

SEE MANCHESTER'S Advt. on Page 8

VOL. 7, NO. 263.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1907

ONE CENT

The Star

Advertise in The Star.

OIL STOVES



No Smoke, No Smell, Large Flame, Great Heat, Asbestos Wick.

1 Burner, \$5.25 and \$5.75. 2 " 6.85 and 9.50. OVENS.

W. H. THORNE & Co. Ltd, Market Square, St. John, N. B.

THAT OUR REFRIGERATORS

Are Excellent Values This Year Has Been Clearly Proven.



For notwithstanding the unseasonable weather, and an unusually large stock, we have sold all but TWO, and they are large sizes. But we don't want to carry these over, so here's your chance to secure a bargain.

No. 2—An Extra Large Size—With solid oak case, heavy brass locks and hinges. Thoroughly insulated with mineral wool, five walls, and built with thorough circulation of cold dry air. Genuine white porcelain enamel lining.

Good value for \$42. Our Sale Price, \$34.00. No. 3—The same style as No. 2—But slightly larger. Good value for \$48.00. Our Special Price \$40.00.

EMERSON & FISHER Ltd., 25 George St. Retail Tel. 868.

TWO-PIECE OUTING SUITS FOR MEN

\$6.95, \$7.50 and \$9.00

We know these Suits will interest you, for they will favorably stand the keenest criticism—richness in fabric, accuracy in tailoring and correctness in style.

See Them Today, American Clothing House, 11-15 Charlotte St., St. John.

Why Don't You Try

If You Think of Buying Furniture at Any Time, Call On Us First.

Our prices will convince you that you needn't go further. You need not worry about paying in full. Your credit will be good at THE PEOPLE'S FURNITURE STORE... 641 Main Street.

John B. Stetson's Celebrated Hats, In Both Softs and Stiffs.

\$4.00

F. S. THOMAS, Dufferin Block, 539 Main St., N. E.

Stores Open till 11 p. m. St. John, N. B., July 20, 1907. CALL AT Harvey's Tonight. Stores Open till 11 P. M.

REAL BARGAINS IN MEN'S SUITS—Outing Suits, Boys' 2 and 3-Piece Suits, Wash Suits, Underwear, Shirts, etc.

50c Underwear for 39c. Boys' Wash Suits, 49c Up. Men's Suits, Real Snaps, \$5.00 Up. Men's Pants, \$1.00 Up. See our Outing Shirts, 65c Up.

J. N. HARVEY, Tailoring and Clothing Opera House Block

EFFORT TO BREAK A RECORD CAUSED GEORGIA DISASTER.

Gunners Were too Anxious for Rapid Fire Performance and Failed to Properly Clear the Gun of Smouldering Cotton Before Reloading.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—By a process of elimination the naval board which has been investigating the accident whereby the men in the turret of the battleship Georgia lost their lives has arrived at the conclusion that a "delayed flare back" caused this catastrophe. In one sense the verdict is received with a distinct sense of relief by naval officers because it shows that they had no new element of danger to contend with.

A "delayed flare back" is caused by dusting off too soon the blast of compressed air which is supposed to expel from the bore of the gun the unburnt gases and fragments of smouldering powder covering which might be left from the last discharge. After the terrible accident in the Missouri turret three years ago, resulting in the loss of over thirty lives, the experts having decided that the accident was caused by the ignition of the new charge by the unburnt gases and smouldering powder, the ordinance bureau caused to be fitted to the breech of each of the great guns an air blast apparatus to expel by compressed air any gas or cloth that might remain in the bore of the gun. So far this has worked well and there have been no "flare backs" since the turret was installed.

In the case of the Georgia's eight-inch gun, the breech of the gun was thrown open and the air blast turned in at a pressure of 100 pounds to the square inch. This is sufficient for all ordinary purposes with the important qualification that it should be continued long enough to drive the last remnant of gas or cloth from the gun bore. In this case the gun was not opened long enough (which is not known now) were driven probably more than half way to the muzzle of the gun when the air blast was turned off. The Georgia was steaming at ten knots into the wind which blew into the muzzle of the gun. The unburnt gases or cloth were driven back by the breeze into the breech of the gun and out upon the breech cover which was just about to be inserted. The explosion which followed was inevitable. The cause of this accident therefore, without doubt, he set down to the ambition of the gunners to make a record practice in point of speed. Had the air blast been kept on for a second longer in all probability the accident would have been avoided? Three shots from the eight-inch gun in a current in one minute or ten shots from both guns in a turret in two minutes is record practice and there is reason to believe that Gooden's turret crew were about to smash that record.

FRANCE STILL LONGS FOR ALSACE-LORRAINE

PARIS, July 20.—M. Etienne's recent visit to Berlin, and the possibility of a Franco-German understanding in the near future, is still being discussed by many of the Paris journals. From the tone of the articles one readily sees that French opinion in regard to Germany has changed but little since the war of thirty-seven years ago. Alsace-Lorraine is still the great stumbling block in the road of a complete reconciliation between the two peoples. France, taking Gambetta's advice to heart, does not talk of the lost provinces, but she ever thinks of them. The intransigent this evening publishes the views of a number of prominent Frenchmen on the question. They say, in effect, that it is futile to discuss a rapprochement while the frontier line is the Vosges instead of the Rhine.

FRANCE'S NATURAL FRONTIER

and life senator, said it was nonsense to talk of France accepting "l'affaire complie" in return for Germany recognizing her preponderating influence in Morocco. Germany has nothing to offer in Morocco, and consequently, France had nothing to give her. The French nation had need of a natural frontier, and that frontier was the Rhine.

M. Marcel Prevost, the famous litterateur, said that the old rumor of an understanding with Germany has cropped up afresh. It was heard of periodically, but nothing ever came of it. He said if he thought Germany would consent to a revision of the treaty of Frankfurt for the retrocession of Alsace-Lorraine, he recollects that it was on the other side of the Vosges that he was that this was impossible.

A PLEASANT DREAM

To talk of exchanging Alsace-Lorraine for some other French possession or other, is a pleasant dream. No French government would exist twenty-four hours if it dared to say officially that Alsace-Lorraine was no longer French. German diplomats had already told them that the hardest treaties were sooner or later replaced by others, and no German statesman could prevent such a hope being cherished by Frenchmen with regard to the Treaty of Frankfurt.

M. Henri Coudon, a well-known avocet, gave it as his opinion that while Alsace-Lorraine was Prussian possessions for a long time, it was not so much a part of France as it would be so much a part of time. The quickest way to arrive at an understanding would be to tear up the Treaty of Frankfurt.

TENNIS

FIRST ROUND OF TOURNAMENT. 1. Miss Smith and Mr. Lewin, 6-0, 6-3, vs. Miss Fairweather and Mr. Inerney.

2. Miss M. Trueman and Mr. Skinner by default, vs. Miss Brown and Mr. McAvity. 3. Miss P. Stratton and Mr. Cutler by default, vs. Miss M. Barnaby and Dr. Sidner.

4. Miss J. Trueman and Mr. Barker, 7-5, 6-4, vs. Miss Inches and Mr. Peters. 5. Miss Sturdee and Mr. Gates by default, vs. Miss Barnes and Dr. Emerson. 6. Miss Barnaby and Mr. Crosby by default, vs. Mrs. Schofield and Mr. Taylor.

7. Miss McLean and Mr. Harrison, 8-6, 6-4, vs. Miss K. Trueman and Mr. Ellis. 8. Miss Schofield and Mr. Inches, 6-2, 3-6, 6-4, vs. Miss Hazen and Mr. Taylor.

9. Miss McKenzie and Mr. Alward, by default, vs. Miss Girvan and S. Peters. 10. Mrs. Barker and Mr. McKay, 6-4, 6-4, vs. Miss F. Hazen and Mr. Sanction. 11. Miss McAvity and Mr. Pugsley, 6-1, 7-5, vs. Miss Miller and Mr. Stewart.

12. Miss G. Hegan and Mr. Angus, 6-2, 4-6, 6-1, vs. Miss Barker and Mr. Schofield. Winners of odd numbers play winners of even numbers. All games in the second round must be played on or before Saturday, the 27th of July.

OFFICER OF THE ELKS DROWNED WHILE BATHING

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 20.—Capt. August Axell, leader of the Mexican Band which accompanied the El Paso Texas Lodge of Elks to Philadelphia, was drowned last evening while bathing at the foot of Texas avenue. Strenuous efforts were made to save him but before he could be gotten into the life boat he had swallowed so much water that physicians could not revive him.

LITTLE SYMPATHY FOR EMPEROR OF KOREA

His Abdication Brought on by His Own Acts. Troops Called Out in Seoul to Suppress Disorders—Japan to Establish New Government.

LONDON, July 20.—Scarcely a word of sympathy is uttered by the morning papers for the deposed Emperor of Korea, who is regarded as having brought his fate upon himself by futile intrigues against the Japanese and as the Daily Graphic humorously remarks by "having taken The Hague conference too seriously."

The general opinion is that the abdication of Yi Heul is the best thing that could happen for Korea. The Daily Telegraph says: "After all, Korea by the very circumstances of her geographical position, was foredoomed to be a spoil of war and the complete Japанизation of Korea can only be a matter of time, provided the verdict of the last war remains unaltered." According to a Shanghai despatch Emperor Yi Heul had arranged to fly to the protection of the Russian consulate but was circumvented by the precautions taken by the Japanese.

SEOUL, Korea, July 20.—The abdication of the emperor is his first communication to the world since the repudiation of the convention of 1905. A translation of the text of the edict follows: "I have been in succession to my ancestors on the throne forty-four years and have made many disturbances. I have not reached my own desire. While ministers are frequently improper men and progress is not controlled by men, the times are contrary to natural events. A crisis extremely urgent in the life of the people has arisen and the progress of the state is more than before imperilled. I fear a danger like that befalls a person crossing for the first time. I have a son endowed by nature with virtue, brilliant and well worthy of being charged with plans for the development of the government to whom we transfer our inheritance sanctioned by the customs of ancient times. Therefore be it known that as soon as it is proper to be done we will hand the affairs of state to the crown prince as our representative."

While insufficient time has elapsed to see the effect of the Emperor's action upon the situation, advisory opinion at the Japanese residence generally regards the effect of the Emperor's abdication as taking away the force of Japan's intended blow.

TOKIO, July 20.—The Japanese press is this morning generally sympathetic with the retired Korean Emperor or as an individual but none, however, regrets the act of abdication. It is commented that there is doubt whether the abdication means a complete non-interference with the generally abdicated Emperor. Suggestions were made that there is necessity of clearly defining the position of the retired Emperor in order to prevent even an indirect meddling with the administration. It is also pointed out that any change of Government was taking away the initiative of the Korean Government in which Japan had no concern whatever. It cannot be considered a final solution of the Hague incident. It is expected that Foreign Minister Hayashi will effect a definite arrangement with the Korean government regarding that question.

WILL LIKELY ADOPT THE MONTREAL SCHEDULE

ALL Bullock, chairman of the treasury board, and Ald. Price, chairman of the water and sewerage board will leave for Montreal in the early part of next week to confer with the executive of the Shipping Federation in reference to wharfage charges for the coming winter season.

The alternative, being sent to represent the common council and will not order their scale of charges after those now prevailing in Montreal. The Montreal rates were not available this morning but are in the aggregate about thirty-five or thirty-seven per cent higher than those now prevailing at this port.

For some time past the feeling has been among the aldermen that the Board Point rates should be increased, and the appointment of this committee to interview the Shipping Federation is the entering wedge.

FATHER CHAPMAN HOME.

The Very Rev. W. F. Chapman, V. G., arrived home on the noon train today from an extended vacation. He was met at the depot by a committee which was escorted to the rectory. The committee was composed of Messrs. B. McDermott, W. N. Coates, Thos. Gorman, Rev. Dr. Gaynor, T. L. Coughlin, J. N. Doody, P. J. Mooney, N. G. Weeks, John Sullivan, John Kennedy, Dennis McDermott, Wm. P. Byrne, Christopher Cane, Steven Oakes, and T. Keefe.

Father Gaynor is mostly identified in health by his visit. Tomorrow evening after vesper he will be presented with a purse of gold.

His Lordship Bishop Casey concluded the retreat of the Sisters of Charity in the Cathedral this morning. The Bishop officiated at the profession of two new sisters. The two sisters who took their final vows are Sister Mary Rose and Sister Mary Dorothy. Both sisters formerly belonged to Moncton.

POLICE COURT.

In the police court this morning one drunk was fined \$4.

Joe Carr, an old offender, got a jar on yesterday afternoon and on his tour along Union street picked up \$5.00 worth of blue print cotton and sturgeon toward Brussels street with it.

About half an hour later he was arrested by Sgt. Caples and this morning pleaded guilty. He was remanded to jail.

WILL CONTINUE THE GRANT TO CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL

Hillsboro, P. E. I. to Get \$1200 a Year from the MacDonald Fund—Forty Scholarships from College at St. Anne

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., July 19.—Today Dr. J. W. Robertson, principal of the Macdonald College at Hillsboro, P. E. I., was instantly killed, Mrs. J. Green, of Norfolk, seriously injured, and several other passengers slightly hurt. The car carrying the passengers enroute to Norfolk jumped the track. While the crew were working to get the car back on the rails the trolley was off and darkness prevailed. When another car suddenly loomed up in the rear, the passengers became panic stricken and several jumped. Mr. Adamson leaped in front of a rapidly approaching car on the opposite track and was horribly mangled. Mrs. Green jumped and fell down a slight embankment. It is feared she was internally injured.

Other passengers left the car hurriedly falling and receiving minor bruises.

JAPAN GOES IN FOR MILITARY AIRSHIPS

NEW YORK, July 20.—A Berlin despatch to the Herald says: The Japanese commission of military experts sent here to order new guns and ammunition worth \$10,000,000, has also ordered ten military balloons. The firm which entered into the contract, Japan has been informed, has not acquired patent rights on any of the improved balloons which proved so successful at the recent trials at Tegal and which the Japanese commission demands shall be utilized in the construction of the balloons ordered. A legal fight may result.

The Japanese loan from Germany has not materialized. That an application would be made was predicted three weeks ago. It was also stated at that time that on account of the prejudice existing against Japan in Germany no bank would enter into negotiations.

WELL KNOWN DOMINION WOMAN DISAPPEARS

Mrs. Joseph O'Hanley Left Her Home on Friday Last to go Shopping and Has Not Returned.

DOMINION, C. B., July 19.—The strange and unaccountable disappearance of Mrs. Joseph O'Hanley, of this town, has created no little excitement here in the past few days. Mrs. O'Hanley left her home last Friday to go to Sydney to make some purchases, which time nothing has been seen or heard of her. Enquiries were made everywhere and Mr. O'Hanley visited Sydney but to no purpose. Relatives in Sydney have not seen her and conductors on cars do not remember seeing her on the cars. She has disappeared completely. It is expected that a search party will be organized as it is thought that she may have met with an injury, several of whom are grown up.

