

TO LET.

Advertisements under this head: Two words for one cent each time, or Three cents a word for ten times. Payable in advance.

TO LET—Furnished parlor for one or two lodgers, centrally located. Inquire at 120 Charlotte street.

TO LET—To lady lodgers, two bright, airy upper rooms, unfurnished, with use of bath. Address X. Y. Z., care Star Office.

TO LET—Furnished rooms, without board. Apply to MISS NOWLIN, 30 Wellington Row.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—At 117 Elliott Row. Cheap rent. Apply on premises.

TO LET—From 1st May next that very comfortable, self contained dwelling house, now occupied by George H. Horton, Esq., No. 19 Cornhill street, corner Horsfield, containing 8 rooms, bath room, hot and cold water, etc. Can be seen on Wednesday and Saturday afternoon. Apply to W. TREMAINE GARD, 48 King street.

HELP WANTED, MALE.

Advertisements under this head: Two words for one cent each time, or Three cents a word for ten times. Payable in advance.

WANTED—A man or smart boy to take care of engine and boiler. Also an apprentice boy to learn the trade. W. F. & J. W. MYERS, Waterloo street.

WANTED—2 Bright Boys about sixteen, to learn the business of a printer. Steady advancement. Apply to MARITIME STEAM LIFTING CO., 30 Dock street.

WANTED—By a young man a position as engineer. Good recommendations. Apply to J. A. Le Caro Star Office.

WANTED—A boy to learn the printing business. Apply at SUN OFFICE.

WANTED—A number of good laborers. Apply to J. P. CLAYTON, Superintendent Furbill Cemetery.

WANTED—A young man who has had about two years' experience in a machine shop. Apply to SUN PRINTING COMPANY.

WANTED—A young compositor, a boy, who has had about three years' experience. Apply at SUN OFFICE.

GENERAL AGENTS WANTED in each town for special accident, sickness, identification and general insurance business. Liberal terms to reliable men. Write Box 75, Montreal.

HELP WANTED FEMALE.

WANTED—A chamber maid. Apply at Park Hotel, 444 King Street.

WANTED—A good cook. References required. Apply at 11 Orange street (left hand bell).

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Apply to MISS WAIDROPP, 116 Pitt street.

WANTED—A girl for general housework. Apply to 67 Sewell street.

WANTED—A washerwoman to assist in laundry. Address LAUNDRY, Star Office.

WANTED—Two Girls, one for kitchen and one for chamber work. CLARK'S HOTEL, 22 King Square.

WANTED—Girls wanted to learn paper box making. Apply to THE D. F. BROWN CO., Ltd., Canterbury street.

WANTED—Paint Makers. Steady work at A. R. CAMPBELL & SON, 64 Germain street.

Erysipelas, Eczema, Eruptions on the face or body, Barber's Itch, Salt Rheum, Blood Poisoning of Wounds, Ring Worm, Itch, Redness or Bad Skin, and all inflammatory wounds or swellings are quickly cured with

BIDDY MARTIN'S EXTRACT.
For sale by all druggists.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One 14 in. Pine Door, 6 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. 8 in., with 2 glass panels. Apply Sun Printing Co., St. John.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A quantity of revolver or rifle ammunition. No. 4 Coils. Apply to BLACK SHOT, Star Office.

FOR SALE—An arc lamp, complete, nearly new. Apply to Sun Printing Co.

FOR SALE—A quantity of steam pipes and iron, fifty-six pound weight. Apply at Sun Office, St. John.

FOR SALE—A Metal Furnace, capacity about 20 pounds, with a fire brick lining, with smoke and ventilating pipes complete. Apply Sun Printing Company, St. John.

LOST.

Advertisements under this head: Two words for one cent each time, or Three cents a word for ten times. Payable in advance.

LOST—On Sunday, in the Paradise Row Car, between 3 and 4 o'clock, p. m., a purse of money and papers. Would the finder please return to 15 Grand street and be rewarded?

MISCELLANEOUS.

Advertisements under this head: Two words for one cent each time, or Three cents a word for ten times. Payable in advance.

WANTED—To borrow about \$100 on city freehold property, west side. Low rent, good location. Address Box 15, City.

Parties getting their winter supply of

SOFT COAL

from Gibson & Co., can save 50c. per Chaldron by placing a prompt order for two chaldrons or more. Cash with order. Special prices on Hard Coal in lots also.

J. S. GIBSON & CO.,
Smythe Street (near North Wharf)
and 6 1-2 Charlotte Street.

PUZZLE IN FABLE FORM.

(The Smart Set.)

An American heiress was wooed by a foreign prince who urgently besought her to become his wife. In order to test the sincerity of his love she asked: "Will you still marry me if I give away all my money for charity and become as poor as yourself?"

The prince considered awhile and then responded: "Yes, provided you will still marry me if I renounce my title and become a plain, republican person like yourself."

Query: Did she agree to his proposition?

A NEW DISEASE.

(Judge.)

"Hear about the new disease called the soda fountain walk?" asked the up-to-date person.

"No. What's it like?"

"Oh, it's the peculiar, hurried step, with the head turned toward the street, that a man acquires while trying to rush girls past drugstores when he is alone."

THE ST. JOHN STAR is published by THE SUN PRINTING COMPANY (LTD.), at St. John, New Brunswick, every afternoon (except Sunday) at \$3.00 a year.

ST. JOHN STAR.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 4, 1903.

THE STAR.

The Star has never made much discussion of its own circulation, but it is a young paper and advertisers may desire to know how many readers they reach through its columns. For their benefit the following statement is furnished:

The average circulation of the St. John Star for the month of

June, 1901, was 2,020

The average circulation of the St. John Star for the month of

June, 1902, was 2,563

The average circulation of the St. John Star for the month of

June, 1903, was 3,557

The average circulation of the Star for each month of the current year was as follows:

January, 1903 2,761

February, 1903 3,054

March, 1903 3,233

April, 1903 3,428

May, 1903 3,449

June, 1903 3,687

MR. COSTIGAN'S VINDICATION.

The Ottawa Correspondent of the Monitor gives a glowing account of the banquet to Mr. Costigan. The former minister is reported as having said that it was "a painful thing to him that

"any Irish Catholic could entertain an adverse opinion of his action viewed

"from the Catholic standpoint in transferring his allegiance from the men

"who proved themselves traitors to the minority in Manitoba to the men who

"formed the present administration."

