in value from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000.

All of it is in the arroyo water belt, and can be irrigated without much trouble, and at little cost. Such land under cultivation is selling in Texas for \$100 an acre. Mrs. King has been planning for long to establish all her grazing land in the four counties, and, by buying American wells, irrigate it. The plan was to rent the land to progressive and practical farmers who thoroughly understood modern agriculture.

Mr. King did not scream; she was not frightened, but she was angry that she should have been taken by surprise by a cowardly "grasser." She parlayed for time and talked to the Mexican, having questions at his bank in Brownsville. The woman was hopeful she would get the outlaw off his guard if she could only anger him. Then would come her opportunity to get a shot at him. The Mexican was fast losing patience, and put one foot on the threshold. Quick as a flash and before he could advance further, Mrs. King had her six-shooter aimed at him and her finger on the trigger. But as quick as she had been, the bullet meant for the outlaw's heart sped over his prostrate form. The outlaw had thrown up both hands, and with a cry of agony had fallen in a heap in the doorway. Mrs. King approached cautiously and discovered that the Mexican's head was almost cleft in swain by a tomahawk.

Just as she stood at the Mexican an Indian had burst in from the doorway. The aim of the redskin was swift and sure. In the dusk through which she peered she saw two forms approaching, and readily recognized a couple of Indians belonging to a band friendly to Captain King. As a matter of fact, the same band had on several occasions intercepted the outlaw and attempted to raid the King ranch, and put them to death.

The two red men informed Mrs. King that the dead Mexican had come alone to the shack, and was without company. They had discovered him too late to prevent him getting into the cabin, but feeling sure that he was bent on mischief and knowing that the "good pale-face chief," Captain King, was away, and his "squaw" and "papooses" alone they followed him.

This episode in the early life of the now famous ranch queen is but one of many and equally thrilling episodes that she has lived through.

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thirty to negotiate or close any important business transaction without the approval of Mrs. King.

Her sons and daughters are happily married and live comfortably in some other parts of the country and have each received a good education. The portions of the estate Mrs. King is the only one of Mrs. King's children living near her.

Nevertheless, the fact that she has spent most of her life on the plains of Texas, many miles from the nearest neighbor, Mrs. King has not shut herself out of the life of the world of culture. She has attended a library, filled with the best works, and has spent as much time in the study of the history of the West as she has in her comfortable sitting room near her home.

There is always open-handed hospitality on the Santa Gertrudes and Los Laureles ranches, through some unusually generous. The ranches are well stocked with volunteers. Mrs. King employs nearly 100 persons, many of them are Mexicans.

CARE FOR HER WORKERS

She takes a kindly and personal interest in the welfare of the workers who live on her estate. In return they look upon her as their best friend and protector, and the women and children always come to her for advice or relief, always certain that she will help them. For then the "ranch queen of the Southwest" is an angel mother.

Mrs. King is generous as well as rich. During the last two years she has given away nearly 10,000 acres of land. Of this, 5,000 acres was to aid the building of the St. Louis, Brownsville and Mexico railroad, which runs through her property for more than 100 miles.

For the founding and building up of the town of Kingsville (named after her husband), in Brazoria county, Texas, she donated 10,000 acres, without a cent of cost to the promoters. The town now has a population of about 10,000, and is the largest and most important of the Gulf coast. It is an important shipping and distributing center for southern Texas.

BRAVED INDIANS AND OUTLAWS

Almost from the time that Captain King located in that section of Texas bordering on Mexico, his wife went with him and shared with the settler the hardships and dangers that beset them in the days of lawlessness for which the period following the short-lived Republic of Houston, Crockett and Bowie became notorious, and the years subsequent to the Mexican and Civil Wars.

When she went there with her husband, Indian bands roamed at will on the land which is now her own. But the Indians were far less dangerous, and not so much a menace to the safety of the Kings and other settlers as were their neighbors on the border, the desperadoes of that wild period.

From Mexico flocked outlaws, cutthroats, smugglers, cattle thieves and revolutionists, and from various parts of the United States criminals and renegades of society—all of whom sought refuge from the grip of the law in the then almost unpenetrated Southwest.

It was in Brownsville that Captain King and his young wife lived when they began farming and cattle-raising, acquiring by degrees the land which formed the nucleus for the vast estate which the latter now controls.

Brownsville was in the very center of border ruffianism, but the sturdy settler and his young wife were industrious and knew no fear. Captain King was not long in establishing a reputation for aid and for his bravery and ability to take care of himself and his family.

His handsome young bride, a Southern belle, educated in the select schools of New Orleans, was just as courageous, and could handle a rifle with as great skill as the frontiersmen of that day. She was accompanied a sure shot, and the desperadoes who crowded Brownsville had a wholesome regard for her.

Never by word or act was she molested either in Brownsville or on the range. She was a Diana on horseback. In her old age she still has a splendid and perfect mount on the back of the most spirited steed.

Captain King was noted for his honesty, fairness and ability to take care of his interests in any business transaction. He fought his way through the long period of terrorism carried on by the border ruffians, who completed him at every step for the coming civilization and development of that section of the Southwest.

at the house while the captain was there rather than meet his wife alone.

Indians never troubled the King ranch. They had a wholesome respect for the captain's prowess, which was tested in many an encounter when he first settled on the border. In course of time the red men established friendly relations with Captain King and became his staunchest allies against the cattle thieves and outlaws.

Indeed, many a time, while King was away from home looking after his scattered herds of cattle, the Indians sent messages to his wife, along with her babies in the shack, to warn her of impending danger.

Friendly redskins would wait in ambush for gangs of ruffians and rout them after a lively battle. During the conflict the brave wife and mother stood on guard with rifle in one hand and a six-shooter in the other, ready to defend with her own life the dear ones she was protecting.

