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NOTICE.

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NOTICE

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., NOV. 29, 1905.

REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA.

Russia is a country and the Russians are a people not well understood by outsiders. If it were another country one would say that the revolutionary party which takes the present occasion to incite the workmen to a general strike, and the army and navy to a general revolt, is the greatest enemy to liberty in that empire.

For some weeks past reports have been in circulation of the occurrence of smallpox at several places about Grand Lake, and in other districts in Queens and Sunbury. As with the disease when it has appeared on the North Shore in recent years, the type is so mild that it causes no great uneasiness in the families affected, and is frequently diagnosed by local physicians as chickenpox or some other familiar malady.

The revolts, the strikes, the slaughter of Jews and all the late distractions and disturbances will be claimed as a vindication of the reactionary view. M. Witte is deprived of the chance to make reply. He is not allowed an opportunity to organize representative institutions. Order must be restored. The authority of the government must be maintained. Count Witte must give over the framing of a constitution and establish peace throughout the land.

In the present condition of Russia the destructive elements are everywhere active. The constructive influences are at an almost hopeless disadvantage. Almost everybody is pulling down, which is a process much more popular than building up with a people who have never had a taste of responsibility.

What has been said assumes that the disorder reported from several places is what the officials of the board of health declare it to be. If there is any mistake about it the error ought to be cleared up if such authoritative action is possible.

GRAPPLE WITH IT. The press of this province does not give more publicity than seems to be

THE BEST FRIENDS OF PE-RU-NA ARE THE MOTHERS AND CHILDREN

When Sickness Comes to the Little Ones It is the Mother Who Chiefly Suffers.

She suffers more than the child who happens to be sick. Her sympathy is deeper than that of any other member of the family. The mothers look forward with dread to the annual hot summer, thinking of their children and the many habits of disease that are before them.

The doctor of years ago gave entirely different remedies than he does today. Each year since some change in his prescriptions and in the drugs he relies upon. A Multitude of Mothers Have discovered that Peru-na is the stand-by, and that in all the ailments of spring and summer to which the children are subjected, Peru-na is the remedy that will most quickly relieve.

Peru-na is a specific remedy for all catarrhal ailments of winter and summer, acute or chronic. The mothers all over the United States are the best friends that Peru-na has.

Peru-na protects the entire household. As soon as the value of Peru-na is appreciated by every household, both as a preventive and cure, tens of thousands of lives will be saved, and hundreds of thousands of chronic, lingering cases of catarrh will be prevented.



The Benefit Which the Children of the United States Have Received From Pe-ru-na Can Never Be Put Into Words.

The chronic ailments it has prevented, the suffering it has mitigated, will never be fully recorded. But at least this much can be said that the coming generation owes a great debt to Peru-na, for it is in the tender years of youth that slight ailments are liable to develop into lasting diseases, thus blasting the whole career of the individual.

Mrs. Thresa Rooke, 253 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill., Treasurer Ladies' of the Macabees, writes: "In our home Peru-na is the only medicine we have. Grandmother, mother, father and child, all have used Peru-na. It is our great remedy for catarrh of the stomach and head, colds, and female complaints of which I have cured me."

No Doctor Required. Mr. Edward Otto, 97 De Soto street, St. Paul, Minn., writes: "I cannot say enough for Peru-na. It has done great work in my family, especially for my oldest boy. We had doctored with three or four different doctors and they did not seem to do him any good."



Peru-na Should Be Kept In Every Household Where There Are Little Children.

Peru-na should be kept in the house all the time. Don't wait until the child is sick, then send to a drug store. But have Peru-na on hand—accept no substitute. Children are especially liable to some catarrh. Indeed, most of the afflictions of childhood are catarrh.

Children are especially liable to some catarrh. Indeed, most of the afflictions of childhood are catarrh. All forms of sore throats, croup, whooping cough, laryngitis, etc., are but different phases of catarrh.

RECENT DEATHS.

Jeremiah Harrington, of Main street, received yesterday the news that his son, Jeremiah, had died in Durango, Col. Deceased was 23 years of age, unmarried, and had been residing in the west for about five years.

The death of Andrew Bradley, a well known machinist, occurred Saturday morning at his home on Charles street. Deceased was the husband of Mrs. Bradley, and was 42 years of age.

The death of Mrs. Ada McGowan took place yesterday at her residence, 212 Sydney street, after a lingering illness. Mrs. McGowan, who was forty-two years of age, was the wife of Thomas McGowan, and daughter of John and the late Catherine Montague.

The death of Boyd Littlehale, deputy registrar of deeds, occurred last evening about half-past six. The cause was tubercular pleurisy, with which the deceased was ill for some days.

OXFORD PROFESSORS DEFEND STUDENTS' MORALS

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The Bishop of London's denunciation of the drinking habits of Oxford undergraduates does not meet with much sympathy from the dons of that university. It is admitted that there is a certain amount of excessive drinking among the students, but it is denied that the habit is particularly dangerous or shows any tendency to increase.

Mr. W. J. Brennan, Western Hill, St. Catharines, Ont., writes: "My face was all twisted out of shape with facial paralysis, and five doctors failed to cure or even relieve. By the persistent use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food I have been entirely cured, and have returned to work strong and well. I have gained in weight and feel that I have a new lease of life."

HIS THANKSGIVING TURKEY

WESTERLY, R. I., Nov. 27.—Horace Voz of this town today shipped to President Roosevelt his Thanksgiving turkey. The bird weighed 31 pounds.

MEADAM.

MEADAM, N. B., Nov. 22.—C. H. Howard and family have removed to Fredericton. They will be much missed by their many friends here. Robert King and family have moved into the house occupied by Mr. Howard.

DR. PERCY McLEOD PLEADS NOT GUILTY. BOSTON, Nov. 27.—Louis W. Crawford and Wm. E. Howard, alias Hunt, pleaded guilty in the Superior Criminal Court today before Judge Stevens to charges of being accessories after the fact to the death of Susan Geary, the victim of the Winthrop suit case tragedy.

MARRIAGES.

GUPTILL-INGERSOLL.—At the parsonage, Grand Harbor, by Rev. A. M. McNinch, Miss Nellie Inglesoll to Milton Ingersoll, both of Woodward's Cove, Grand Manan, N. B.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON.—At the manse, Florenceville, N. B., Nov. 20th, to Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Anderson, a daughter, BELLYA—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Belyea, 278 Brussels street, on the 20th inst., a son.

50 GIRLS WANTED.

Good pay, steady employment, modern factory. First-class board and laundry furnished in carefully conducted boarding house. Write or call.

CONTINENTAL PAPER BAG CO.

Rumford Falls, Maine.

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EMPORIUM, Pa., Nov. 27.—An explosion in the mixing house followed by another in one of the packing houses, early today, at the Keystone powder works, killed nine men and injured several others.

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MONEY TO LOAN.

H. H. PICKETT, B. C. L., Barrister, Solicitor, etc., Canada Life Building.



# Get Ready Men, For The Greatest Of All Clothing Sales!

## Every Garment in Our Wholesale and Retail Store To Be Sold at a Reduction of From 25 to 50 Per Cent on Former Prices.

We purpose after February First next to convert our business into a Joint Stock Company, and we desire to have our stock at as low a point as possible at that time. So beginning Saturday, December Second, you can buy our unequalled ready-to-put-on Suits, Overcoats, Trousers and Furnishings for both Men and Boys at less than the usual wholesale cost—which means that you can buy them at about

### Half or Less Than Half the Prevailing Retail Prices.

It seems hardly necessary to add that they're all this season's productions and that they're made in the newest and most popular styles—the fact that they're Oak Hall Clothes means that they are all the most particular man could wish for.