Mr. Costigan ought to understand that this painful impression would be

less prevalent if the transfer had taken place before the "traitors" lost

office. Right through the campaign Mr. Costigan was with the "traitors,"

sitting with them in the cabinet, enjoying their confidence and appealing to

the people of Canada to support them. Down to July 12, 1896, he drew his salary

as a minister under Sir Charles Tupper, and it was on that date that

Sir Charles ceased to be premier, having lost office because of his loyal acceptance and support of the remedial

legislation programme. After that came Mr. Costigan's transfer of allegiance to the ministers who opposed

remedial legislation.

But the correspondent of the Monitor continues:

"In this strain he continued to speak for nearly two hours and if there was any individual present who had hitherto entertained doubts of the honorable

gentleman's deep sincerity and sterling worth, I think he must have felt like borrowing Pilate's basin to wash his

hands before the people and declare that he could find no guilt in him. He resumed his seat among deafening applause which lasted several minutes."

This writer could hardly have understood the full significance of what he was saying.

FOURTH OF JULY.

One hundred and twenty-seven years ago today the declaration of independence was signed by representatives of thirteen American colonies of Great Britain. These colonies were then engaged in a war with the mother country, and months before some of them had individually cast off their allegiance and declared for independence. The main authorship of the document which was adopted and signed on Independence Day, is assigned to Thomas Jefferson. It is mainly a list of offences alleged to have been committed by the King of Great Britain, who is accused of a number of awful crimes. This part of the document would in these days be considered rather hysterical. The essential part of the declaration is the announcement that "these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states, that they are free and absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved." There is an interesting statement at the beginning of the paper, setting forth as a self-evident truth "that all men are created equal," and that "governments . . . derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." Some doubts have been expressed during the last few years whether the United States government still holds to this self-evident truth, and how it is applied to the Philippines. However that may be, the nation, which dates back from 1776, has become a great country, and there is no doubt that it is quite independent.

If the twelve foot seam of coal at Grand Lake proves good and holds out, the discovery is a most happy one. That part of the province is likely to be a strategic point in railway connections, and a large supply of coal there would find a ready market for locomotive purposes.

If the government shall decide to build the railway from Moncton to Winnipeg, the members of the house of commons may want to know what was the good of the weeks spent in the railway committee over the Grand Trunk charter covering the same route. The bill thus laboriously and expensively worked out will, in case the government programme is adopted, be waste paper.

The Toronto Globe says that "the whole country suffers through the flagrant injustice that Mr. Gurney is still a member of parliament." It appears to be the opinion of about half the sufferers that Mr. Stratton is the man who ought to be out of the house.

The prospect is that one more ecclesiastical gathering would be held in St. John than the city expected. It is likely that we shall have the Baptist convention of the maritime provinces.

The slander suit tried in St. John this week is said to be the only St. John instance in which a verdict was obtained for anything near the amount claimed.

No action has yet been taken on the suggestion that the liquor saloons join in the Saturday half holiday movement.

This is great yachting weather. "to one who has no friend, no brother there."

BATHING RESORTS.

The Salt Water Season Has Opened and Patronage Will Probably Be Good.

The bathing season has begun and St. John is now better equipped than ever in this line. In the past, too little attention has been paid to the beaches, but it now appears that more interest is being taken than in former years. Bay Shore has always been a more or less popular resort, but it will never receive the patronage it deserves until some up to date method of transportation is arranged from the ferry floats. The beach is badly in need of cleaning, but from present indications it will receive some attention this summer. The opportunity of having a bath under comfortable conditions is now offered at Blue Rock, of Beatty's Beach, and is only a short walk from the ferry steamer. There any fine summer day hundreds may be seen sitting in little groups, promenading up and down and lazily watching the young and the old sporting in the water.

Last year steps were taken to propagating two beaches at Lower Cove. Rev. W. C. Gagnon was the originator and he selected a small section back of the exhibition building which he named Broadview. The beach was cleared up in good shape and a comfortable bathing house erected. Another beach, Rockaway, only a few yards away, was also attended to, so that now there are several fairly well equipped houses, roads and life lines. These houses are owned by the Rockaway Bathing Club, Rev. W. C. Gagnon, John Power, P. J. Donohue, Ald. Lewis, Outing Club and the South End Club.

Next year it is altogether probable that one of the leading hotels will erect an up-to-date bathing house for the accommodation of their guests at either Broadview or Rockaway Beach.

THE GRANARY OF THE WORLD IS IN THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST.

Eugene G. Hay of Minneapolis, is making a study of the commercial relations of Canada and the United States that the prospect of securing a reciprocity treaty between the two countries. Mr. Hay believes with hard work by those who really want reciprocity, it can be had by 1906. He says: "Between the Lake of the Great and the Big Horn Mountain the forces of civilization are building a mighty empire destined to become the granary of the world."

This is the district from which the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company draws its supply of No. 1 hard wheat of which Ogilvie's flour is made, and flour millers, not only in America but in Europe, now admit that it is the finest and best wheat the world produces.

DAVID KOMIENSKY IS FREE.

David Komienksy, the St. John, N. B. merchant, who was found guilty at the March term of the court of King's Bench of obtaining money under false pretences, and was sentenced by Judge Wurtelle to one year in jail, has been released by order of the minister of justice upon a petition signed by a large number of prominent citizens of St. John, including a number of judges. The reasons urged in the petition were the ill-health of the prisoner and the fact that he had a family dependent upon him.

MARRIAGES.

SCOTT-CREIGHTON—On July 2nd, at the Methodist parsonage, Burpee Avenue, by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, William Scott to Mary Anne Creighton, both of this city.

BOWLAND-HENRY—At Holy Trinity church, St. Martin, N. B., on June 30th, by the Rev. Alfred Barham, Thomas James Bowland, to Ethel Priscilla Henry, daughter of William Henry, of St. Martin.

DEATHS.

BROWN—In this city, July 2nd, William Frederick Brown, beloved son of Thomas and Maggie Brown, in the 21st year of his age.

Funeral from his father's residence, 46 Rock street on Saturday at 2.30 o'clock, July 4th.

ORDIAN—In Boston, on the 3rd inst. Susan, relict of the late Patrick O'Grady, in the 32nd year of her age. Remains will be brought here for burial, and funeral will take place from the residence of her son, John O'Grady, 73 Elliott Row, on Sunday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, July 3.—After publishing many different stories, government organs announce that the policy in regard to the transcontinental line will be the same as noted in the Sun some days ago with the exception that the road will be operated by a private concern. The government will construct the road and hand it over to the Grand Trunk Pacific for 50 years. It is one of the worst deals ever suggested in the history of the country. The Grand Trunk Pacific is to receive the present property, representing a cash value of \$45,000,000. In addition the government will guarantee the bonds of the Grand Trunk Pacific. The scheme will be submitted to the liberal caucus, where it will doubtless be ratified. The policy is looked upon as a compromise between the Blair faction of the cabinet and the Senatorial wing. It is generally regarded as an election proposition which will give the government the use of a huge political lever. The intercolonial will be reduced to a mere local road, and deficits much larger than have been are sure to follow.