BURIED MONEY FOUND IN LANCASTER

W. A. Quinton Got a Gold Piece—Laborers Pick up a Hundred Dollars.

It is thought by residents of Fairville that Captain Kidd's long lost treasure about which numerous stories have been told and written, and for which many persons have sought, both in this and in the three succeeding generations, has at last been located. William A. Quinton, steward of the Provincial Hospital, while walking about his lot in Lancaster yesterday, saw a bright article sticking up from the ground. On examining it he was pleasantly surprised to find a gold coin. He did not seek further at the time.

A story also comes that the Shore Line laborers who are engaged on the tracks at West Side, unearthed a considerable amount of money yesterday morning—in the vicinity of one hundred dollars.

Many of the residents of Fairville are quite excited over these discoveries, and the demand for spades and mineral rods is quite brisk.

The police report finding keys on Dock, Charlotte and Sydney streets. No. 2 company, 3rd Regt. R. C. A., will meet for drill on Tuesday evening, not Wednesday as previously stated.

TROLLEY CAR JUMPED THE TRACK

One Man Horribly Mangled and His Wife Seriously Injured

NORFOLK, July 20.—In a trolley accident last night on the Ocean West Line to the Exposition just beyond Ocean View, G. E. Adamson, of Providence, N. I., was instantly killed, Mrs. J. Green, of Norfolk, seriously injured, and several other passengers slightly hurt. The car carrying the passengers enroute to Norfolk jumped the track. While the crew were working to get the car back on the rails the trolley was off and darkness prevailed. When another car suddenly loomed up in the rear, the passengers became panic stricken and several jumped. Mr. Adamson leaped in front of a rapidly approaching car on the opposite track and was horribly mangled. Mrs. Green jumped and fell down a slight embankment. It is feared she was internally injured.

Other passengers left the car hurriedly falling and receiving minor bruises.

AMERICANS ADMIRE KAISER'S POTTERY

Invited by Wilhelm, They Visit His Factory and Farm in East Prussia.

BERLIN, July 20.—A party of American millionaires, at the head of whom is Andrew Carnegie, received quite unusual marks of honor at the hands of the Kaiser during the Kiel regatta.

They visited Cadinet, in East Prussia at the special invitation of the Emperor, to inspect the porcelain factory and farm there which belong to his Majesty. The party traveled from Kiel by a special train provided by the Kaiser, and were welcomed on their arrival at Cadinet by officials of the imperial household. There they were shown that the Kaiser is not only a great ruler, but also a successful manufacturer, cattle breeder and wheat grower. Autograph letters of instruction from the Emperor shown to the Americans revealed the fact that his majesty personally supervises the various branches of his business at Cadinet.

The millionaire partook of a banquet given in the Emperor's villa, adjoining the factory. During the meal a telegram from the Emperor arrived, bidding the Americans welcome to his Cadinet house. The guests telegraphed a reply, expressing their respectful gratitude for the Emperor's gracious invitation and warmest admiration of everything they had seen at Cadinet.

The millionaires congratulated the Emperor on the possession of successful factories and prosperous farms, and assured him that they were deeply impressed by his wonderful efficiency as a practical business man and his abilities as a scientific farmer.

Some of the millionaires will now come to Berlin to inspect the shop in the centre of the city, known as the Hohenzollern stores, where many of the Emperor's factories at Cadinet are sold.

PROTESTS IN SONG IN AUSTRIAN PARLIAMENT

Ruthenians Raise a Revolutionary Chorus and Turn Chamber into Pandemonium.

VIENNA, July 20.—A remarkable scene was witnessed in the Austrian Parliament recently.

The Ruthenians, a Russian group of thirty-three members, denounced the proposal, however, was supported only by the Socialists, while all the other Slaves, as well as the Poles, Czechs, Germans, Clericals and anti-Semites voted against them.

Seizing themselves outvoted, all the Ruthenians resorted to protest by song, and vigorously raised a revolutionary chorus with the refrain, "The Ruthenians are not yet lost," and they followed this with another declaring that "We are no longer Russian and Polish slaves."

The effect was striking. The ringing of the president's bell failed to stop the demonstration, and the premier and other ministers left the House.



**Let Us Brighten Your Home!**

We have a light for every place in your house, from parlor to kitchen. Our handy Wall Lamps are just what you want for your cottage.

**ST. JOHN AUER LIGHT CO., Ltd.**  
Tel. 573. 19 MARKET SQUARE.

**'DO IT NOW'**

is a good creed; and with the aid of **STAR "WANT" ADS.** you are usually able to practice it.

**IRELAND WILL LOSE A LOT OF SHIPBUILDING WORK**

DUBLIN, July 20.—On account of labor troubles, on account of troubles with the government officials, on account of many complications it is officially announced that the ship-building combination of Harland & Wolff and Messrs. John Brown & Co. will do less and less work at Belfast and more and more work in Scotland and on the Clyde. In fact, no less a personage than Mr. A. M. Carline, manager and director of Harland & Wolff, speaking at the launch of the Anglo-American Oil Company's new twin screw steamer *Ironclad* did not hesitate to refer to the intentions of his firm in regard to Belfast. Lord Pirrie, he said, during the course of his speech was very sorry that he was unable to be present that day, especially as that was the occasion of the launch of the vessel which the firm had never built before and because the event joined together more closely Ireland and America. He was sorry to say that during the past six months they had had to refuse to tender for either four or six ships for the same company, and he had to tell his hearers that that would not have been the case if the harbor-board had done its duty and given the firm the ground required. After referring to the amalgamation of the two great ship-building firms of Harland & Wolff and Messrs. John Brown & Co. he said that it was expected that in the main both of these great houses would go on to the future as in the past, turning out large ships as well constructed and as quickly as possible, but he said that the firm of Harland & Wolff they would never increase the average of the firm in Belfast. Indeed, the natural trend of things was in the other direction. Any other work they had to do would go to the Clyde and he said that he had already started a large repairing works there and there was also plenty of ground there for shipbuilding purposes. The arrangements for going to Southampton with these improvements were under way long before it was contemplated to re-locate the White Star Line or any other of the fleets for which they built. He hoped that Belfast and Ireland would not be so short-sighted as to let such a short-sighted policy be adopted to go on in the harbor board office for that at five years ago it had been a standing source of trouble. They had allowed not only their docks but their entrance to all the great difficulties in inducing these officials to remove the sill even before the launching of a ship, such as had just been launched.

The disposition of the new "ship-building trust" to discriminate against Ireland in general and Belfast in particular and the removal of several other notable manufacturing institutions has caused an atmosphere of gloom to prevail in business circles. One of the largest of these manufacturing concerns has just decided to remove a portion of its works and send a part of its employees to Troy, New York, though the name of the concern is the Sirocco Company, an engineering concern whose specialty is the manufacture of fans, etc. The gloom caused by the announcement of this concern would send a large portion of its men up and in some instances they had the greatest difficulty in inducing these officials to remove the sill even before the launching of a ship, such as had just been launched.

**THE FOOT OF THE REINDEER.**

The foot of the reindeer is most peculiar in construction. It is cloven through the middle, and each half curves upward in front. It is slightly elongated and capable of a considerable amount of expansion. When placed on an irregular surface, which is difficult to traverse, the animal contracts the foot into a sort of claw, by which a firm hold is secured. When moving rapidly, the two portions of the foot are hitting strike together, the hoofs making a continuous clattering noise, which may be heard at a considerable distance. It is this peculiarity of the foot that makes the reindeer so sure-footed and so valuable in rocky and uneven country, where almost any other animal would prove a failure as a beast of burden.

**WILSON'S FLY PADS**

One packet has actually killed a number of flies.

**DRUGGISTS, GROCERS AND GENERAL STORES**  
10c. per packet, or 3 packets for 25c. will last a whole season.

**CLASSIFIED ADS.**

**ONE CENT PER WORD** per issue is all it costs to insert advertisements like those appearing below in the lively columns of THE SUN or STAR. This ensures them being read in 6,500 St. John homes every evening, and by nearly 8,000 people during the day. SUN and STAR Classified ads. are veritable little busybodies.

**6 Insertions for the price of 4**

**BUSINESS CARDS**

Advertisements under this heading 1 cent a word each insertion, or 4 cents a word for six consecutive insertions. When answering advertisements under this heading, please mention The Star.

**IF YOU WANT** male or female help or a better situation in St. John or Boston, try GRANT'S Employment Agency, 69 St. James street, West Side.

**FIREWOOD**—Mill Wood cut to stove lengths. For big load in City \$1.25; in North End, \$1.00. Pay the driver. This wood is just what you need. MURRAY & GREGORY, LTD., Phone 251. 6-6-17.

**J. D. McAVITY**, dealer in hard and soft coals. Delivered promptly in the city, 39 Brunel street.

**W. L. WILLIAMS, SUCCESSOR** to M. A. Finn, Wholesale and Retail Wine and Spirit Merchant, 110 and 112 Prince Street, Established 1870. Write for family price list.

**I am now** handling good hard wood cut in stove lengths, about \$1.25 a load. Also WHITE PINE DOGS, agent, 5 Mill street, Tel. 42.

**D. FITZGERALD, 25 Dock street**, Boots, Shoes and Rubbers repaired. Also all kinds of Men's Boots and Shoes at reasonable prices. Rubber Heels attached, 3c.

**HAVE YOUR PAINTING DONE EARLY.** I am booking orders for spring work already. Very moderate prices. F. W. EDLESTON, 53 Sydney street, Home, 18 Market Square, Telephone 181.

**MR. JOHN PUEL CO.** can give you cheaper dry wood than any other fuel company in St. John. We also keep in stock the celebrated SPRINGFIELD Coal, especially selected for cooking stoves, and also best grade and American Hard Coal. Prompt delivery with our own teams. Telephone 104. 1 July-17

**WILLIAM H. PATRICKSON**, Graduate Doctor of Optics, 13 Brunel street. Glasses perfectly fitted, two years ago, may be far from right now. I will examine your eyes FREE and only recommend a change if absolutely beneficial. 2-21 yr.

**E. LAW, Watchmaker, 1 Caburg St.**

**F. C. Wesley Co. Artists, Engravers and Electrotypers, 59 Water street, St. John, N. B. Telephone 82.**

**SITUATIONS VACANT--FEMALE**

Advertisements under this heading 1 cent a word each insertion, or 4 cents a word for six consecutive insertions. When answering advertisements under this heading, please mention The Star.

**WANTED**—Girl for clerk in candy store; also boy to learn candy business. Apply 55 Garden street. 19-7-17

**WANTED**—Two ladies' clothes ironers, two plain ironers, three girls for mangle, checker and assorter. Apply AMERICAN STEAM LAUNDRY, 12-7-3

**GIRLS WANTED**—To sew by machine and hand. Good pay. Steady work. Apply J. SHANE & CO., 71 Germain street.

**WANTED**—Girls wanted for Rockwood and Seaside Parks. Apply on premises, THE PRANK WHITE CATERING CO., Ltd. 18-7-17

**WANTED**—Laidy Clerk. Apply H. Y. GIENIC BAKERY, 17-7-17

**SITUATIONS VACANT MALE**

Advertisements under this heading 1 cent a word each insertion, or 4 cents a word for six consecutive insertions. When answering advertisements under this heading, please mention The Star.

**WANTED**—A boy. Apply to JOHN LABATT, Water street. 19-7-3

**ADVERTISERS ARE REMINDED** that it is contrary to the provisions of the postal law to deliver letters addressed to initials only; an advertiser desiring to conceal his or her identity may economically do so by having letters directed to a box in this office; ten cents added to the price of the advertisement covers the forwarding of letters.

**WANTED** AT ONCE—A First Class Cook or Chef. Good wages. Apply with references to P. O. BOX 3, St. John.

**WANTED**—A Rotary Sawyer and Setter at once. Apply to HILLIARD BROS., 19-7-3

**WANTED**—At leading hotel, a Chef. Apply, Box 130, Star office. 17-7-17

**WANTED**—Twenty men to work in backyard. Apply B. MOONEY & SONS, 112 Queen street. 17-7-17

**AGENTS**—Starting household invention. Sells on sight. Agents coming money. Salary or commission. Apply H. GARRETTSON CO., LTD., Office 2, Brantford, Ont. 2c

**WANTED**—A man of good ability and address with some knowledge of Nursery Stock to represent us as a city salesman in St. John. A permanent situation for the right man. STONE & WELLINGTON, Toronto, Ont. 16-7-12

**WANTED**—Drugg Clerk of two or three years' experience. Apply at once stating salary and references. EDGAR W. MAIR, Woodstock, N. B. 11-7-17

**ARTICLES FOR SALE**

Advertisements under this heading 1 cent a word each insertion, or 4 cents a word for six consecutive insertions. When answering advertisements under this heading, please mention The Star.

**FOR SALE**—Cheap, one top buggy, one sunshade top two seated wagon. Apply R. R. PATCHELL, Stanley St. Crown Point, N. B. 19-7-17

**FOR SALE**—Bell Organ cheap, also Crown Point Range. Apply 59 St. David street. 19-7-17

**FOR SALE**—Cabinet Grand Upright 7 1/2 octaves, worth \$375, will be sold for \$225. Can be seen at THE FLOOD CO., Ltd., 31 and 33 King street. 18-7-17

**FOR SALE**—Two Horses, cheap. G. S. HUMPHREYS, Torreyburg, St. John, N. B. 17-7-17

**FOR SALE**—Cheap—One good workhorse. Address Box 191, Star office. 17-7-17

**FOR SALE**—Fire proof safe, in use only two months. Must be sold. Apply 12-7-17

**FOR SALE**—Fresh food property on the corner of Wentworth and Queen streets. Address Box 183, Star office. 17-7-17

**FOR SALE**—Two lots in Carleton, Queen Square, one on St. John street, 50 foot frontage, running back 100 feet. Other on St. George, same dimensions. Inquire of Chase, St. White & Son, East Apple River, N. S. 17-7-17

**FOR SALE**—Saw mill edge, good as new, latest improved, made by St. John Iron Works. Also 400 ft. sawdust chain. Inquire of Chase, St. White & Son, East Apple River, N. S. 17-7-17

**SECOND HAND PROOF PRESS**—For sale in good condition, size 20x36. Apply Sun office. 20-7-17

**FOR SALE**—A set of shorthand instruction books. (Isaac Pitman system). Only in use a short time. Will be sold at a bargain. Box 120, Star office. 20-7-17

**FOR SALE**—At Duval's Umbrella Shop, self-opening Umbrellas, 80c. up ordinary, 90c. up L. S. Canes. We use no other in our chair-seating. Performance, trimmings, well painted; Umbrella recovering and repairing. 17 Waterloo street. 6-12-17

**FOR SALE**—About twenty new and second-hand delivery Wagons, 2 coaches, and 2 horse, carriages, different styles, ready for use, glass front coach, new trimmings, well painted; a first class coach very cheap; also three second-hand carriages; best place in the city for painting and greatest facilities for carriage repairing. A. G. EDGECOMBE, 115 and 119 City Road. 17-7-17

**DOMESTICS WANTED**

Advertisements under this heading 1 cent a word each insertion, or 4 cents a word for six consecutive insertions. When answering advertisements under this heading, please mention The Star.