#### Men's Winter Overcoats.

|  |                   |
|--|-------------------|
| \$6.00 BLUE BEAVER OVERCOATS, .. .. .      | Reduced to \$3.00 |
| 7.00 HEAVY GREY VICUNA OVERCOATS, .. .. .  | Reduced to 5.25   |
| 8.00 HEAVY TWEED OVERCOATS, .. .. .        | Reduced to 6.25   |
| 9.00 FANCY TWEED OVERCOATS, .. .. .        | Reduced to 7.25   |
| 10.00 FANCY TWEED OVERCOATS, .. .. .       | Reduced to 7.50   |
| 12.00 FANCY TWEED OVERCOATS, .. .. .       | Reduced to 8.50   |
| 12.00 GREY TWILL VICUNA OVERCOATS, .. .. . | Reduced to 6.50   |
| 12.00 BLUE BLACK BEAVER OVERCOATS, .. .. . | Reduced to 8.25   |
| 13.50 FANCY TWEED OVERCOATS, .. .. .       | Reduced to 10.00  |
| 16.00 FANCY TWEED OVERCOATS, .. .. .       | Reduced to 12.00  |
| 18.00 FANCY TWEED OVERCOATS, .. .. .       | Reduced to 12.50  |
| 20.00 FANCY TWEED OVERCOATS, .. .. .       | Reduced to 13.50  |
| 25.00 FANCY TWEED OVERCOATS, .. .. .       | Reduced to 17.50  |
| 30.00 FANCY TWEED OVERCOATS, .. .. .       | Reduced to 25.00  |

#### Men's Ulsters and Reefers.

|                                       |                   |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| \$10.00 BROWN FRIEZE ULSTERS, .. .. . | Reduced to \$5.00 |
| 12.00 BROWN FRIEZE ULSTERS, .. .. .   | Reduced to 5.00   |
| 8.00 GREY FRIEZE ULSTERS, .. .. .     | Reduced to 5.00   |
| 6.00 GREY FRIEZE ULSTERS, .. .. .     | Reduced to 4.25   |
| 4.00 GREY FRIEZE REEFERS, .. .. .     | Reduced to 3.25   |
| 5.00 GREY FRIEZE REEFERS, .. .. .     | Reduced to 4.00   |

#### Men's Winter Suits.

|   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| \$8.50 FANCY TWEED SUITS, .. .. .           | Reduced to \$5.00 |
| 10.00 FANCY TWEED SUITS, .. .. .            | Reduced to 6.00   |
| 12.00 FANCY TWEED SUITS, .. .. .            | Reduced to 8.00   |
| 15.00 FANCY TWEED SUITS, .. .. .            | Reduced to 10.00  |
| 18.00 FANCY TWEED SUITS, .. .. .            | Reduced to 12.00  |
| 20.00 FANCY TWEED SUITS, .. .. .            | Reduced to 13.00  |
| 10.00 BLUE AND BLACK WORSTED SUITS, .. .. . | Reduced to 5.00   |
| 12.00 BLUE AND BLACK WORSTED SUITS, .. .. . | Reduced to 6.00   |
| 15.00 BLUE AND BLACK WORSTED SUITS, .. .. . | Reduced to 8.00   |
| 18.00 BLUE AND BLACK WORSTED SUITS, .. .. . | Reduced to 12.00  |

#### Boys' Sailor Suits

AGES 3 to 10 YEARS.  
Materials are Light and Dark Tweeds and Worsteds. Also Navy Blue Serges and Worsteds.  
\$1.45 For Sailor Suits; former price \$2.25.  
\$2.50, \$3.00.  
\$2.85 For Sailor Suits; former prices, \$3.25, \$3.50, \$4.00.  
\$4.45 For Sailor Suits; former prices, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$5.50.

#### Boys' Three Piece Suits.

AGES 9 to 17.  
Made Single and Double Breasted Sack Coat Styles, in all the newest shades of Gray and Brown, in Checks, Stripes and Overplaids of All Wool Tweeds, Chevots and Serges.  
\$2.90 For Suits. Regular price was \$3.50.  
4.15 For Suits. Regular price was \$5.00.  
5.15 For Suits. Regular price was \$7.00.  
6.20 For Suits. Regular price was \$8.50.

#### Boys' Norfolk Suits.

AGES 6 to 11 YEARS.  
Medium and Dark Grey and Brown Tweeds in Mixtures, Stripes and Checks; also Navy Blue Chevots and Serges.  
\$4.89 For Norfolk Suits; former prices \$2.25, \$2.50.  
2.80 For Norfolk Suits; former price, \$3.50.  
5.10 For Norfolk Suits; former price, \$7.00.  
5.65 For Norfolk Suits; former price \$7.50.  
**Boys' Overcoats.**  
AGES 6 to 17 YEARS.  
\$3.00 For Overcoats that were \$3.75.  
3.50 For Overcoats that were \$5.00.  
5.90 For Overcoats that were \$8.00.  
6.90 For Overcoats that were \$9.00.

#### Boys' Reefers.

AGES 3 to 17 YEARS.  
\$1.20 For Reefers that were \$1.50.  
1.90 For Reefers that were \$2.50.  
3.35 For Reefers that were \$4.50.  
**Boys' Russian Overcoats.**  
AGES 2 1/2 to 8 YEARS.  
\$3.35 For Boys' Russian Overcoats that were \$4.25.  
4.25 For Boys' Russian Overcoats that were \$5.50.  
5.65 For Boys' Russian Overcoats that were \$7.50.

#### EXTRA! SPECIALS!

SPECIAL—A lot of two-piece pleated Suits, ages 6 to 11 years. Colors: Blue and Gray. Former price of these suits was \$1.50. SALE PRICE, \$1.20.  
SPECIAL—A lot of three-piece Suits in Tweeds and Serges. One and two of a kind, and every size in the lot. Former prices, \$4.50 to \$7.00. SALE PRICE, \$2.65.  
SPECIAL—All our Boys' Colored Wash Suits at Half Price.  
SPECIAL—Boys' Blanket Coats. Were \$4.50. SALE PRICE, \$3.25.  
SPECIAL—A lot of Fancy Reefers to fit boys 3 to 8 years. Former prices were \$4.00 to \$6.50. SPECIAL SALE PRICE, \$3.20.

## Boys' Furnishings Men's Furnishings

SALE STARTS SATURDAY, DEC. 2, '05.

OAK HALL,  
King St. Cor. Germain.

All at Special Sale Prices  
News of which will be given  
at another time. Watch!

ENDS SATURDAY, DEC. 9, '05.  
SCOVIL BROS. & CO.,  
St. John, N. B.

#### FROM BOSTON

New Brunswick Girls Graduate as Nurses.

Dr. McLeod's Trial—Hon Mr. Emmerson to Speak at Canadian Club—

Provincial People Want to be Divorced.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—December 4 is the date of the Canadian Club banquet, at which Hon. H. R. Emmerson, minister of railways and canals; J. S. Williston, editor of the Toronto News; George Grant, M. P., of Ontario, and Henry M. Whitney of Boston are expected to speak. The subject chosen by the minister of railways and canals is The New Canada.  
There does not appear to be much ground for the assumption on the part of some that Charles Melville of Lynn, formerly of Charlottetown, P. E. I., was murdered on Nov. 7. On that day,

as announced previously in the Sun, Melville died at his home. The only person in the house at the time was Edgar, a year old son of the dead man. He was in the room with his father at the time. To the police he said his father placed a revolver in his hand and fired, the bullet entering his brain. The police are satisfied that the boy's story is true, and the case would not have been investigated further had not relatives expressed dissatisfaction with the suicide theory. Roland Melville, a brother of the dead man, who came from Charlottetown to look into the case, says he knows of no reason why Charles should have taken his life. The dead man was a blacksmith and had saved over \$1,000, all of which was found in his clothing. He had intended, his brother asserts, to return to the island some time and pass the remainder of his life on a farm with his mother. Melville's wife has been dead about ten years. The Lynn police maintain that the case is one of suicide, but the state police are looking into it further.

Mrs. Flora M. Shaw of Somerville has entered a petition in the Middlesex superior court at East Cambridge asking for a decree of divorce from Henry Shaw of Waterville, N. S. The Shaw's were married in Boston in 1890, and afterwards lived in Waterville, where Mrs. Shaw alleges her husband was guilty of cruel and abusive treatment. The case will be heard in January.  
In the same court, Benjamin Penny has brought suit for divorce from Bridie Purcell Penny. Mr. and Mrs. Penny were married at Dartmouth, N. S., in 1893. Desertion is alleged.  
There is much interest in the trial in the superior court here on Monday next of Dr. Percy D. McLeod, a native of Kings county, N. B., Louis W.