Once she had occasion for real alarm. While she was busy cooking supper—Captain King being from home and nothing indicating danger—she heard a noise in the area before the cabin. Running to the window, she saw a notorious Mexican bandit dismounting from his broncho and quickly withdrew and reached for her six-shooter. She had misplaced the weapon and did not find it at once. Finally she discovered the revolver on top of the kitchen cupboard, and grasped it. As she turned, however, she saw the Mexican standing in the doorway.

He had her covered with two pistols, which he pointed directly at her. In broken English, interposed by many Spanish oaths, the Mexican warned her to throw down her gun and make no resistance, as it would be sure death for her. The intruder told her he had come for the captain's gold, and that he wanted it quick.

DEFIES OLD AGE

Mrs. King is no longer young, for she is just pasting three-score-and-ten. Despite her age, she is the active manager of her vast property and all other business interests, and in connection therewith has personally given everything in the way of managing the various when her husband died, twenty-five years ago, and requires no other assistance than that of ranch hands, cowboys, bookkeepers, housekeepers and servants.

True, she entrusts the routine management to one of her sons-in-law, R. J. Kleberg, who lives in Kingsville, near the main part of the great ranch, and also where the King homestead stands. But this manager, who, with his wife, are the only members of the ranch who live near the parental home, has no acquaintance with the family living near the parental home, has no acquaintance with the family living near the parental home, has no acquaintance with the family living near the parental home.

WORKING WIVES ARE INDEPENDENT

"Safe families where both the man and woman work. Naturally the wife feels that she cannot be idle and the husband is in the habit of making her share of the living, and is satisfied in such a situation where she pleases.

"There is no doubt in my mind that many modern women have their disadvantages. I believe you will find a woman who rides in a conveyance and who continually will develop a leader—see that the woman who does not.

"I believe that the woman who works—either in her own home or in the office—will find that she has a much more attractive personality and that she will be more respected by her family and her community.

"The woman who works is more independent and more self-reliant. She is more capable of handling her own affairs and more capable of making her own decisions.

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How Shaking Hands Originated

YOU HAVE wondered often, perhaps, when and where the custom of shaking hands originated. Like many other practices, it originated in military circles.

In early times, when soldiers met, to ascertain one another that no harm was intended and that they held no weapons, they extended and grasped each other's hands.

It is not known how long it has been in vogue, but it is said that it was first used by the Romans. The custom is said to have originated in the days of the Crusades, when knights of different orders met to discuss their plans.

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BATTLES WITH DESPERADOES

Innumerable stories of his battles with the bands of desperate outlaws who preyed on his roaming herds of cattle are told today in the campfires of cowboys in the employ of his widow. By hard work and close attention to business he added to his original small parcel of land, section by section and tract by tract, until at the time of his death, a quarter of a century ago, he owned half a million acres, and his herds of cattle had grown from a few hundred to many thousands in numbers.

Highly educated and reared in luxury, Mrs. King was of a strong, progressive and self-reliant disposition, good natured, but determined. These characteristics were of invaluable assistance to her husband, more especially as she had a natural gift for business, and was a master-hand at understanding and grasping details.

During all the time that Captain King was struggling for the future welfare of his family and battling with the desperadoes infesting the region, seeking to enrich themselves by robbing him of his cattle and live stock, his brave young wife was his constant companion and helper. In a little shack—a hovel compared with the fine old Southern mansion in which she had reigned as a queen in the days of her bellehood—built on the first tract of land they bought, Mrs. King, surrounded only by her young children, attended to the household duties and kept a keen watch for marauders who might seek to raid the farm.

Her only protection she had when alone with her babies consisted of a rifle and a revolver. These she kept close at hand, and many a time she rode the horses to sleep with a six-shooter slung by her side and the rifle in easy reach.

She was an excellent shot, and so thoroughly insured

ARE WOMEN LOSING THE SOFTNESS OF THE SEX?

ARE WOMEN gradually losing the softness of their sex? Are they becoming more masculine as the years go by?

To this question many physicians and students of sociology answer, yes.

So to relate, many critical observers of the gentler sex assert that its members are writing a new history of woman, that she is becoming masculine in demeanor; masterful and independent in manner; assertive in spirit.

No longer the dependent, is she to sacrifice that intangible charm of sweet, demure womanliness in this era of the new woman, the working woman, the scholarly woman!

Woman who once an angel, but she became demoralized; so now she is a brute—Lafayette.

Most of us have read of the ladies and ladies of Colonial times—the dainty, demure maidens "tripping lightly," "speaking softly," "blushing radiantly" and coquetting with "loveliness, downcast eyes."

The voice of one of these was like a whisper, her

STRICTURES ON CITY LIFE

But in the cities—the hurly-burly cities with their thousands of working and professional women—does one find woman of the meek and gentle type?

"Alas, no!" said a physician who has spent much time in observation and study. "The women of the great cities of the country are changing in manner; the melodious softness is departing from their voices, they are becoming gainfully an 'masculine in carriage, loud, self-assertive, dominating."

"One who travels in Europe and returns to Philadelphia, New York, Chicago or any large American city, the change is apparent. One becomes convinced that the idea of modern life leads to coarser woman. It destroys the essentially feminine nature. What these are probably many causes.

"American women may hold the highest place, probably, in the regard of men of many nations—the grace and sweetness of the young women of the period of the Civil War and before were proverbial. And will help to help up to him and loved him."

"How sad the reversed face of the medal. See the case of women everywhere, bookkeepers, cler-

workmen, doctors, lawyers. What professions is there in which statistics will not show woman? Very few.