**WANTED**—Nursemaid. Apply to Mrs. MURRAY McLAUREN, 76 Colburg street. 20-7-17

**WANTED**—Girl to do general housework in small family. Apply 438 Main street. 17-7-17

**WANTED**—Experienced housekeeper. Good wages. Apply OTTAWA HOTEL, 11-7-17

**WANTED**—Two girls for general housework. UNION HOTEL, Union St. 17-7-17

**WANTED**—Kitchen girl and a waitress. Apply ORIENTAL, 16-7-17

**WANTED**—A reliable middle-aged woman to take care of children. References. MRS. GEO. V. McNEIRNEY, 145 King street, east. 15-7-17

**WANTED**—Two Dining Room Girls. One for Noon hour, at KING'S DINING ROOM, 18 and 18 Carleton street. 15-7-17

**WANTED**—General domestic. Best of wages to right person. Address 115 St. Office. 17-7-17

**WANTED**—At once, general girl. Apply 19 King street, over Macaulay Bros. 17-7-17

**WANTED**—At once, Housemaid, willing to help with care of children. Apply, Mrs. F. P. STARR, 91 Carleton street. 3-6-17

**WANTED**—General girls, cooks and housemaids can always get best places and highest pay. Apply Miss Hanson, Employment Office, 193 Charlotte St. 17-7-17

**REAL ESTATE**

Advertisements under this heading 1 cent a word each insertion, or 4 cents a word for six consecutive insertions. When answering advertisements under this heading, please mention The Star.

**FLATS TO LET**—Apply to J. V. MORRISON, Real Estate Agent, 59 Princess Street. Ring 1643

**Proof Press FOR SALE**

R. Hoop & Co. manufacturers—has only been in use about six months and is in the best of condition. Size of bed 20x36. Apply SUN office. 17-7-17

**SITUATIONS WANTED**

**WANTED**—Rotary Sawyer wants a situation. State wages and kind of mill. Address HUGH MUNRO, Westchester Station, Cumberland Co., N. S. 17-7-17

**WANTED**—By a man of several years' experience, a position as book-keeper or assistant bookkeeper. Good references. Address "BOOKKEEPER", Box 122, Star Office. 15-7-17

**WIDOW WITH BOY** of 9 wishes engagement for one month; any capacity. Experienced. H. Box 122, Sun office. 15-7-17

**Harbor Salmon and Shad.**

**SMITH'S FISH MARKET**

TELEPHONE 1704. 25 SYDNEY ST.

**LOST AND FOUND**

Advertisements under this heading 1 cent a word each insertion, or 4 cents a word for six consecutive insertions. When answering advertisements under this heading, please mention The Star.

**LOST**—Brown curly spaniel, named Rody. Reward on leaving at F. S. BONNELL, 16 Cliff street. 16-7-17

**TO LET.**

Advertisements under this heading 1 cent a word each insertion, or 4 cents a word for six consecutive insertions. When answering advertisements under this heading, please mention The Star.

**TO RENT**—Flat in brick house, 188 King street east, containing eight rooms and closets, possession August 1st. Furnace heating. Apply on premises. 19-7-17

**TO LET**—Summer House at Day's Landing. Apply at C. C. FLEWELLING, 323 Main street. 18-7-17

**TO RENT**—A new summer cottage to rent at Bay Shore; beautifully situated. Ten minutes from street cars. Seven rooms, open fireplace, large covered verandah. Partly furnished. For particulars telephone West 165, Ring 31. 24-4-17

**TO LET**—Nice summer cottage partly furnished at Renforth. Apply C. VAIL, Globe Laundry. 6-6-17

**TO LET**—Barn with six stalls and good hay loft. Apply GEO. DICK, 49 Britain street. 1-6-17

**ARTICLES WANTED**

Advertisements under this heading 1 cent a word each insertion, or 4 cents a word for six consecutive insertions. When answering advertisements under this heading, please mention The Star.

**WANTED**—To purchase left off clothing, bicycles, etc. Highest prices paid. Call or send postal to I. WILLIAMS, 16 Dock street.

**Scenic Route.**

Between Millidgeville, Summerville, Kennecott Island and Baywater. Steamer Maggie Miller leaves Millidgeville daily (except Sundays and Saturdays) at 6:45 and 9:30 a. m., 2:00, 4:00 and 6:00 p. m. Returning from Baywater at 6:00, 7:30, 10:30 a. m. and 2:45, 5:15 p. m. Sunday leaves Millidgeville at 9 and 10:30 a. m. and 2:30, 4:15 p. m. Returning at 9:45 and 11:15 a. m. and 7 p. m. SATURDAY Leaves Millidgeville at 6:15 and 9:30 a. m.; 2:30 and 7 p. m. JOHN MCGOLDRICK, Agent.

**Wanted at Once**

Machinists, Rough Palnters, Cabinet Makers, Foreman Tailor, First-class Painters, Sashmaker 2.50 per day. Variou moulders and Band Sawyer, 2.50. Apply McRAE EMP. BUREAU, Globe Building, St. John, N. B.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

Advertisements under this heading 1 cent a word each insertion, or 4 cents a word for six consecutive insertions. When answering advertisements under this heading, please mention The Star.

**ROOMS AND BOARDING.**

**TO LET**—Nicely furnished rooms, 222 Duke street. 17-7-17

**LODGING**—Furnished rooms to let at moderate rate. 29 Carmarthen street. 16-7-17

**ROOMS AND BOARD.**—Back parlor with board, 25 Richmond street. 16-7-17

**ROOM AND BOARD**—143 Union street. 8-7-1 mo. 6-7-1 mo.

**TO LET**—Furnished rooms, 29 Brunel street, near Union. 6-7-1 mo.

**BOSTON HOUSE**—14 Prince William street. Very pleasant rooms, excellent table. Terms moderate. 25-2 mo.

**ROOMS WITH BOARD** for gentlemen in private family. 39 Elliott Row. 30-4-17

**ROOMS AND PART FLAT**—For light housekeeping, at 29 Horsfield street. 12-9-6.

**Notice to Advertisers.**

Owing to the increased patronage which advertisers are giving to the STAR, we are compelled to request those who require changes in their advertisements to have their copy in the STAR Office before 9 o'clock in the Morning, to ensure insertion Same Evening.

**London Theaters.**

The oldest London theaters are Drury Lane theater, opened in 1661; Sadler's Wells, started as an orchestra assembly room in 1683; Haymarket, 1720; Covent Garden, 1732, and Lyceum 1750.

To cure Headache in ten minutes use Kilmford Headache Readers, 10 cents.

**THE GREAT HAIR REMEDY**

Guaranteed to positively cure dandruff and falling of hair in 8 applications, bringing out a new growth of hair in 15 to 30 days.

**WE SHIP TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.**

PRICE PER BOTTLE \$1.00 4 BOTTLES \$3.00

**NONE C. O. D.**

**DR. GARIFALOS REMEDY CO.**  
Main Office, 444 8th Ave. NEW YORK

**AUCTIONS.**

**W.S.P. Walter S. Potts, Auctioneer.**

Sales of all kinds attended.

**Furniture Sales at Residence a Specialty.**

Office—Market Street. Phone 291.

**Clifton House**

ST. JOHN, N. B.

**W. ALLAN BLACK, Prop.**

**The West St. John Office of St. John STAR**

**E. R. W. INGRAHAM'S, DRUGGIST,**  
127 UNION STREET

Advertisements and Subscriptions left there will receive careful attention

**NOTICE OF TENDERS.**

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED at my Office, until Monday, July 22, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purchase of the STEAMER CRYSTAL STRAEM, as she now lies at Cole's Island, Queens County, Highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Terms cash. 15-7-17. D. J. PURDY.

**A. E. HAMILTON, Contractor and Builder.**

Jobbing of all descriptions promptly attended to

183-188 Brunel Street. Phone 1628

**STORY OF THE METEORITE.**

Miss Dorothea Klumpke, the astronomer, was talking about the difficulties and intricacies that astronomy presents to the lay mind. "For instance," she said, smiling, "there is the well known story of the meteorite that fell on a Vermont farm in 1858.

It was a valuable meteorite, and the landlord at once stepped up and claimed it. 'All minerals and metals on the land belong to me,' he said. 'This is the lease.'

"But the tenant demurred. 'This meteorite,' he said, 'wasn't on the farm, you must remember, when the lease was drawn up.'

"The landlord perceived the justice of that claim. He thought a moment. Then he said decisively, 'I claim him as my dog.'

"But the tenant was ready for him. 'She's got neither wings nor feathers,' he said; 'therefore as ground game she's mine.'

"They continued their argument, and in the heat of it a revenue officer, arriving with a truck, proceeded to put the meteorite aboard. 'I claim her for the government,' he said, 'as an article introduced into this country without payment of duty.' Rochester Herald.

**IN TERMS OF FIG.**

The ingenuity of the Chinese in surmounting difficulties is well illustrated by the following dialogue, which recently took place on the Imperial Chinese railway.

Traveller—I wish to ship these two dogs to Peking. What is the rate?

Railway Official—No got any rate for dogs to Peking. What is the rate?

Traveller—But one dog is only a puppy. He ought to go for half fare.

Railway Official—Can do all right. Then turning to his clerk, "Write three pigs," he said—Lippincott's.

THE STAR, ST JOHN, N. B. SATURD AY, JULY 20, 1907

FOUR

THE ST. JOHN STAR is published by THE SUN PRINTING COMPANY, (LTD.) at St. John, New Brunswick, every afternoon (except Sunday) at \$1.00 a year.

TELEPHONES:— BUSINESS OFFICE, 25. EDITORIAL and NEWS DEPT. 112.

ST. JOHN STAR.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 20, 1907.

POLICE AND THE LAW.

The Star does not believe as has been stated, that any members of the St. John police force are seriously thinking of resigning unless one of their number is justified, as they call it, for his conduct in making an arrest a few days ago. Such an action would not only be short-sighted on the part of the men, but would indicate a disregard of the law which they are supposed to respect. Because the police magistrate found that a charge of resistance made against a drunk was not proven, and because he criticized the treatment accorded the prisoner while the arrest was being made, is no good reason why the prosecutor or his comrades should feel injured. It is beautiful to have a policeman's strength, but it is brutal to use it like some policemen, and the testimony in the case over which the present troubles has arisen, most certainly went to show that roughness was in evidence. Whether such was necessary or whether the policeman went beyond all reason, the magistrate was called upon to decide. His judgment was that too much force was used, that the officer laid himself open to censure. Such being the case it is the duty of the policeman to accept the criticism and on the next occasion of an arrest to exercise more moderation. The Star feels that by such judgments as the one in the case against William White, the rougher element in the city are taught to hold the law in contempt. This is greatly to be regretted, but surely the blame for this must be placed on the right shoulders. The members of both the police department and of the court staff are sworn to enforce the law. It is the duty of the magistrate to support the police and to protect them in the performance of their duties. But when common justice is exercised, policemen deserve no more protection than other citizens. The way to enforce observance of the law is by respecting it themselves. In the White case a number of reputable citizens who had absolutely no feeling either way, testified that the arrest had very much the appearance of a free fight, and that the conduct of the policeman was unnecessarily brutal towards a semi-helpless drunkard. Whether a man is sober or otherwise he has a right to fair treatment which, it was conclusively shown, was not accorded White. The policeman was roughly handled, and it may safely be assumed that he himself was partly to blame, for an officer's general bearing is what tells with a mob and the disorderly characters who frequent saloons are the quickest judges of a man's general disposition. Unless a policeman can command respect for the law he represents, his work will not be a success, and such respect is seldom secured by the use of a club on a drunken man's head.

A GOOD COUNTRY FOR RAILROADS.

The result of the decision of Deputy Minister Butler upon the application of the Atlantic, Quebec and Western Railway Co. for the approval of the route map will be to prevent that company paralleling the International Railway as it sought to do from Metepolis to St. Leonard's on the St. John River. It is learned that in addition to the provincial government being represented before the deputy minister by Premier Robinson and Dr. Pugsley, a strong minute of council was forwarded to His Excellency the Governor General, protesting against the Dominion government granting to the Atlantic, Quebec and Western Railway Co. the right to go through the provincial crown lands in order to construct the railway, which being so close to Quebec would be wholly unnecessary and would increase the danger of fire to the crown forests in connection with the construction and operation of the railway. It is supposed that the Quebec Atlantic and Western Railway Co. which Mr. Butler decided must go to Edmundston by a direct route instead of going by way of St. Leonard's will now seek to obtain a more northerly route or will make an arrangement to secure running rights over the International and assist in the construction of a bridge across the Restigouche River at Campbellton. The latter course would be most advantageous both from a railway standpoint, as it would save the cost of building another line, and from the standpoint of the interest of Campbellton and that portion of Quebec just north of Bay Chaleur.

The decision is of great importance to the Province of New Brunswick which has liberally assisted the building of the International Railway in order to open up and develop the northern section of New Brunswick, because it

permission had been given to construct a parallel line it would necessarily have lessened the earning power of the International Railway and so impaired the provincial security.

The easiness shown by another company to invade the territory to be covered by the International road is strong evidence of the merits of the enterprise and that there will be paying traffic for the road when constructed. Those familiar with the country say there is abundance of spruce, pine, cedar and hard wood along the line which will afford lucrative traffic, while there are also vast areas of land particularly well adapted to agriculture.

The photograph of Premier Arthur Peters of Prince Edward Island, published in an evening paper on Friday, was not by any means a good likeness of Mr. Fred Peters of Victoria, B. C., who was assaulted after the hearing of a libel suit in the British Columbia capital a few days ago.

POVERTY LANE.

I've read quite a number of essays of late. On Homes of the Famous and Homes of the Great. The Bungalow fine of J. Williboy Jones. The Radium Cottage of Mrs. Van Bona. The Spanish Facade of A. Carnegie Wiggin. The Roman Insides of Horatius Briggs. We've pictures that give us an external view. Of four-leven-forty-four Fifth avenue. The roof of eleven Central Park West. By picture and pen has been doubly impressed. On waterside bungalows, houseboats galore. We've papers and articles score upon score.