Crawford and William E. Hunt, on a charge of being accessories to the death of Susanna Agnes Geary, the Cambridge chorus girl who was the victim of the so-called suit case tragedy. A nurse, who was present when Miss Geary died, and who has attended several of Dr. McLeod's cases, is expected to be an important witness. Dr. Petter, a friend of Dr. McLeod's, who was also concerned in the affair, will be another witness. Charles H. Innes, formerly state senator and a well known criminal lawyer, will defend McLeod. Crawford and Hunt are expected to tell the jury their story as to the disposal of the girl's remains. Judge Stevens has ordered the newspapers to print nothing more concerning evidence in the case, until the trial, as he feared it would be difficult to get a jury who had not read the published accounts. Dr. McLeod is not charged with causing the death of the chorus girl. The alleged principal, Mrs. Dean, is still missing, but the police are hopeful that she will be found. Dr. McLeod, it is alleged, was called to save the girl's life, if possible, after peritonitis had developed from the original operation. A second operation, for the purpose of checking the inflammation, was performed, but it was useless. It is alleged that Dr. McLeod dismembered the body and that Crawford and Hunt threw it in dress suit cases, into the harbor. It is not expected that the trial will be prolonged beyond four or five days.  
Several young women from the maritime provinces were graduated this week at the Framingham Training School for Nurses. Diplomata were awarded to the following named: Miss Helen Catherine Clark, Woodstock, N. B.; Miss Kate Marion Saunders, Fredericton; Miss Mary Eleanor Duthie,

Nelson, N. B.; Miss Louise Violet Baird, Grafton, N. B., and Miss Lena Edna Barrett of Kentville, N. S.  
At the republican primaries in Somerville this week, Alderman Thomas W. Sutherland, Boston & Maine railroad yard-master, was re-nominated. The nomination is equivalent to an election. Alderman Sutherland is a native of Sheldale.  
The thirteenth annual ball of the Provincial Club and Ladies' Auxiliary was held in Oddfellows' hall last night, and exceeded all similar events of the organization. President W. D. McDonald, John D. Cody, John A. Gillis, A. G. McDonald, Eugene B. McDonald, Allan McEachern, Miss Nellie Mitchell, Miss Minnie Powers, Miss Jennie Grant, Miss Isabel McKendle, Miss Katie McDonald, Miss Mary A. McDonald and Miss Elizabeth Ackerman were in charge of the arrangements.  
Among recent deaths of former provincials were the following: In Roxbury, Nov. 20, Thomas H. Lake, aged 41 years, formerly of North Sydney, C. B.; in this city, Nov. 19, Allen Grant MacKinley, aged 37 years, formerly of Windsor, N. S.; in Newmarket, Dorchester, Nov. 17, Mrs. Helen Berry, formerly of Woodport, Westmorland Co., N. B.; in Somerville, William J. McLeod, aged 67 years, native of Cape Breton.

#### Does Your Heart

trouble you? It's likely caused by INDIGESTION. The use of Short's Dyspepticus has relieved the minds of numbers of anxious folks who were sure they had HEART DISEASE. 55 cts. and \$1.00. All druggists.  
READ THE DAILY SUN.

#### MRS. CHADWICK WANTS

ANOTHER CHANCE TO TALK.  
Says She Can Give Out a Lot of Interesting Information If Her Case is Re-Opened.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 27.—Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick has expressed the desire to go on the witness stand again in connection with the bankruptcy charges against her, and today wrote a letter to Referee Ramington of the federal bankruptcy court requesting him to set a date for reopening her case. Mrs. Chadwick declares that, if an opportunity is again given her to go on the stand, she will tell without reservation all the facts concerning her financial dealings. For various reasons, Mrs. Chadwick said in an interview this evening, she had declined to give much desired information at her previous hearing in bankruptcy. "Now I have," she said, "nothing to conceal and no one to shield."  
Mrs. Chadwick said: "If the supreme court at Washington decides against me, and I am compelled to go to the penitentiary I shall, before leaving Cleveland, give out some additional information that will doubtless prove of interest. There are a number of financiers who benefited very largely through their dealings with me. If I am to be punished it is no more than right that some of these men should suffer with me, for if there was any violation of the law they are as guilty as I."

#### COLLEGE FOOTBALL

Presidents of Colgate and Princeton Talk on McCracken's Proposal.

HAMILTON, N. Y., Nov. 27.—President Merrill of Colgate University, speaking of the meeting of the college presidents to discuss football urged by Chancellor MacCracken of New York University, said today:  
"While football as played at our own college is largely free from the objections urged against the game as played by the larger colleges, I am convinced that the game should be abolished or its rules greatly changed, and I should be very glad to see such a meeting as Chancellor MacCracken suggests, held."  
PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 27.—Professor W. B. Scott, chairman of Princeton's athletic committee, said tonight in regard to Pennsylvania's proposals on football:  
"I can only speak personally as a member of the committee, but the new proposals will affect Princeton in only one particular, that is the one-year residence rule. Among the others, some propositions are now being enforced strictly. I cannot see that debarring freshmen would be very good unless it were accomplished with a three-year clause to keep a man from playing longer than that time. Unless this were done, the evils would be transferred from the beginning of the career to graduation, when the athlete would be forced into a professional school at the close of his four years."

#### KING HAARON

IS CONGRATULATED

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Nov. 27.—Among the congratulatory despatches from the heads of other nations received by King Haakon was the following from King Oscar of Sweden:  
"In thanking your Majesty for the telegram announcing your accession to the throne of Norway, I beg that you be persuaded that every effort looking to good relations between our countries will be given a sympathetic reception on my part."

#### YOUR STOMACH IS SICK!

Consequently you feel as if the bottom had dropped out of life. What you need is Nervine. Nothing restores the stomach so quickly. Sensations of nausea and bile disappear at once. "I was subject to sick stomach, headache, and felt as if I wanted to vomit," writes F. G. Porteous of Winchester. "A few drops of Nervine set me up at once, and its continued use completely cured." Folsom's Nervine has been the great stomach specialist for the past fifty years. No case it can't cure. All druggists sell Nervine in large 25c bottles.

APPLE SHIPMENTS.  
BOSTON, Nov. 27.—Apple shipments from this port for the week ending Nov. 25 were 21,551 barrels; total from all ports, 144,138 barrels.  
Condensed ads. in the Daily Sun bring quick and good results.

THE BRITISH LIBRARY

WHAT ST. JOHN WOMEN WEAR AND ARE LIKELY TO WEAR.

OBSERVATIONS OF A WOMAN WHO FOLLOWS THE WORLD OF FASHION AT REASONABLY CLOSE RANGE.

By POLLY GADABOUT.

HAVE YOU HAD YOUR HOLIDAY PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN YET? Already the rush is on, and in the absence of princely reception and dance events, I see no better opportunity for a heart-to-heart talk on the clothing subject than that which is afforded by this glamorous, unreal, affected—hope I'm not hurting—crowd of lady sitters before the camera. I happened into a photo shop the other day (with a little niece) and while there had a good chance to see up some various whims of our St. John fair class on the picture-taking question. One lady had enough luggage with her to see her safely through a protracted trip out of town. She "sat" several times, and each time her outer apparel underwent more or less change. She was snapped in evening dress, in the conventional shirt waist, in street costume, and with her opera cloak. Hair arrangements, and facial color were subject to lightening changes. One lady had a sort of dainty enameled—were called into requisition more than once. Fair No. 2 was not so fussy; evidently she just wanted a likeness of her natural self to send home to the folks, for her predominant garment was a black velvet blouse, box-pleated, surmounted by a draw-work top collar, narrow and neat. Still another lady seemed to think a head of flowers would add to her charms, forgetting perhaps, that science has yet failed to master color-photography. She decked herself out like Shakespeare's Ophelia, and I'm sure when she gets her "proofs" she will think she looks as if dead, and that kind friends have failed to take notice of the "Please omit flowers" notices. Of all bad tastes I think blossoms on a photograph is the most artistic limit! One in a while a button on a manly man looks well in a picture, but very seldom. Take my kind friends and have your pictures simple in effect, which will always prove more to nature. But possibly nature is what you are trying to avoid—is it?

THE SHIRT-WAIST SUIT OCCUPIES A PECULIAR NICHES THAT IS ALL ITS OWN in the scheme of fashionable dress. For quite some time it was a vexed question just where the shirt-waist suit ended and the costume or dressy suit began. Manufacturers made up quite elaborate creations and labeled them shirt-waist suits, relying upon the name as a aid and relying upon the fact that their productions were altogether too dressy to fill the appointed mission of the shirt waist, viz., a garment of utilitarian aspect for mornings and informal occasions. The winter crop of these useful garments, however, has returned to more rational lines. The new ones might be described as shirt-waist suits that are shirt-waist suits and nothing else. All sorts of materials that will withstand a reasonable amount of wear and tear are what the best makers are turning out. Velvet is quite a leader. Chevise and serge are chiefly in sort flannels and plain colors. Flannel comes in meeting with an enthusiastic acceptance, and all of the softer wools are in good standing.