"Nevertheless, instead of staying at home and keeping the art of housekeeping the young girl works in an office. The modern girl does not want to wash dishes and clean sinks. She prefers to type or to make a machine or keep books—or a result she becomes independent, she feels that she is not dependent on men, and unconsciously her manner becomes masterful."

"Take the woman doctor, lawyer, the woman who writes in athletics—you will find them intellectual, able, estimable, women, but are they the gentle, soft-hearted women that we idealize? I fear not."

"Women doctors regard men of their profession as rivals; so in every other walk of life, where both sexes compete, in many cases women are willing to work for less money than men—naturally men have respect for their successful rivals."

WORKING WIVES ARE INDEPENDENT

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"There is no doubt in my mind that many modern women have their disadvantages. I believe you will find a woman who rides in a conveyance and who continually will develop a leader—see that the woman who does not.

"I believe that the woman who works—either in her own home or in the office—will find that she has a much more attractive personality and that she will be more respected by her family and her community.

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ARE WOMEN LOSING THE SOFTNESS OF THE SEX?



5,000 WOMEN IN WAR AGAINST 7,000 SALOONS



A GROUP OF CHICAGO WOMEN WHO CARRY REFERENDUM PETITIONS AND A CONSPICUOUS SIGN.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 4.—When 5,000 women, the older ones with grim, determined looks, the younger ones with smiles, start out to do something it's fair to presume they'll do it.

So far the year of grace 1911 sees Chicago without a saloon, without a policeman in sight, without a single red-light dance hall—

Yes, it is a pretty big job, but these 5,000 women are working night and day to accomplish it. They want to make Chicago a desert for the thirsty a drouthy spot in a state that's been a oasis for many years. They want the lid to be clamped down and copper-pertivated on this big city.

The organization of the W. C. T. U. here is engaged in a death struggle with the saloon forces. On every street corner, in every "L" station in the downtown district, little detachments of the army of 5,000 women are on guard, armed with referendum petitions—and smiles. Their petitions must be filed in a very few days

and they must have 61,000 voters' names signed to them.

There are 7,000 saloons in this city, and against the women is marshaled the force of every saloonkeeper. There is more than one saloon for every woman who is fighting in the ranks in this big battle. But the women say they will win.

It's hard to refuse the women. Of course, the men can vote "yes" or "no" just as they please, but under several searching pairs of mothers' eyes some of the most blubious have a little impulse that whispers to them each time they dodge that W. C. T. U. army's sentinels.

The liquor interests knew the women would get results if let alone, so they had a lot of buttons printed, reading: "I don't want to be a camel." These appeared on hundreds of overcoat lapels. Still, the scoundrels have that uncomfortable feeling every time they meet the women with the petitions.

Mrs. Emily Hill and Mrs. W. C. H. Keough, the latter a former school



PANTRY TALKS

I am the Queen of the Flour Bin, the lady-in-chief of the Royal Pantry, the oracle of the Royal Household.

I want the attention of Big Folks and Little Folks, of Experienced housewives and Inexperienced—of Rich housewives and Poor—Young housewives and Old.

For I have stories to tell.

Secrets—flour secrets—to unfold.

And these secrets have come by Experience—by actual knowledge of flour, actual study of different grades of flour.

So I will ask your close and careful attention to my little stories about flour and bread and cakes and pies and things.

And I will promise you Profit as well as Pleasure from them.

If I can tell you the secret of making better Bread and Cakes and Pies and Pastry, that will be profitable to you.

And if I can tell you why one flour is more economical as well as more wholesome than another, that, too, will be profitable.

For I mean to go into the flour question deeply, giving Whys and Wherefores, Facts and Figures.

I hope to instruct and edify at the same time.

So if you follow my little stories from time to time, as they appear, you will learn lots of things about flour that nobody has told you before. These Pantry Talks of mine will be chiefly about

Royal Household Flour

so named because it was the flour selected for use in the Royal Household of Great Britain. It is the one flour in Canada which stands out head and shoulders above all the rest. It is made in Canada by the largest millers in the British Empire—The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. Limited, Montreal, and, because of its high quality and absolute uniformity, has given the greatest satisfaction both for Bread and for Pastry.



IN THE WORLD OF LETTERS

"Cumann Olein" is the name of a new Gaelic literary society just founded in Dublin. Its aim is the development of modern Irish literature.

Mr. Eden Phillpotts has finished a new novel which is soon to be produced under the title of "The Thief of Virtue."

"Changes in the Feminine Ideal" is the title of the paper in which Mrs. Deland, the novelist, has set down her latest observations of her sex. This discussion of a highly interesting subject will appear in the March number of "The Atlantic."

Many of the letters in the forthcoming volumes of John Stuart Mill's correspondence were addressed to some of the most distinguished personages of his time. As for his early letters to Carlyle, to John Sterling and to Bulwer Lytton, they are said to display his character in a wholly new and unexpected light.

A literary trifle which is worth in the market more than its own weight in gold is a copy of the first edition of Gray's "Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College." For this Mr. Quaritch paid the other day the sum of \$352. It consists of four leaves, folio, is unbound, is somewhat soiled, but apparently uncut. It measures 13 inches by 8 1/2 inches. It was published anonymously at the desire of Horace Walpole, Dodsley being the printer. This is the first time a copy of this edition has appeared in the auction room since 1887.

One of the most eminent of living archaeologists is Mr. D. G. Hogarth, author of that delightful book, "The Wandering Scholar in the Levant," and the keeper of the Ashmolean Museum. Mr. Hogarth is about to publish a new book, whose title, "Accidents of an Antiquary's Life," promises much entertainment.