OTTAWA, July 3.—After private bills had been disposed of tonight, Hon. John Hargrave called attention to the Toronto Globe's announcement that the government would construct and lease to the Grand Trunk Pacific the line from Moncton to Winnipeg.

Sir Frederick Borden, in reply, stated that the government was not responsible for any statements that had appeared in any newspapers. No authoritative statement had been issued, and would not be issued for some days. Many guesses had been made as to the policy of the government, and perhaps some of these guesses might turn out to be correct.

MONTREAL, July 3.—No end of interest was evinced in railway circles in today's effect which came from Ottawa to the effect that the government had practically decided to construct the line between Moncton and Winnipeg. Both Charles M. Hays and Sir Thomas Shaughnessy were extremely reticent on the subject. The former refused to give any further information on the subject, and the latter declined to discuss the matter.

"There is nothing I can add at the present moment," said Mr. Hays, "because the question, so far as the Grand Trunk railway is concerned, is still under negotiation. This afternoon I go to Ottawa to have a further conference with the premier."

When pressed to say whether it was not likely that the policy suggested would be carried out by the government, Mr. Hays merely declined to either affirm or deny the accuracy of the report in question. "It is possible, but I do not say probable," that the government may carry out the policy indicated.

"And what of the suggestion respecting the bond of directors?"

"All that is mere guess work. Nothing definite has been determined."

Our leading G. T. R. officials sought to convey the impression that in the present report the government was merely throwing out a feeler to see how the proposition was regarded.

"It is a staggerer," was the comment of a prominent official connected with the C. P. R. when he thought of the government building a railway across 2,000 miles of unpopulated territory, but officials of the rival line are very guarded in their references to the course to be pursued by the federal authorities.

OTTAWA, July 3.—Before the railway committee today, Hon. Mr. Blair announced that the present session would be the last during which railway charters would be granted indiscriminately. An expression of opinion will be asked of the railway committee on this point when the house next meets, and in future applicants for charters must satisfy the powers that be that their bona fides are satisfactory.

OTTAWA, July 3.—The forecasts with regard to the policy of the government on the Grand Trunk Pacific as published in several liberal organs are regarded by the leaders of the conservative party here with absolute incredulity. Although the statement of Sir Frederick Borden tonight that the papers were all venturing guesses, and some of them might be right, may strengthen the theory that the publication of the story was an inspired attempt to gauge public opinion, the leaders of the opposition are loathe to imagine that even the present "business" administration can have committed itself to such an extravagant scheme. Should any such proposition for the giving away of everything in sight, practically presenting the G. T. Pacific with its road, be really presented to the house there is no doubt that the conservatives will strongly oppose it.

R. K. Y. CLUB'S

Time Table Between Scott's Corner and Millidgeville.

Saturday.

Leaves Scott's Corner at 1.15 p. m., 2.15 p. m., 3.15 p. m., 5 p. m., 7.30 p. m., 10 p. m.

Leave Millidgeville at 1.45 p. m., 2.45 p. m., 5.30 p. m., 8 p. m.

Sunday.

Leaves Scott's Corner at 8.00 a. m., 9.00 a. m., 2.00 p. m., 3.00 p. m., 5.00 p. m., 7.30 p. m.

Leaves Millidgeville at 2.30 p. m., 3.30 p. m., 5.30 p. m., 8.00 p. m., 9.00 p. m., 10 p. m.

Holidays same as Sunday.

Club members to have precedence over the general public.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

DUFFERIN HOTEL, July 3.—R. D. Patterson, St. John; L. Kinn and wife, Washington; D. P. Sherwood, C. C. Henry, Providence; R. L. W. J. Woodruff, Billings Falls; A. McKinnon, J. E. Gorman, Boston; Dr. J. H. Kelly, Halifax; E. S. Phillips, Boston; W. H. Newell, Rockville, Ct.; F. M. Anderson, St. Martin; W. A. Bryden, Montreal; A. J. Lawrence, Windsor; D. M. Gordon, Moncton; A. Winfield Scott, Moncton; J. H. Kelly, Halifax; E. S. Phillips, Boston; W. P. Eaton, Halifax; W. H. Clarke and wife, Boston; Chas. McGinn, Moncton; Oscar Meyer, Montreal.

Manchester, Robertson, Allison, Limited.

During July and August our stores will be open until 10 p. m., on Fridays and closed at 1 o'clock on Saturdays.

Cloth Remnant Sale--
Conspicuously Low Prices.

IN MEN'S CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Remnants of English, Irish and Scotch Tweeds.
Remnants of Black and Blue Serges and Cheviots.
Remnants of English Worsted Trousers.
Remnants of English Worsteds Suits. In Coat Lengths, Coat and Vest Lengths, Trousers Lengths, Trousers and Vest Lengths and Suit Lengths. All marked at conspicuously low prices for this sale.

A Few Makes of Men's Summer Underwear not kept by all stores:

MEN'S SILK UNDERWEAR in Light, Medium and Heavy Weights, \$5.75 to \$10.50 per garment.

Extra Quality English Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers. The very best goods made, \$3.75 to \$5.75 per garment.

THE GENUINE DR. DEIMEL UNDERWEAR FOR MEN.

We are sole agents in St. John for these goods. Two weights, \$3.00 per garment.

The Dr. Deimel Spartan Underwear for men, \$2.00 per garment.

The Celebrated Dr. Kneipp Pure Linen Mesh Underwear for men. Three weights, \$1.25 to \$3.75 per garment.

The Wolsey Fine Natural Wool Underwear for Men. Unshrinkable, \$2.00 to \$3.50 per garment.

MEN'S FINE ENGLISH BALBRIGGAN UNDERWEAR, 95c. to \$1.25 per garment.

MEN'S BLACK SILK AND SATIN BOWS.

To wear with Double Collars, extra quality, 25c.

Men's White Matt and Pique Washing Ties. Strings, Four-in-Hands, Ascots, Puffs and Stocks, 10c. to 60c.

Men's White China Silk Handkerchiefs. Specially good value, 50c.

