

ST. JOHN STAR.

VOL. 4, NO. 182.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1904.

ONE CENT

Bird Cages.

BRASS OR JAPANNED,
LARGE AND SMALL,
ROUND OR SQUARE.

Squirrel, Parrot, Mouse, and Breeding Cages.
Hooks, Bottles, Springs, Etc.

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

WRINGERS.

The latest have steel ball bearings. Ball bearings make any piece of machinery work easy.

So it is in wringers, the work can be done with one half the usual labor.

We also guarantee each wringer to wear one or more years.

This is a good way to buy a wringer, for should a roll wear out, we will replace it free of charge.

15 different kinds with steel and wood frames.

Prices, from \$1.75 to 7.50

EMERSON & FISHER, 75 Prince William St., ST. JOHN, N. B.

HUTCHINGS & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

First Class Bedding, Wire Mattresses

Iron Bedsteads and Cribs,
Invalid Wheel Chairs, Etc.

101 to 107 GERMAIN STREET.

\$2.50 For Men.

Box Oalf and Vici Kid Laced Boots, McKay Welt, Black Stitched Edges, Double Soles, Elegant wearing, perfect fitting, and smart looking.

\$2.50 a Pair.

Waterbury & Rising,
KING STREET. UNION STREET.

FOR EASTER.

1st Prize Beef, native fed; finest fed Veal, raised by A. Northrup, Kingston; Hams and Bacon, best cures; Henery Eggs, Poultry, Radishes, Celery, Lettuce, etc.

GEO. S. WETMORE, CITY MARKET, Phone 1078.

Astrachan Jackets

At a Bargain

We have five or six of these Jackets which we will sell at a sacrifice rather than carry them over. **\$35.00 and \$40.00 Coats for \$25.00.**

F. S. THOMAS, NORTH END, 555 MAIN ST.

A Choice Assortment of Fresh Meats

Pork, Veal, Lamb, Mutton and Fowl. Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

GEO. S. WILLIAMS, Stall No. 20, City Market.

St. John, N. B., April 9, 1904.

New Spring Suits!

If you are a cash buyer, why not buy from this cash store and get all the advantages your cash should bring. No bookkeeper and collector's salaries, and no bad debts to be made up at the expense of those who buy at this store, there are the people that account for the values we give and the rapid growth of business here.

MEN'S SUITS \$2.98 to \$15.00
YOUTH'S LONG PANT SUITS, size 32 to 35 2.98 to 12.00
BOYS' 3 PIECE SUITS 2.50 to 7.50
BOYS' 2 PIECE SUITS 1.10 to 5.00

N. HARVEY, Tailoring & Clothing, 199 & 201 Union St.

EX-QUEEN OF SPAIN DEAD.

Queen Isabella's Stormy Career is Ended.
Lost Throne by Revolution of 1868 and Has Since Been Living in Exile.

PARIS, April 8.—Ex-Queen Isabella of Spain, grandmother to King Alfonso, died here at 8:45 o'clock this morning of influenza with complications.

The Infanta Isabella, Duquesa de Alba, daughter of the late queen, was at the bedside when she died.

Former Queen Isabella of Spain, it was reported from Paris on April 6, was suffering from a severe attack of influenza which caused great anxiety on account of her advanced age. She was born in 1810. The Princess Isabella, her daughter, started from Madrid the same day for Paris on account of the condition of her mother and it was announced that in case the former queen grew worse King Alfonso would abandon his visit to Catalonia and start immediately for Spain.

King Alfonso left Barcelona yesterday for Girona, intending to return to Barcelona Saturday. The three daughters of the former queen, the Infantas Isabella, Duquesa de Alba, and Maria, were at the bedside.

Queen Isabella, who was the eldest daughter of Ferdinand VII., was born in Madrid October 10, 1810. In 1846 she was married to Don Francis d'Assisi, who died at Bayona, France, April 17, 1903. Queen Isabella and her husband were expelled from Spain as a result of the revolution of 1868. She formally abdicated the throne in Paris on June 10, 1870. In favor of her son, the late King Alfonso XII., father of the present king.

A year ago last February, Isabella expressed a wish to visit her grandson, King Alfonso, but the queen mother, it was reported, informed her that if she came to Madrid she would not be received at court, nor be allowed to live at the palace, giving as her reason that she would keep Alfonso as far as possible in ignorance of his grandmother's past life.

FATAL GRAND TRUNK COLLISION

Engineer and Fireman Killed in Collision Between Two Freight Trains in Fog.

(Special to the Star.)

GUELPH, Ont., April 8.—Fireman Thos. Snowden, of Stratford, and Brumman Harvey Hall, of Toronto, were killed at 1:45 this morning here, when a Grand Trunk freight, east-bound, collided with a west-bound freight on a curve in foggy weather. Engineer Robert Freeman Payson of Stratford was injured.

DUNN BROS. WILL FIGHT.

Think They Should Be Allowed to Sell in the Country Market.

It is understood that the F. B. Dunn Packing Co., have not given up all intention of selling their goods in the country market and will fight hard for the privilege. The by-law says that if a concern is doing business within five miles of the city they cannot put their goods on a stand in the market.

Messrs. Dunn claim their factory is outside the limit and now an effort is being made to prove this. Traced on the city plans the distance is a little over four miles. Messrs. Dunn have engaged the services of an engineer who will survey the route to the factory.

LABOR MEN CONFIDENT.

Sure That the New Franchise Act Will Elect Their Men.

Of the 2,420 votes which the passing of the Franchise Act will add to the electoral lists, the labor people are confident of carrying by far the greater half. If the bill had gone through in its original form it would have given them more than 2,000 votes, but as it is they are satisfied that they can carry their candidates to victory.

Next Thursday night a mass meeting in the interests of the labor candidates will be held in Berrymans' hall.

A SOCIETY SWINDLER.

CHICAGO, April 8.—David MacClane, former secretary of the New Orleans Gas Co., was arrested here yesterday. He is said to have been a prominent club man and society leader in New Orleans and is wanted in many cities throughout the country on the charge of swindling. Many people are said to have been swindled by a scheme that netted MacClane and his partner about \$50,000.

STILL A MYSTERY.

WESTON, Mass., April 8.—Up to midnight tonight the detectives working on the Page murder case had not discovered any tangible clue that would tend to disclose the identity of the murderer. So far the investigation of the case has resulted in nothing more definite than theories as to the manner in which the slayer made his escape.

ST. LAWRENCE RIVER RISING.

(Special to the Star.)

MONTREAL, Que., April 8.—The St. Lawrence river rose five feet this morning owing to an ice shove, but no fears are entertained of a flood in Montreal.

The funeral of Miss Isabella French was held this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Mr. Matthews conducted the funeral service and interment was made in Fernhill cemetery.

MONSTER BATTLESHIPS BUILDING FOR JAPAN.

Bigger Than England's Best—Russian Army in Manchuria Numbers 400,000 Men—Fourteen Jap Skirmishers Killed.

JAPANESE CASUALTIES.

NEW YORK, April 8.—A London despatch announces that official returns of the Japanese casualties in the various attacks on Port Arthur show the losses were fourteen killed, five died of wounds and ninety-one wounded, forty of whom recovered.

BIG NEW BATTLESHIPS.

LONDON, April 8.—The two new battleships ordered in England by Japan will be exceedingly powerful. Their length of 445 feet will exceed that of the most powerful British battleship by seventy feet. In order to meet the difficulty of dock accommodations the beam and draught have been fixed at seventy-eight feet and the most powerful yet devised, consisting of four 12-inch guns, four 10-inch guns and five 6-inch guns. The new battleships will be 10,000 tons in displacement and will be 10,000 tons in displacement and will be 10,000 tons in displacement.

ATTEMPTS TO "BOTTLE UP" THE PORT ARTHUR FLEET.