BABY GARMENTS OF THE PRESENT DAY EXPRESS A WONDERFULLY DAINTY REFINEMENT which for years has been the sought-for of the designers and makers of infantile apparel. That the beautiful and consistent effects now a recognized part of baby clothes are the outcome of long experimenting, of faithful study of details, of a careful discrimination between the impossible and the attainable, of a keen eye for the cheap garment of home manufacture with the resulting establishment of a between grade—the grade one likes to believe the representative American grade—of indubitable facts of the infant's wear industry. There are, necessarily, many of the cheaper garments being constantly manufactured to meet a demand for little-children's dress, and the like. Even these show a noticeable tendency to do away with coarse embroideries, with broad trimming effects and the one-time desire to conceal qualities beneath a burden of frills and trimmings. The object of the manufacturer is to express the object of the parents' solicitude. In place of crudely punctured muslins clad by courtly embroideries, narrow, hemmed, sleeves and neck details of the lesser-priced dresses, and rows of cluster tucks with or without alternating rows of feather-stitching and the effect is infinitely more pleasing to the average eye. If less strikingly ornate, to the woman accustomed to express the depth of maternal love in so many yards of lace or embroidery heaped on the coarse, muslin dress of her unfortunate offspring.

MUCH OF THE UNDERWEAR DESIGNED FOR SPRING TRADE is being shown in sets—nightgown, chemise and drawers—as this matched idea seems to be in greater demand than formerly. Of course, this idea is an extension of the trousseau idea, and some of the sets have proved, in the past, very attractive to prospective brides and to those also whose immediate future is in no wise concerned with matrimony. It is because of their attraction for all classes that the three-piece set is having a stronger showing in the new spring lines.

THERE HAS BEEN AN EFFORT TO BRING ABOUT SOME DISTINGUISHING STYLES WHICH SHALL MARK THE BOY BABY'S DRESS apart from that of the girl baby's. The accomplishment of this depends somewhat on the taste of the mother who selects her small son's or daughter's early garments over the counter of the department store, and who may need a little education to help her re-

alize the apparently trifling features of the one style as compared with the other. This has reference especially to the first dresses as distinguished from those of the second or third series. If the style gradation may thus be termed—when, in the latter instance, the two-piece suits and the like need special introduction to announce or predict them, the garments of the boy. It was in a New York establishment that visitors could see some charmingly distinctive dresses for the baby—by him who has attained to the height of his first short dress. They had, in common with all short dresses, yoke features, full sleeves, dainty neck-trimmings and the like characteristic touches, but special distinguishing marks were given by the unique arrangement of certain of the trimmings which immediately stamped the garments the correct dresses for the young son and heir in no wise to be confounded with the dress designed for wee bits of femininity.

WHILE PARIS HAS REJECTED THE GRAY SQUIRREL, ONE SEES IT HERE IN THE VERY BEST OF COMPANY. The fact that the French woman's complexion is likely to be of a pale, almost colorless hue, leads one to think a head of flowers would add to her charms, forgetting perhaps, that science has yet failed to master color-photography. She decked herself out like Shakespeare's Ophelia, and I'm sure when she gets her "proofs" she will think she looks as if dead, and that kind friends have failed to take notice of the "Please omit flowers" notices. Of all bad tastes I think blossoms on a photograph is the most artistic limit! One in a while a button on a manly man looks well in a picture, but very seldom. Take my kind friends and have your pictures simple in effect, which will always prove more to nature. But possibly nature is what you are trying to avoid—is it?

AMONG THE NEW SILKS FOR SPRING ARE MANY OF THE MOST PRACTICAL NATURE. This is brought about by the fact that the process of raising the proof against spotting by water is being more generally employed than heretofore. Then there are some new and attractive designs in light silk for "summer wear" which can be washed. Such silks close resemble the chiton, and are generally of the small check, designs, which promise to be favored generally in all classes of dress fabrics for spring and summer. Both of these kinds of silks are eminently suitable for construction of the long-favored, shirt-waist suit, or for the newer favorite, the demi-costume. The demand for the moderate-priced costume of some of the more dainty and feminine styles, both in materials and shapes, are leading favorites, has been so great that there is every indication of an increased demand for something up on similar lines for street wear during the late spring and summer. In other words, the shirt-waist suit of the coming summer promises to be a more elaborate affair than has hitherto been the case. Women are giving a decided preference to the more dainty and feminine styles, both in materials and shapes.

SO FAR THE PRESENT SEASON HAS BEEN ONE OF MARKED PROSPERITY FOR THE MAKERS AND SELLERS OF NEGLIGEE GARMENTS. It would seem that the strenuous life led by both the society and the business woman is conducive to the use of lounging robes of one sort or another—paradoxical as this combination of effort and ease may at first seem. It is simply a case of extremes meeting, and a demonstration of the fact that the appreciation of any given resting grows with the need of it. The modern woman demands a comfortable garment something absolutely feminine in its trimmings and general character, as far removed from the tailors' and business hours, or the elegant formal gowns for social functions, as it is possible to have it. And with this the acceptable negligee must be dainty, no matter whether the material employed in its make-up be work of silk or of cotton. The old-time wraps, which was once the refuge of our mothers and grandmothers in their spare, do-nothing moments—or, even in half-formal, "dress-up" affairs in their own homes—has long since ceased to

THE TERRIBLE HORSE.

Why He is the Most Dangerous Animal in the World.

By Rene Bache in Saturday Evening Post.

This is a story about the most dangerous animal in the world, the creature which annually kills and maims more human beings than are slain or injured by any other beast. Owing to its great usefulness to man, and to less heavily, but fear-inspiring between the animal in question and ourselves, the destruction it accomplishes has come to be regarded as a matter of course, not in any way to be avoided, and, therefore, not provocative of special attention. Nobody, indeed, seems ever to have investigated the subject, or to have taken the trouble to get together in a comprehensive way facts and figures bearing upon it. Yet, of all accidents to human beings, fatal or disabling, including mischances of every kind and description, not less than twelve per cent. are caused, directly or indirectly, by this fear-inspiring creature. Just think of it—twelve out of every hundred mishaps involving physical injury more or less serious! These are official accident-insurance facts, and they are approximately true by all of the companies, and it must be confessed that they present a very serious indictment against man's "noble servant," the horse.

AS FOR THE COLORINGS THAT ARE EXPECTED TO OBTAIN DURING THE PRESENT WINTER SEASON, there is not a shadow of a doubt but that red will reign supreme. The color will run from the rose and geranium shades, on through the fuchsia and raspberry tints, into the Jacquemont and dahlia reds, and so to the rich claret and wine reds into the French term *de vin*, or dregs of wine, a red that is so dense and dark that it seems a close cousin to black. This latter is the color of the made-up costumes with considerable black for trimmings, and with black braiding following military suggestions. Indeed, incidentally, the color is applied directly on the garment, as a prominent feature of high-class trade. All of the modish furs are so employed. Jacket and skirt borders—for the fur-trimmed skirt is still in vogue—are decorated with flat bands of fur, and usually there is a muff provided for a suit. All of the violet tints, from a pale lilac, the new hyacinth and violet blue, to the deepest purple, either with or without a reddish tinge, are being made up confidently. It is to be noted, however, that the made-to-order outfits are almost invariably running short of color, and that delicately tinted cloth for collars and cuffs, and the face uses with those tints. There are some greens that are charming, principally in the hunter, emerald and myrtle shades. Blue is not so much in vogue as last spring, and, in fact, confessedly, it was rather overdone. Browns are present in quantity; but of all of them the terra-cotta tints are a border of good trade. Black and navy blue are, of course, staples, but in the case of the latter rather a bright shade known variously as admiral, marine and commodore blue takes better than does the regulation navy blue. A purple, more or less serious mishaps in one way or another, the injuries vary in severity, and the result is often fatal. In the United States, for example, it is estimated that more than six and a half millions of people in this country experience annually some sort of "disablement" due to horse accidents.

NEARLY A MILLION WOUNDS A YEAR. Taking this as the total number of disabling accidents, and assuming that horses cause twelve per cent. of them, it appears that these animals are accountable, directly or indirectly, for about 750,000, or say three-quarters of the total number of disabling mishaps in the United States every year. If these mischances result fatally in only one per cent. of all cases—certainly a very conservative estimate—the number of deaths annually in this country, attributable to horses, cannot be far from 8,000—a loss of life greater, than would be likely to occur in a considerable battle.