That agreeable villain, Don Q., has again come forth. Mr. Hesketh Pritchard and his mother having combined to tell the Spaniard's heart romance, "Don Q.'s Love Story" is not a short tale, as with the other chronicles of his adventures. It is a novel which reveals the fact that it was love and an unjust accusation of murder which originally sent him out into the wilds as a bandit.

The lady who not long ago published an entertaining book on the Turkish harem has collaborated with her husband in writing a novel, "The Duke's Price," by Kenneth and Debra Brown, is the story of an interesting marriage. The book, which is mentioned as being full of surprises, is coming out next month.

A London street, in the neighborhood of Hampstead, has been renamed by the County Council in honor of a large poet, "Keats Grove" is the new name. The house in which Keats lived for a few months when he was just a boy is now a museum. It is just a few miles from the city, and he wrote most of "Hyperion," "The Eve of St. Martin" and other poems which the poet walked while scribbling on scraps of paper the lines of

the "Ode to a Nightingale" is still attached to the house.

Immortality.

The question of immortality, recently declared by Henry James to be the most interesting problem in the world, is to be presented in a new book by a number of eminent persons, including Mr. James. Its chapters have been appearing serially in "Harper's Bazar," and among those who will tell the world what they will believe will follow this life are Mr. Howells, Mr. James, Mr. Alden, John Bigelow, Julia Ward Howe and Colonel Thomas W. Higginson. "In After Days" is the title chosen.

Why does the cult of Verlaine grow in France? The London "Times" sets forth the reasons justly enough. Apropos of the statement that a monument to the poet is to be unveiled this year it says in an editorial: "It is a poor kind of gratitude, we shall be told, which leaves a man in the gutter while he lives and then makes an idol of him when he is dead. But there are some men of genius, who give priceless to the world who live in the gutter because they prefer it, and for whom the world can do nothing because they have a sense of the unworldliness which regards of law and order as if he were in the wild woods. Civilization could give him nothing but poison, drink and a safe to drink them in. But for his genius he would have been the very type of what we call a wastrel, of the man who cannot keep the agreements upon which society is based, and with whom, therefore society can do nothing. Such men pay very dearly for their misdeeds and for that reason society always has an uneasy feeling about them. It knows that it punishes them too heavily compared with many prosperous evildoers whom it does not punish at all. It knows that it presses heavily on the publicans and the sinners and lets the Pharisees go free. So when one of these sinners turns out to be a man of genius and ministers to the everlasting delight of the world, it makes much of him when he is dead, just because it could do nothing for him when he was alive."

An interesting question.

It is always an interesting question—interesting largely because it is a measure unanswerable—what is going to be assigned by a later generation to any one of our contemporary novelists? asks Frederick Cooper in "The Bookman" for February. As regards Mr. Chambers, there are just a few predictions which may be made without hesitation. As a writer of short stories he has produced at least half a dozen that deserve to rank among the very best that American writers have produced, and any future collection of representative short stories cannot claim to be complete if it should happen to neglect his name. As a novelist, he has to face the handicap that must accompany too great an adaptability. With rare exceptions, the

great names in fiction are of those writers whose work throughout has been fairly homogeneous—writers who have known from the beginning precisely what sort of books they wanted to write, and whose volumes have differed in degree and not in kind. Mr. Chambers has veered, and apparently with intention, in accordance with the breeze of popular demand. In this last field, it would seem as though Mr. Chambers had, at length, found himself; and the fact that the last of the four books is the best and most sustained and most honest piece of work he has yet done affords solid ground for the belief that he has still better and maturer volumes yet to come. There is no valid reason why Mr. Chambers should not ultimately be remembered.

Rudyard Kipling's latest literary effort is at hand. It comes from the Swiss winter resort Engelberg, where after ten days continuous frost and sunshine, which a sweet skiing, tobogganing and other sports to perfection, the visitors last Saturday morning woke to find a severe thaw accompanied by heavy rain.

Among the five hundred visitors are Rudyard Kipling, Jerome K. Jerome and E. W. Hornung. The first name observed in the act of asking the following notice to the hotel notice board:

Engelberg Water Carnival.

1. Water polo (mixed teams). Tubs may be procured at the laundry, 1 franc.
2. Duck hunting (fancy costumes)
3. Mackintosh and golosh race (weight for age).
4. Children's race (all children under 10), twice around the rink.
5. High dive from the band stand.
6. Shooting the chute at the late ice rink and other seasonal sports.
7. Marathon swimming race from Engelberg to Obermatt (side stroke barred).

Entries to be made at the water's edge.

R. K. for the committee.

ad as the novelist who left behind him a comprehensive Human Comedy of New York.

Miss Montgomery.

The next story by L. M. Montgomery, author of "Anne of Green Gables" and "Anne of Avonlea," will be called "Kilmeny of the Orchard," and will be a romantic tale of Prince Edward Island and its people. This is the author's description of her heroine: "Her loveliness was so perfect that his breath almost went from him in his first delight of it. Her face was oval, marked in every camoelike line and feature with that expression of absolute flawless purity found in the angels and Madonnas of old paintings—a purity that held in it no faintest stain of earthliness. Her head was bare, and her thick, jet-black hair was parted over her forehead and hung in two heavy lustrous braids over her shoulders. Her eyes were of such a blue as Eric had never seen before—the tint of the sea in the still, calm light that

follows after a fine sunset; they were as luminous as the stars that came out over Lindsay harbor in the after-glow, and were fringed about with very long, soot-black lashes, and arched over by most delicately pencilled dark eyebrows. Her skin was as fine and purely tinted as the heart of a white rose. The collarless dress of pale blue print she wore revealed her smooth, slender throat; her sleeves were rolled up above her elbows, and the hand which guided the bow of the violin was perhaps the most beautiful thing about her—perfect in shape and texture, firm and white, with ivory-nailed taper fingers. One long drooping plume of lilac blossom lightly touched her and cast wavering shadows over the flower-like face beneath it. There was something very childlike about her, and yet at least eighteen sweet years must have gone to the making of her." Those who have read and liked Miss Montgomery's previous stories will have no misgivings as to her ability to keep her heroine up to this high ideal.