While the Japanese on either side take care that no accurate information be given of the damage to the fleet, it remains that the Russian cruiser Boyan and Varag, the gunboat Korietz, the torpedo-boat Stroguchinski and the torpedo transport Yonsei, have been destroyed. So has the Japanese gunboat Sini.

CHINA, THE JAPANESE, WITHOUT A SENSE OF HUMOR.

China, thus completing Japan's first step in the campaign. According to reports carefully censored also, the Russians have themselves—it cannot be called "retreating," because the movement must be part of their plan—to the Manchurian bank of the Yalu river. In all the skirmishes the Japanese have been victorious, admittedly. In the engagement of importance, that of Chongchi, the Russians first admitted, then denied defeat.

IT IS STATED THAT THE JAPANESE HAVE 250,000 TROOPS IN MOTION AND 60,000 MORE UNDER ARMS IN GARRISON AND AT THE DEPOTS.

Military experts believe that Japan will capture three armies, each numbering about 100,000 men, the second army landing west of the Yalu river, and the third army southeast of Newchwang.

THE LANDING OF A HEAVY JAPANESE FORCE WEST OF THE YALU RIVER, EXPECTED TO FORCE THE RUSSIANS TO ABANDON THE FORTIFICATIONS THEY HAVE BUILT NORTH OF THE RIVER YALU TO OPPOSE THE CROSSING OF THE RIVER BY JAPAN'S FIRST ARMY FROM KOREA.

The Japanese, it is reported, have landed a force already in Manchuria, at Takushan, to the east of Newchwang, and consequently, in the rear of the Russians.

AS TO THE NUMBER OF RUSSIAN TROOPS IN THE THEATRE OF WAR.

At the beginning of the war there were 15,000 Russian troops in the theatre of war. A certain number of troops in Mukden, Harbin and other centres. On March 23 the Russian government announced officially to the senate that up to that date 100,000 troops had been transported over the Siberian railroad. According to the Russians, 40,000 troops a day are arriving at Mukden. The Japanese believe that Russia cannot maintain more than 300,000 troops that the country cannot provide, nor the railway transport, sufficient for more. On the other hand, Prince Khilkoff, the Russian minister of railways, who has returned to St. Petersburg from Lake Balkhal, declares that the railway is working at only half its capacity.

WANTS \$15,000 DAMAGES.

(Special to the Star.)

QUEBEC, April 8.—Mrs. Thomas H. Atkinson, of Redwood, has taken action against the Grand Trunk railway for the death of her son, who was engineer on the Grand Trunk freight, east-bound, which was killed by a west-bound freight on a curve in foggy weather. The plaintiff bases her action for damages on the fact that her son was killed by the Grand Trunk freight, east-bound, which was killed by a west-bound freight on a curve in foggy weather. The plaintiff bases her action for damages on the fact that her son was killed by the Grand Trunk freight, east-bound, which was killed by a west-bound freight on a curve in foggy weather.

TIDE OF IMMIGRATION.

People Flocking From Across the Line.

WINNIPEG, April 8.—The following despatch from St. Paul, Minn., was published here yesterday afternoon: The settlers' movement to the Canadian Northwest has started this spring in real earnest and every advertised excursion for Canada has been a great success. Two allied trains left over the 'Soe' line yesterday. Today's trains from western Canada carried hundreds from southern points, Oklahoma, contributing in large numbers. Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, and Illinois were represented by the most sturdy and wealthiest class of settlers that ever passed through St. Paul. T. O. Currie had a large party from Wisconsin bound for points in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Special trains are also leaving from South Dakota, while others are now lying in the hands of railway companies for cars for settlers of flocks, which will make over a score of expeditions through trains that will leave within the next two weeks. The agents of the government report that there never was as much interest taken in western Canada as at the present time.

LIVES RISKED FROM HAZE.

The man was walking at a moderate pace, apparently in no great hurry, when he reached the corner. He had intended to pause there to look after a pretty woman. Then he started across the street. Two wagons, a cable car and a fire engine were coming, and the man's quickened his pace.

DEADLY GAS FROM METEOR.

JANESVILLE, Wis., April 4.—Nearly suffocated by the gaseous fumes of a meteor, as he says, James Smith and his wife and three children were found near the gutters of the city by George Clark. They were taken to the home of a neighbor and a party of five men, headed by Smith, started to investigate the cause of the fumes. Smith's story was that he was driving home in the neighborhood of the State Institute for the Blind, when he noticed a bright star that seemed to be falling. As it came nearer the earth it proved to be a ball of fire. It plunged in what he thought was a snowbank. Immediately fumes of gas arose, and he was almost overcome before he could turn his head around.

The searching party failed to find any trace of the meteor, but experienced the same effects as the Smith family had. The fumes were suffocating and were apparently associated with a dense vapor. The phenomenon lasted for two hours.

Prof. Constock, of the Washington Observatory, at Madison, who was notified of the phenomenon, said that in a coal or natural gas or oil region such gas might follow the fall of a meteor, but in the vicinity of Janesville none of these conditions exists.

Robertson, Trites & Co., Ltd., announce a special sale of house wares for Monday. See advt. on page 2 of today's issue.

Wagons—A day for the office work. Apply to C. C. Kline, 15 Prince William Street.

GANG OF BOYS STOLE \$12,000.

After Bigger Game Than Our Tanyard Gang.

Five Youthful Desperados Arrested for Big Robbery—One Makes a Full Confession.

WATERBURY, Conn., April 8.—Four boys, suspected of connection with the robbery in Lanesville, Conn., Thursday night when \$12,000 was stolen from the home of Henry Davis, were arrested at their home here today. About \$5,000 was found in their possession. The boys are Fred Hodge, aged 16; Edward Ware, aged 15; Samuel McCormick, aged 18, and Henry Plant, 20 years old. Police are said to have traced the boys from the scene of the burglary to this city.

DANBURY, Conn., April 8.—John Turner, 15 years old, has been arrested at New Milford, charged with complicity in the robbery of the home of Henry Davis at Lanesville. He is said to have made a full confession of the crime and shown where \$1500 was hidden under a stone wall.

WEALTHY BEGGARS.

Chicago Family Living in Luxury Supported by the Begging of Small Children.

CHICAGO, April 8.—Living in a richly furnished house on the west side, a family of beggars has been located after seven years' search. Three small children of Mrs. Missouri Boehm said five other children were placed in the care of court officers and sent to institutions.

In the family home were found a piano, expensive rugs and draperies and furniture of costly woods. There were closets and chests filled with clothing and in the basement were bales of clothing apparently prepared for sale. Mrs. Boehm was declared to be a beggar for ten years and a beggar and that she sent her children out to beg.

NEPTUNE'S NEXT PRESIDENT.

Competition for the Chair President Hamilton Will Vacate.

The annual meeting of the Neptune Rowing Club will be held this evening and in it a lively interest is centered. Fred E. Hamilton, the president, has declined to allow his name to be put forward for another term, and the club has decided on the selection of a new president. There are two factions, one of the older and younger members, and both parties are working hard for their own. The older members favor Roland Frith, while the choice of the other faction is J. Morris Robinson, Jr. Just who will come out on top is not known, but the voting is sure to be very close. The rivalry is of the most friendly nature, and on all other matters the club is united. It is said that the financial statement will show the club to be in a most healthy condition.

GARDNER-RYAN BOUT A DRAW.

CHICAGO, April 8.—Jimmy Gardner, of Lowell, Mass., and Bud Ryan of Chicago fought six rounds last night, the decision being a draw. During the first four rounds Gardner gained a decided advantage by jabbing Ryan incessantly without a return. Toward the end of the fourth round Gardner swung heavily on Ryan's jaw, and the latter half fell, and half slipped to the floor. Ryan forced matters in the fifth round and weakened Gardner with a right to the stomach. Gardner was compelled to stop up and this enabled Ryan to even up the advantage Gardner had obtained in the earlier rounds. Near the end of the sixth round Gardner recovered and was taking the lead when the fight ended. The decision was well received.

CONFERENCE TODAY.