One reason why the percentage of fatalities is so large may be found in the fact that persons who are run over by horse-drawn vehicles are mostly either children or else aged and decrepit. Being very young or very old, they succumb to injuries far more readily than the prime of life would recover. Anybody who reads the newspapers can hardly fail to be struck by the great number of children who, especially in the poorer districts of cities, where the street is the only possible playground, are massacred by carelessly-driven wagons.

In no battle in the history of the world would have one-third as many persons been wounded as are annually by horses in this country during the last twelve months. There were engaged in the recent campaign in Manchuria, including both Russians and Japanese, the last year, that have been opposed to each other in modern times, numbering about 750,000—a total less by some thousands, it will be noted, than that of the people injured annually by horses in this country. To be strictly just, there are a great many accidents indirectly due to horses for which those animals are only contributory causes. A small boy may try to steal a ride on a wagon, and, falling off, may be run over or otherwise hurt. If there had been no horse, the child would not have been injured, but the beast was surely not at fault.

MAN'S FRIEND AND MAN'S FOOL. The chief cause of horse accidents, however, lies in the fact that this noble animal—beautiful, docile, affectionate, man's faithful friend and patient servant—is born a fool, and never gets over it. Its intelligence is over-estimated. One of the accident-insurance companies recently published a statement based upon its own returns, which showed that out of one hundred average accidents caused by the horse, the railroad, the automobile and the bicycle, eighty-two are attributable to the horse, five to the motor-car, and four to the "motor wheel." One reason why physicians are rated as bad risks is that they use horses so much for driving about—an idea the justice of which is indicated by the fact that, out of 972 accidents to doctors recorded by another concern, 287, or considerably more than one-fourth, were due to horses.

CHRISTIANA, Nov. 25.—The King and Queen of Norway made their state entry this afternoon, and were received with every demonstration of good-will. Fog delayed their arrival several hours. Members of the Norwegian parliament greeted their Majesty on their arrival at the Castle. In reply to the president's speech of welcome, King Haakon said he hoped the splendid reception accorded him and his consort would be a good omen of

by the fact that, out of 972 accidents to doctors recorded by another concern, 287, or considerably more than one-fourth, were due to horses. With average luck, if you are a man, you are due to be disabled more or less seriously by a horse once in a lifetime of sixty years. If it were possible for you to live long enough to have one hundred such accidents, you might reasonably expect to be bitten on three occasions—a horse bite is no joke, by the way—about nineteen times, or to be stepped on eight times, to fall off while riding three times, to be hurt while getting into or out of vehicles eight times, and to suffer injury in runways forty-two times. The balance of the mischances would be miscellaneous. The principal destruction of human life by tigers is in India, where, according to the official reports of the British government, these formidable animals kill about one thousand persons annually. Data on the subject for the rest of the world are not obtainable, but it is quite certain that all the tigers on the earth do not destroy half as many human beings in a twelvemonth as are slain in the same length of time by horses in the United States alone. Twenty thousand people are fatally bitten by tigers in the street, and off they go. When carriages are run away with—this is a point well worth considering—always due to the foolishness of nearly always due to the foolishness of jumping out, if such a thing ever happens to you, remember that you have nine chances out of ten of escaping unharmed if you hang on.

The accident companies do a great deal of business in what they call "team insurance"—a branch of policy-writing which presents many curious and eccentric features. One of these concerns, for example, will for ten dollars a year, become responsible for all mishaps to human beings that may be caused by a horse and buggy. The annual premium is forty-five dollars, however, for an ice wagon, which is rated at almost the most hazardous of all vehicles. It is open at the back, with a step, upon which children are tempted to climb for the purpose of getting pieces of ice, and, as an additional element of danger, the wagon is so heavy that, if it does run over anybody, the consequences are likely to be fatal. Next in the scale of hazard after the ice wagon comes the express wagon. Being heavy and moving at a rapid trot, it is a notoriously dangerous vehicle.

The only vehicle rated as more dangerous than the ice wagon is the newspaper delivery wagon, which is considered such a hazardous risk that most of the companies regard it as practically non-insurable. Especially in the handling of afternoon papers these wagons take extraordinary chances, and are liable to be thrown into them at any possible moment, to be transported in the least number of minutes to the retail stations, or to distributing centers three miles away. Fast horses are used, and the driving is utterly regardless of the lives and limbs of pedestrians. In New York City such wagons appear to enjoy, without being in the slightest degree intimidated to it, the same right of way that is possessed under the law by ambulances, patrol wagons and fire engines. It is interesting to consider, for the sake of comparison, that, whereas one out of every nine disabling accidents is due to horses, only one in about five hundred is attributable to dogs. A dog-bite, though it may be inflicted quite intentionally by the brute, is classed as accidental by the insurance companies. One accident in eight hundred, however, is met with in the handling of cattle, the victim being knocked down, run over or hooked; one in 2,000 is contributed by the kick of a mule, and one in 15,000 by the bite of a rat. Record is obtainable of the number of mishaps to an injured person, but in this respect the policy holder kicked at the animal, missing it, broke his leg against a sofa. Blood-poisoning set in, and he died.

A PURVEYOR OF DISEASE. A discussion of dangers attributable to horses would be incomplete without some reference to the fact that they are responsible for the existence of the multitude of house-flea which, apart from the discomfort they cause in summer, are known to be carriers of disease germs. Every stable in warm weather is a fly factory, in active operation night and day. It is safe to predict that within a few years—say a quarter of a century hence at the furthest—that nuisance, which continues to exist simply because we have not taken the small amount of trouble necessary to suppress it, will have been practically done away with by the adoption of preventive measures. When the annual fly plague ceases to recur, a serious menace to the health of the community—for which we ourselves and not the poor horses are really to blame—will have been removed. Meanwhile let us acknowledge that the horse, after all, is the most useful of all animals to man, bar none, and that, if, owing to its timidity and lack of cleverness, it is a cause of many accidents, and not a few fatal accidents, it is so valuable as to compensate many times over for all the mischief it commits.

Future relations between himself and the people of Norway.

HEWSON Bannockburns. Get a suit of HEWSON BANNOCKBURN TWEED—It's all pure choice wool—cloth made to look well and wear a long time. Insist on getting the genuine Hewson Woolen Mill goods, made in the big new mill at Amherst.

ST. JOHN SEMI-WEEKLY SUN. 4,992 Columns a Year. 8 Pages Twice a Week. ONE DOLLAR A YEAR. If Paid in Advance, 75 Cents. The Best Family Paper for old and young in the Maritime Provinces. RELIABLE MARKET REPORTS. FULL SHIPPING NEWS. SERMONS. STORIES BY EMINENT AUTHORS. THE TURF, THE FIELD AND THE FARM. SEND FOR A COPY—FREE.

MAGNIFICENT Blue Fox Ruff FREE NO MONEY REQUIRED. Picture Post-Cards.

Have you a friend in St. John? Ask him if he reads THE SUN, In the morning and THE STAR, In the evening. These papers have a combined circulation of about 10,000 a day.

Big Advance in Freight Rates On Deals For Winter Steamers

Such a demand for cargo space on the winter steamers from St. John, as now exists, has scarcely ever been known, and the advance in freight rates which has taken place very recently is almost unparalleled. At the present time every inch of the space available for deal shipments has been taken up, and there are many applications with the different companies which cannot be granted. Some further space may be available from time to time as each steamer is being loaded, but this is very unlikely, as there are contracts now made for package freight and grain, sufficient to keep the steamers busy. Of course the present deal rates are by no means high compared with what they have been, even within a few years, but last winter and, in fact, all summer, freights have been exceptionally low, and it has not been expected that there would be marked advance. But without any particular cause, the English deal market has taken a turn for the better, prices are going up, and there is an ever increasing demand for lumber. Along with this there is a firmness which would indicate that there is no boom, but that present conditions are in the way of natural improvement. In order to take advantage of this market, shippers in Canada are endeavoring to send forward all the deals for which space can be had, and it is this demand which has so affected rates.

Table showing freight rates for various destinations: Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, etc.

Piles. Dr. Chase's Ointment. To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for itching piles, you should know that it is the only medicine that will cure you without any pain or inconvenience. You can use it and get relief in a few days. It is sold by all druggists and dealers in medicine.