But where is the wight who will show us the drear Facade of the tenement—also the rear. With fire escapes from the roof to the pave. That do double duty our humans to save. Affording from fire an iron retreat. And making by night an escape from the heat? The Gardens Italian of Mrs. De Munn are fair for to see in the midsummer sun. Yet less of humanity lies there for me Than when in the tenement window I see. From fragrant Queen Flora the tiniest crumb— A brave little spriglet of geranium! 'Tis pleasant to know that the child of the great Finds here in this world such a happy estate; But show us the playground of Poverty Lane Where thousands of mortals, in struggle and pain, Are gasping for air on this bright summer day— O what are the games that their little ones play?

Aye, palace and mansion and rich garden wall And houseboat and bungalow, cottage and all, Are splendid possessions and worthy of text; But here's to the fellow who comes along next And paints us the scenes, not of Vanity Fair, but of Poverty Lane with its touch of despair! For those who are dwelling in Vanity Fair Are past all our helping or generous care. Their worries and troubles we cannot relieve No matter what generous gifts we receive. But what a relief to dire trouble and pain If men knew the story of Poverty Lane! JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

NO INSULT INTENDED.

A London exquisite had gone into a west end restaurant and was far from pleased with the way in which his order was filed. "Do you call that veal cutlet?" he demanded of the waiter. "Why, such a cutlet as that is an insult to every self respecting cat in the British empire." The waiter hung his head for a moment, but recovered himself and said in a tone of respectful apology: "I really didn't intend to insult you, sir."—London Answers.

About 10 o'clock one morning two men met and began threatening and calling each other names. One finally called the other a liar, and the two men were about to grapple, when a woman opened the door and said: "Gentlemen, are you about to fight?" "We are," they answered together. "Then have the kindness to wait a moment," she continued. "My husband has been sick for weeks, and is now just able to sit up. He is very down-hearted this morning, and if you'll only wait till I can draw him up to the window, I know he'll be very grateful to both of you."

The wife of a naval officer attached to the academy at Annapolis has in her employ an Irish servant, who recently gave evidence of nostalgia. "You ought to be contented and not pine for your old home, Bridget," said the lady of the house. "You are earning good wages, your work is light, every one is kind to you, and you have lots of friends here." "Yis, mum," sadly replied Bridget; "but it's not the place where I be that makes me so homesick; it is the place where I don't be."

"The first time I took snuff after we were married my wife fainted." "What did you do?" "I took another pinch before she was round again."

SATURDAY SERMONETTE

LEST WE FORGET.

There are some people and some things we do not want to forget and we never can or will. But there are some persons and many things we would gladly forget if we could. "The butcher, the baker, the candle stick maker," we would forget them and their bills and duns if we could. Why don't they forget? Why should the butcher remind us of his tough roast and steak and the baker of his sour bread, and the candle stick maker, who represents all the trades and stores? Why don't they forget the clothes and boots they made us, that we have worn out and forgotten and never paid for?

Why can't we forget the foolish things we have said and done? Why do so many of them come trooping back to us after many years? Why do we remember so well the unkind things said about us and forget the countless kind words and acts we have received? Why cannot we forget even as we forgive?

Poets may sing of the joys of memory, what do they know of its joys if they know not its sorrow? I read these words the other day and they suggested this sermon, "She went away full of the misery of memory."

If we could only forgive and forget as He does who forgives and forgets so much, how much more would we enjoy life. Memory is a terrible avenger when "remorse sits on the pillow and murders sleep." How many there are—God only knows—who would have memory with all its joys blotted out forever to escape its "misery." A terrible price to pay for one's sins, mistakes and blunders.

There is so much in every life that one would forget if we could. We are all on a level. None of us can boast, for there are none among us who is not a sinner.

I think, too, as a life goes on, we come to almost envy the insincere, the superficial, the shallow who have no depth or soul to hold any passion long whether of joy or sorrow, love or hate. Weeks—at the longest months—will bury so deep that there can be no resurrection, the emotion of many people. It is "off" with the old love and "with the new," with every change of place and persons.

There are others and they are not to be envied, who carry to the grave of old age, sad memories of long gone years. Today I heard the care free laughter of a child and looked up from my book to see the flaxen hair and blue eyes of a little girl, twenty years and more since hair as golden and eyes as blue that looked into mine with love and light in them, were laid in the grave, and yet my heart asked for what I lost twenty years ago.

You think you have forgotten, but find in the end of an old tune, a gesture, a face that reminds you of the one that is over seas, or under the daisies, a faint perfume, a sunset, and—and—it is all back again, for memory has bridged the seas and the grave, and then you know you have not forgotten and never will.

There's nothing the matter with the fit of those pants," said the tailor. "They don't feel altogether comfortable," protested the fat man. "No? They may be a little tight across the chest, but we can remedy that."—Philadelphia Press.

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FRANCE INVOLVED IN MILITARY SCANDAL.

Politician Alleged to Have Received Enormous Commission on Army Beds Contract.

PARIS, July 20.—France is threatened with a serious political scandal in connection with the supply of beds for the army.

The government contracts out for the provision and upkeep of the beds for so much a year, and it is stated that the twenty years' contract given in 1887 was at a much higher rate than ever was paid before.

As the control is now expiring, the government in accordance with its terms, should take over the company's beds and pay \$1,200,000 for them, and Parliament has been asked to vote this amount.

But the Parliament committee advises against any such payment on the ground that the contract of 1887 was a dishonest one, and that a certain politician, whose name has not been divulged, received \$400,000 as commission to insure the signing of the contract.

WORK AT WINTER PORT MINES.—Some Belgium miners have just completed a contract to put down another shaft for Gibbon & Co. at their Winter Port Mines in Queens Co. When this new shaft is in operation, which will be within a few weeks, Gibbon & Co. will have three shafts mining coal at these mines. Each shaft is furnished with a railway connection so that the coal from the mine is dumped from the mine box directly over the screen, the screened coal going in the car on the outside track and the slack coal passing through the screen falls into the car on the inside track. The coal is then brought to St. John and is perfectly clean and giving good satisfaction for house and steam use.

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS.—The first successful fire extinguisher as invented and operated by one T. Phillips, of London, in the year 1810, his apparatus, while a success at that time, was commercially a failure.

"Yes," said Naget, "a woman usually treats her husband as the average servant treats bric-a-brac." "I'm listening," replied Mrs. Naget. "The more he's worth the more she tries to break him."

17 CENTS. We have in stock about two gross of Perfume, assorted odors, regular 25c goods, which we will sell for 17c to clear.

E. CLINTON BROWN, DRUGGIST, Cor. Union and Waterloo Sts. Phone 1094. Dr. C. Sydney Emerson, DENTIST, 24 Wellington Row, Office hours from 9 a. m. to 12 m. and from 6 p. m. to 5 p. m. Phone 1120.

What is TIGER TEA? A Tea of purity, done up in lead packets to retain its strength and flavor. Ask for TIGER TEA.

BIRTHS. MCKENZIE—In St. John on July 19th, to the wife of James W. McKenzie, a son.

DEATHS. BROWN—In this city on the 19th inst. John, second son of the late Andrew and Mary Brown, aged 69 years. Funeral on Monday, 22 inst. from the undertaking rooms of N. W. Brennan, 715 Main street at 3 o'clock.

HENNINGAR—In this city, on Wednesday, July 17th, Ellen Spurr Hennegar, daughter of the late Henry Hennegar. Private funeral from residence of E. T. C. Knowles, 151 Leinster street, Saturday, 20th inst. at 2:30 p. m.

O'LEARY—In this city, on the 19th, Ellen, relict of the late John O'Leary, in the 92nd year of her age. Funeral on Sunday, at 2:30, from the residence of P. Killorn, No. 41 North street.

"Josiah," said Mrs. Chugwater, wiping her spectacles, "baseball must be an awful cruel game. This paper says a man named Smith was pounded all over the lot. And I guess it must have been true, for it says that in the next inning he died on second base."

Store Open till 11.30 p. m. Saturday, July 20, 1907.

Warm Weather Footwear. I am showing a large display of Canvas Goods in my Main Street Windows. See prices and styles when passing.

Percy J. Steel, Furnisher, 519-521 Main St. A.C. Successor to Mr. Wm. Young

Exclusive Jewelry, Etc.

In new goods, and an endless variety from which to choose Remembrances.

FERGUSON & PAGE, Diamond Dealers & Jewelers, 41 King Street.

Everything Electrical IN Construction Work and Supplies.

The VAUGHAN ELECTRIC CO., LTD. 94 Germain Street.

BREAD BUNGLES are such conditions as sourness, underbaking, lack of good brown, crisp crust, etc.

McKiel's Bread, (HOME MADE) is NEVER found in any of these conditions. ALWAYS sweet, fresh and appetizing. AT ALL GROCERS, or McKiel's STORES.

Buy Your Coal From The GARSON COAL CO. Best quality, most weight, and satisfactory delivery, lowest prices. We have a five hundred ton schooner on the way from mines with guaranteed best quality Home-brook Leigh American hard coal. Phone 1603.

WOOD—When you are thinking of Wood—Hard, Soft or Kindling—call up 468, City Fuel Co., City Road.

Now is Your Chance to get Berries for preserving. Best quality, most weight, and satisfactory delivery, lowest prices. We have a five hundred ton schooner on the way from mines with guaranteed best quality Home-brook Leigh American hard coal. Phone 1603.

STILL IN BUSINESS. We deliver dry, heavy, soft wood and kindling at \$1.00 per load. Drop a post card to McNAMARA BROS., 469 Cheshire Street. 19-7-3 m.

Mill Hardwood Cut in Stove Lengths, \$1.65 per load, ex cars. Nothing better or cheaper for light furnace or grate fires. Cash to teamsters.

HALEY BROS. & CO. FREE Dry Sawdust. Telephone 461 or 429.

The White Dairy, 38 Sydney Street. Try Our Jersey Cream, Henry Eggs, Celebrated Sussex Creamery Butter Also—Choice Dairy Butter in 1 lb prints, and Cheese.

Wholesale and Retail. Phone 622-985-41.

Monumental Works SAMUEL FOX, Manufacturer and Dealer in Red, Grey and Black Granites. 109 Rodney St. (West), St. John, N. B. Lettering and Repairing Strictly attended to

OLD ROMAN WOMEN. Among the Roman women at one time there was a morbid ambition to grow beards, and they used to shave their faces and smear them with unguents to produce these inappropriate ornaments to such an extent did the appendages, Cicero tells us that at mania beards grew upon women that it was found desirable to pass a law against the "adorment."

WRONG SHOES

Artemus Ward once remarked, "There is one thing to be said in favor of tight shoes—they make a man forget all his other troubles."

It isn't always the "size" of a shoe that causes a misfit. It's the make of the shoe, the material, the shape of it. Your feet are "traveling companions" that carry you everywhere you want to go. They are valuable servants and expect to be treated well.

Easy, glove-fitting shoes are the greatest comfort your feet can have. These are the only kind of shoes we sell. No matter what kind of foot you have, we'll fit it. Crushed feet are neither useful nor ornamental, but they are painful. We are not Shoe sellers, only—we are feet fitters as well.

D. MONAHAN, THE SHOE MAN, 32 Charlotte Street.

MEN'S AND BOYS' STRAW HATS! THE LATEST STYLES. Boater Telescope, Curled brim, New York shape; Panama, in fine and medium qualities; Outing Hats—Best goods. Lowest prices.

THORNE BROS., HATTERS and FURRIERS, 93 King Street

Special Prices to Barbers! I am now prepared to supply the following line of preparations at Lowest Figures:

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ASK MOTHER FOR 5 BUTTER-NUT WHITE CLOVER BREAD. Labels or Wrappers. To get a BALLOON FREE AT ROBINSON'S, 173 Union Street, 47 Main Street, 78 City Road.

Worth of GROCERIES—INCLUDING—Tea, Sugar, Canned Goods, Lard, Butter, Evaporated Apples and Potatoes. At half original cost. Also Strawberries, fresh picked every day, at lowest cash price, by the box, dozen or crate. Phone 541-11. Store open every evening till 9:30.

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Watch the Sidewalks Burnt "Silents" Are visible everywhere. Somebody uses them. Do you?

SCHOFIELD PAPER CO. LTD. SELLING AGENTS - ST. JOHN, N. B.

STRONG TO PAY AND FAIR TO SETTLE. THE EQUITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. J. M. QUEEN, Manager for New Brunswick, Canada Life Building, 60 Prince William St., St. John, N. B.

AT SEA IN A COFFIN. It was the French assassin Lupi who escaped to sea from Cayenne in a coffin. He managed to get some nails, tar and cotton, and one dark night he got into the coffin shed. He selected a fine, stanch and seaworthy coffin and fastened the lid in order to turn it into a deck, leaving a cockpit sufficient to enable him to crawl in. He called all the joints as well as he could, and when this work was finished he made a pair of paddles out of two planks. Then he brought out his craft with great precaution. Without much difficulty he reached the water's edge. Silently and slowly he proceeded in the hope of reaching either Venezuela or British Guiana, 150 nautical miles distant. Fortunately or unfortunately for Lupi, the steamer Abelle, returning from the Antilles, off Paramaribo picked him up, half drowned and almost in a fainting condition, and a few hours later he was in hours in his cell.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1907.

MANY OF THE WEALTHIER RESIDENTS LEAVE VICTORIA

Selling Their High Priced Land and Buying Larger Areas in Other States - Premier Deakin Reports on the Conference.

SYDNEY, July 20.—For some months lately there has been a steady outflow of the agricultural population of Victoria. Farmers are giving up their holdings and are seeking new lands and new homes in New South Wales and Queensland. And most of these farmers had been settled for years in the parts of the state which they are leaving. It is no uncommon thing to read in the newspapers of fifty or sixty departures daily or even more. Several reasons are assigned for this migration. One is the high price of land in Victoria as compared with that of New South Wales and Queensland, the high valuations put upon the land representing the high rates of taxation for irrigation and other purposes and the fact that most of the best land had been sold to the Government so that the young farmers have little chance for securing suitable country for agricultural purposes or for grazing. There is yet another reason which accounts for many of the departures. Farmers who are now getting along in years, have owned farms consisting of some of the best land in the state referred to—they have prospered and have saved money. They can sell their lands and at good prices and they are doing so. They say that they want greater areas of country so that their children may find homes for themselves and for their families. Now the amount they receive for their Victorian properties will enable them to purchase twice as much land in New South Wales and Queensland as they could buy in Victoria. In both states the purchasing terms are very liberal, and the areas from which a man may select are practically unlimited. Hence they first send out a few people to spy out the land and report thereon. The distance between 1,500 to 2,000 miles, often an emigration as distant as 3,000 miles, marked the flow of the tide of population from the eastern part of the United States to the western half a century ago. If the settlers were favorable they "went and got." And so it happens that many who have had to rough it for many years in Australia, are just now safe in saying that they are making a mistake. They are always making the prospect more enticing. Victoria has the finest climate of any state in Australia. Queensland, where most of the farmers appear to be going, having the worst. When seasons are experienced all over the world, the long droughts (the last continued for seven years) result in terrible sufferings for man and beast. Then hundreds of miles away from the railroads and often they will be obliged to suffer for the comforts as well as the luxuries of life. Many there are who predict that in the event of a long continued dry spell it will not be many years before they return to their old homes.