A conference will be held this afternoon by the Exhibition Association officials and the St. John representatives in the local legislature re the government's intention concerning the grant asked for by the tercentenary committee and the one promised the Exhibition Association.

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SHARP & McMACKIN, 325 Main Street North End.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast—Today and Sunday, strong southeasterly winds, mild with occasional rain.

Synopsis—A disturbance of considerable importance is moving towards the Atlantic coast from the Great Lakes. To Banks, moderate northwest winds, and to American ports strong south easterly.

THE "Acadian"

\$2.00 Hats

We will introduce ourselves for Easter business by introducing the Acadian make of hats. This is the name we give our own make, and have adapted it as a trade mark. If you have never tried one, there is no better time to do so than Easter.

We have other grades, but our \$2.00 hats are dressy, well finished and correct in style.

ANDERSON'S

17 Charlotte Street.

Perforated Seats

Shaped and Square, Light and Dark (Bring Pattern.)
Chair Seating—Cane, Splint and Perforated; S. Cane only.
Umbrellas made, Recovered and Repaired.
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass and Putty.

DUVAL'S

17 WATERLOO STREET.

Wood or Fibre Washtubs.

Wood or Fibre Pails.
Washtubs, all kinds.
Wringers, the Best in the Market—The Guarantee, Warranted for 5 years, \$4.00.
The Bicycle 17 in. Ball Bearing, \$4.25.
The Bicycle, 11 in. Ball Bearing, \$3.75.
Warranted 8 years.
Any kind of Wringers repaired at short notice.

CLOCKS AND BRONZES

If you want a GOOD CLOCK you want to see our stock which is complete, and these goods are from the best manufacturers. CLOCKS for Hall, Drawing Room, Bedroom, Kitchen, Office or Factory.
Also a nice line of BRONZES, suitable for house ornamentation or clock pieces. Do not forget the place.

FERGUSON & PAGE

At 41 King St.

Having the largest salesrooms in the lower provinces, we feel ourselves in a position to give the public a place where they can dispose of all kinds of goods in quantities from car load lots down, with best results. We will put on special fair sales at salesrooms for these wishing us to do so. Books again open for them. We also make a specialty of house sales at residences, and as Manager W. J. Nagle had had twenty-five years' experience before the public of St. John at house sales, etc., we feel ourselves in a position to give the best of satisfaction.

All kinds of outside sales promptly attended. Mining stocks, bonds, real estate, etc., etc.

W. J. NAGLE, Manager.
F. L. POTTS, Auctioneer.
Salesroom 88 Germain Street.
Tel. 973. Box 238.

New Print Wrappers

Are you aware that your choice of house wrappers largely determines the extent of your comfort?

We are showing a nice line.

They are well made and with good full skirts. All sizes from \$2 to \$6.

Wrappers at \$1.00

1.00 Made with plain collar. Flounce on bottom.
1.10 Made with Shirt Sleeve. Flill to form Yoke.
1.15 Narrow Flill to form Yoke. Flounce on bottom.
1.25 With Yoke Trimmed back and front with fancy braid. Flounce on bottom.
1.35 With Shirt Sleeves, trimmed with straps.
1.50
1.75 With Flill on Shoulders, trimmed with Fancy Flill. Flounce on bottom.
1.85
1.50 With three narrow Capes Piped with White.

BLACK SATEN WRAPPERS

Quality is never sacrificed here for the sake of making little profits. There is a safe store first and a money saving store afterwards.

SHARP & McMACKIN, 325 Main Street North End.

ST. JOHN STAR, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1904

AT THE LONDON HOUSE,

Saturday, April 9th.

Woman's World.

APPLE WAITS.

Apple Charlotte—Butter a pudding dish, sprinkle sugar over the butter, line the dish with thin slices of bread and butter, and fill it with peeled and sliced apples. Mix 3 or 4 cloves and a little grated lemon peel in with the apples, and add sufficient brown sugar to sweeten, cover the top with slices of bread and butter, and bake in a moderate oven for one and one-half hours. Turn out of the dish and serve with plain or whipped cream.

Apple Fool—Peel, core and quarter six large apples, cook until tender with three or four cloves, a small piece of lemon peel, sugar to sweeten and a teaspoonful of water. Remove the cloves and lemon peel, beat well with a fork, and stir in one-fourth pint of thick sweet cream. Turn into a glass dish, and before serving sprinkle thickly with white sugar, serve with sponge cake. This is an excellent dish for tea or dessert. In combination with delicate cake of any kind it is delicious. Cut the cake in rather thick slices, and place a layer in the bottom of a glass dish. Pour over it diluted red currant jelly, and heap the remainder of the apple fool over the top. Serve a large teaspoonful of whipped cream flavored with almond with each helping.

Matrimony Tart—Line an open tart tin with a short crust about one-half inch thick; cover with sliced apples, add a few currants, some chopped candied peel, a little grated lemon rind, a dust of almond and sufficient sugar to sweeten. Put some small bits of butter over the top, cover with paste and bake for half an hour in a quick oven.

Windsor Apple Pudding—Mix one pint of breadcrumbs and one-half pint of apple sauce; add the juice of a lemon and half the grated rind, a dash of nutmeg, an ounce of butter, and sugar to sweeten. Mix well together, put into a buttered mold, tie a cloth over it and steam for one and one-half hours.

Baked Apple Butter Pudding—Make a smooth batter with one-half pound of flour, one teaspoonful of salt, one pint of milk and three well-beaten eggs. Butter a deep pie dish, pour in the batter, cover with three-quarters of a pound of apples, peeled and cut in slices; sprinkle with two tablespoonfuls of white sugar, cover the top with little bits of butter and bake for three-quarters of an hour. Serve very hot with sugar sprinkled thickly over the top.

Apple Sponge—Sew three pounds of apples, pared and sliced, with the pips, into a large bowl, add the juice of a lemon and a half pound of sugar. Soak one ounce of gelatine in a little cold water and color it with a few drops of cochineal. Add to the apple mixture and cook all together until thoroughly dissolved. Pour into a wetted mold and set aside until cold.

Scotch Apple Cake—Make a thin syrup with six ounces of loaf sugar and one pint of water. Pare and core half a dozen good cooking apples, put them in the syrup with the grated peel of half a lemon, and boil to a thick glaze with puff paste, put in the mixture, cover the top with puff paste, bake the edges well under the bottom pastry. Dust with powdered sugar and bake about three-quarters of an hour in a moderate oven. Cut the cake in eight wedged shaped pieces and serve on a dessert paper.

Apple Fritters—An hour or so before the fritters are to be served make a batter with milk and flour, adding a little salt. Peel the apples, slice into rounds—across the fruit—removing the cores, and place the slices in the batter. Leave them until just before they are wanted, then add baking powder in the proportion of a teaspoonful to every pint of batter, measuring the latter before the fruit is added. Stir well, and fry each slice, as a separate fritter, in boiling oil or fat, sprinkle with sugar and serve immediately.

Apple Snow—Peel, core, and stew six large baking apples in a very little water until soft. Let the pulp get cold, all to it four ounces of white sugar and the strained juice of one lemon. Whip the whites of six eggs to a very stiff froth, and add them to the apple pulp, beat until all are added, and keep on beating till all are added. Serve at once in custard cups, garnished with a candied cherry on top of each glass.

Baked Apples Filled with Nuts—Wash and core ten large tart apples. Chop fine a cupful of English walnut meats, mix with four tablespoonfuls of sugar, fill the cavities in the apples, place them in a baking dish and pour around them one and one-half cups of water. Bake quickly. When done remove all the apples from the dish except one of the softest. Mash this to a pulp (first taking the skin from it with a fork), and add to the water and juice in the pan. Add a dash of nutmeg, a pinch of salt and a lump of butter the size of a walnut. Pour all over the apples in the dish in which they are to be served, and sprinkle with sugar and chopped walnuts.

MARY FOSTER SNIDER.

HALF A DOZEN GOOD THINGS.

By Katherine B. Rogers.