Fancy Printed Challies, at Twenty-five Cents per Yard.

Eight Hundred Yards of Fancy Printed Challies with Mercerized Stripes. For Waists and Summer Costumes, all on Ivory Grounds, with Dainty Floral Colorings in eight styles. 2 1/2 inches wide, 25c. per yard.

SALE ON FRIDAY AT CENTRE COUNTER, GROUND FLOOR.

Grand Remnant Sale of Black and Col'd Dress Goods.

The making of remnants during the past few weeks has been greater than we anticipated. The gathering includes all sorts of lengths, from one to six yards, of Black and Colored Dress Goods, comprising Voiles, Grenadines, Canvas Cloths, Serges, Tweeds, Cheviots, Venetians, Broadcloths, Henriettas, Lustres, French Printed de Laines, etc.

All new and fashionable goods at prices which will move them quickly.

At the same time we will place on sale a large collection of

Remnants of Wash Dress Fabrics.

Comprising Musling, Gingham, Chambrays, Linens, etc. Sale in Dress Goods Room, ground floor.

Wash Duck, at Nine Cents per Yard.

For Shirt Waist Suits, Separate Skirts and Children's Blouses.

A special line of Light Ground Wash Duck, in blue with white spot, white with red spot, blue with white stripe and other small designs in white and blue, white and red and white and black. Fast colors. 9c. per yd. Sale in Linen Room.

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

BRITAIN AND JAPAN.

ODESSA, July 3.—According to advice received by the St. Petersburg newspaper Sviet from Japan, the British and Japanese ministers at Peking have presented a note to the Chinese government in the following terms:

First—Russia's occupation of Manchuria threatens the maintenance of peace in the far east and injures the interests of England and Japan.

Second—If the departure of the Russians from Manchuria is indefinitely postponed England and Japan must proceed to protect their interests.

Third—China must demand from Russia the immediate evacuation of Manchuria.

Fourth—Great Britain and Japan acknowledge no treaty between Russia and China which does not bind Russia to evacuate Manchuria.

Fifth—If after the evacuation of Manchuria a treaty between China and Russia with respect to the civil administration of Manchuria is deemed necessary, such treaty can only be concluded with the approval of Great Britain and Japan.

Sixth—A reply to this note is demanded within five days.

Dr. W. J. Barnes on

World-Wide Evangelism.

In the Church of the Evangel, Leonard street, near Moser's avenue, the pastor, the Rev. William J. Barnes, preached Sunday morning on "World-Wide Evangelism; or, The Master's Great Commission to His Disciples." The text was from Matthew xxviii, 19: "Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Holy Ghost." Dr. Barnes said:

The boldest thought ever suggested to the human mind is Christ's proposition to convert the world. For originality of conception, simplicity of method and certainty of result, it has no parallel in the world of thought. Bolder than the dream of the Macedonian to conquer all kingdoms by his sword, than the purpose of the Roman to unify all governments in one; than the hope of Leibnitz to create a universal language for the use of all nations, it stands forth sublime in its isolation to excite our admiration, inflame our zeal, invite our co-operation and inspire our faith in the future of mankind.

What this conversion implies may be inferred from the prophetic promises of the Scriptures, "when the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdoms of our Lord and of His Christ," by the universal prevalence of truth, righteousness, justice and kindness; when all learning shall be sanctified by the realization of those memorable words: "Bringing into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ;" when all commerce, from simple barter to complicated banking, shall exemplify the teaching of the Golden Rule, and fulfill the apostolic injunction: "Not slothful in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord;" when every home shall be a type of heaven, the father the priest, the mother the priestess, children and domestics the worshippers; when Christianity shall supersede all other forms of religion, and Christ shall be esteemed the only and all-sufficient Saviour of men from personal sin, social impurity and national wrongs.

Such was the ineffable vision of the Son of God when He issued the great commission to His church: "Go ye, therefore, and disciple all nations." Before the inspired mind of the illustrious prisoner in the Mamertine dungeon at Rome that vision assumed, if possible, a larger horizon, embracing the confession of every tongue, and the worship and reverence of every knee.

Nineteen centuries have passed and the prophecy is unfulfilled. The promise remains a promise. The vision lingers. Hope defers. The unbeliever doubts. After nineteen centuries of Christian history the fact remains that out of a population of over 1,500,000,000 there are only about 15,000,000 on the earth who really know the Lord Jesus Christ as a personal Saviour and 1,485,000,000 still unconverted, of whom 1,000,000 are without even the knowledge of the Gospel. During the last century there has been an actual increase in the heathen population of the world of about 200,000,000; that is to say, in 100 years only 2,000,000 of heathens have been saved, as against 200,000,000 who have been added to the population of the globe.

If we look at the map of the world with intelligent discrimination, we shall see that, if we expect the United States, Great Britain, Germany, Switzerland, Holland, Norway and Sweden, almost all the other countries of the world are under the practical dominion of Romanism, or heathenism, or some false religious system. Whole nations are without a single Protestant missionary. Four hundred tribes in Africa; nine hundred walled cities in China; several countries in South America; such lands as Anam, Tibet, Turkistan, Arabia, Persia and many of the islands of the sea, beside the mighty Sudan and many vast sections of countries partly evangelized, are almost wholly without the Gospel.

Why is this? What excuse can the church of God give for such a picture as heathenism shows today? Is it because she is weak and poor? No, for her numbers exceed any previous period, and her wealth is enormous. One out of every four of the ministers of the Gospel in America only would stop you at the gate and, if you had a five cent Testament in your valise, they would take it out and keep it until you came back, and then give it to you again. But now there is a great building in the very heart of Rome, almost under the shadow of the Vatican, and that building is five stories high, 155 feet long and 95 feet broad and it has in it 16 different rooms, and one of these rooms will seat a congregation of over 600 people. That building was erected by a Protestant missionary society.

Thirty-five years ago you could not get into Mexico, but now you can, and Protestant mission stations are springing up all over the country. Thirty-five years ago you could not preach a sermon anywhere in Mexico without being arrested. But that glorious man, Diaz, who five times has been elected president of the republic in opposition to the mandates of the priesthood, that man says to the missionaries: "Bring more, build more schools, build more churches, come on with your Christianizing and your educating influences. We need them in Mexico."