Sir Gilbert Parker.

With reference to the somewhat unusual experience which befel Sir Gilbert Parker in seeing a work of his become a political issue during his life to retain his seat at Gravesend, "The Star," a radical evening paper, printed an article based on a paper read before the Historical Society of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, by Benjamin M. Nead, demonstrating that Sir Gilbert in his novel had "presented historical facts not accessible to the general reader in such a way to leave the impression that most of the persons he describes and the incidents he narrates originated in his own imagination," whereas they were taken by him from the "Memoirs of Major Robert Stobo of the Virginia Regiment" published in 1854 at Pittsburg by Neville B. Craig.

The Star critic reprinted, after Mr. Nead's analysis, thirty headings of parallel passages common to Sir Gilbert's hero, Moray, and to Stobo, and argued that such free use of material without acknowledgement was beyond customary license and that the novelist had been guilty of taking credit for another man's work.

Sir Gilbert defended himself in a speech before his constituency. He said he had taken two or three incidents from Stobo's life which had suggested to him a big romance. When it was published serially in the Atlantic Monthly there was a note after the title saying "Being the Memoirs of Capt. Robert Stobo, some time officer in the King's Regiment and afterward of Amherst's Regiment." When it was coming out in book form he thought that it was not quite fair to saddle that poor fellow and his descendants with all that he put in the book, so he struck out the name Stobo and inserted Moray.

The Star critic was not satisfied with Sir Gilbert's defence and in a second article maintained that while the author was justified in changing his hero's name he ought to have acknowledged in his preface that he had borrowed from Stobo. The charge against Sir Gilbert and again returned him as Unionist member, although his majority dropped from 1,589 in 1905 to 574.

"The Life and Memoirs of Comte Regis de Frobland" prepared by Mrs. Charles A. Post, has just been published by Dutton. There are still New Yorkers who remember General de Frobland and they as well as the new generation which does not will be entertained by these reminiscences of the past.

Three Billion Dollars of Food in Storage



If All the Food in Cold Storage Today Were Released, This Picture Shows the Quantities That Would Drop Into Each American Family's Market Basket.

Amazing Figures Show That Packers Have Enough Meat and Other Foods in Warehouses to Fill the Market Baskets of All America's 20,000,000 Families for Months.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 4.—While the American people are engaged in a mighty meat strike to force down the increased cost of living, there is locked up in the beef trust's cold storage plants enough food to feed every man, woman and child in the United States for months.

This tremendous food hoard is valued at \$5,000,000,000. Tons of meat and other necessities have been accumulating in the strongholds of the robber food barons for two, sometimes three years.

The Chicago packing trust and its affiliated trusts in every corner of the country have amassed this frozen mountain of food in order that the people may pay increased tribute to

foodstuffs now in cold storage, constitute the only needed proof to show the cause of the higher cost of living. They show the beef trust and its affiliates to be protected in their misery course by the knowledge that the tariff will not permit the foreign producer to come to the United States and undersell them. Under lock and key the food hoard is being held until the day comes when prices are raised still higher. But here are the astounding figures: There are 14,000,000 cattle carcasses in cold storage. Other stored meat in these great cold warehouses, the country over, includes 6,000,000 calves, 25,000,000 sheep and lambs, and 50,000,000 hogs, not counting the human ones engaged in the packing industry.

In 78 fish freezing plants there are fish valued at \$25,000,000. They will be liberated on the market at Lent. In other cold storage plants controlled by the beef barons, there are held 1,500,000,000 eggs, 120,000,000 pounds of poultry and fruits, and miscellaneous articles of perishable food worth \$50,000,000.

There are millions of pounds of potatoes, turtles, eels, cases of canned goods and milk, butter and cheese. This last item alone is being hoarded to the extent of \$100,000,000.

There are 90,000,000 people in the United States, counting in the farmers who will never demand any of this frozen food. This makes 20,000,000 families or less, whose market baskets must be filled every day or two with food to replenish the larder. The cost of this food that the market basketer has to pay is \$150, and for each person is nearly as great as the average wealth of the country per capita, which is \$38.

And the figures used in division are for all the families in the country. Many families raise all their own meat and vegetables. So, it is the dweller in the cities, the wage earner, who is going to pay the price that the robber barons want before they will unlock the doors of these storage warehouses. The doors have not been unlocked yet.

When will prices be high enough to please the barons, so they will flood the country with their frozen food and make millions of the woman with the market basket?

THE WEATHER.

Maritime—Easterly to northerly winds and moderately cold with occasional snow. Toronto, Ont., Feb. 4.—The disturbance which was on the middle Atlantic coast last night is passing south of Nova Scotia where snow is now falling while another disturbance from the north is moving into the St. Lawrence Valley. The weather has been colder today in Manitoba and Saskatchewan but continues quite mild in Alberta. Winnipeg—zero, 10. Port Arthur—10, 24. Parry Sound—14, 32. London—12, 33. Ottawa—zero, 26. Montreal—20, 22. Quebec—12, 24. St. John—24, 30. Halifax—18, 30. New England Forecast. Washington, D. C., Feb. 4.—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; brisk west winds.