Noodles—Beat up two eggs, add a teaspoonful of salt and enough flour to make a stiff dough. Roll out thin and dry. Roll up and cut as fine as possible. Drop into the soup, and ten or fifteen minutes will cook them. Or, as a vegetable, have the water boiling, slightly salted, and boil ten or fifteen minutes. Drain and sprinkle with bread crumbs slightly browned in butter.

Dainty Cornmeal Muffins—Beat together in the order named, two eggs, two tablespoonfuls of white sugar, one and one-half cups of sweet milk, one-half teaspoonful of salt, a cupful of Indian meal (white preferred), two cups of sifted flour, with two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and one teaspoonful of melted butter. Bake

in hot gem pans for twenty minutes in a hot oven. Water may be used instead of milk. Potato Biscuit—One cupful of yeast, one cupful of warm water, one cupful of sugar, one cupful of mashed potatoes, one cupful of butter, three eggs. Set to rise in the morning, at noon add the butter and eggs and knead; then let it rise like bread. When light, make into small biscuits, let them rise and bake in a quick oven.

Sauced Potato Pie—One quart of raw, sliced potatoes, two chopped onions, a handful of parsley (if at hand), two teaspoonfuls of salt and one tablespoonful of butter. Butter a deep dish and put in a layer of potatoes (about an inch), sprinkling with salt, pepper, butter, onion and parsley and so continue to the top. Bring a quart of milk to the boiling point, add a large teaspoonful of four stirred to a smooth paste, a little cold milk or water. Pour over the potatoes and bake in a hot oven until tender.

Lemon Pie—For two pies take three lemons, two cups of hot water, two tablespoonfuls of cornstarch, two cups of white sugar and four eggs. Grate the rind into the water and, together with the cornstarch, boil for fifteen minutes. Add the sugar and eggs, when cold, the yolks of the eggs and lemon juice, stirring well together. Line two dishes with paste, pour in the material and bake. Beat the whites stiff with six teaspoonfuls of white sugar, pour over the pies while hot, return to the oven and bake a delicate brown.

Jumbles—One-half pound of butter, one pound of sugar, three eggs and one pound of flour. Roll out thin and cut with a small, round cutter. Bake in a moderate oven until light brown.

LAUNDRY HELPS.

Tar yields to a soak in kerosene or buttermilk, followed by a thorough rinsing in soapy water. Grease, which may be removed by rubbing in cream of tartar water or alcohol. Javelle water is necessary when the stains are soiled with alcohol and rubbing well until no trace of the green is left.

Linens—Mangle is better than ironing. Use no starch. Not that starch is injurious. Starch only replaces the body taken out by soap or soda. Good linens need to be soiled and washed thoroughly. Grass stains may be removed from light summer frocks by damping the soiled area with cold water and rubbing well until no trace of the green is left.

To wash grass stains and lawn, soak them in a gallon of warm water, in which a tablespoonful of borax has been dissolved. Leave them to soak for about twenty minutes and rub in soap made of pure castile soap and low to cool; rinse in tepid water and iron in the usual way. Black cotton stockings should never be ironed. To make soap—Put seven pounds of crude potash in a wooden pail and pour over it enough boiling water to cover it. Stir well and let the mixture stand over night. In the morning pour the edges well under the bottom of the pail, then add half a pailful of boiling water. Stir frequently with a stick until the potash is dissolved. Next put five quarts of soap grease in a water-tight barrel, and gradually pour the hot potash upon it, stirring all the time. Stir until the grease is united with the potash. Let it rest for three hours then add half a pail of hot water, and stir well. Add another half a pailful each six days, stirring well each time. The potash should be stirred every day for the first twenty days. Be sure that the potash is pure and crude, not the concentrated. If the soap grease be rendered and strained each day as it accumulates it will be ready when the time for making the soap comes.

There is no boiling of the soap, and, therefore, no odor in the house.—Ex.

HOUSEHOLD HELPS.

Hygienic Muffins—Grease muffin rings and put them into the oven to get very hot. In the meantime put a pint of ice-water and a teaspoonful of salt in a large mixing bowl; measure three and a half cups of entire wheat or sifted Graham flour and taking it up in the hand, holding it over the bowl, which should stand in a current of air if possible, let it sift slowly between the fingers into the ice-water, while you beat rapidly; as soon as all is in and batter smooth, pour it into the hot rings and put at once into a very hot oven and bake five minutes.

Ginger Wafers—Cream one cup of butter with one cup of sugar and add one cup of molasses and half a cup of strong, cold coffee. Stir together two teaspoonfuls of soda, one tablespoonful of ginger and enough flour to make a dough just stiff enough to roll out thin. Cut with a cookie cutter and bake in a quick oven.—Ex.

Frittered Ham—Take two cups of hot beef or chicken soup. Melt one tablespoonful butter, fry the ham until it begins to color, sprinkle one tablespoonful of flour over it, and fry until brown, stirring to keep it from scorching. Pour in one pint of rich milk, boil up and season with salt, pepper and serve.—Mrs. L. M. Toole.

Peanut Salad—Peanut salad is an excellent accompaniment for roast duck. Soak a cupful of peanut meats in olive oil, drain and mix. Lightly with a few drops of finely cut celery and a few dried olives. Serve with mayonnaise dressing in lettuce leaves.—Ex.

"I saw you out walking with your wife yesterday."

"I didn't know you knew my wife."

"I don't."

"Then what makes you think it was she that you saw with me?"

"You didn't appear to be saying anything to her."—Chicago Record-Herald.



Little Girls' and Boys' Suits and Baby Dresses.

A very great variety in these goods for the coming summer wear.

It is remarkable for what small outlay you can buy pretty ready-made garments.

Boys' or Girls' Serge Sailor Suits, \$1.49, \$2.65.	Children's White Lawn Dresses, 95c.
Navy Storm Serge Suits, \$2.00.	Children's India Lawn Dresses, \$1.25.
Linen Color Washing Suits, \$2.00.	Misses—6 to 8—Lawn and Lace Dresses, \$2.00.
Linen Crash 2-Piece Suits, \$2.25.	Misses—6 to 12—Lawn Dresses, \$1.10.
White Pique Sailor Suits, \$1.00.	Misses' Colored Linen Seaside Suits, \$2.10.
Little White Coats, 1 to 5 years, \$1.00.	Misses' Colored Linen Sailor Suits, \$1.65.

Ladies' Stylish Dress Skirts.

Tailored Voile Skirts, beautifully made, up to \$12.00 each.

Handsome Tweed Skirt, in light mixtures, \$5.25 to \$7.50.

Mohair Skirts, very pretty and very light for summer, in blue, black or cream, \$5.50, \$5.95.

New and Worthy

Deep Lace Shoulder Collars, just in, \$1.65 to \$3.95.

Novelty Velling in strikingly pretty grey effects, \$3.50, to \$5.00 yd.

Colored Chiffon Foundation Collars, 12c. each.

Lace Stocks and Collars, new designs just in, \$2.50, to \$5.00.

F. W. DANIEL & Co., London House, Charlotte St.

EFFECT OF BANK ASSESSMENT ON CIVIC REVENUE.

A Comparison of What is Now Received, With What May Be Expected Under the New Act.

So far as can be ascertained the effect of the bank taxation measure as it now stands is that the city will get more revenue from the branch banks, but will lose it all or nearly all by the reduction in the taxes of the Bank of New Brunswick. The following table gives the average amount of taxes paid for the last five years by branch banks, except those which have been here a shorter time:

Bank of N. B. A.	3,168.48
Bank of Nova Scotia	576.00
Bank of Montreal	1,123.11
Royal Bank of Canada (3 years)	512.37
Purification	54.95
Union Bank of Halifax (1 year) do	22.40

Totals \$5,968.29. This does not include the tax on real property, which has not been considered since it remains on the same basis as before. In the case of some of these banks the income returned for the last five years and the tax was reduced accordingly. During the same five years the Bank of New Brunswick paid, exclusive of real estate taxes, an average of \$7,730.