But if there be a dark side to the subject of evangelizing the world, there is also a bright side. The whole tide of thought has turned in the church since William Carey first offered to go and grapple with the Goliath of heathenism. The wave, at its lowest ebb a century ago, now touches a flood mark never before reached and is still rising. England is prouder of Carey today than Athens was of Pericles, or Rome of Cicero, and lifts the statue of Livingston to its lofty pedestal in the metropolis of the world, to inspire Christian colonies to push into the heart of the dark continent. American churches hurl their columns against the ranks of pagan and papal superstition and erect missionary lecture ships in the foremost institutions of learning to train our youth to imitate the devotion of David Brainerd, Robert Moffat, Henry Martyn and Alexander Duff.

With regard to the subject of missions and vision of world conquest, I am not a pessimist by any means, but an optimist of the optimists. We might divide the church into two classes;

after they happened. I am afraid that those that believe things before they happen and those that believe things after they happen. The former class always has been and is in the minority. Two out of twelve was the proportion in the year 1850 B. C., and at the commencement of the twentieth century the proportion is about the same. It makes such a change in life to believe things before they happen. I think that I was born that way. I believe that the Saviour's vision will have a glorious fulfillment. "He shall see of the travail of his soul and shall be satisfied."

If such a faith as that be fanaticism, I am in the line of a glorious succession of patriarchs, prophets, apostles, martyrs, and confessors, reaching through the ages and animated with the anticipation of final triumph, and I propose to cherish that fanaticism until the end of my life. I am going to hold on to the belief that wrong is mortal and must die, and that every right is immortal and must live; that every wrong on the throne is on its way to defeat and death, and that every right in the dungeon is on its way to victory and coronation. I believe that just as sure as you sit here this morning we will catch up by and by; the joy will overtake the sorrow, the light will overtake the darkness, and the tears of the sower and the songs of the reaper will mingle together in joy by and by.

WARM WELCOME IN STORE FOR PRESIDENT LOUBET.

Military Honors Due to a Reigning Monarch Will Be Accorded to Him in London.

LONDON, June 29.—Arrangements for the reception and entertainment of President Loubet during his three days' stay here, beginning July 7, are complete. All the military honors due to a reigning monarch will be accorded to the chief executive of the French republic. It will be the first time that a President of France has been in England and also the first time that a President of France has officially visited this country.

Up to a comparatively recent date no provision was made in the regulations of the guards for according honors on a royal basis to republican presidents.

During his stay in London M. Loubet will reside in York House, St. James' Palace, until recently the town residence of the Prince and Princess of Wales. This residence is distinct from the part of the palace in which are the state rooms.

By the King's commands York House is being being thoroughly renovated and redecorated, and it will also be newly furnished.

Most of the details of the luncheon which is to take place at the Guildhall have been decided upon. The 300 guests, or thereabouts, who are to be invited, will tax the capacity of the ancient City Hall almost to the full.

As a complement to the distinguished guest, red, white and blue will form the color of the floral decorations on the tables, to carry out which scarlet carnations, white orchids and cornflowers have been chosen. Elaborate designs for international floral emblems are being prepared. The cost of this function will be about \$7,500.

M. Loubet will drive through the streets from St. James' Palace to the city, accompanied by the King, and arrangements are being made to cope with the vast throngs of people. An escort of Life Guards is to be detailed for duty with the president, and a full royal guard of 100 men mounted at York House. The guard will carry the King's regimental colors, and guards of honor of the Foot Guards will be posted at places to be visited by the president, who will always be greeted by the royal salute of presenting arms and the playing of the French National Anthem.

After the president's arrival in English waters has been announced by a naval salute, his entry into the city will be signified by another greeting from the batteries of the coast. Soldiers lining the route are to present arms as the presidential carriage passes, and it is probable that the president will inspect a gathering of the Home District troops and a musical band.

On the night of July 7, a state opera performance will be given at Covent Garden in honor of M. Loubet. The prices will be enormously increased. For the grand tier and pit tier boxes, which ordinarily cost 8 guineas, 60 guineas are already asked.

It has now been decided that the decorations shall follow the scheme prepared for the coronation, and the house will resemble a tower of roses, all of delicate shades of pink.

The court will occupy practically the whole of the grand tier, and if precedent is followed, the diplomatic corps will be seated in the boxes on the right and the ministers of the crown in those on the left.

Excerpts from three operas will be given. In all likelihood, Calve, Melba, and Alvarez will be seen in the principal parts.

NEWS FROM DAWSON.

More Gold Brought Out and News of a Rich Find in the North.

News from Dawson, SEATTLE, Wn., June 30.—The steamer Senator has arrived here from Nome, Alaska, bringing \$40,000 in gold and several passengers.

The Lawrence Hotel at Nome was destroyed by fire just before the departure of the Senator, entailing a loss of \$25,000.

A special to the Post-Intelligencer, from Dawson, says:

The first news since March from the vast stretch of 2,000 miles down the Yukon basin, from Eagle to St. Michael and Tanana, Koyuk and Rambarat Camps and Kusokwin Water Shed, came today on the steam Rock Island from Andreaski. The steamer has passengers from all camps mentioned, mostly from Tanana. A big strike has been made on Hog Creek. In the Koyukok and from five to twenty dollars is being made daily to the man.

Chronic Constipation surely cured or money back. LAXA-CARA TABLETS never fail. Small, chocolate coated, easy to take. Price 25 cents. At drug stores.

AT THE LONDON HOUSE

THURSDAY, JULY 4TH.

Ladies' July Washing Neckwear.

All at one 39c. Each. price,

Repeat orders just received.

A great lot new designs.

Considered the most popular neckwear shown.

The same designs are having a wonderful sale all over the continent.

All sold at one price, 39c. each.

For Cosy Corners, Country Houses, &c.

New Tapestry Portiers, \$2.75 pair.

New Chenille Portiers, \$3.50 pair.

Small Table Covers, 50c. and 75c. each.

New Art Demins, Turkish designs, for cosy corners, 18c. yard.

Popular Poppy Draperies, 36 inch, 17c. yard.

New Wash Goods That Are Most in Demand and Hard to Get.

Navy Blue Muslins, 20c. yard.

Soft Cotton Muslins in Blue, Pink, Green, &c., 20c. yard.

New White Ground Dress Muslins, 20c. yard.

Cadet Blue, Plain Zephyr, for shirtwaist suits, 18c. yard.

Cadet Blue Twine Matting for Shirt Waist Suits, 28c. yard.

Black and White Matting for Shirt Waist Suits, 17c. 30c. yard.

36 inch, Rough Linen Suitings in Blue, Green, Dark Grey, &c., 40c. yard.

New 3-4 Raincoats

with three small capes.

\$6.75 \$9.25

Black Silk Medals

for trimming.

18c. each.

Very Neat Cambric House Gowns, Reduced.