AROUND THE CITY

Delayed on Maine Central. The incoming Boston train was nearly three hours late in reaching the city last evening, on account of a delay on the Maine Central branch. The Halifax express did not wait but left at the usual hour. Hand Badly Crushed. James M. Driscoll, a C. P. R. cooper, met with a painful accident yesterday afternoon, having his left hand badly crushed while at work at Sand Point. Dr. F. L. Kenney dressed his hand at the C. P. R. hospital. A. O. H. Assembly. Members of A. O. H. Division No. 1 held the last of the series of assemblies in their rooms last evening. About 75 couples were on the floor. Messrs. J. Conway and F. O'Hara furnished the music. Seamen's Mission Bean Supper. All arrangements have been made by the ladies' auxiliary of the Seamen's Mission for the bean supper which will be served by them this evening, commencing at six o'clock. Many good things have been provided. Slaughter House Returns. At a meeting of the slaughter house commissioners yesterday the following returns for January were reported:—John McDonald, 227 cattle, 268 sheep, 7 calves; James McGrath, 147 cattle, 17 sheep, 18 calves; M. J. Collins, 15 cattle, 8 sheep, 12 calves. A Correction. The figures given in an interview with Mr. R. O'Leary in The Standard yesterday morning, with reference to the expenditure on the municipal wharf at Richibucto were incorrect. Instead of \$6,000 in 1908 the amount should be \$2,500 and in 1909 \$3,000 instead of \$5,000. Property Transfer. Col. H. H. McLean has purchased from Mr. Ed. Bates the property on Horsfield street next his own residence. The property formerly belonged to Mr. A. E. Clark and was sold by him to Mr. Bates for \$1500. It is understood that Col. McLean proposes making changes in his grounds and residence. Reformation in Turkey. Among the passengers on the outgoing Boston train last evening was Antoine Zayar, an aged Turk who is on his way to visit relatives in Portland Me. Speaking to The Standard the old gentleman stated that he thought Turkey was on the verge of a great reformation and that a new era of prosperity would shortly be entered upon. Anti-Drink Demonstration. A united Anti-Drink demonstration will be given in Tabernacle Church tomorrow afternoon. A song service will commence at 3:45 o'clock to be followed by ten minute addresses by Capt. Howland, S. A., on the Problem, Rev. Dr. W. O. Raymond on the Solution; Rev. G. D. Millbury on the Citizens' Duty, and Rev. W. W. Lodge on the Church's Duty. St. Mary's orchestra will assist in a special musical programme. Reception to St. James' Rector. The congregation of St. James' Church, Broad street, held a reception last evening to receive their new rector, Rev. E. J. Cody. Addresses were given by Rev. Mr. Cody and Rev. W. B. Armstrong. Refreshments were served by the following committee:—Miss H. Lambeth, Miss L. Lamb, Miss M. Murray, Miss J. Dunham, Miss G. Nagle, Miss J. Cromwell, Mr. A. Ellis, Mr. W. Kee, Mr. E. Evans, and Mr. E. Sandall. Silver Wedding Celebrated. Mr. and Mrs. Jas. W. Morrow, of Motcalf street, were given a pleasant surprise last evening when a number of their friends called on them and Mr. James Williams on behalf of those present presented Mr. and Mrs. Morrow with a handsome silver tea service on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of their wedding. After the presentation the party enjoyed themselves with music and games. Refreshments were served and a pleasant evening was spent. Sprained Knee on Princess Street. While on the way to the East Side ferry boats last evening about 10:15 o'clock Mrs. Sheridan, of 42 Ludlow street, Carleton, slipped near the foot of Princess street, and injured her left leg. She was assisted to Mr. William Hawker's drug store by two men who were passing. Dr. P. R. Inches was summoned and upon examination found that Mrs. Sheridan had severely sprained her knee. A coach was obtained and she was conveyed to her home. From Musical America. Lisa Lehmann's "Alice in Wonderland" was sung for the first time in America at a concert given on January the 6th, under the direction of James S. Ford, at the Trinity school house, St. John. Mr. Ford was also the first to bring before the Canadian public the Cycle "In a Persian Garden." It having been brought to him by his former rector, Rev. John de Soyres, a nephew of Edward Fitzgerald. "Alice in Wonderland" will be sung again on Tuesday evening at Trinity schoolhouse, by Messrs. Godson and Henning, Messrs. John Kelly and Robert Seelig, with Miss Seiderman and Mr. Ford at the piano.

Starts Campaign With Sensational Charges Books

Ex-Ald. Douglas McArthur, Alleges Corruption In Civic Affairs At Public Meeting Last Evening—Unable To Secure Chairman Or Additional Speakers, He Plays Lone Hand—Lengthy Discussion On Waterworks Extension.