It is now proposed to readjust the bank taxes on the basis of a license fee and an assessment on the amount of business done. From the returns obtained from the banks it is supposed that the branches will on this basis contribute as follows:

Bank of N. B. A.	Rate.	License.	Total.
Bank of Nova Scotia	1.213	500	2,113
Bank of Montreal	1,121	500	2,121
Bank of Nova Scotia	1,131	500	2,131
Bank of Commerce	513	500	1,013
Can. Bk. Commerce	187	500	687
Royal Bk. Can.	526	500	1,026
Union Bk. of Halifax	226	500	726

Thus the six branch banks will pay \$3,373 instead of \$5,968, an increase of \$3,665.

The Bank of New Brunswick will pay \$2,500 license fee and on the basis of \$4,000,000 of business \$2,666 in percentage, a total of \$5,166. In 1903 the bank paid \$7,730, so that the reduction will be \$2,564. But if, as some say, the bank's business is \$5,000,000, the tax will be \$2,500 and \$2,500 or \$5,000 altogether, in which case the decrease will be \$1,566.

If the Bank of New Brunswick business is placed at \$4,000,000 the city will get out of the bank \$612 more than before. If it is \$5,000,000 the gain to the city revenue will be \$1,612. The above comparison is a little defective inasmuch as it takes last year's tax of the Bank of New Brunswick and

THE five years' average of the branch banks. Last year's contribution from the branch banks was less than the five years' average.

MONEY TROUBLES.

YARMOUTH, N. S., April 8.—Max V. Allen, for many years chief clerk in the Yarmouth post office, has left town. Fifteen months ago he was added to his other duties, established a lively stable and obtained a mail contract covering the villages between Yarmouth and Tusket Woods. The former contractors also continued to operate the passenger and freight service. There was not work enough for both, so both lines failed to pay expenses.

On Monday Allen got leave of absence from the post office to go to Bridgeport, ostensibly to buy horses. He was to return Tuesday. On Monday he wrote a letter to his wife from Digby telling her he was heavily indebted and could bear the state of affairs no longer. The contents of the letter were a revelation to his wife, who had suspected nothing. Mrs. Allen and children leave for Boston Saturday night. Allen had a good salary in the post office, but he would not return. The contents of the letter were a revelation to his wife, who had suspected nothing. Mrs. Allen and children leave for Boston Saturday night. Allen had a good salary in the post office, but he would not return. The contents of the letter were a revelation to his wife, who had suspected nothing. Mrs. Allen and children leave for Boston Saturday night.

STEAMERS AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, April 8.—The Dominion line str. Canada arrived last night with 550 passengers. The usual quick trips and docked about 6.30 o'clock. Orders were given not to land the passengers until seven o'clock this morning. Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Kane and Robert Pickford are among her passengers. The Allan liner Numidian arrived late yesterday afternoon with 25 first, 197 second and 192 third class passengers. She had heavy head winds all the way across, but made an average trip. It was thought here that the steamer was coming direct and was overdue, but the seeming cause of the delay was that she put into Merville for passengers. No freight was landed here and she sailed about eight o'clock for New York.

NO CANADIANS FOR JAPAN.

OTTAWA, April 8.—Nose, consul general for Japan, emphatically denies the report published in Montreal that recruiting is going on in Canada by the Japanese army. Nose knows of only one Canadian, a Halifax man, who has gone to Japan. He saw the consul before leaving, but Nose held out no hope of his services being accepted.

G. T. PACIFIC DEBATE.

Ben Russell, of Hants, and Dr. Sproule, of Spoko.

OTTAWA, April 8.—The G. T. P. debate was resumed this afternoon by Ben Russell of Hants. He fluently defended the concessions to the G. T. and argued that they were as much in the interest of Canada as of the company. Metaphorically, the government and the G. T. were partners; but that was the only sense in which Sir Rivers Wilson made any such statement. He denied that any essential item of the original contract had been modified to the slightest degree, although the opposition had tried to make it so appear, and contended that the government in this transaction had fully conserved the rights of maritime ports and had reserved power to contest the rates. All this talk about the non-building of the Atlantic section was pure flim-flam from opposition sources. Russell closed his legal argument about five o'clock with an attack on St. John for returning Dr. Daniel in a panic over the sectional appeal that had been made to them, for fear the government would transfer their business to Nova Scotia ports. He was confident that St. John would return to reason, and would fall into line with the rest of New Brunswick, and with the great provinces of Ontario and Quebec. He predicted a routing government majority at the next election from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and sat down amid much applause.

Dr. Sproule followed Russell, complimenting him on his familiarity with holy writ and legal lore, and then in his terse business way dealing with the fallacies of his argument as an advocate. The result of the recent elections had shown what the country thought of the G. T. deal. Was that the reason that Russell had to repeat last season's valditors? (Applause.) A voice—Tell us you would not accept the chief judgeship? (Cheers.) The member's speech was a special pleading from first to last, not that of the statesman which he proclaimed himself. He had tried to throw dust in the eyes of the maritime provinces, whereas there was not a single letter binding the G. T. P. to ship its freight by Canadian ports. If there was such a clause where was the penalty for its violation. If the government were ready for the country's decision on this great contract why did it not submit the question to the polls before committing Canada to an agreement which it will force through the house this session under the crack of the party whip. Dr. Sproule concluded shortly before six o'clock, when Campbell of West York moved an adjournment of the debate and the house rose till Monday.

RECENT DEATHS.

CORNWALLIS, April 7.—The death occurred yesterday and the burial takes place today of Marjaret Rand, of Hilltown. Deceased had been ill for many months, and was seventy years of age. She leaves a widow, who was a Miss Cornstock, three sons and a daughter, who is a nurse in Staten Island. She was a brother of the late Dr. J. J. Rand, of McMaster University, and of the late Edwin Rand, of British Columbia.

The died yesterday, at her home, Julia, beloved wife of William Sterling. In the forty-second year of her age. Deceased had been sick about ten months with cancer of the stomach, which was the immediate cause of death. Besides her husband, five children, three sons and two daughters, survive. Funeral Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock from 115 Queen street. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

The death of Mrs. Sarah Drury, aged 70 years, widow of John Drury, took place about 10.30 o'clock last night at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. C. J. Leonard. The deceased leaves three sons—Samuel Charters, of this city, and H. Leonard and Miss Isabelle, of Vancouver. The funeral announcement will be given later.

John Chapman died yesterday morning at his residence, Camden street. He was eighty years of age, was born in Kent, Eng., and when fourteen years of age came to St. John. Mr. Chapman is survived by his wife, five sons and two daughters. His children are: Capt. William, St. John; George, of the C. P. R.; Thomas, of Yarmouth; Walter, of St. John, and Harvey, of

A Kidney Sufferer

FOR

FOURTEEN YEARS.

TERRIBLE PAINS ACROSS THE BACK.

Could not Sit or Stand with Ease.

Consulted Five Different Doctors.

Doan's Kidney Pills

FINALLY MADE A COMPLETE CURE.

Mr. Jacob Jamieson, Jamieson Bros., the well-known Contractors and Builders, Welland, Ont., tells of how he was cured. "For fourteen years I was afflicted with kidney trouble which increased in severity the last five years. My most serious attack was four years ago. I had terrible pains across my back, floating specks before my eyes and was in almost constant torment. I could not sit or stand with ease and was a wreck in health, having lost appetite and lost greatly in flesh. I had consulted five different doctors and also numerous other preparations to no purpose. I finally began to take Doan's Kidney Pills and before I had taken five boxes the trouble left me and I now feel better than I have for twenty years. Those who know me know how I was afflicted and say it is almost impossible to believe that I have been cured, yet they know it is so. I have passed the meridian of life but I feel that I have taken on the rosy hue of boyhood." Price 50 cts. per box, or 3 for \$1.50, all dealers of THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO., TORONTO, ONT.