Fine Printed Cambric Washing House Dresses or Wrapper Gowns, all made from perfectly fast color cottons. Very neat, light designs. Reduced to \$1.49 each.

BLACK SATEEN UNDERSKIRTS. Regular \$1.25. For 79c.

CINCHAM WASH UNDERSKIRTS, 89c. each.

Half-Price Sale of All Ladies' Costume Straw Hats and Children's Muslin Sun Hats.

\$12.50 Pattern Hats for \$6.25
11.50 Pattern Hats for 5.75
8.25 Pattern Hats for 4.13
2.75 Costume Hats for 1.53
2.65 Costume Hats for 1.33
2.25 Costume Hats for 1.13
2.75 Children's Hats for 1.38
2.25 Children's Hats for 1.13

BEAUTIFUL FRENCH RUFFES, many in cape effects, linen color, ecru, black and white or black \$1.75 to \$12.50.
WHITE WASHING KID GLOVES, 90c. pair.
WHITE SOFT KID GLOVES, \$1.00 pair.
VELVET BOWS FOR THE HAIR, 25c. each.
WHITE DUCK BELTS, 15c., 18c. each.

1,000 Yards Special Washing Ribbons for Neckwear or Sashes.

A large purchase fine Duchess Ribbon in twenty colors. The most popular make of ribbon for this season. Washes perfectly. All one price, 25c. yard.

F. W. DANIEL & CO.

London House, Charlotte St.

AMERICAN PATRIOT.

TO the Editor of the Brooklyn Eagle: For several days past the Methodists throughout the country have been doing honor to the memory of John Wesley and the professional politicians have been falling over each other in a mad dash for votes by outgunning before audiences this enemy of the patriots of 1776.

It is proper at this time to expose to the public view some of the writings about the fundamental laws of the country, but how much of our regard and admiration he is entitled to, and for this purpose I glean from a book in my possession the following:

He says: "Fear God and honor the king."

"Your rights are no more violated than mine."

"Be warned in time. Stand and consider before it is too late."

"You have, therefore, exactly what your ancestors left you, not a vote in making laws nor in choosing legislators; but the happiness of being protected by laws and the duty of obeying them."

"After all the vehement cry for liberty, what more liberty can you have?"

"Should any man talk or write of the Dutch government as every cobbler does of the English he would be laid in irons."

"What liberty do you want, either civil or religious?"

"You profess yourselves to be contending for liberty, but it is a vain and empty profession, unless you mean by that threshold word a liberty from obeying your rightful sovereign and from keeping the fundamental laws of your country. And this undoubtedly it is which the confederated colonies are now contending for."

"Comfort yourselves, therefore, about General Washington's huge army that melts away like the snow in harvest. The English forces now in time are in perfect health (about sixteen thousand) and have plenty of all things."

"The king and parliament have the power of disposing, without their consent, of both their lives, liberties and properties."

"The supreme power in England has a legal right of laying any tax upon them."

"As soon as I was convinced they sought independence, I knew they were in the wrong."

"I have just received two letters from New York. . . . They inform me that all the Methodists there were firm for the government, and on that account persecuted by the rebels."

"I made an offer to the government of raising some men."

"His worthy conduct (George III.) has been worthy of an Englishman, worthy of a Christian and worthy of a king."

In the face of all this should an American venerate the memory of John Wesley? I think not.

"His whole conduct (George III.) has been in its early stage has been judiciously relegated to the rear, and of it, probably, not one Methodist in ten thousand is aware."

His Methodism, which is simply a case of religious hair-splitting, cuts more of a figure than "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" to some people, and yet a Methodist will admit that a Baptist or even a Roman Catholic will go to heaven (wherever that is) if he behaves himself, which means if he does not "pound" Methodism.

At the time the Americans were fighting for their independence there lived another Englishman by birth who wrote a series of pamphlets which were afterward put into book form and called "The Crisis." It opens as follows:

"These are the times that try men's souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of his country; but he that stands it now deserves the love and thanks of man and woman. Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered."

He writes again:

"Oh, ye that love mankind! Ye that dare oppose not only the tyranny, but the tyrant, stand forth! Ye that are opposed to the tyrant, stand forth! Ye that are opposed to the tyrant, stand forth!"

"Expel from the continent that barbarous and hellish power which hath stirred up the Indians and negroes to destroy us."

"The blood of the slain, the weeping voice of nature cries 'Tis time to part!'"

"The sun never shone on a cause of greater worth."

The pamphlets were read to each regiment of the army by order of General Washington and were written by Thomas Paine, affectionately called by the clergy to this day "Tom" Paine.

Thomas Paine was a volunteer under the committee on foreign affairs, clerk of the Pennsylvania legislature, originator of a private subscription by which \$200,000 were raised to feed and clothe the continental army, agent in and a loan of \$100,000 to live in France to carry on the war, member of the American Philosophical Society, etc.

I have yet to learn of a scramble among the pious of this country to see who will be the first to speak at the one hundred and sixty-seventh anniversary of his birth on January 23 next, and yet they, as well as heathens like myself, can never be grateful that such a name be read.

We are now enjoying the benefits of his work, and the best words in the mouths of the church-going element for this noble man are "anathema," "drunkard," etc.; but for the man who sought to keep us in a state of "taxation without representation" and to place us in the right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" we hold meetings for the purpose of honoring him and compel our representatives to pump us full of hot air concerning his worth under pain of voting for the other fellow when election time comes around.

"The world is my country, to do good my religion," said Thomas Paine. I have yet to learn of a sentiment so noble ever having been uttered by John Wesley.

W. H. R. Brooklyn, June 29, 1903.

CANAL DOVER, Ohio, July 2.—Dr. James Dixon has been shot and instantly killed by his son, Burt Dixon. Dr. Dixon was ill with smallpox, having contracted the disease while helping a daughter to escape quarantine. The son was confined in the house with his father under quarantine. The fact that the son, when arrested, was taken to the city prison, caused great excitement and indignation.

CANADA'S PRIDE!



It is a matter of pride to Canadians generally that the best wheel made anywhere is made in Canada—That wheel is the Cleveland.

It has style to its lines—is built by skilled artisans from the best procurable material. Every bolt, every link receives such attention as might be demanded by a modern watch wheel. The newest thing is Hygienic

Cushion Frame.

It is to wheeling what the "Pullman" is to railroading.

Write for our new booklet, "IN BICYCLEDOM."

ONE PRICE TO ALL.

W. H. Thorne & Co., St. John, N.B.
The CANADA CYCLE AND MOTOR CO., Ltd., Toronto.

HI, THERE!