# Important Speech by Mr. Balfour at Newcastle.

## Advice Given to Electors—They Must Unite and Fight—The Fiscal Debates.

Following is that part of Premier Balfour's recent speech in Newcastle which referred to the fiscal policy of the government and the unionist party:

Are we equipped for fighting this great contest, which may be imminent, and which, whether imminent or not, can in no case be long deferred. I cannot honestly answer that question with full and satisfactory affirmation. I don't think that as things now are the unionist party is arraying itself in the order in a manner which has promise for success in a "stricken field." I don't think that I can more clearly put before you what I have been compelled to regard as the great dangers of our situation than if I for a moment touch upon an episode that took place in the house of commons last year, which caused a great deal of comment at the time and has caused much comment since. It will be my recollection that when the fiscal question came on (Cheer)—at a certain period in last session I publicly advised the party to take no part, either in the debates upon it or in the divisions which it might give rise. That advice was given on my own responsibility. (Hear, hear.) It was most reluctantly acquiesced in by some of those of my colleagues in whose judgment I have the greatest confidence. It has been subjected to adverse criticism by some of the most eminent members of the party in and out of the house. But I have not the slightest doubt that the advice I then gave was the right advice, and that any other course would have been regarded by the public as a course of disaster. (Cheer.) Well, how is that, and why is that? I understand that the opposition hold the idea that we were afraid of them, and that because we were afraid of them we ran away. I think that is the legend which they have assiduously propagated to the credit of their own eloquence and to the discredit of our courage. But they make a great mistake. (Cheer.) I have no doubt that a friend of mine made for me before this episode on which I am touching took place, it was calculated that no less than 1,100 columns of Hansard would be devoted to my speeches—I have no doubt very able and very excellent speeches—of members of the house of commons on the fiscal question. But when the opposition call us that we were afraid of them from the field, I must have informed them that the course pursued had no connection with them at all. (Laughter.) The mixture of rather crude personalities which passed with them for a kind of speech appropriate to the fiscal question may possibly produce tedious, but hardly horror in the minds of the hearers—(laughter)—and we have heard too many of them to regard them with any emotion than that of good-natured weariness. (Laughter and cheer.) No ladies and gentlemen, I was not afraid of the opposition. I was not afraid of my friends, and this is why I am dealing with the subject. I was afraid of my friends, because I have had borne in upon me by a painful experience of two years, or two years and a half, that upon this fiscal question the unionist party is more interested in turning its own members than in curbing a united front to the opposition.

### APPEAL FOR PARTY UNITY.

I am here to say exactly what I think about the present situation, and I mean to say it. Nobody who has had the direct experience of the unionist party in this matter will say that I exaggerate in the least when I tell you that with a party united upon all other questions, supporting a government in its foreign policy, and supporting a government in its domestic policy, when a resolution dexterously enough drawn by the opposition was thrown down on the table of the house for debate, all sections of the party were much more alike to each other's shortcomings than they were to the common enemy mentioned us from the common enemy. (Hear, hear.) That was the reason why I, for my own part, determined that, after eleven hundred columns of Hansard had been spouted forth, the floor of the house of commons was not if I could prevent it, to be the arena in which different sections of opinion in the same party, supporting the same government, were going to find their battle-field, for I saw that if they were not prevented from going in we should as a government have been rendered impotent for the great work in hand. (Cheer.) Legislation was before the house of commons, the Japanese treaty was on the sash—(cheer)—and it seemed to me folly then, as it seems folly now, to impede great constructive acts on account of discussions which had no more reference to the actual work in the house of commons than the discussions at a debating society at Oxford or Cambridge. It had nothing to do with the present, but with the future; not with this parliament, but with the next parliament, and it might touch the present and instant needs of the nation, whose interests were bound to serve. (Cheer.) I have not mentioned this to defend myself. I have come for the more important work than that. I mention it to give you an illustrative of the position which now exists in too many constituencies, and it is a position which, if allowed to continue, must destroy the real fighting efficiency of what ought to be and might be a great, united fighting force. And there is no reason for it. Is there on the fiscal question a policy—a practical policy—upon which the unionist government can be formed? Is there such a policy before you? If there is, it should be enough, and the fact that there may be other economic aspects of social life on which the party is not agreed, should be swept aside as not pertinent to the effective working of the party system. Well, I say there is such a policy before you. (Cheer.) I say that the agreement is easy of attain-

# RUSSIAN SOLDIERS AND SAILORS IN OPEN MUTINY.

## SEBASTOPOL, Nov. 28, midnight (delayed).—The long expected mutiny of sailors, who have been on the verge of revolt for months, has come, and Russia's stronghold on the Black Sea is in danger of falling completely into their hands.

The situation is critical. All the shore equipments, numbering 4,000 men, are in open rebellion, having driven away or taken their officers prisoners. The Brest regiment of infantry has gone over in a body to the mutineers. General Neuph, the commander of the fortress, is a captive. The Brest regiment, the only other regular troops in the city, received the mutineers with cheers, but thus far it remains loyal. Some of the artillerymen have also joined the men in revolt. Besides Brest regiment there are two battalions of entirely artillery here. The Euxine fleet is standing in the offing and is still obeying the orders of Vice-Admiral Choukine, but the crews are disaffected and there is grave doubt whether they can be restrained from joining the mutineers and greater doubt that they will act upon them. The seventh corps has been hastily summoned from Simferopol, eight hours distant. There is every evidence that the mutiny was deliberately and perfectly planned by the social revolutionaries who have been pushing their propaganda with great energy since the St. Petersburg strike was organized to save the Czarist throne. Friday eight sailors at the barracks seized and expelled their officers. They then assembled a great meeting, elected Admiral Plesarevsk, commander of the practice squadron, supported by a company from the Brest regiment, went to the meeting, and when it refused to disperse, ordered the troops to fire. Instead of shooting the mutineers, however, two shot rang out and Captain Stein of the company fell dead and Rear-Admiral Plesarevsk received a ball in his shoulder. During the night the sailors with the aid of the social democrat leaders, elected officers and decided upon a program of discipline, to be carried out by no means to pillage, kill or drink vodka, but to take measures to prevent rowdiness. This morning (Saturday) they were joined by the workmen of the port and the sailors in complete order, the sailors, carrying the banner of St. George and the workmen red flags, marched to the barracks of the Brest regiment. The officers of the regiment fled to the shore and put off in a boat, but General Neuph, a colonel and seven other officers surrendered and were sent under escort to the marine prison. Being reinforced by the rank and file of the Brest regiment, the sailors and workmen formed a procession com-

## NEW YORK SOCIETY WOMAN Met a Horrible Death by Being Crushed Under an Automobile.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, wife of ex-Congressman Francis Burton Harrison, was instantly killed today in an automobile accident in Long Island city. The machine became uncontrollable on a steep hill on Thompson avenue, plunged to the side of the road and turned over. Mrs. Harrison's neck was broken. Lawrence I. Scott and wife of San Francisco, who were riding with Mrs. Harrison in the automobile, were injured. Mr. Scott had a rib broken and Mrs. Scott was slightly injured. Chas. T. Crocker, brother of Mrs. Harrison, and the chauffeur, were slightly hurt. Mrs. Harrison was the daughter of the late Charles F. Crocker of San Francisco. Mrs. Harrison was one of three children who divided a fortune of between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 left by her father. The accident was due to a break in the steering gear while the automobile was travelling at a rapid speed through Long Island City. The chauffeur could not control the machine, which, after zig-zagging from side to side of the street, made a sharp turn to the right on the pavement. Mrs. Harrison was pinned under the heavy car, while the other members of the party were thrown clear of the machine. Mr. Harrison was a republican candidate for lieutenant governor of New York at the last state elections.

## ST. JOHN JEWS HELP RUSSIAN SUFFERERS

And Pass Resolution Endorsing the Zionist Movement—Forebode Address by Rabbi Rabinowitz.

The recent terrible outrages and massacres of Jews in Russia has awakened the local Hebrews, who last Sunday held a big meeting in the synagogue and gave most tangible proof of their interest in their fellow men who are being submitted to such terrible treatment by the autocrats and ignorant people of Russia. They contributed liberally to the relief fund and unanimously passed the following resolution:

"Whereas more than a hundred thousand Jews have been massacred or wounded in Russia in one week by soldiers, police officers and mobs; and whereas, the great powers of the world, who are ever ready to send armies and fleets for the protection of Christians in unchristian countries, would not raise a finger for the defense of Jews in so-called Christian countries; and whereas, the Christian church, which claims to bring a message of love to mankind, whose Saviour was a Jew, born of a Jewish mother, has (with very few exceptions) preserved a grim silence at the news that a host of over 100,000 Jews had been slaughtered like so many sheep;

"And whereas, the press, which devoted miles of columns to the news that a Christian man was being held captive in Morocco, has with a few exceptions very little to say when the greatest massacre of man by man in the history of mankind took place, simply because the massacred happened to be Jews.