Boston, Mrs. H. Bolton, Boston and Mrs. Blanchard Furber, St. John.

THEY TALK OF GOSSIP.

Lay of the Householder.

I do not care a rap for the Japs; I do not give a cuss for the Russ; I'm quite uninterested. Though Corea is invested. For it really isn't any of my fuss. I've troubles of my own, and I've grown To all others apathetic on the whole. And I cannot help but wonder As they come in, how in thunder I can pay the bills I'm getting now for coal.

I know that war is bad, and I'm glad To think that I am not on the spot. But there's one compensation, One great consideration, For they tell me that the fighting's getting hot. I wish that we could be warmed up free, But here every blessed dealer's taking toll; It is almost worse than warfare When one cannot raise one's carriage After paying for a month's supply of coal.

So I don't care a rap for the Japs, Or give a tinker's cuss for the Russ. There's nothing half so cruel As the price they ask for fuel. I should think that that was war enough for I'm mad enough to fight right on sight As I note the awful shrinking of my roll. The condition of my purse is More to me than in war's reverse, So I'm only interested in the coal.

HUMOR OF THE HOUR.

Mother—Why don't you behave better to your sister? Tommy—Why, I'm as kind to her as I can be. Mother—You are? Tommy—Well, every time she tells me I cry as loud as a kid's to make her believe she's hurting me.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Joseph Jefferson has a lake well stocked, with fish on his Louisiana plantation. Not long ago he came upon a starling fishing there. Stepping to his side, Jefferson politely invited his attention to the fact that he was fishing in a private preserve, in violation of the law. The stranger smiled sadly. "You are mistaken, sir," he replied. "I'm catching your fish; I'm fishing them." M. P. Fussey—I don't see why you wear the red ridiculous big shoes when you have nothing to all them. Mrs. Fussey—Do you fill your silk hats?

LAXA-CARA TABLETS

THE human system is at best a delicate machine. It is fitted to take care of the food and drink necessary to its life. But you are careless. You eat this and that without regard; you may drink too much today; but you are careless. You eat this and that without regard; you may drink too much today; but you are careless. You eat this and that without regard; you may drink too much today; but you are careless.

Laxa-Cara Tablets help Nature where you abuse her. They act gently, but open the bowels, and the poisonous accumulations, which are so liable to cause disease, are carried off in the natural way. Laxa-Cara Tablets are sold in these cities and are given off in the natural way. Get your bowels (the great cleansing organ) working condition, and you will probably find yourself a well man or woman.

Per package at drugists' 55 cents, or by mail postpaid on receipt of price.

FRANK WHEATON

FOLLY VILLAGE, N. S.
SOLE AGENT FOR CANADA

OVER-EATING AND OVER-DRINKING

Forms of Declaring War Varied In Different Ways.

Until recent years there has been no fixed form among the nations for declarations of war. In ancient times tradition made enemies of the different races, and whenever any two nations of opposing tribes chanced to meet there was battle on the spot, which soon involved the countrymen of both. At a later date verbal proclamation through a herald was substituted for these forms of defiance. This continued to be practiced till the sixteenth century and there are two instances of it so recent as the middle of the seventeenth century.

In 1535 Louis XII sent a herald to Brussels to declare war against Spain, and twenty-two years afterward Sweden declared war against Denmark through the mouth of a herald sent to Copenhagen. But even prior to this the influence had been at work which undermined the old usages. After the close of the 16th century the wars in England, the consolidation of the great European states, and above all, the fierce rancor engendered in the religious wars had all contributed to discredit the old forms of feudal chivalry. Written declarations were substituted for proclamation by herald, and as early as 1588 the great Armada attacked England without any declaration at all. The great legal writers still lent their support to the old usage, as where Grotius declared that the voice of God and nature alike orders men to pronounce friendship before embarking in war. But, in spite of their influence, the practice fell off.

THE FIRST FORMAL NOTIFICATIONS.
During the latter part of the sixteenth century the custom sprang up, a manifesto or notice of the commencement of war, not necessarily to the enemy, but to the diplomatic agents of the other nations, who were required to observe the laws of neutrality. The opinions of the great jurists of this and the last century, since the close of the Napoleonic wars in 1815, have been more equally divided on the necessity of declarations. Several of the leading continental authorities still maintain that some form of notice to the enemy is imperative. Others take the opposite view.

In neither the wars with England in 1812 nor the war with Mexico in 1846 did the United States issue either a manifesto or declaration. Of the smaller wars down to 1870 in which a European power was engaged on one side or the other, England's important consent to the war of 1840, the Italian war of 1847-48, the Anglo-Persian war of 1856, as well as the Danish struggle about Schleswig-Holstein in 1863 and the war between Brazil and Uruguay in 1864, all commenced by acts of hostility, preceded, indeed, in several instances, by diplomatic notes and manifestos, but in no case heralded by a formal declaration.

TURKISH AND RUSSIAN QUARRELS.
In November, 1853, after prolonged negotiations had already taken place, the Ottoman Porte protested against Russian claims and intimated its intention of going to war. To this Emperor Nicholas responded in a very elaborate formal declaration. Hostilities did not actually commence until November 4, three days after the Emperor's proclamation, of which the Sultan had thus time to become aware. Relations between the czar and the English and French courts became more and more strained during the next few weeks. On Feb. 8, 1854, the Russian Minister in London, Count Schuvalov, issued a manifesto complaining of the unfriendly attitude of England and France. On the 27th Captain Blackwood was sent to St. Petersburg with an ultimatum, his instructions being to wait six days for an answer. Before this time had elapsed the Emperor declined to give any reply, but the Russian Foreign Minister stated privately that his master would not declare war.

On March 22 a message from the Queen was read in the House of Lords declaring war. On the 21st, according to a quaint old custom, the high sheriff and other chief dignitaries of London

attended in their robes and proclaimed the war from the steps of the Exchange. In the Austro-Italian war of 1859 the Emperor's ultimatum was presented on April 23, and two days afterward Victor Emmanuel announced to the army the outbreak of war, and on the 28th operations commenced.

AMERICAN CIVIL WAR.
The American Civil War presents an interesting instance of the modern tendency to rely on facts rather than forms.

As the North never recognized the Southern States as being other than rebels of course, they were precluded from declaring war against them, but a way which may be readily summarized a state of war became to be recognized as having in point of fact supervened on a state of insurrection. The accession movement, which began in South Carolina, speedily spread to the other Southern States, and the first shot was fired from the batteries on the mainland on the 4th of April. The Lincoln administration, notwithstanding this, Lincoln characterized it as insurrectionary. Nine days later Charleston surrendered to the Confederates and war votes were then asked for. Letters of marque were issued by the South and a blockade proclaimed by the North. Larger war votes were asked, and Mr. Seward announced in a letter to the American minister at Paris that the government had "accepted the Civil War as an inevitable necessity."

England and France thereupon recognized the rights of the South as belligerent States, and issued proclamations of neutrality. This action they justified on the ground that, although there had been no declaration of war, the credits voted and the proclamation of a blockade were facts consistent only with a state of war, not of mere insurrection. The seven weeks' war of 1866 between Prussia and Austria, followed on the same day with the outbreak of war by the former power against Saxony, whose territory was entered on June 15. On June 15 Saxony intimated her intention of supporting Saxony, and this Prussia interpreted as a declaration of war. A belated manifesto addressed "To my army" was issued by Emperor Francis Joseph. On June 22 Prince Fritz Carl complained of the violation of the frontier by the Austrians without any formal declaration of war. This complaint is a curious example of historical retribution, a precisely similar protest having been made 120 years earlier by Austria against the Prussian invasion of Silesia. The Red Prince followed up his complaint by formally declaring war against Austria, a measure which the Italian had taken days previously. Four years later Prussia was again involved in a war which was destined to complete the unification of Germany, which the Seven Weeks' War had been the first step.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.
On July 15, 1870, it was announced by the French Ministry that the King of Prussia had refused to receive the Emperor's Ambassador and that the German minister was to leave Paris. Large war credits were asked, and, in the face of these facts, France could no longer maintain peace. On the 16th the slightest French minister reached Paris, and the German representative left. France thereupon, in a self-assertion characteristic of the popular feeling of the time, issued a declaration of war, a copy of which was handed by the Charge d'Affaires at Berlin to Count Bismarck, by whom it was laid before the parliament of the North German Confederation on the 19th had recognized the existence of war by her proclamation of neutrality.