Ex-Ald Douglas McArthur opened his campaign for the mayoralty at a public meeting last evening in Keith's Assembly rooms. It was attended by fifty or sixty electors. It was announced that other gentlemen had promised to speak, but none appeared and Mr. McArthur had the floor to himself. He spoke for nearly two hours on a wide range of civic problems, but paid particular attention to the matter of the waterworks extension and the part played by himself in the dealings between the city and Messrs. McArthur and McVey, the contractors. He denied having any interest in the firm and made charges that he had been offered \$20 a day for his time spent on the waterworks and that an offer of 15 per cent on the amount of their tender was offered to McArthur and McVey to throw their contract. Mr. McArthur also mentioned a report to the effect that the case was taken out of the courts because the counsel for the firm had been paid \$2,000 by the city. Mr. McArthur began speaking at 7:45 o'clock. Without the formality of electing a chairman, he first dealt with the subject of taxation. He claimed that an addition of \$50,000 could easily be made to the city's revenue by a proper adjustment of the tax list. The Wicked Aldermen. He then criticized the actions of the present board of aldermen and said that consideration when any business was being done was the thought of how their course would effect the elections in April. It was hard to get the people aroused and still harder to keep them from forgetting. The expenditure of the city of St. John was larger than the provincial expenditure and great care should be taken in the selection of civic representatives. Passing on to refer to the city employees, Mr. McArthur said that in the comptroller, the city had a thoroughly systematic official who understood his business but there was much gross carelessness and absolute indifference to the city's welfare on the part of many others. Their only concern was how to get their already fat salaries raised. The Waterworks Extension. Mr. McArthur then discussed the waterworks extension and denied having any interest in the contractors. He believed that the press was right in holding that any alderman should not be a contractor. He went on to the work at the request of Mr. Barbour, who asked him to go in the interests of the city and try to keep the men at work. He had not received a cent from any contractor for his services, and no more than a clear from George McArthur. When the work was held up on account of the water coming in and the contractors discovered that they would have to face a heavy loss if they continued at the original price, the aldermen had promised that a higher price should be paid. They had violated their word of honor and defamed the city of St. John. Geo. McArthur was the only man who said he would go on with the work and then the base offer was made that the contractors should receive 15 per cent on the cost of construction so far and that for the remainder of the work and that the speaker should receive \$20 a day as a rake-off. Spurned the Offer. The offer had been spurned. If the work had been stopped at that stage the city would have paid \$150,000 more. After some further discussion of water matters, Mr. McArthur asked if it was true that the aldermen of St. John violated every principle of honor and decency by securing a settlement of the McArthur and McVey suit by paying the opposing counsel the sum of \$2,000. When he went to Fredericton to give his evidence, he had heard this report and this was only one of the things which he wanted Aldermen and others to explain on the public platform. Further meetings would be held after the simultaneous evangelistic campaign and the aldermen must, for instance, why so many salaries business was managed. They must tell the instance why so many salaries were raised. (Applause.) They Even Ignored Pugsley. The speaker also dealt with the nationalization of the port and put the price of the facilities at \$3,000,000. He claimed their sale would reduce the tax rate by one-half. Aldermen of the city of St. John had failed in their duty in not replying to the Minister of Public Works when he stated that it must be shown that the revenue derived from the C. P. R. wharves was larger than \$27,000 before the Government would consider the proposition. Not one member of the board seems to know that the city had the right to tax the C. P. R. for six per cent of their cost. Mr. McArthur also criticized the Craig transfer and claimed that a private individual would have made \$100,000 out of the Greenhead property. He also paid attention to the market regulations and charged that forestalling was being carried on to a large extent. Not Anxious to be Chairman. During the evening an effort was made to elect a chairman and Mr. LeB. Wilson was nominated. Mr. Wilson declined the honor. Ald. Elkin was also asked to speak, but pleaded a lack of time. Mr. McArthur read a letter from Mayor Bullock regretting his inability to attend as he had two previous engagements. After the meeting Mr. McArthur expressed himself as very well satisfied with the attendance and interest shown, considering the unpleasant state of the weather and the big attraction at the polo in sports. It seemed, he said, that he would have to play a lone hand in his campaign, but he was prepared to do this once again as he had done before.

IN SETS At Bargain Prices Ruskin, 13 vols., cloth, . . . \$8.67 Dickens, 15 vols., cloth, . . . 10.00 Dickens, 17 vols., leather, . . . 13.50 Scott, 12 vols., cloth, . . . 8.00 Thackeray, 10 vols., cloth, . . . 6.67 Hugo, 10 vols., cloth, . . . 6.67 Robt. Browning, 12 vols., cloth, . . . 7.50

E. G. Nelson & Co., Cor. King and Charlotte Sts.



Men's Absolutely Waterproof Boots \$5.50 A PAIR

These boots are exactly what we claim for them. Not a boot designed for dress or Sunday wear but one capable of withstanding any and all kinds of wet and slush. They have been thoroughly tested for years past and we have yet to hear of a solitary case where they have failed to come up to our expectations.

Waterbury & Rising King Street, Union Street.

ART EXHIBIT WILL BE A FEATURE OF DOMINION FAIR Preparations For Advertising Campaign Now Well Advanced—Booklet To Be Issued.

At a conference held yesterday afternoon between Mr. H. J. P. Good, manager of the Dominion Exhibition, and Mr. Walter H. Golding, the publicity man, plans for advertising the big fair were discussed and arrangements made for the issue of an attractive booklet summing up the advantages of a visit to St. John and the exhibition. The pamphlet will be profusely illustrated and neatly gotten up. An extra large edition will be put out and the business men of St. John will be supplied in order that they may enclose copies in their correspondence to all outside points. In connection with the advertising campaign, the committee will meet on Monday afternoon to discuss plans with Mr. Good and Mrs. Golding. The copy of the campaign will be that the fair is to be made the greatest agricultural, industrial and livestock display ever held in Eastern Canada. In order to carry this out, special attention will be paid to the accommodation for livestock. The sheds will be remodelled to give the spectator an unobstructed view. Another interesting feature of the fair will be the art department which has been almost entirely neglected at previous exhibitions in St. John. Mr. Good is arranging for the loan of many handsome paintings and the collection promises to be the largest and most meritorious of the kind ever shown in St. John. Mrs. Elizabeth Ellis, mother-in-law of Dr. J. W. Daniel, M.P., received a paralytic stroke yesterday afternoon. Last evening she was reported to be somewhat better. Dr. and Mrs. Daniel have been summoned from Ottawa.

Jap-A-Lac A Varnish and Stain Combined Makes all old furniture look like new. Anyone can apply it. Good for Doors, Screens, Refrigerators, Wicker Furniture, etc. 11 Shades in Stock. W. H. Thorne & Co. Ltd. Market Square, St. John, N. B.