"Be it resolved, that the salvation of Israel at this terrible period lies in self-help, which may be realized by Christian Israel Zangwill in the carrying out of his noble plan to build an autonomous state for the Jewish refugees of the dark countries of Europe."

There was a good sized audience present, and Rabbi Rabinowitz made a plain, forceful statement of the present conditions in Russia, and elaborated on the serious affairs of the past. He spared neither the Gentiles nor the Russian church nor nobles, but painted in bold and vivid words cold and bloody facts.

In concluding his remarks he announced that the Jews could not hope for anything from Russia but must depend on themselves and their own strength.

Referring to the press the Rabbi remarked: "That fool of an editor of the 'Telegraph' had been in Russia when the writer misrepresented the entire circumstances."

## THE GARRISON FOR HALIFAX One Thousand Canadians to Assemble.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 28.—According to Abbe Ladame's report, Canada possesses nine-tenths of the flow of Niagara Falls and one-tenth at the Soo. Canada's share at the two falls is 21,800 cubic feet per second and the United States 27,200 feet. The Canadian commissioners rejected the rather cool proposal of their American colleagues for an equal division.

A militia order issued yesterday states that barracks accommodations being now available at Halifax, the following troops will proceed there on or about the fourth of December:

Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery, Nos. 1 and 2 companies, as strong as possible. Royal Canadian Regiment, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 5 companies, as strong as possible.

The following will proceed with the troops:

Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery—Lt. Col. T. Benson, in command. Major G. P. Oglvie, Lieut. G. P. Loggie, Lt. T. W. S. Coburn, Lt. S. G. Bacon.

No. 2 Co.—Lt. E. Clairmonte, Lt. W. G. Beaman, Lt. L. S. Vien, Lt. A. H. Harris.

Royal Canadian Regiment—No. 1 Co., Major A. E. Carpenter.

No. 2 Co.—Capt. J. H. Kaye.

No. 3 Co.—Capt. J. D. Doull, Lt. R. F. C. Horetsky.

No. 5 Co.—Capt. F. P. Unlache, Lt. F. Du Domaine.

The officers commanding the Western Ontario and Quebec commands are to inspect these details prior to their departure for Halifax.

A special inspection report is to be forwarded to headquarters for the information of the minister in militia council. The necessary transport arrangements will be made by the quartermaster general, and in the event of any non-commissioned officer or man being found medically unfit for service a medical board will be assembled with a view to his discharge.

All care to be taken of the baggage is limited to that fixed by regulations.

The officer commanding maritime provinces with the officer commanding H. M. regular forces is to arrange barracks accommodation for these troops and arrange for their details.

As a result of this movement of the permanent force, 1,000 Canadian soldiers will have been drafted to Halifax from Toronto, Kingston and Quebec. Of this number 700 will be infantry and 300 will be artillery and the remainder will consist of details for the other branches of the service, engineers, army service corps, ordnance corps, pay staff, hospital corps, etc.

All are to be in Halifax before December 15th, when the force will then be of about the same strength as the Imperial force have been for some time, and in all the corps will be numbers of men who have served with the Imperial force on the station. The Canadian engineers, it is said, will be the only corps that will not be complete by the time mentioned, and the Royal Engineers will therefore probably remain for some months longer.

Officers of the Royal Artillery are posted as follows:

R. C. H. A.—Lt. A. W. Jamieson to B battery; Lt. H. E. Book to A battery.

R. C. G. A.—To No. 1 company, Lt. G. Langrie, Lt. T. W. S. Cockburn, Lt. S. G. Bacon.

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## RUSSIAN SUFFERERS

Count Witte called an extraordinary session of the cabinet this afternoon, and the session was held tonight to consider the situation. Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaevich, president of the Imperial Guard, was present, and this caused a revision of the question of the Grand Duke being appointed dictator, but the Duke has not yet been decided. Nevertheless, Count Witte's government if it continues its present policy will be powerless to cope with the increasing problems which it is constantly confronted. The revolutionary tide subsides only to mount higher, and the extreme elements, convinced that the government must fall, are raising their demands proportionately.

## CAUGHT BY TIDE AND DROWNED.

Tragedy at St. Andrews—George Henderson Tied to Carriage by Rising Tide—His Companion Saved.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B., Nov. 28.—George Buhot and George Henderson about nine o'clock this forenoon while driving across the bar from Ministers Island, were overwhelmed by the incoming tide. Henderson was drowned. The occurrence was seen by men from Sir William Vanhorne's barn. Professor Oster, manager of the farm, hastened to the shore and put off in a boat, but Henderson had disappeared. Buhot was discovered, apparently standing with his head above water. He was hauled into the boat, landed, and left for the shore and put off in a boat, but Henderson had disappeared. Buhot was discovered, apparently standing with his head above water. He was hauled into the boat, landed, and left for the shore and put off in a boat, but Henderson had disappeared. Buhot was discovered, apparently standing with his head above water. He was hauled into the boat, landed, and left for the shore and put off in a boat, but Henderson had disappeared.

## FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Gompers is President for Another Term—Other Officers Elected.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 28.—Samuel Gompers was today re-elected president of the American Federation of Labor by practically a unanimous vote, only two votes being cast in opposition. Among other officers chosen were: James O'Connell, Quincy, Mass., first vice-president; John Mitchell, Indianapolis, second vice-president; James O'Connell, Washington, third vice-president; Frank Morrison, Washington, secretary; John B. Lennon, Bloomington, Ill., treasurer.

Frank K. Foster of Boston and Jas. H. Wilson of New York were elected to represent the federation at British trade and labor congress, which is London, Eng., next August. Minneapolis was chosen as place of meeting in 1906.

## NAVY MEN DONT LIKE CUT TOBACCO.

Attempt of Admiralty to do Away With the Time Honored Navy Twist is Unpopular.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Admiralty are trying to experiment with that time honored institution, navy tobacco. For many years the sailors have been allowed to draw a pound of tobacco per man, for which he is charged one shilling. The cash is stopped out of his pay if he takes up his allowance; if he does not he has to pay for it. It is a very narrow margin of profit. That is the form in which I think anybody who studies what is now going on in the great industrial countries of the world—that is, the direction in which industry is moving. Now you don't get these great industrial aggregations working, as I have said, upon narrow margins of profit if they are to be destroyed from time to time by foreign rivals supported in their own interests by protective tariffs. (Hear, hear.) It is not a fair competition, nor a possible competition. (Cheer.) I am speaking, mark you, not in the interests of the manufacturer, and not in the interests of the wage earner, but in the interests of the consumer, and it is undoubtedly in the interests of the consumer, as it is certainly in the interests of the nation, that there should be no interference in this country with the productive evolution of those great industrial methods by foreign rivals, not depending either upon their own enterprise, or their own cunning, or their own foresight, but depending upon the artificial aid given to them by the fiscal legislation of their country. (Cheer.) Well, I say again—I may overstate those dangers—(cries of "No, no, no")—but does anybody doubt that they are real—(cries of "No, no, no")—and does anybody doubt that a government returned by the unionist party should be returned with hands free, with hands free to deal with those dangers. (Cheer.) There, again, I think there is no ground for this disastrous division of opinion which is paralyzing our efforts in so many directions. (Hear, hear.)

## ANOTHER VICTIM OF WOOD ALCOHOL.

RICHFORD, Vt., Nov. 28.—The death of S. LaGrande, of St. Armand, Quebec, from the effects of drinking what is believed to have been wood alcohol, makes a list of three men and a woman who have met similar deaths in this vicinity within a few days.

The other deaths are: Nelson Royston and Marshall Bliss, two farmers of this town, and Mrs. LaGrande, the mother-in-law of today's victim, whose home is just over the Canadian border in St. Armand.

Two others, W. Mills and T. Hatt, of this town are also ill from the same probable poison, but will recover.

Wallace White, proprietor of a drug store here, his son, Alie, and daughter, Eva, are all under arrest in connection with the case.

It is alleged that the liquor drunk by the victims was purchased at White's store or alcohol. White is said to claim that he bought the liquor for cologne spirits, the name by which alcohol is known commercially, and sold it believing it to be straight alcohol.