Among the struggles of less importance, the Ashantee war of 1823, the Transvaal war, the French wars in the west mentioned case, Arabi Pasha, were all begun without declaration. In the last mentioned case Arabi Pasha was required on July 10, 1882, to surrender the forts of Alexandria, and on his failure to do so within the time specified the bombardment began.

he should forget to charge her for anything she gets it wouldn't be her fault. Most every man thinks he is smart enough to tackle any job till he runs up against the problem of grading the front lawn so all the rain won't run into the cellar.

CLIPPED.
Even the fair sex may be unfair. Lying about your age won't prolong your life.

SEEKING A PRINTER WHO HAS NO VICES.

Zion City Has Difficulty In Finding Compositor Who Doesn't Chew, Smoke, Drink or "Cuss."

CHICAGO, April 7.—M. N. Price, superintendent of the printing plant in Zion City, has been in Chicago two days looking for a printer who does not chew, smoke, drink or "cuss." He has not yet found his man. If there is one department of Zion in which it is especially desirable that the workers have the personal habits prescribed by DeWitt, it is the printing. Sermons by the general overseer, and his aides and articles on the creed of Dr. Dowie form the largest part of the printed matter. These things should not be touched by profane hands.

Mr. Price examined 50 men at union headquarters. As a last suggestion the printers brought forth Henry L. Bush, the moral cynosure of the union. Bush is on a strike. "Will you give me your word of honor that you have not used profane or violent language and will not use it should you go to Zion?" Mr. Price asked.

"I have never been a swearing man," replied Bush, "and I would like the job. But I cannot tell a lie. Since the strike was called I have said things that would not go into a sermon by the overseer without causing gossip." Without asking what the things were, Mr. Price left the office convinced that he would have to train an expert.

INFORMATION AT FIRST HAND.

(Boston Herald.)
The following letter has been received in that city by Edward de Z. Kelley, a stamp collector. It was written by his correspondent in Chemulpo, Korea, a Japanese merchant there. The letter reads:

"Chemulpo, 15th Feb. 1904.
"Edward de Z. Kelley, Esq.—Dear Sir.—We beg to drop a few lines to you about Japanese-Russian war on the 9th Feb. at outside of Chemulpo harbor. At 11.20 a. m. on the 9th Feb. Russian cruiser Vialig (5,500 tons) and gunboat Korsetz (1,138 tons) steamed from Chemulpo for outside under Japanese battle flag flying on their main mast and they fired against Japanese cruiser Asama, Ariyoda, and very soon heavy sound covered Chemulpo town. After one hour Vialig and Korsetz returned to the place before in this harbor seriously damaged. At 4 p. m. Japanese explosion here. Chemulpo took same as earthquake. At 5 p. m. Vialig burned down herself and Russian steamer fired too, as she has large number of Russian ammunition and so cannot escape. "It is to say that six Japanese battleships, 19 cruisers, 40 torpedo boats, more than 100 gunboats on the same day attacked Port Arthur on the same day. Two Russian battleships sunk and one cruiser by Japanese torpedoes and boats, and other Russian ships sunk. On the 14th Japanese fleet captured four Russian steamers and two gunboats in Korean coast."

"Further news we will let you know if we could. Yours truly,
"T. KUROIWA."
HERE AND THERE.
The Japs may be masters of the sea in their particular territory, but Wall Street continues to hold away over the two dollars' worth of flowers will buy a husband more popularity at bread than a million dollars' worth of bread and butter.

Lives of Mormon saints remind us that when we have passed away Smiths will be on deck behind us. Multiplying every day.

By looking at a woman's watch you will always find just what kind of a man she is. When the watch is a pocket watch, it is a sign of the number of men whose principal business is to hang around and wait for somebody to ask them to have a drink.

Vicory Alexief "most humbly reports," and so far there has been no reason to blame him for doing it that way.

Fame has taken men from the forge and plow and the carpenter's bench, but she was never known to reach over a picket fence and snatch a dude out of a hammock.

ALL IN THE EXPRESSION.

Hamfatted—When I asked Brown how he liked my Othello he said it was all that one could wish.

Hamfatted—Yes, he said me the same thing only he expressed it differently. Hamfatted—How's that?
Hamfatted—Well, when I asked him how he liked it he said he certainly got all he wanted of it.

CONTROLLING HERSELF.

She—I want you to select the ring, dear. He—But I thought you wanted two. But I'm afraid we can't afford it.



Wherever there are children there must be plenty of good bread.

BEAVER FLOUR

makes the lightest, most wholesome and most nutritious bread. It is a blend of Ontario Fall Wheat and Spring Wheat. It is the best flour for flour in Canada.

It is ideal household flour for either bread or pastry.

Sold in a 25 lb. Bag. For Retail Canadian Flourmen.

SKIPPER'S CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

"On several different cruises," remarked a petty officer of the navy now on duty in Washington, "I served under a skipper who used to have regularly recurrent attacks of acute dyspepsia. He was a fine, bluff old fellow, but he was a dyspeptic, a bookish business righty getting only empty-gutted middles. The very idea that he should be attacked by such a trifling complaint made him rage in his cabin and foam at the mouth on deck."

"Well, one day while we were laid up at the Brooklyn yard, the old man got on the warpath proper. The surgeon had been doing him for two weeks or so without doing him a particle of good. On this afternoon the surgeon hustled out of the cabin looking flushed and sore and went below to his office and sulked for the remainder of the day. The skipper appeared at his cabin door and belittled for his Jap cook."

"There was a slow grin on the Jap's face when he emerged from the skipper's cabin. He went below and came back with a basket stuffed with things to eat. Then I started to prepare a meal for the skipper. The meal consisted of two fresh trout steaks wrapped in bread crumbs, a large minced pie, and a big Welsh rabbit to go with it, all to be washed down with a pot of very black coffee. A lot of us gathered around the galley and watched the Jap cook fixing up the meal for the old man. We decided that the skipper had gone mad."

"The Jap took the steaming meal into the cabin. The skipper tucked a napkin into his reeked and went at it. The Jap told us, an hour or so later, that he had looked the whole layout clean, that if he had been necessary to wash the dishes only to preserve propriety."

"Then we began to talk in low tones of the old man as of a skipper already dead. 'He was a sea-dog, all right, and as good as a samurai,' we said of him, but, clinging at the break of the tide, and we waited for the executive officer to come aboard with a heavy countenance, and solemnly announce the decease of our beloved commander, and name the firing party."

"At last, that evening the old man showed up on deck, looking as chipper as a paid-off apprentice on his way home to his sister's. His bronzed old chest was wreathed in grin, and he patted his stomach affectionately, as he listened to the division officer's reports."

"He repeated that meal, or something of close kin to it every day for a week, and at the end of that time he had no more dyspepsia than a newborn. When the dyspepsia tucked him again six months later, he repeated the treatment, and beat it out again."

"The surgeon talked intensely in the mess room of 'abnormalities,' and said that such an Eskimo or a Lascar could survive such a treatment—bearing the skipper, who had invented it. In point of fact, the surgeon took it hard. He felt that it was a sort of reflection on him."

RUSSIA'S RAILWAY SCHOOLS.

The railway schools of Russia are among the most interesting of institutions. When the great Siberian railway was completed it will form a practical westward continuation of the American trunk lines, connected by international ferries in the form of gigantic steamship lines. It was the construction of the wonderful Siberian railway which largely liberalized all Russia and turned its attention to the education of children. At the latest report Russia was teaching 6,000 children of railway men all branches of modern railway construction and operation. Russia recently sent two eminent ministers of affairs to this country to examine the workings of the railway branches of the Young Men's Christian Association for the immediate introduction of the service at division points of the railways of all Russia—Harper's Weekly.