Gilmour's Suit Sale Extends Opportunities Opportunities such as one seldom meets in the selection of clothing. \$25 SUITS NOW . . . \$20.00 \$16.00 SUITS NOW . . . 12.80 \$30 SUITS NOW . . . 15.00 \$15.00 SUITS NOW . . . 12.00 \$18.00 SUITS NOW . . . 14.40 \$12.00 SUITS NOW . . . 9.60 Others equally well made but not quite as down-to-date in style at MUCH GREATER reductions. Also broken lines of Blue and Black Suits including Coats and Vests. And every suit GUARANTEED good. The reductions are made ONLY to clear our store for the incoming Spring goods. TROUSERS—Radical reductions in a large part of our stock. SEE them, consider the savings and you will surely buy. The high class 20th Century Brand Clothing included in this sale. GILMOUR'S, 68 KING STREET TAILORING AND CLOTHING "A GOOD PLACE TO BUY GOOD CLOTHES"

UNEEEDA Biscuit are more than mere soda crackers. They are a distinct individual food article, made from special materials, by special methods, in specially constructed bakeries. They are sealed in a special way which gives them crispness, cleanliness and freshness which "crackers" from the paper bag always lack. They are the nation's accepted BISCUIT National Biscuit Co. Ask Your Grocer

Business Bashfulness BEARS exactly the same relation to financial success that social reticence does to getting along with society. The old busy world demands that you speak up or go under. It isn't hunting for you, nor your store, nor your business, but if you've enough confidence in yourself to go around in front and say "hello there," it's sure to crack a smile and talk business with you. Using space in a GOOD Advertising Medium is the remedy. Phone 1722 and ask for THE ADVERTISING MANAGER

Annual Spring Sale of Men's and Boys' Furnishings COMMENCING TODAY New Goods at Special Prices This will be a genuine money saving sale. In consequence of special contracts which were made before recent advances, we are able to offer the following goods at exceptionally low prices for the qualities offered. One of the important features of this sale is the saving in collars. All new styles, in one of the most reliable brands on the market. Enough shapes to suit every taste. Sizes 12 to 18. 6 for 65c. CUFFS—Double and link style, good quality, 3 for 50c. MEN'S WHITE SHIRTS—Short bosom, open back, re-ironed fronts, each 65c. FULL DRESS SHIRTS—Coat styles, extra good qualities, exceptional value, each 75c. MEN'S COLORED SHIRTS—This season's designs and colorings, soft fronts, cuffs attached and separate. Sizes 14 to 18. Each 85c. NIGHT SHIRTS—Extra quality white twilled cotton each 85c. and \$1.00 COLORED SHAKER NIGHT SHIRTS—Good qualities and pretty patterns, each 65c. MEN'S PURE LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS—Hemstitched, manufacturers' samples, different qualities and widths of hem, assorted. Excellent value, 3 for 45c. BEST IRISH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS—Hemstitched, new goods, received for Christmas. In pretty boxes of one-half dozen 6 for \$1.00 6 for \$1.50 ALSO BARGAINS IN NECK TIES, BRACES, UNDERWEAR, SWEATERS, LEATHER GOODS, HANDBAGS SUIT CASES, TRUNKS, ETC. MEN'S FURNISHINGS DEPARTMENT. MANCHESTER ROBERTSON ALLISON, LTD.

HEARD LAURIER SAY DELEGATION MADE DEFINITE PROPOSAL Henry Wilmot Of Valley Railway Company, Emphatically Contradicts F. B. Carvell—Attempt To Kill Project.

EMPRESS IN PORT WITH PASSENGERS AND OVERSEAS MAIL Big C. P. R. Liner Arrived Last Evening—Presentation To Wm. Webber, Former Purser On Voyage.

Mr. Henry Wilmot, of Oromocto, one of the members of the St. John Valley Railway Co., was in the city yesterday on business. Speaking with The Standard about the proposed railway, Mr. Wilmot expressed surprise that Mr. F. B. Carvell, M.P., speaking at Woodstock on Thursday night, should have denied that Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated to the delegation which went to Ottawa to see him about the construction of the road, that they had laid a definite proposition before him. He was one of the delegates present at the conference and was willing he said to swear that the premier had stated the proposition was a definite one. Mr. Wilmot was of the opinion that the letter read by Mr. Carvell from Sir Wilfrid Laurier which stated that the Dominion government would operate the road and pay the company or local government 40 per cent of the gross earnings, provided they constructed the road up to the standard suggested by Hon. Wm. Pugsley and provide for its equipment, was intended to kill the road. He believed many of the members of the company were of the same opinion. The cost of constructing a road up to the standard of the G. T. P., as suggested by Mr. Pugsley, he pointed out, would be exorbitant and he thought prohibitive. A good road and one that would be satisfactory to the people of the river counties could be built for less, although it might not equal the G.T.P. The provision that the local government or company should equip the road was also a new proposition, and he believed was only another plan to obstruct the building of the railway.

C. P. R. to Resume Weekly Service. In conversation with a Standard representative yesterday afternoon, Capt. Walsh, Marine Superintendent of the C. P. R. stated that following the Empress of Britain, the Liverpool service, which has hitherto been fortnightly would be weekly. The Lake Manitoba, Lake Erie and Lake Champlain, which have received a thorough overhauling in dry dock at Liverpool are ready for the route. Capt. Walsh expected that from now to the close of the winter port business, the trade will boom and that export and import freights would be heavy. Miss Rankine, of 210 Germain St., is visiting in Truro, the guest of Mrs. Ryland Archibald.