SIR EDWARD GREY REFUSES TO GIVE INFORMATION

On the Negotiations in the Newfoundland Fishery Question—Canada May be Dragged into It.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., July 19.—The inquiry made in the British House of Commons yesterday regarding arbitration of the Newfoundland fisheries dispute and the refusal of Foreign Secretary Sir Edward Grey to give any information regarding the present status of the question has aroused great interest here. The Canadian minister declares that they are unaware of any present Anglo-American negotiations. It is understood here that Premier Bond, of Newfoundland, wants the arbitration plan, if adopted, to include the whole question of American fishery rights in the colonial waters. This might possibly imply that Canada would become a party to the arbitration proceedings because of the rights held by American fishermen in certain Canadian waters. The belief is quite general here that some modification of the modus vivendi is likely to be arranged for the coming fishing season.

BOSTON PEOPLE SUFFER GREATLY FROM THE HEAT

One Death and a Dozen Prostrations Reported Yesterday.

BOSTON, Mass., July 19.—The third day of the continuous high temperature marked today as on each of the two preceding days by one death and a dozen prostrations. The victim of the day was the month's old child of Mr. and Mrs. William Duffney, of Beverly. The temperature was slightly lower than yesterday, reaching but 90 degrees, while the humidity was about 80. During the day many streets in the tenement house districts were flushed by the firemen, bringing some relief. A slight east wind during the evening tempered the atmosphere somewhat and brought about the most comfortable conditions which have existed for some time. She—This dress cost 200 marks, and the tailor promised to make any alterations in it that I required. He—Well, then, you had better ask him to alter the price.

IRISH MEMBERS, FORMERLY SUPPORTING LIBERAL PREMIER, NOW OPPOSE HIM

Throwing Their Influence With the Socialist Party to Make More Trouble—Open Air Day Schools Started in London—Land Worth \$6,400,000 per Acre.

LONDON, July 20.—The practical triumph of a Socialist in the hotly-contested election in the division of Jarrold where the Irish Nationalists presented a candidate for the avowed purpose of worrying the English Liberals has now been accentuated by the break which has occurred between the Campbell-Bannerman government and its Irish supporters. Every body appears to be wondering what will happen next. The Irish are of course indignant over the failure of their dreams in connection with Home Rule, the Irish Nationalists utterly repudiating the half-hearted, half-way measures proposed by the present Liberal government. Though in reality opposing candidates were nominated by the Irish Nationalists and the Labourites in the by-election of Jarrold, the Socialist-Labourite triumph over the Liberal, the Unionist and Nationalist nominees has excited a strong sympathy between the Irish Nationalists, the Labourites, the Socialists and the disaffected elements in the Liberal ranks. It is supposed that the general election is figured the combination of ignoring not only the Conservatives and Unionists but the Liberals as well could make as much headway as the Socialists have made in Germany during the past ten years, and that the Irish Nationalists, the Labourites and the Home Rulers could in this way eventually win control of the Empire. For many years there has existed a strong sympathy between the Irish Nationalists and the workmen of England, Scotland and Wales and once the Home Rule movement with a mandate from the people it is argued that such a combination would utterly ignore the two great historic parties of the Empire—the logical successors of the Whigs and Tories—and the new party would make short work of the House of Lords which today is supposed to stand as the embodiment of everything that pertains to privilege and vested interests. With all of these conditions confronting the present Liberal Government the London Times, "The Thunderer," which is supposed to be a part of the real Government of England, not the party government, but the real government, just as the Bank of England is supposed to be a part of the "powers that be" comes out with a leader-piece in which it is stated that the Government carried their resolution to the House of Lords to the purpose of a debating society with a majority of 285. They have won this great victory, and it is said that the people and now the people will look with curiosity to see what they will do with it. That is, in fact, the only thing that the House of Lords is believed to do that they are proud of, is casting their vote against the democratic and the beneficent activities of the Commons. Both dictate to them the necessity of ending it or mending it without delay. They can no longer suffer the obstacle to the public good which Mr. Churchill and Mr. Lloyd-George have denounced with such robustness and denunciations to the groans of the existing unprincipled luxuriance. They have no mind for Mr. Henderson's proposal. It is a second chamber, but having discarded the abolition of the House of Lords for the present they are bound not to finish from the military operations which Mr. Churchill has described with such vigour and energy. Both dictate to them the necessity of ending it with the first lines of a great siege. What will be thought of them if they sit down in their trenches and content themselves with throwing a few empty shells to raise a little dust? The people who have plenty of shrewdness and plenty of common sense will not be slow to find out the operations of this kind. They will make up their mind that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and his host are either unwilling or unable to advance and really will have some excuse for their opinion. The trumpet has been blown by the very loudly blown by the host of the performers—but the walls have not fallen. Nobody ever expected that they would fall. The army of the host is inactive after delivering their blast which will be the effects upon its prestige and its discipline? Yet it would seem that this is the most lamentable and impotent conclusion to which the Government have brought their followers, and which they ask them to celebrate as a glorious victory.

COMMENT OF BRITISH PRESS ON THE ALL RED SUBSIDY

Government Strongly Urged Not to Go Back on the Pledges Made

LONDON, July 19.—The tussle among ministers over the all red subsidy continues to enliven these holiday days. The ministerial chronicle today quotes a resolution of the colonial conference adopting the principle of the all red scheme, which Lloyd George accepted on behalf of the government, and also quotes the favorable speeches of Lloyd George and Asquith. It warns Liberals that it would be a most serious matter if the imperial government went back upon these pledges. Another leading ministerial journal, the Manchester Guardian, says: "Though it is quite true the cabinet has given no final decision, the project is practically an end. The delay is due to the natural anxiety to conciliate the colonial opinion and not overthrow the scheme until Sir Wilfrid Laurier's further strategy has been received. The Standard also declares cabinet has arrived at a negative decision. A prominent member of the Government probably Hon. John Burns is reported as saying last night that the all red route is as dead as a door nail." Meanwhile Sir Thomas Troubridge and other promoters of the Blackford-Halifax scheme having this week carried through Parliament their bill for Harbor and Railway connections in County Mayo, are making definite proposals to Lloyd George and Winston Churchill next week. They guarantee to place three 25 knot steamers on the route reaching Halifax under 4 days for a total subsidy of one and a half million dollars from the British and Canadian governments together. They express confidence in the success of their project especially in view of the warm Irish support.

TAKING THE INITIATIVE

There is a certain satisfaction in taking the enemy unawares on his own ground, in downing him with his own weapons. President Polk evidently took comfort in his method for nullifying the hand shake, that came of the chief executive office, and he must have chuckled when he wrote in his diary the bit which is given in James Schuler's "Historical Briefs": "If a man surrendered his arm to be shaken by one horizontally, by another perpendicularly and by another with a strong grip, he could not fail to suffer severely by it. But if he would shake and not grip, he would not be gripped, taking care always to squeeze the hand of his adversary as hard as the adversary squeezed him, he would suffer no inconvenience by it. I can generally anticipate a strong grip from a strong man. I take advantage of him by being quicker than he and striking him by the tips of his fingers. This is stated playfully, but it is all true.

BRITAIN WAS OPPOSED TO ITALIAN REPRESENTATION

At the First Hague Convention - How a Land Owner Was Greatly Surprised When He Went to Visit His Property.

PARIS, July 20.—What comes of living away from one's estates has been learned by a well-to-do and apparently indolent gentleman who has landed property in Paris but who resides in the south. He owns at Vaugirard near the fortifications a fresh ground which he has not been to see for five years, leaving it in the hands of an agent careless. Coming up to Paris unexpectedly the other day he suddenly remembered his property and wandered over to visit it. When he reached there he was surprised. To the best of his recollection it was waste ground when he had last seen it five years before. Yet he found it now built over with pleasant semi-detached cottages surrounded by flower gardens in which children romped. "Very curious," he murmured to himself. "How did all this get there?" And he walked off to inspect his transformed property. A man came up to him and asked him threateningly why he trespassed. The still more surprised gentleman explained the matter mildly that he thought the land belonged to him. "Did you indeed?" was the reply. We will soon see if his master's voice and proved to be a ferocious mastiff showing his teeth. The gentleman then retired speechless and went at once to his agent for explanations but could not obtain none. The agent had never bothered about the property for the whole five years. A final inquiry into the spot revealed that the man with the dog passing the waste spot of ground one day had judged it a likely place for building and had simply built there. His cottages let at once and were paying him handsomely. No one appears to have ever questioned the ownership to the property. Now however the rightful owner scores after all as he comes into the possession of the cottages already built and rented—some of which are paying handsomely. About all the changes which he has made have been in connection with the hunting up of a new agent. His Majesty, Chulalongkorn, King of Siam, is delighted with his portrait hanging in the Salon of the Societe Nationale and will remain there till the exhibition closes. The picture is practically all gold and almost blinds the eye. The King of Siam stands against a background of old gold plaques. His dress is white but the embroidery on the collar, the belt and the sleeves are of gold. His right hand holds a golden scepter, his breast is a mass of orders, medals and decorations. He is dressed in a golden sash. Over his shoulders hangs a cloak of cloth of gold studded with diamonds and pearls. It can easily be imagined how a painter like M. Caroux Duran has simply revelled in this magnificent and how gorgeously his brush has rendered such a riot of gold. It is not often that anything that the Italian newspapers may say upon the subject of international politics attracts the attention in France but the recent series of articles appearing in "La Tribune" of Rome, partake in their revelations. It should be remembered that "La Tribune" is the semi-official organ of Italian Liberalism and hence not as susceptible to clerical influences as most of the Italian newspapers. Perhaps the most interesting thing in connection with the revelations is that the British Government is shown to have been responsible in the final analysis for the exclusion of the Pope's representative from the first peace conference at the Hague, thus establishing the precedent that the Catholic church, admittedly the greatest peace-making force on the globe, was to be without a representative at the conference. It is recalled here in France that history has repeated itself in this instance. In 1859 when France proposed a conference of the European powers with the object of settling the problem of Italian unity on a federal basis as to secure the temporal independence of the Papacy the British government brought the proposition to naught. And now the Italian journal reveals the fact commented upon with curiosity if not interest here that in 1899 when all of the great powers of Europe were favorable to the representation of the Pope at the Hague conference it was Schuler's influence of the British government which strangely enough at the date included the Duke of Norfolk, the representative of the conservative Catholics of Great Britain that defeated the suggestion. The ear upon whose initiative the conference was summoned was willing to recognize the moral position of the Pope and the great key that he repeatedly exercised in behalf of the cause of peace and agreement he pressed upon the Italian government that it should withdraw its opposition to the papal representation. His representations were seriously entertained by the Italian foreign minister,

RIOTING FOLLOWS ABDICATION OF KOREAN EMPEROR

A Crowd of Five Thousand People Beat Back From the Palace Gates—Many Japanese Killed.

SEOUL, July 19.—A crowd of 5,000 Koreans has been beaten back from the palace gates. During the audience with the cabinet last night when the emperor acquiesced to the demand for abdication, a number of students attempted to present a petition to the emperor, but he often prevented them from doing so, driving them back east of the palace, where they remained all night. A riot of police Maruyama distributed carbines to the palace police, but the crowd continued to increase. It remained orderly. The elaborate ceremony of transferring the imperial seal to the crown prince is in progress this forenoon. The city became quiet at night fall and is now under military patrol. A heavy rain, following the outbreak of today, was largely responsible in dispersing the crowd. All traffic has been stopped and Japanese shops are guarded. The police report that two Japanese were killed and wounded in the day's rioting. The casualties among the Koreans are unknown.

SOUTH AMERICAN VICTIM OF THIEVES

The Confidence Trick Worked With Success on Chance Visitor to Paris—A Fool and His Money.

PARIS, July 20.—The confidence trick was cleverly worked here last night, the victim being a wealthy South American, named Napier. Mr. Napier is unable to speak a word of French, and was delighted when he made the chance acquaintance of two well-dressed men who could speak English. One of these posing as a follower of Mr. Carnegie, stated that he was very wealthy, and was desirous of giving away his large fortune. Apparently genuine bank notes and valuable jewels were shown and Mr. Napier was induced to part with his well-filled pocketbook as "a guarantee of good faith" in return for checks made out for several thousand pounds. A merry evening around the cafes followed, ending in a game of hide-and-seek among the trees which border the Champs Elysees. In the course of the game the Parisian Carnegie and his friend vanished, and Mr. Napier is now bemoaning the loss of his pocketbook and the money it contained.

MC 2034

THE ST. JOHN STAR

# BUSTER BROWN AND TIGE

**Uncle Buster is a dear old soul.**

1. Uncle Buster is sitting in his armchair, looking relaxed. A thought bubble says: "PRETTY PLEASANT WORLD THIS, AFTER ALL".

2. Uncle Buster is still in his chair, looking thoughtful. A thought bubble says: "I'VE GOT A GREAT IDEA NOW".

3. Uncle Buster is in his chair, surrounded by children and a dog. He looks happy.

4. Uncle Buster is in his chair, looking surprised. A child is running towards him.

5. Uncle Buster is in his chair, looking shocked. A speech bubble says: "FIRE".

6. Uncle Buster is falling backwards out of his chair, looking in pain.

7. Uncle Buster is falling, looking angry. A speech bubble says: "I'D HATE TO BURN ALIVE".

8. Uncle Buster is falling, looking angry. A speech bubble says: "MY WORD - HOW VERY SLIPPERY - I'M GOING SOME". A dog is barking: "YOUR EMERGENCY BRAKE OLD CHAP". A speech bubble says: "CROSS MARKS THE SPOT".

9. Uncle Buster is on the floor, looking in pain. A speech bubble says: "HELP". A child says: "OH! SHUT UP". A speech bubble says: "YEOW".

10. Uncle Buster is on the floor, looking sorry. A speech bubble says: "UNCLE BUSTER I'M AWFULLY SORRY".

11. Uncle Buster is standing, looking happy. A speech bubble says: "WELL I FORGIVE YOU BUSTER".

12. Uncle Buster is sitting on the floor, looking thoughtful. A speech bubble says: "UNCLE BUSTER NEEDED SOME EXERCISE AND I NEED A GOOD SPANKING". A speech bubble says: "RESOLVED! THAT MOTION IS LIFE. GOOD HONEST MOTION - LIKE WORK OR GOOD EXERCISE. RUNNING WATER IS CLEAN AND CLEAR. THINGS THAT DON'T MOVE GROW IMPURE AND STAGNANT, ESPECIALLY BRAINS. THE ACTIVE MIND AND BODY HAVE NO TIME FOR DISEASE OR TROUBLE. UNCLE BUSTER NEEDED TO BE SET IN MOTION. WHAT GOOD WOULD A CLOCK BE THAT WOULD N'T GO? YOU ARE JUST THE JAM, DEAR BROTHER. SO GET WOUND UP. GET INTERESTED IN SOMETHING - OR SOMEBODY - BESIDES YOURSELF. YOU'RE NOT THE WHOLE THING B.B." A speech bubble says: "HE'S A BAD BOY".