WHY THIS IS CALLED AMERICA.

How Columbus Came to Be Robbed of the Honor of His Discovery.

Every schoolboy knows, of course, that Christopher Columbus was the discoverer of America, and no doubt has wondered why this continent was named after Amerigo Vesputi, whose voyage of discovery was made many years later. It has recently been learned that a map of America, made in 1492, and which was responsible for the naming of the new world for Amerigo Vesputi instead of calling it Columbia in honor of Christopher Columbus, will be one of the interesting relics exhibited at the world's fair from the Vatican at Rome.

The old map was made at the town of St. Die, Lorraine, by Martin Waldseemüller and was recently found by Prof. Fischer, a German scholar of fame. Father Ebner, who through the courtesy of Pope Pius X. is preparing the Vatican exhibit, has secured the map and will send it with the other treasures.

For more than three centuries Amerigo Vesputi rested under the odium of having usurped the honor of Columbus. It was not until 1892 that it was proved that the map was made by Waldseemüller, and that the name of America, with giving the name to America, and that Martin Waldseemüller was responsible for christening the continent.

Waldseemüller, an accomplished scholar, a skillful mathematician, with a fondness for geography, was preparing to publish a synopsis of the great geography of Ptolemy, when he chanced to come in possession of a letter written by Amerigo Vesputi in 1491 to his patron, Lorenzo De Medici, Florence, giving a superb account of a voyage to the new world.

Waldseemüller learned from this of the discovery of a hitherto unknown land. He prepared his book and used the information he had obtained from Vesputi's letter, and four more years he obtained. In his work he suggested that, "I do not see why we should refuse to name it America—namely, the land discovered by Amerigo Vesputi, a man of sagacious mind, since both Europe and Asia derived their names from women."

Prof. Von Humboldt has made it clear that Vesputi probably never knew anything about this use of his name, and never suggested that he was thus to be immortalized, and that the title of the western hemisphere was purely accidental.

Vesputi was the son of a Florentine notary and became a commission merchant. He was a prolific writer, and it was through his letters that found their way into the hands of Martin Waldseemüller, the western hemisphere bears his name. Vesputi died at Seville in 1498, highly respected, never suspected of having given his name to the continent that was to forever bear his name. Like Columbus, he supposed that the newly discovered lands were a part of the coast of India.

THE WOMEN OF JAPAN.

Not only have many Japanese women adopted European costumes, but some even wear trousers. The mothers of Japan recite daily to their children the names and deeds of the great in their country's chivalry. The Japanese wife shares the council of her husband and influences his career to a greater extent than do the wives of the western land.

There are women lawyers in Tokio, and although their entrance into the medical profession is frowned upon, that prejudice will give way in time. Great pains were taken to teach the present Empress of Japan literature, to develop her artistic taste, and to school her in the writing of graceful verse.

The woman of present-day Japan lives under far more liberal laws than her mother did. There is now a law for divorce by mutual consent. Women lecturers are not unknown. The Emperor of Japan caused the first Japanese girls to be sent to America in 1871, to acquire western learning. She suggested the founding of the National Normal school and patronized the establishment of the Japanese Red Cross society.

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WHY HE LOST OUT.

(Chicago News.)
"Darling," he said, "your many charms intoxicate me."
"That settles it," replied the practical maid. "I'll never marry you."
"Why not, dearest?" he asked.
"Because," she replied, "if what you say is true you'd be drunk all the time."

There are but three classes of men—the retrograde, the stationary and the progressive.—Lavater.

GOOD THINGS FROM OTTAWA A Glimpse of the Funny Side of Life in Canada's Capital.

(Special Correspondence to the Star.)

Some good things happen now and then in the Supreme Court here that do not find their way into the official reports. Not a long time ago a New Brunswick advocate was arguing a point of construction as to which word should be used, "he," "she" or "it." The lawyer's contention was in favor of "he," or "she."

This called forth the remark from one of the occupants of the bench. "But, sir, the Bible uses the pronoun 'it.'" "I am astounded, my lord," retorted the lawyer, drawing himself up to his fullest height—"I am astounded at such a citation. Does not your lordship know that there is no neuter in the Hebrew language?"

"Circumstances alter cases," is an old copybook headline. But it has a living application to the present day. A good story is told of the wife of a prominent cabinet minister, who, not this season, was advised by her physician; by the way, one of the eminent M. D.'s of the capital (and Ottawa's M. D.'s have Sir James Grant at their head) to lie to the Southern or Middle States, else the attack of la grippe from which she was suffering might be a tedious thing in this sturdy northern climate. The lady promptly acted on the advice and, accompanied by her maid, entered into occupancy a few nights later of the apartments on a south bound train reserved, or provided for cabinet ministers' wives and other ladies of distinction, and, with commendable care, the lady in question, retired at once, and was soon sound in slumber. She did not awake until early the following morning, and was consequently ignorant of what had not happened in the meantime. It appeared that about the hour the train was scheduled to start word was received that a furious snow storm was raging along the line some distance away, and that connections could not be made. The result was that the train remained all night in the Union station.

Now came in the effects of imagination. Mrs. Cabinet Minister, assisted by her maid, proceeded to make her toilette and was delighted to find that her health had already improved. "What a great difference climate conditions make, when one has a bad cold," was her thankful exclamation to the maid. "I can already feel the balmy southern air."

A few minutes later, when she was informed that the private car was still in sight of Parliament Hill Mrs. Minister made a dive for her deeper and kept the maid busy administering the diverse and sundry mixtures with which the doctor had supplied her for use en route.

All's well that ends well—another copy-book line—so the lady finally returned from her southern trip fully restored to health and able to take up again the burdens of an entertainer in society life at the capital.

OPENS A CRUSADE ON "PATENT FOODS."

British Coroner, After Inquest on a Baby, Declares Parliament Must Take Action.

LONDON, April 4.—Several important laws have had their genesis in the remarks of a coroner, and some very strong words from Mr. Troutbeck at Wandsworth Coroner's Court this week are likely to arouse an agitation which a great deal may be heard. The inquest concerned the death of an infant from a fit of convulsions brought on by improper feeding. The child had been reared on patent foods, and one of the jury raised a question about the sale of these foods, pointing out that they were advertised as fit for children. The coroner replied that in the present state of the law the sale of these foods for children by means of enticing advertisements was allowed, and there was not the slightest doubt that this was the cause of a number of deaths and a great deal of disease.

"The same remark," "applies to patent medicines, but in their case it is worse, for not only are the proprietors making huge profits out of the medicine, but, I am sorry to say, the State has made a large profit out of this immoral sale."

The only thing to be done, Mr. Troutbeck concluded, was to call the attention of Parliament to the matter and to keep calling it until something was done.

A CLOSE GUESS.

(Washington Post.)
A story is told in the House Democratic cloak room of Representative Bankhead's appearance at one of the registration places of Alabama. He found the registration officials busily engaged in ascertaining a negro's qualifications for exercising the right of suffrage. One of the requisites under the new constitution is ability to read or interpret any part of that document.

Mr. Bankhead was standing by, observing the proceeding, when a registration official approached in great perplexity. "Mr. Bankhead," said he, "this is a very smart negro. We have asked him every question we can think of. He answered them all. Can you suggest anything?"

HER EXPERIENCE.

Professor—In China criminals are often sentenced to keep awake until insanity and death result. Now, how do you suppose they keep them from falling asleep? Little Girl (oldest in a small family)—I expect they give 'em a baby to take care of.

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NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

(Chicago News.)
"I have been troubled with insomnia for nearly a week," said the weary-looking man.
"Oh, well, it isn't dangerous," replied the absent-minded doctor. "There's no occasion for you to lose any sleep over a little thing like that."

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