Get Into the Sylm and Play Calabash.

Ring out the merry ping pong, ring in the calabash. Ping pong is as dead as last year's millinery styles. Calabash is in the first flush of youth and popularity. It is not a new vegetable or a breakfast food. It's a game, a ball game for the drawing room, the front lawn, the back garden, the roof or the cellar, as you please. It has come to town, a rival to tennis and the last sod on ping pong's grave. The weird name strikes one from the windows of every shop that keeps pace with the rapid forward stride of sporting. It is affixed to an implement of weird design, strung and canted into a pure cross between a fishing net and tennis racquet.

That's the calabash bat. Calabash promises to outlive pingpong. The tremendous vogue enjoyed by the epitomized tennis will probably stand as an unequalled record, but it came on slender merit, and even without a rival in the line of indoor diversion would have passed into the history of fads. It had the good fortune to come under a happily eponymous name, and introduced itself just at a time when the public was in the mood for something new. The favor of the social autocracy put it before the rest of the world with the force of an edict, which was quickly obeyed. Calabash, however, comes out of the obscurity of the far west, where it was developed last winter and is making its way eastward across the continent.

An implement somewhat smaller than a tennis racquet, and of about half the weight, it is all there is to calabash. It is used to throw, catch, bat or pick up the ball, and out of these operations come the variations of the game. These bows of rattan are bound together to form a triangular shell and handle. The shell is about six inches in diameter at its widest point. Two of the sides are laced with cord like a tennis racquet, the third being provided with two flexible gates.

The end of the shell has an opening slightly larger than a tennis ball, which is used in the play, and this opening is guarded by a hinged lip controlled by a button under the thumb on the handle.

In catching, the player presents toward the ball the side of the calabash having the cloth gates or face, which yield inward when struck by the ball, permitting it to enter the shell. The gates are closed by the thumb, forcing the ball through the opening in the operation of throwing. The ball is picked up from the ground by placing the end opening over it and sliding back the button under the thumb, which draws in the hinges, lips and pushes the ball within the shell.

In play the ball is not touched with the hands.

It requires but a few minutes to learn to handle the implement, which is very simple in operation. The player quickly acquires skill, and finds that he can throw more accurately and farther than with the hand and with much less exertion, and the operation of catching is simplified to the matter of getting the ball into the face, which is about ten inches by six, in front of the ball.

A variety of games, to adapt calabash to conditions of space, number of players and degree of skill, have evolved, and as the implement is attractive in appearance and graceful in its operations, it appears to have an excellent prospect of popularity. Calabash is the invention of E. S. Wharton, a newspaper man who is well known on the Pacific coast, having been until lately the editor of the Everett (Wash.) Herald.

IN A CORNER OF SIBERIA.

How the People Look at the Prospect of Death.

I know a case where a man, after a violent quarrel with his five sons, announced aloud his wish to die. The next morning he thought better of it and retracted his words; but—so I was informed in all seriousness—the revengeful spirits shortly afterward inflicted the hoof disease on his herd and took away three of his sons, one after another.

Usually, however, the man who has proclaimed his wish to die remains apparently ill, but his rest for life firm until the end. I met, in 1886, at the Anti Fair in the Kolyma country, a man by the name of Katuk, who said that he wanted to get rid of the troubles of this world. He had no apparent illness, but his rest for life had completely vanished, and he intended to start for the land of his forefathers. He was as eager for death as if it meant for him a pleasant journey to a distant but very interesting country. The vicinity of the Russian fort was no place for the fulfillment of his wish, so he had to delay it for a

couple of months; but when next I met Katuk's wife, early in the fall, she was already a widow. She told me the details of her husband's death in a very simple way. He was strangled with a lasso. She held his head in her lap and two of his sons pulled the ends of the rope. Katuk's wife told me also that he was cheerful to the last and even joked the very moment his face was covered with the hood of the death coat to prevent those present from seeing his last struggle.—Waidman Bogoras, in Harper's Magazine.

A NEW STYLE.

English sportsmen (taken to the Japanese style of wrestling, as introduced by Tani, the Jap. The match takes place in a circle, twelve feet in diameter, laid out on a raised platform. The victory is won by the man who first succeeds in ejecting his opponent from the circle. The wrestler wears a light-fitting waistband, which is for the purpose of obtaining a hold. A man offers any man \$500 that he cannot defeat. Thus far, all of his opponents have not lasted on an average of over three minutes.

The Doctor—You regard society as merely a machine, do you? What part of the machinery do you consider me, for instance?

The Professor—You are one of the cranks.—Chicago Tribune.

THE FALL OF THE TENDERFOOT.

He Forged a Raging River to Show Nerve and Got the Laugh.

"When I struck the Snake River country," said the old ranchman, "I was as green as a tenderfoot as ever left the states. And the boys used to lay it all over me in their days of glory that was riling. One cold winter day, I remember, me and Dave Orcutt and Hank Timms was riding our ponies over to the Stawson ranch. I had only been in the country two weeks, and this was my first trip out to Stawson's. There was a sharp wind blowing straight out of the north. We humped along pretty lively, till suddenly the boys pulled up sharp at the edge of a wide creek.

"Great buffaloes," says Hank Timms, "but the Little Cimarron is on a tear. I wouldn't try to ride across her for a thousand."

"How far is that?" I asked.

"Thirty-six miles and a blamed pore read all the way," says Dave.

"How deep is that?" I asked.

"Too dang deep for comfort," says Hank. "Your clothes would freeze to your back in two minutes if you got 'em soaked."

"Well, appeared to me that here was my chance to show what I was dead game, even if I was a tenderfoot. 'I'm going to ride across right here,' I says.

"Don't you do it," pleads Hank. 'You're new in the country yet, you know me and I've got to look after you. You'll be foolish if you try it. Do you want your clothes froze to you?'

"I'll take my clothes off," I says, "and stand up on my saddle."

"But the people over to the ranch'll see if you strip that way," says Dave.

"I'll fix it so they won't," I says, and with that I strips to the skin in the cold wind and puts on a new turn of steel that I had in my kumby sack.

Then I ties up my clothes and hitches them around my neck climbed up on top of the saddle and starts down the bank.

"Say, how the wind did whistle around my bare legs! And stand up in the saddle like I was, it had a mighty good show at me. That liner duster wasn't much protection either. It was about ten inches by six, in front of the ball.

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STRANGE AND CURIOUS THINGS THAT ARE ENCOUNTERED IN VARIOUS PARTS OF WORLD

TALKING TO THE LARGEST FROG IN THE WORLD.