THE ST. JOHN STAR

Spreading the Gospel of Skilled Labor

Now American Missionaries are Promoting Civilization.

When Christian missionaries preached only salvation through religion, many were martyred. Now that they preach physical salvation through labor as well as spiritual salvation through Christ, they are hailed with joy in heathen lands, and spiritual progress is marked by physical improvements among savage people.

When one visits a mission station at present—be it in China or Africa, Turkey or Korea, Siam or India—he finds that with religion the native is taught manual training; how to cultivate his land, to build houses and make clothing; his wounds are treated in hospitals and his sickness cured by medicine.

Relieved of his bodily ills, he gladly submits himself to a physician of the soul, con-



Korean Women, Training to Become Nurses.

entering the eyes, so the native physicians frequently run a long pin into the eye of a patient to let in more light in Siam sweet oil is often injected into joints afflicted with rheumatism. The native doctors work on the theory that each joint is a hinge and rheumatism indicates a need of oiling. Many maladies are attributed to air arising from various organs in the body, so the skin is often pierced with needles to "let out the wind."

One can fully appreciate the beneficent work done



Paroee Woman as a Pharmacist

spacious, well-kept grounds, with shade trees and pretty laid-out gardens. Above the trees rises the spire of a little church. Nearby are a hospital, a schoolhouse, a training school.

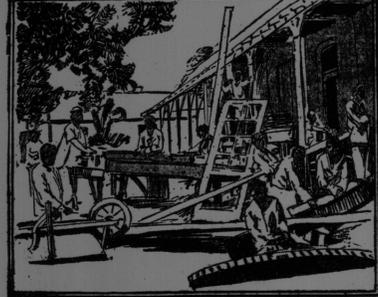
have turned out 11,150 sheets of Sabbath school lessons. They also print letters and notices for churches and hospitals in parts of the land.

PRINTING PLANT IN BURMA

One of the largest printing plants in Asia is that of the Baptist Mission Press, at Rangoon, Burma. Natives are employed in the type foundry, stereotyping and composing rooms. They run the presses, set the type, and bind the books.

A mission press was started at Jaro, Ilo, in the Philippines, in 1901. The New Testament was translated into Visayan, and a first edition of 2000 copies, together with 17,000 copies of the gospels bound separately, was printed and sold within a year.

An industrial school was opened at Jaro in 1923. Within a few weeks 100 natives had applied for admission. The chief purpose is to equip teachers for na-



African Natives Learning Carpentry

vinced by the prosperity of his little farm and the comforts of his home of the greater efficacy of the new faith.

More than any other agency, missionaries are spreading civilization in foreign lands, teaching the doctrine of deeds as well as belief, perseveringly, indefatigably preaching the gospel of work.

And what is the result? In the jungles of the Congo dusky-skinned women are making modern shirtswaists and skirts, and that with the use of sewing machines; in Korea women study the principles of Western cooking; in Siam and Laos they take up weaving and sewing; on the shores of Africa, where missionaries once served as the chef d'oeuvre of cannibal banquets, the blacks are learning carpentry and brickmaking.

In India and the Philippines the natives have learned the trade of printing; in Australia the aborigines study on farm schools, while in Persia young men have enthusiastically taken up the study of modern methods of banking and bookkeeping.



Dressmaking on the Congo

By the missionary doctors in dispelling such ideas as these and giving people proper medical treatment. Devotees study in the mission schools, often set up practice for themselves, and by the efficacy of their treatment cast the witch doctors into disrepute.

Dr. Peter Parker it is said he opened China at the point of a lancet. He was a graduate of Yale University and went to China in 1855. Through him 50,000 persons are said to have been cured of ailments.

At Iloilo four classes of young men are being taught medicine. The course is of three and four years' duration, after which the native students are required to work three or four years in a mission hospital. So far twenty-three students have graduated.

Before her death Dr. Mary Brown, of Wel-Hien, trained a class of young women in medicine. One of the girls is engaged in her profession in a city where her husband conducts missionary work.

For many years smallpox crept like a deadly plague over Siam, decimating the land each year. The efforts of native doctors to combat the disease were in vain.

Dr. H. Adamson, a Baptist missionary, went to the country with some vaccine points. With his little stock he began vaccinating animals and making virus.

SIAM REDEEMED FROM DISEASE

As he scratched the arms of the people they saw the disease growing less, and marvelled at the mysterious instrument which, when it drew blood, made them immune from contagion. Dr. Adamson trained native assistants. Today he is the head of an extensive vaccine farm at Bangkok, Siam, and most of his helpers are natives.

Besides the vaccine farm, he has charge of a nurses' training school, where native women study. Each year hundreds of sick natives are brought back to health in the hospital. Scores of nurses have been graduated, and pursue the work in various parts of the country.

So valuable is the work considered by the King and Queen of Siam that they frequently give donations to the farm, while the Queen personally supports the nurses' school.

At Pura, Assam, under Dr. Crozier, natives are taught medicine with the Bible. When they graduate from the dispensary they are sent throughout the country, treating and nursing the sick and preaching the gospel.

A praiseworthy work is pursued at the Roman Catholic mission at Saint-Trudon, in the Congo Free State. In the region along the Congo where the deadly "sleeping sickness" prevails the priests and gentle sisters of the church have done their best to alleviate the sufferings of victims of the plague.

So zealous were the fathers to help victims that in May, 1905, they offered a prize of 3 francs and 75 centimes—equivalent to 75 cents—for every patient brought to them. Many natives were trained in caring for the patients. On a single day of March, 1906, 2049 persons were received at the isolated hospital.

Here in the Congo—a land reeking with the disease, a land of frightful oppressions, but rich with rubber growing in impenetrable jungles—one sees progress making its way in the face of almost insuperable difficulties among the laziest and most retarded savages on earth.

A railroad about the rapids of the upper Congo was completed last September. Had it not been for missionaries—who had trained natives in various trades—the railroad probably would not have been laid.



Dutchmen Take Pledge to the Printing Trade

particular pains are taken in selecting a trade for each pupil for which he has special aptitude. Girls are taught the arts of housekeeping, sewing and cooking, and, fortunate, indeed, are the native suitors who win the hands of these trained housewives.

At this mission there are regular hours when all the pupils work in the garden. They are taught how to plant and cultivate vegetables, so that when they marry they may start little gardens of their own.

The result of the missions in the Congo is that the indolent savage has become a skilled artisan, and today thousands are employed by the government and trading companies.

In the center of a beautiful plain, with an impenetrable forest on every side, a beautiful church has been built at Blantyre, Nyasaland, Africa. Surmounted by a great dome and spire, it is a splendid structure, fit to grace any city in Europe or America.

Every brick that was laid and every nail that was driven in the building was by the hand of a black native.

The negroes who built the beautiful edifice were all trained in missionary schools of the Free Church of Scotland. And they did not finish working with the church; they have begun building houses for themselves.

CATHEDRAL BUILT BY AFRICANS

At Uganda, recently, natives built a cathedral, with a seating capacity of 2000, using 70,000 bricks, which the missionaries taught them to make.

Imagine the Koreans devoting themselves to the making of good roads. In many of the mission schools all students at a boys' academy at Pyeng Yang, to a large degree, are self-supporting. They spend a certain time each day in the fields raising crops, and turn out work which results in quite an income for the school.

Many learn bookbinding, hatmaking and the manufacture of straw hats and shoes.

The Korean boys sitting on a stool and pegging shoes! A mark of progress, is it not? Knowledge of making hats and shoes can be well utilized because of the excellent straw and fiber which is raised in the fields. There is a small printing press in the school, and three boys who learned the trade

regarding which one member of a family would not ask of another.

"Among physicians there is a code of ethics as strongly as that of the clergy or the legal profession. Certainly we are not permitted to talk about our patient's disease, but the good physician, the honorable doctor, will not tell anything else which is confided to him."

A physician who talks of his patients soon becomes known among members of the profession as a "gossip."

"A gossip," said a doctor, "is carefully avoided by his professional brethren. Once it was called into consultation upon the condition of a well-known man. Another doctor who was in the consultation left, and several days later I learned he had been discussing the case with some other physicians."

"That physician has become known for his loose tongue, and no doctor who knows that he can't keep still ever calls him in."

There is no hidebound rule to make doctors keep quiet if Mrs. Jones says her husband beats her. But if the physician goes about whispering such little tidbits of gossip, it is not long before he is tabooed by respectable members of the profession.

"Not long ago a man came to me and told me he was in serious financial difficulty. He was employed in a banking institution. Now imagine the furors if I had gone and told—it would have caused a run on the bank."

Recently a young unmarried lady, well-known in social circles in a big city, came to me for treatment. She seemed suffering from some great mental trouble, and finally told me she had been secretly married and had been deserted. If her parents had learned of the marriage, there would have been no end of trouble—for she had married a servant in the house.

Again, there are many unsavory scandals which come to a physician's notice when he enters seemingly happy homes. Some time ago I was called upon to attend the sick daughter of a wealthy man. While leaving the house his wife, in great distress, and for no apparent reason, told me she was preparing to leave her husband. She said she found he no longer loved her.

"I told her to wait a few days. I made an investigation, and found the poor woman had been listening to false gossip. The couple today are living together happily, with perfect understanding."

"Assuredly the doctor keeps secrets and cures more than bodily ills."

Skeletons Revealed to the Family Physician.

"YOU would be amazed," said a well-known physician, recently, "at the secrets which are poured into the ears of the family doctor."

To him are opened closets containing greivous family skeletons; troubles of the husband and wife are related unsuspected; in fact, it seems he is the first person to whom people unburden themselves."

Considering the scandals which are revealed to him, one would suppose the doctor would naturally develop into a gossip if he followed the average bent of human nature. Yet this is not so. No one is a truer confidant or a better adviser than the reputable physician; the ethics of his profession put him on his honor; there are few doctors who would betray a confidence, although it had nothing to do with his professional virtue.

A PACKAGE containing \$10,000 was stolen from the office of the Southern Express Company, at New Albany, Miss., on November 3, 1926.

A few days after the theft a patient called on Dr. M. P. Rogers, of Memphis, Tenn., and told him he had committed the theft. He handed him the package, containing the money intact.

The thief was of a good family, but was a nervous, physical and moral wreck. He committed the robbery in a mad moment and regretted it.

"You'll return it—and—and—you won't give me away, doctor?"

Dr. Rogers promised that he would not—he felt the man had shamed in him, and he was obliged to protect him. Besides, he said, he has repented—why disgrace him and shame the family?

When called in consultation, a physician should not talk about a case—by name—to other doctors or any one else. He should maintain strict silence about all confidences concerning the physical condition of a patient—in fact, everything relating to his trouble.

But if a physician is told of a family disagreement or a secret of infidelity in the home, and members confess to him troubles not needing medical assistance—what should he do?

Keep the secrets, all physicians reply, as would a priest who is told of sins in the confessional.

"Few persons realize the narrowing straits told members of our profession," said a doctor. "Lawyers seldom receive such confidences as are vouchsafed to us."

"As soon as we get into a home people tell us their troubles. Even tell of their financial difficulties, women tell of their marital disagreements; mothers complain of their daughters, sons of their fathers."

"In some well-to-do and ultra-respectable homes we learn secrets which would upset society if revealed and would lower the tongue of a gossip for weeks."

"People like to unburden themselves; why they select the doctor I do not know. I suppose the human mind, when troubled, does feel a certain relief when some one shares a knowledge of the trouble; the doctor is regarded as a friend, and his advice is often asked on matters

the schools. Trades are also taught, and many have taken up machinery, masonry, carpentry and farming.

On a farm of sixty acres about a mile from Jaro deos, the natives any day busy making school desks, chairs, wardrobes and picture frames in the carpenter shops; you can see them learning shoemaking, tailoring and tin-smithing. In the towns the graduates are in great demand.

Others are taught how to raise sugar cane, rice and corn. Upon leaving the school many start little plantations.

There are many industrial communities in Australia, and the aborigines, who nearly starved ten or twenty years ago, are enabled to live in comfort because of a knowledge of agriculture taught them by the missionaries.

In New Guinea, where cannibals once held high orgies, the natives have learned how to grow bananas, rubber and coconut trees. There are many farms and iron smelters.

The value of a knowledge of farming has been manifested in Siam and Laos since the advent of missionaries. With \$200 raised by mission hands of the Presbyterian Church in America, a boys' school was opened at Lakawn in 1922. Many farmers, as well as teachers and preachers, have been turned out. Recently brickmaking was added to the trades.

Not only the men of these countries, but the women have profited by the teaching of the missionaries. Go to schools in Lien Chow, Shanghai, Hangchow and Nanking, in China, and you will find women missionaries teaching the little all-male-girls how to sew, cook and make lace.

In both China and Japan many women earn their living by embroidering and spinning. While the natives can sew and embroider themselves, and have made an art of the work, the missionaries have been able to relieve them of many difficult features and to suggest improvements.

That the humanitarian work of missionaries is appreciated and that their teaching of manual training paves a way for preaching the gospel is proved by the high regard in which the teachers are held by native African Kings. Missionaries have the protection and support of Khama, King of the Bechuanaland; Lelewanika, King of Barotsse; Apollo Kagwa, Prime Minister of Uganda; Daudi Chwa and Andersons Lubaga, King of Bunyoro. It was the King of the Barotsse who asked King Edward of England, when he visited his country, to send more missionaries to teach manual training.

There is no hidebound rule to make doctors keep quiet if Mrs. Jones says her husband beats her. But if the physician goes about whispering such little tidbits of gossip, it is not long before he is tabooed by respectable members of the profession.

"Not long ago a man came to me and told me he was in serious financial difficulty. He was employed in a banking institution. Now imagine the furors if I had gone and told—it would have caused a run on the bank."

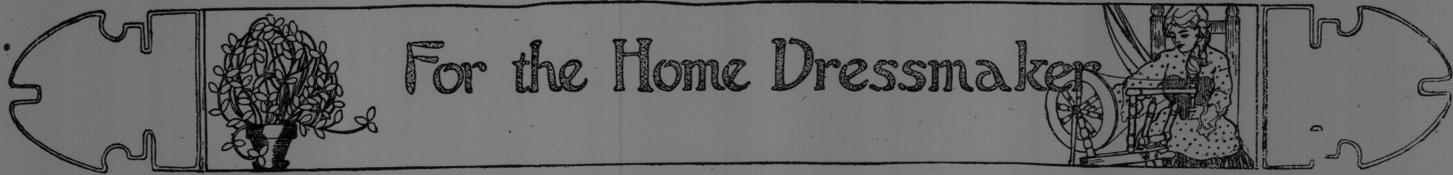
Recently a young unmarried lady, well-known in social circles in a big city, came to me for treatment. She seemed suffering from some great mental trouble, and finally told me she had been secretly married and had been deserted. If her parents had learned of the marriage, there would have been no end of trouble—for she had married a servant in the house.