## TWENTY-EIGHT WERE DROWNED

In Wreck of Schooner Fawn—More Arrests in Combine Matters.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 28.—Schooner Maid of Orleans arrived today, bringing news of the loss of the schooner Fawn in the heavy gale of Nov. 16, all the crew, twenty-eight in all, perished. The vessel was carrying a cargo of mixed tobacco and was in a very strong and mild. It is still early to be able to form a correct idea as to how the men might have perished. Inquiries made at Port Moody, however, showed that the alteration is not just like smoking chaff and does not last any time. You will all your pipe with it and it is gone almost at once. The men do not like it and they hope the Admiralty will withdraw it, and let us have the old-fashioned leaf so as to make it up as we have done all along. You know what we are smoking then—you do not with this new mixture."

## THE BAVARIAN IS STILL ON THE ROCKS

MONTREAL, Nov. 28.—Another unsuccessful attempt was made on Saturday to pull the Allan steamship Bavarian off the rocks. The tide will be higher at five o'clock tomorrow morning, when a third trial will be made. If this fails, another attempt will be made in the afternoon, when the tide reaches its highest point at this time of the year.

## NO MATTER WHAT YOU WANT IT WILL SAVE YOU TIME AND MONEY IF YOU USE THE SUN WANT ADVTs.

Advertisement for Sun Want Adverts.

## ST. JOHN JEWS HELP RUSSIAN SUFFERERS

And Pass Resolution Endorsing the Zionist Movement—Forebode Address by Rabbi Rabinowitz.

The recent terrible outrages and massacres of Jews in Russia has awakened the local Hebrews, who last Sunday held a big meeting in the synagogue and gave most tangible proof of their interest in their fellow men who are being submitted to such terrible treatment by the autocrats and ignorant people of Russia. They contributed liberally to the relief fund and unanimously passed the following resolution:

"Whereas more than a hundred thousand Jews have been massacred or wounded in Russia in one week by soldiers, police officers and mobs; and whereas, the great powers of the world, who are ever ready to send armies and fleets for the protection of Christians in unchristian countries, would not raise a finger for the defense of Jews in so-called Christian countries; and whereas, the Christian church, which claims to bring a message of love to mankind, whose Saviour was a Jew, born of a Jewish mother, has (with very few exceptions) preserved a grim silence at the news that a host of over 100,000 Jews had been slaughtered like so many sheep;

"And whereas, the press, which devoted miles of columns to the news that a Christian man was being held captive in Morocco, has with a few exceptions very little to say when the greatest massacre of man by man in the history of mankind took place, simply because the massacred happened to be Jews.

"Be it resolved, that the salvation of Israel at this terrible period lies in self-help, which may be realized by Christian Israel Zangwill in the carrying out of his noble plan to build an autonomous state for the Jewish refugees of the dark countries of Europe."

There was a good sized audience present, and Rabbi Rabinowitz made a plain, forceful statement of the present conditions in Russia, and elaborated on the serious affairs of the past. He spared neither the Gentiles nor the Russian church nor nobles, but painted in bold and vivid words cold and bloody facts.

In concluding his remarks he announced that the Jews could not hope for anything from Russia but must depend on themselves and their own strength.

Referring to the press the Rabbi remarked: "That fool of an editor of the 'Telegraph' had been in Russia when the writer misrepresented the entire circumstances."

## SMALLPOX SITUATION BECOMING SERIOUS.

FREDERICTON, Nov. 28.—Fred Fisher, secretary of the provincial board of health, returned from Queens county this afternoon, where he had gone to investigate the reported outbreak of smallpox at Cumberland Bay and Young's Cove. A meeting of the county board of health was held at Gagetown yesterday, and Dr. Carswell was instructed to proceed to the above named places on Monday and establish quarantine, and it is thought fifty-eight houses which are suspected will be quarantined.

Dr. Fisher also visited Dr. Feale on his return home at Oromocto, and Dr. Feale consented to act as chairman of the board of health for Sunbury, and acting under Fisher's instructions will at once establish quarantine at Gerry, where a number of cases are reported. Tomorrow Dr. Fisher will proceed to Fredericton Junction and Blissville to examine into the state of affairs there.

## BANK OF N. B.'S NEW MANAGER

The new manager of the Bank of New Brunswick, R. B. Kesson, arrived in the city Saturday and is at the Royal Hotel. He commenced on his new duties today. His banking experience in the Dominion has been a valuable one. He has long been connected with the Bank of Ottawa, and managed branches of that institution in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg. Previously, he was identified with other Canadian banks, and before coming to Canada was connected with banking affairs in Australia.

## THE GARRISON FOR HALIFAX

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 28.—According to Abbe Ladame's report, Canada possesses nine-tenths of the flow of Niagara Falls and one-tenth at the Soo. Canada's share at the two falls is 21,800 cubic feet per second and the United States 27,200 feet. The Canadian commissioners rejected the rather cool proposal of their American colleagues for an equal division.

A militia order issued yesterday states that barracks accommodations being now available at Halifax, the following troops will proceed there on or about the fourth of December:

Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery, Nos. 1 and 2 companies, as strong as possible. Royal Canadian Regiment, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 5 companies, as strong as possible.

The following will proceed with the troops:

Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery—Lt. Col. T. Benson, in command. Major G. P. Oglvie, Lieut. G. P. Loggie, Lt. T. W. S. Coburn, Lt. S. G. Bacon.

No. 2 Co.—Lt. E. Clairmonte, Lt. W. G. Beaman, Lt. L. S. Vien, Lt. A. H. Harris.

Royal Canadian Regiment—No. 1 Co., Major A. E. Carpenter.

No. 2 Co.—Capt. J. H. Kaye.

No. 3 Co.—Capt. J. D. Doull, Lt. R. F. C. Horetsky.

No. 5 Co.—Capt. F. P. Unlache, Lt. F. Du Domaine.

The officers commanding the Western Ontario and Quebec commands are to inspect these details prior to their departure for Halifax.

A special inspection report is to be forwarded to headquarters for the information of the minister in militia council. The necessary transport arrangements will be made by the quartermaster general, and in the event of any non-commissioned officer or man being found medically unfit for service a medical board will be assembled with a view to his discharge.

All care to be taken of the baggage is limited to that fixed by regulations.

The officer commanding maritime provinces with the officer commanding H. M. regular forces is to arrange barracks accommodation for these troops and arrange for their details.

As a result of this movement of the permanent force, 1,000 Canadian soldiers will have been drafted to Halifax from Toronto, Kingston and Quebec. Of this number 700 will be infantry and 300 will be artillery and the remainder will consist of details for the other branches of the service, engineers, army service corps, ordnance corps, pay staff, hospital corps, etc.

All are to be in Halifax before December 15th, when the force will then be of about the same strength as the Imperial force have been for some time, and in all the corps will be numbers of men who have served with the Imperial force on the station. The Canadian engineers, it is said, will be the only corps that will not be complete by the time mentioned, and the Royal Engineers will therefore probably remain for some months longer.

Officers of the Royal Artillery are posted as follows:

R. C. H. A.—Lt. A. W. Jamieson to B battery; Lt. H. E. Book to A battery.

R. C. G. A.—To No. 1 company, Lt. G. Langrie, Lt. T. W. S. Cockburn, Lt. S. G. Bacon.

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## I. G. R. BRAKEMAN HAD NARROW ESCAPE

MONCTON, N. B., Nov. 28.—Hazen Barnes, brakeman on the shunter in the west end of the yard, had a narrow escape from instant death last night. He made an effort to board a box car by catching a ladder, but this particular car did not have one, and Barnes fell head foremost between the cars. He was able to keep his head clear of the rails, but his left hand was caught and all the fingers severed. Another brakeman came to his assistance and saved him from more serious injuries.

## CHIPMAN, Nov. 28.—The funeral of Mrs. Cornelia Crandall was held yesterday in the Baptist church and conducted by the pastor assisted by Rev. D. McD. Clarke (Presbyterian) and Rev. Dr. McIntyre of St. John, a former pastor. Mr. Brown took for his text 1 Cor. 15, 54. The choir sang Forever with the Lord. A trio composed of Mrs. H. A. Brown, Miss Lisa Darrah and Miss L. McMurray rendered appropriate selections and Mrs. Brown sang the hymn, "There is a great future in the life of the deceased." The casket was covered with flowers, among them being handsome designs from the W. M. A. S. and B. Y. P. U., each of which Miss Crandall was a member. The pall bearers were Dr. J. H. King, M. P. G. H. King, A. C. Carpenter, E. A. Branscombe, H. Butler and L. R. Hetherington.