Again, there are many unsavory scandals which come to a physician's notice when he enters seemingly happy homes. Some time ago I was called upon to attend the sick daughter of a wealthy man. While leaving the house his wife, in great distress, and for no apparent reason, told me she was preparing to leave her husband. She said she found he no longer loved her.

"I told her to wait a few days. I made an investigation, and found the poor woman had been listening to false gossip. The couple today are living together happily, with perfect understanding."

"Assuredly the doctor keeps secrets and cures more than bodily ills."

THE ST. JOHN STAR



For the Home Dressmaker

GOWNS FOR HOT AUGUST DAYS

HOWEVER elaborate a summer outfit one may have had, when the hot days of August arrive there is nothing so appropriate as sheer, dainty cotton gowns. Even the heavy linens seem warm, while voiles, summer silks and other lined or unlined dresses that were considered so correct a few weeks before are quite out of keeping. As for one's cloth gowns, they are bound to get a rest that is beneficial, if the ravages of moths can be warded off.

There is something peculiarly becoming in these gowns, which are the real and distinctive summer frocks, especially in those intended for afternoon or evening use. They are so essentially feminine, and one can indulge her love of dainty trimmings to its limit without fear of offending good taste. Better yet, they are such an easy task for the home dressmaker, who from one simple shirtwaist pattern can evolve any number of charming dresses of varying degrees of elaborateness.

Then, too, the cost of such frocks may be made absolutely moderate, for summer fabrics are by this time decidedly reduced in price. It is often a good plan, by the way, even if one does not intend to make up any more frocks this season, to buy materials for at least one or two next summer's gowns. Choose some staple materials, which never lose favor, such as dotted swisses, white stuffs and delicate tinted muslins or batistes. These can be made up early in February or March, and will cause the buyer to bless her foresight.

Many of these hot-weather gowns can also be made to do duty for house wear: next winter, over lawn or silk slips.

Soft clinging materials are generally chosen, such as muslins, dimities, batistes, organdies and swisses. The cotton voiles are much liked this season, but somehow never have the absolutely summery look of the older cotton fabrics which have endured the test of many years' use. Dimity is particularly cool and fresh looking for the simpler frocks, and has the merit of looking well even after repeated launderings. From twelve to fourteen yards will make a frock, and when charming designs and colorings can be had from 15 to 20 cents a yard, the cost is quite insignificant.

It is also well to buy lace and insertion by the piece, particularly the fine German valenciennes, which is never out of style. To buy Swiss embroideries or fine Hamburg edgings whenever they are reduced always proves a good investment. As sashes and various girdele arrangements are much used this summer, it is well to watch the ribbon sales as well.

These slimy summer frocks are almost invariably made to touch all around, though, occasionally, an independent young woman with due regard for her laundry bills



to coolness, it must be confessed, than to becomingness, as usually these half-way cuts at the neck line are peculiarly trying. As long as they are the thing this summer one may as well sacrifice looks to comfort.

The left-hand model is of pale blue mull with a yoke and under-sleeves of very sheer white handkerchief linen formed of tiny tufts and half-inch valenciennes insertion. It is made by hand. The blouse and sleeves are cut in one piece, trimmed with the lace insertion and edging, while a hand-embroidered motif in front gives a very French touch. The gored skirt is plain and full, simply finished with a nine-inch hem. The girdele is of deep rose pink liberty satin.

This frock is very easy to make, but its style depends on its color scheme. With it is worn a leghorn hat with brown tulle drapery around the crown and two deep pink roses as trimming, and a pink parasol is carried.

Very attractive for a young girl would be the next frock of white dotted swiss trimmed in bands and straps of Irish lace insertion, edged with tiny inch and a half wide frills of the swiss. The bell sleeves are worn over an inner bishop sleeve. The full-gathered skirt has two bands of the befrilled Irish insertion. With this little frock is worn a white sash of soft satin ribbon tied in an Albatian bow with long ends. The white chip hat is bound in black liberty satin, and has no other trimming but a huge bow of the same material.

Very new is the next frock, and though it looks somewhat complicated, it is, in reality, extremely easy to make. Long bias strips of the material are arranged in surplice effect on the front and back of a plain blouse in exactly the same way. The edge of these strips may be lace embroidery or, better yet, the material could be delicately scalloped in mercerized cottons, with embroidered dots in the center of each scallop. The sleeves are formed of two shaped ruffles. The circular skirt has three groups of hand-run tufts, that slope sharply from the back to the center of the front. This gown may be developed in a soft white mull, or a colored batiste. The girdele of soft blue ribbon is drawn through two round mother-of-pearl buckles. A black picture hat, heavily laden with plumes, is the favorite headgear for such a frock.

The last gown may be of violet batiste with large white embroidered dots, trimmed with elany insertions, either dyed the same color or in natural tones.

The blouse is tucked on the shoulders, which droop decidedly over a puffed sleeve that ends just below the elbow. The skirt has three circular tufts of varying width, headed by bands of the insertion. The wreath of yellow roses on the black hat makes a very pleasing color effect with the violet gown.

will have a skirt that clears. It is, however, undeniable that the sweeping skirt is much more graceful and becoming for formal and semi-formal wear.

All of the models shown today, any one of which can be easily copied, show either a surplice or round neck. This style is more conducive

The Season's Latest Lingerie

THOUGH not every one realizes it, there are fashions in lingerie, as in every other kind of woman's wearing apparel. The time was when we had our underclothing made quite irrespective of our outside garments, or its own fit. We would wear three or more pieces, such as separate drawers, strings, or clumsy waistbands, and even the woman of overmuch empunct went on her way utterly oblivious of the fact that she was needlessly increasing the size of her hips.

Nowadays all is changed—or should be—though too many women are careless even yet in regard to the bulkiness of their underclothes. Fashion demands just now the greatest possible slenderness as to waist and hip; therefore women are eschewing everything that interferes with long, straight lines. Skirts that once were gathered all around are now gored closely, or are even entirely circular at the top, thus bringing a bias line of the material around the back and sides, while the front is straight. Underwaists are cut with less fulness at the waist line, gained by a marked slope to the under-arm seams and a narrower back. Drawers are either closely gored or made on a circular yoke piece. One decided novelty in a French "pantalon" is cut so it catches on the last hook of the corset, skirts the hip and is caught with a little hook in the middle of the back. At no point is the band expected to come above the edge of the corset, or, at least, not more than an inch, and in this way there is nothing to break the line over the hip.

A chemise should never be worn by any one but a slender woman, and even so many have the fulness

adjusted around the waist in tiny thread tufts and the upper part sloped decidedly under the arms.

The French, who are particularly insistent upon slimmness, and who, if myth be told, design most of their clothes with slight regard for the short, stout woman, are sending us most fascinating combination lingerie, which reduce the bulk about the hips to a minimum, yet are delightfully full and fluffy below.

One can get corset waist and drawers combined, or the under-waist and short skirt joined, by means of a ribbon heading at the waistline. There is an even more novel arrangement of a three-piece garment. This consists of a corset cover, either of the loose variety or seamed and fitted for plumper figures, to which a skirt that ends at the knees is joined at the waist line by heading. It is not until the curve of the hip is passed that the loose full "pantalon" are applied. This gives but one thickness of material over the hips.

The material for the best lingerie is unusually soft and sheer batiste; handkerchief linen and nainsook are the most used. Women who object to transparent lingerie will find the unfinished nainsook, which can be bought for about 20 or 25 cents a yard, makes very dainty underwear, that does not go into holes at the first laundering. The cost of these combinations is so great that many women prefer making their own. It can be done at half the cost, if materials are bought by the quantity when they are reduced. If time is no object, the hand-made lingerie is very lovely; but the wear and tear on one's nerves is much less and the general effect almost as good by using a small machine stitch and fine cotton.

MUCH attention is being paid to the details of dress. Every elegant carries, for instance, a jeweled gold bag, while her umbrella handle and hatpins are equally valuable.

With the morning suits are worn collar and cuff sets of different colored cambrics embroidered in white. A pretty set has plain cambric bands edged with very fine pleatings of cambric, powdered with pin-headed dots. With these sets are worn narrow cravats of black taffeta.

Linen shoes in colors matching the gown are all the rage. The colored leather is somewhat less popular. Stockings are of harmonizing tint.

A fad of the moment is a belt about three inches wide in gray or pastel kid, embroidered or hand-painted with roses, lilacs or pansies. Other belts are of narrow striped white and colored enameled leather, with high buckle to match.

Curls have quite disappeared from the Parisienne's coiffure, and she now wears her hair in the broad masses that suit so well the popular cloche hats. Curls, when worn for evening, are distributed rather than in clusters.

Every other smart woman is wearing a cloche hat in colored straw, trimmed with loops and bows of broad black taffeta ribbon. The old-gold, pale pink, vieux-bleu, and especially the willow green straws, are extremely chic with their wealth of black bows and loops. They look particularly well with the ubiquitous tailor costume of striped cloth. The willow green hats are often lined with black or white under the brim. Another at-

PARIS NOTES

tractive fashion is to trim white straw hats with a profusion of wings, either white, colored or speckled, the crown of the hat being bracketed with velvet. The cherry craze has not waned as yet, and they are seen in all colors, particularly red and bright green.

Some modistes have tried to force horizontal striped gowns, but without success.

The reigning colors of the moment are gray and green, the latter especially in dark emerald, lettuce and spinach shades.

The Parisienne is having her skirts made without lining or under-skirt, so that it may hang softly and clingingly without, however, having a tight appearance. Petticoats are built of the most supple materials, filmy cambric, trimmed with soft laces or broderie anglaise and soft ribbons, or of the most supple taffeta.

Shantung silk is being much trimmed with braid, either in comparatively plain, straight effects or in rather elaborate designs, so as almost to simulate embroidery. With such frocks are worn enormous hats of tagal straw or crinoline, surmounted by sigrettes or waving paradise plumes.

Many of the newest hats, by the way, are trimmed with gigantic wings, which were one of Virot's pet creations.

Strange to say, they are distinctly becoming with their broad lines and massive trimmings, even though somewhat exaggerated.

While trimmings are used somewhat exclusively, striking contrasts in color are noticeable. Thus one

hat will have nothing on it but a large bunch of roses placed in front; another will be wreathed in hortensias; still others will have just a bunch of feathers or a sheaf of iris or lilies. On the other hand, it is nothing unusual to see bright pink and vivid blue, violet and pink, gray and black or brown and dark blue. Generally the brim is lined with a contrasting tone to that of the straw. On the whole, picturesqueness is the order of the day.

Violet is in great favor for millinery. One of the prettiest hats worn at the new play at the Theater Rejane is of violet-colored straw, wreathed with violets and veiled with a long violet veil. At the races the other day one of the most striking of the chapeaux was of purple straw, trimmed with velvet and bunches of mauve and purple larkspur. Another purple straw hat was in the eighteenth century style, surmounted by huge purple feathers.

The starched upright collar is again coming into favor. Indeed, it has never been given up by many French women, who consider it the most suitable neckwear for the tailor-built gown.

While the lingerie gown is more fashionable than ever, pique is rarely seen. Irish lace and incrustations of Cluny figure on many of the summer frocks, and there is a tendency toward very lavish trimming on linen and muslin gowns. Scarfs of chiffon or crepe de chine are frequently worn with these lingerie dresses.

The elastic belt, imitating Pompadour ribbon, is a novelty. The pink ones with flowers in dull pastel tints are particularly lovely, especially when worn with a gold buckle.

Late in the Season Silk Buying

REALLY charming silks can be picked up now for surprisingly little, and will be found very useful investments. Among them are the various novelties, such as bordered and flowered patterns, fancy rajahs in plaids and striped effects, and the latest weaves in foulards, messalines, louisine and chiffon taffetas. Soft silks are more popular this year than ever, and, while the chiffon taffetas have not lost prestige for the summer coat suit, and the short, dressy coats that are worn with thin dresses, they have formidable rivals in satin duchesse, faille and even liberty satin, which are considered newer and rather better style not only for loose separate coats, but for whole costumes, both of the severe and dressy type.

Foulards have more than fulfilled their promise of great popularity, and are shown in exquisite colorings. While the polka, pin and coin dots on the plain, dull-finished foulard are always a good choice for the conservative dresser who likes to wear her gowns several seasons, there are many new and fascinating weaves that have little but a name in common with the old-time varieties. Thus messaline and radium foulards are lighter in weight and more supple than even the satin foulard of other seasons, while the radium types have a less high finish and almost a crepey look. The designs, too, while on the approved foulard order of dots and conventional figures, show many novelties in shadow and broche effects.

Even newer than the foulards for these summer silks are peau de garç, peau de sole, peau de sime, liberty astin, messaline and crepe amore, each with a distinctive weave, more or less high luster, and that wonderful suppleness that lends itself to graceful drapery.

Then there are the silk pongees and rajahs in plain and novelty effects and a distinctly new poplin weave. Samurahi is a pleasing variety of pongee that makes very cool and attractive costumes, as it is firmer than ordinary pongee and not so shaggy as rajah. Shantung is also much worn, and is shown in a variety of good colorings.

As for the season's colorings, black and white, as has been said, is probably the most exclusive, closely followed by natter blue, a very lovely new medium shade, though, indeed, all the blue tones are good. Brown in every tint is so much worn that there is a reaction in favor of other and cooler colors, and gray, which earlier in the season was somewhat out of favor, is seen in many of the latest importations. In pongees the natural tones are probably best liked, many of them being combined with just a touch of the lovely new coral shade or a moss green. Then there are many beautiful yellows, and, of course, apricot, which is so much in evidence.

The trimmings for the summer silks depend largely upon the purpose for which they are to be used. Those for morning are made up quite simply, with stitched bands, either of the material or in a harmonizing plain color, or with a narrow design in soutache braid. There is usually a little yoke of some fine tucked linen, embroidered batiste or of all-over embroidery. Laces, heavy, sheer, or both combined, in natural colors or dyed, elaborate sleeves and trimmings of insertion braid, hand-embroidery and galloons are reserved for the dressier afternoon gowns.







# POOR DOCUMENT

# M C 2 0 3 4

EIGHT

THE STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B. SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1907

A CUSTOMER'S REASONABLE WISH IS THIS STORE'S PLEASURE.

## DYKEMAN'S.

Our Annual Midsummer Clearance in Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Goods Is Now Going On.

**Ladies' Walking Skirts.**  
The biggest selection of bargains in these goods that we have ever shown. The prices run from \$1.50 to \$1.50. In each case the reduced price is one-third below the regular.

**Ladies' Gowns.**  
A large lot of special \$1.25, \$1.35 and \$1.50 gowns are on sale at \$1.00 each; \$1.15 gowns for 75 cents. These are handsomely trimmed, made from fine English Princess cambric, are well made and properly sized.

**Ladies' White Cotton Drawers.**  
Bought too many of these, consequently a big lot to go to someone at these special prices, 40 cents quality for 25 cents, 50 cent quality for 37 cents, \$1.00 quality for 60 cents and the \$1.25 quality for 75 cents.

**A Large Lot of Children's Dresses**  
at a mere fraction of their worth, in white and colors. The prices start at 39 cents running up to \$2.50 and are in all sizes from one year up to 14 years.

### F. A. DYKEMAN & Co.,

59 Charlotte St.

## QUALITY CHOCOLATES.

Just received another large shipment of the renowned Quality Chocolates, including:

Frozen Pudding, Magnolias,	Cream Butter Scotch,
Caracas Cream Coffee,	Trinity, Brunswicks,
Pecan Caramels,	Berlins, Peppermints,
Tete-a-tete,	Vanilla Ice Cream.

Telephones—WALTER GILBERT'S 143 Charlotte St  
Main 812 and 1960 Corner Princess

## The Cutest

thing in Children's Footwear can be seen at

### McROBBIE'S.

## Child's Patent Vamp 3 Strap Boots,

Price, \$1.15.

Sizes, 4, 4 1-2, 5, 5 1-2, 6, 6 1-2, 7, 7 1-2.

Be sure and see them, they are nice looking, cool, and make a dainty summer boot.

FOOT FITTERS

**McRobbie**

94 KING STREET

Dennison's Paper Napkins.

New Designs, Fresh Colors, for Picnics and Garden Parties.

**E. G. NELSON & CO.**  
Cor. King and Charlotte Sts.

**OLIVE OIL.**

We have an Olive Oil expressly for medical purposes. It fulfils all requirements of the most exacting.

35c per bottle.

**GEO. E. PRICE,**  
Druggist,  
303 Union Street,  
127 Queen Street.

**FRUIT JARS**

in Pints, Quarts and 1/2 gallons.  
Tin Top Jelly Tumblers 40c. doz.  
PRESERVING KETTLES, 15c, 25c, 35c, 45c to \$1.50.

WINDOW SCREENS, 20c, 25c, 30c.  
SCREEN CLOTH, 7c yd.  
WIRE SCREEN CLOTH, 16c yd.  
FLY PADS, 4c package.  
TANGLEFOOT STY PAPER.

**ARNOLD'S DEPARTMENT STORE.**  
Phone 1766. 82-85 Charlotte St.

**LISTERATED**

## Tooth Powder.

Price 25c.

—AT—

Royal Pharmacy,  
King Street.

## LOCAL NEWS.

The births of four female children were recorded this week. Three marriages are also recorded.

The Ludlow street Baptist church and Sunday school will hold their picnic next Wednesday at Lepreau.

The Warwick salmon boat has not yet been recovered. This afternoon nearly every young man in Westfield will turn out to grapple and the river will be thoroughly dragged.

The residents of Westfield and vicinity will be afforded the chance to witness a match race between two salmon boats this afternoon. The two rivals, Sans Soul and Pan-Ka-Ka, will race over No. 1 course. This will be the first appearance this year of the Pan-Ka-Ka and W. H. C. McKay, the owner, has engaged Harry Dooly to sail the boat.

The seats on the northern side of King Square have been removed as a result of complaints from several hotel owners that loafers make themselves objectionable by using bad language. The seats were greatly missed yesterday by ladies and children who were waiting for conveyances to the park.

## JULY TRAFFIC HEAVIER THAN LAST YEARS

On the Eastern Line—Genuine Tourist Business Hardly at its Best Yet

The Eastern Steamship Line, plying between Boston and this port, have now five boats a week on the route, two direct and three coastwise. The Yale, which is on the direct route, has already shown its speed and comfort to the many travelers taking the voyage. The Calvin Austin, which is now on the coastwise route, is making remarkably good time, as the stop in former provincialists and their families, who come east for the summer vacation.

The popularity of the new steamers is shown when it is learned that many of the passengers are booked through to points east of Toronto. Upon their arrival in this city they continue their journey by way of the International Railway. The traffic in July to date is considerably ahead of that in July last year.

## DESTRUCTION OF THE OLD CHIPMAN HOUSE

It Is Today Being Torn Down—Could Not Have Been Moved From its Present Site.

The old Chipman House, St. John's most historic building, is no more. Men started work at tearing it down yesterday, and this morning a large portion of the building had been demolished.

George Garson, the coal dealer of Water street is the owner, and he has several teams employed in hauling away the wood and bricks. It will be remembered that a discussion took place in the common council as to whether the historic structure should be removed to another site and preserved. The action of the council in deciding not to purchase the house, has proved to be a wise one, as the building can now be seen to be in a poor condition. The wood in many places is badly rotted and the plaster has fallen away. It is probable that the contractor who have found it impossible to remove the house excepting in carts. The men employed at tearing down the building, started yesterday on the front portion which proved to be in good condition. The rafters beneath the roof were well preserved. The main house, however, does not show such firmness. When work at tearing down the house is completed, the furnishing of the large cellar will be removed. This cellar is the only one of its kind in the city, and perhaps in Canada. Several large ovens made of stone are built in it. There is also a room with a stone door and no windows. What this room was used for is not known, but it is generally believed that it was a cell. When the stone foundation has been removed, the ground will be made level with the street.

## DUG UP THE SECOND BIGGEST BOULDER YET

The dredge Beaver yesterday afternoon successfully lifted what is said to be the second largest boulder ever taken out of St. John harbor. The dredge had been working on this stone for some time and finally succeeded in lifting it on the bank to be broken up. The dredge bucket was somewhat damaged in this work, but not sufficiently to delay the dredge at all as Mr. Mayes has extra buckets on hand to be used whenever required. The stone, which has not yet been accurately measured, is thought to weigh in the vicinity of 90 tons. The largest boulder, taken out some months ago, weighed almost 100 tons. The stone found yesterday was dug out of what is known as Island eastern channel.

## PATTERSON'S DAYLIGHT STORE

STORES OPEN TONIGHT

# L A I D O U T

On our tables and counters a big lot of bargains for tonight only.

White Lawn Waists, muslin and soiled, sold for 25c, now 15c.

Print House Dresses, sold for \$1.45, now 69 cents.

White Lawn Aprons, muslin and soiled, sold for 75 cents, now 35 cents.

Vellin, all colors, short lengths, sold for 15 and 25 cents, now 9 cents yard.

English White Cotton, sold for 11 cents yard, now 10 yards for \$1.00.

White Lawn Waists, odds and ends, sold for 25c, now 15c. These are plain waists but could be trimmed up.

Cor. Duke and Charlotte Sts.  
Store Open Evenings.

## PERSONALS

Master Charles M. Armstrong leaves tonight on the C. P. R. for a two weeks' vacation at McAdam, where he will be the guest of Mrs. Geo. J. Green.

**THIS AFTERNOON.**  
Band at Rockwood Park.  
Continuous performance at the Nickel.  
Seaside Park.  
Victoria Roller Rink.  
Excursion on steamer Elaine.

**THIS EVENING.**  
Continuous performance at the Nickel.  
Band at Rockwood Park.  
Victoria Roller Rink.

**TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.**

TO LET—Shop and flat to let at the corner Simonds and Camden streets. Good stand for grocery store. Apply to MRS. A. GIBBON on premises.

## A MAN WHO KNOWS ABOUT WATER SUPPLIES

E. H. Carr, of Worcester, Mass., Visiting in the City.

Talks Interestingly of His Work and of Our Own Sources of Supply—Mrs. Carr a St. John Lady.

An interesting visitor to St. John just at present, is E. H. Carr, of Worcester, Mass., Superintendent of the municipal reservoir system and public water supply. Mrs. Carr, formerly Miss Isabella Turner, of this city, accompanied her husband and is delighted to visit her home relatives after an absence of over twenty-seven years. Mr. Carr who is naturally much conversant in matters pertaining to civic water affairs has been going the rounds of the new local system and praises the excellent sources of supply. Where St. John depends upon practically inexhaustible lakes, the city of Worcester has its reservoirs fed by brooks and springs. The work entailed in keeping these rivulets and pools free from contaminations is detailed and arduous, but it is so scrupulously attended to that the pretty city of Worcester is today enjoying a highly purified flow.

However, it costs the people of that town a good fat figure to maintain such a utility, each house and institution has its water metered upon the same plan as gas or electricity is measured. The city collects the monthly water bill and delinquents are cut off although from the privileges of the system, a move invariably having the desired financial effect.

Wanted use or misuse of the precious fluid is quite unknown in Worcester, as the meter tells the tale most unmistakably, and such illegal procedures as tapping the pipes behind the meters are quickly detected. With funds amassed by water selling the thriving city of Worcester is enabled to increase its supply facilities, and forward the work modernly and energetically.

Mr. Carr, whose responsibilities as Superintendent of the great reservoir system extend through the whole twenty-four hours of each day, has not been away on a vacation for some years. His life is naturally a strenuous one, but when he does find time to vacate for a spell he generally endeavors to get "back" some construction work—especially waterworks construction—which is his special hobby.

It would indeed be interesting to some of our civic fathers to talk with this genial visitor, who experiences and opinions are golden. It is to be noted, previous to the St. John fire she was employed with E. G. Climo in the temporary work on Germain street, and her call upon that venerable citizen a few days ago was fraught with much mutual gratification.

## PRESENTED A CUP FOR MOTOR BOAT RACING

Toronto Company's Trophy Will be Put up—Field Sports to be Arranged in August—Old Fashioned Dance.

A meeting of the executive of the Westfield Outing Association was held last evening. It was announced that the Canada Gas, Power and Motor Co. Ltd., of Toronto, has offered a cup for competition between the motor boats of the association which carry that company's make of engine. The offer was accepted and it was decided to have a series of three races, the first one to be held next Wednesday evening. The matter of holding field sports was also discussed. The executive urged the sports committee to take up the matter at once. It was suggested at the meeting that an old fashion country dance be held at Westfield in the near future, the proceeds to go to the sports fund.

## Teeth Extracted Without Pain, 15c.

We make the best \$5.00 set of teeth in this city.  
We make the best \$5.00 gold crown in this city.  
Gold filling from \$1.00; Silver and other filling from 50c; plates repaired from 50c.

Easton Dental Parlor, 527 Main St  
Dr. J. D. Maher, Proprietor  
Office Hours—9 a. m. until 9 p. m.  
Telephone—Office, 683; Residence, 724.

## Men's Pants

Pants at popular prices. See them! That's the best way of knowing just how stylish they are, and the extraordinarily good value they represent.

PANTS.....	\$1.25 to \$3.00 Pair
REGATTA SHIRTS.....	50c, 75c, and 1.00 Each
TIES (All Shapes).....	.10c to 50c Each
SUMMER UNDERWEAR.....	25c to \$1.25 a garment
MEN'S FANCY VESTS.....	\$1.50 to \$2.75 Each
BOYS' FANTS.....	.50c to .85c Pair
BOYS' SUITS.....	\$2.50 to \$5.75 Each
BOYS' WASH SUITS.....	\$1.15 and \$1.50 Each
BOYS' WASH BLOUSES.....	50c to 75c Each
BOYS' REGATTA SHIRTS.....	50c Each
MEN'S AND BOYS' BATHING SUITS AND TRUNKS.....	

No. 335 Main St. **J. W. Mackin** Phone No 600

## COLONIAL BOOK STORE.

# BARGAINS!

25 per cent Discount off all Croquet Sets

**T. H. HALL, 57 King Street.**

## M. R. AS FOR OUTFITTINGS!

THE CHOICEST MEN'S FURNISHINGS OF THREE MARKETS.

Spring and Summer Underwear. Spring and Summer weights in Men's Balbriggan, Linen Mesh, Aertex, Silk, etc. Sizes 22 to 50. Prices, 25c up.

Sweaters. All the popular styles and colorings. All sizes. Prices, 50c up.

Shirts. White and colored—a larger assortment than ever to select from. Ordinary Soft Fronts, Plain and Pleated Cuffs, attached or separate. Also the new Coat Models with patent Self-adjusting Neck Bands, all sizes. Prices, 75c up.

Neckwear. All the latest designs and newest shapes, in popular tints and latest rainbow and plaid effects. Prices, 25c up.

Hosiery. A full assortment now ready. Cashmere, Lisle, Cotton and Silk. Prices, 25c up.

Collars. All the popular shapes. Doubles, Bands, Turned Points, etc. All prices.

Gloves. All qualities, by most reputable manufacturers—Dent's, Roynier's and others, \$1.00 pair up.

**JUST ARRIVED**—Boys' Balbriggans, with short-sleeved shirts and knee-length drawers.

**MANCHESTER ROBERTSON ALLISON Ltd**

## The King HAT

FILLS THE BILL.

Price \$2.00 and \$2.50

## WILCOX BROS

Dock Street and Market Square.

Here We Are

A 5 lb. pail of fresh Jam for 35c a pail;  
One pound of fresh ground Coffee for 25 cents;  
4 packages Jelly Powder for 25 cents;  
Canned Peas, 7c a can; Canned Corn, 8c a can;  
Canned Tomatoes, 10 cents a can;  
Tobacco from 25c per lb. up;  
Good Roll Butter, 21c per lb.

100 Princess and 111 Brussels Street.  
At the 2 Barkers,

## Teeth Extracted Without Pain, 15c.

We make the best \$5.00 set of teeth in this city.  
We make the best \$5.00 gold crown in this city.  
Gold filling from \$1.00; Silver and other filling from 50c; plates repaired from 50c.

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## WANT INFORMATION OF MISSING RELATIVES

J. R. Jones, registrar of statistics, has received a communication from relatives of Thomas and Catherine Jones who are said to have resided in this city forty or fifty years ago. The relatives are anxious to obtain some information in respect to members of the family. Anyone having any information on the matter might see Mr. Jones about it.

## NEW QUARTERS FOR B. H. A. UPTOWN BRANCH

The Bank of British North America has had an agency at the Golden Ball Corner for several years and is contemplating removing to the brick building opposite, now occupied by Keane Bros. Several months will elapse before the bank removes to its new quarters which will be materially altered in appearance before the new tenants take possession.

Eleven deaths occurred in the city during the past week, resulting from the following causes: Heart disease, 2; measles, 1; burning, 1; pneumonia, 1; meningitis, 1; cerebral softening, 1; congestion of brain, 1; congestion of lungs, 1; acute inflammation, 1 and empyema, 1.

TO LET—Shop and flat to let at the corner Simonds and Camden streets. Good stand for grocery store. Apply to MRS. A. GIBBON on premises.