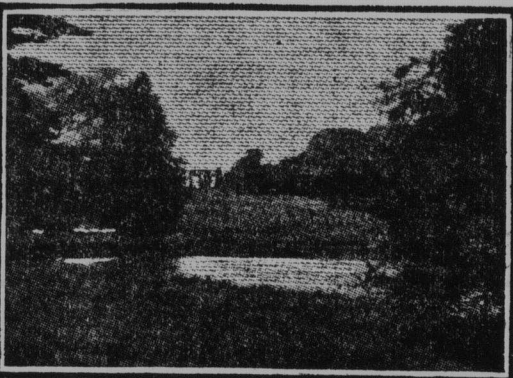
The biggest frog in the world belonged to Chaugrey Coleman, a hotel proprietor in Fredericton, N. B. As a matter of fact he still belongs to Mr. Coleman, but is now stuffed and in a glass case, having come to the happy hunting grounds for frogs some time ago. The frog was born and brought up on Mr. Coleman's farm at Killarney, a few miles from Fredericton.

He was like all other frogs at first, but soon began to assume unusually large proportions. Mr. Coleman fed him on the fat of the land, and eventually he attained a weight of seventeen pounds and measured

twenty-seven inches in length and fifteen in breadth. He learned a lot of tricks, too. He always answered a summons to dinner promptly and could jump over a barbed wire fence. If he had not passed away Mr. Coleman is convinced that he could have been taught to sing and walk.

Although the first vessel passed through the Suez Canal in 1869 it was not formally opened until 1889. The British government receives \$24,700 yearly upon the Suez Canal shares it owns. These it bought for just under four millions.

SCENE OF MR. PICKWICK'S SLIDING.



At last the pond scene of Mr. Pickwick's sliding on the ice, located by Charles Dickens at the Manor Farm, Muggleton, has been discovered and photographed by Dickens enthusiasts, the name of the place being Cob Tree, Sandling, England.

"Not above two miles from Muggleton," we are informed in Chapter VII. of "Pickwick Papers," was Manor Farm, the residence of that delightful host, Mr. Winkle, or "Old Winkle," as he was more familiarly termed. The zealous correspondent in Dickens matters has decided that Sandling stood for Dingley Dell and that Cob Tree was the original of Manor Farm, so admirably depicted by this.

The pond which on that particular morning had been converted into "a pretty large sheet of ice" was in existence long before "The Pickwick Papers" were written, so that any idea that an ardent devotee of the great novelist constructed the pond to fit Phil's picture is readily dismissed.

Inside Cob Tree is found just such a kitchen as Dickens described, and which figures so conspicuously in the account of the Christmas festivities at Manor Farm.

Britain's national expenditure passed the one hundred million point in 1897. It was one hundred and eighty-three and a half millions last year.

THE ICON, OR HOLY PICTURE



In the Greek Church the icon is an important feature. It is an image or representation of Christ, the Virgin or a saint in painting, relief or mosaic. The ordinary ones are decorated in enamel, or aleo-work, the more expensive ones in some of the encaustic and homes of the better classes are often decorated with jewels of great value.

There are always two icons at least in a Greek church—one of Christ at the holy doors, as one faces the altar, and one of Theotokos on the left. They are frequently used as votive offerings, and most churches are possessed of a large number of them. Icons are honored with a relative worship as deities, manifested by offerings of incense and lights, but they are not supposed to receive the supreme worship of God.

The ignorant Russian peasant usually carries a small one in a folding tablet of wood, secreted in the folds of his gown. All over the public highways of Russia there are roadside shrines containing a St. Christopher, or Virgin and Holy Child, or other saint.

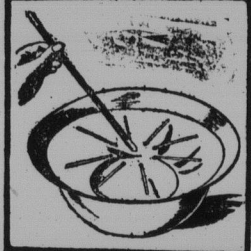
In the trains there is usually a car, or portion of one, set apart for the icon shrine, that the wayfarer need never have an excuse for not attending to his devotions. In the majority of homes the icon is placed on the wall or a shelf directly opposite the door, and all visitors walk to it at once and pay their devotions before greeting host or hostess.

Trick With Matches.

In a plate or basin filled with water place eight matches in the form of a star, as shown in the accompanying picture, taking care that only the lower part of each match will become wet, and next prepare a magician's wand in such a manner that it will resemble a short ebony staff with two ivory tips.

A suitable ebony staff can be made by putting a coat of black varnish on a small tin tube, and as substitutes for the ivory tips a small cylindrical piece of soap and another of sugar must be used. Sowing these white objects at the two ends of the staff, the audience can readily be made to believe that they are ivory tips.

If you want the matches to come together,



all that is necessary is to dip the sugar tipped end of the wand in the water about the center of the star, for the sugar will at once begin to draw the water into its pores, and naturally the matches will crowd together in the same direction. On the other hand, if you want the matches to move away from each other, all that is necessary is to dip the soap tipped end of the wand in the water, for the soap will at once begin to melt, and the water, thrust back at the fat which has gathered on its surface, will, naturally, break up the starlike formation and drive the matches in various directions.

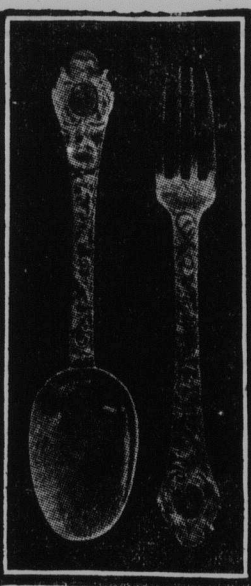
This is an amusing trick and one which never fails to create a great deal of surprise.

In the Tamarack Copper Mine a plumb line 4,200 feet long, of piano wire, was recently lowered from the shaft mouth. It took 30 minutes to drop, and is probably the longest plumb line ever used.

The Egyptian pyramids cannot vie in size of stones with the ruins at Baalbek, in Syria. The stones of the latter are 60 feet long and 20 feet square.

Belonged To Cromwell.

That Oliver Cromwell loved ornament and luxury is evidenced in a collection of silver



which belonged to him at the height of his power and which was recently sold in England. Here are two pieces, a silver gilt spoon and fork—which are said to have been highly prized by the Lord Protector.

Cannot Kill Himself.

In Vienna there is a man who has made 40 different attempts to kill himself and has not yet succeeded. According to the Austrian press, no other man who is still living has tried so hard to get out of the world as he has. That he will finally succeed in killing himself is very probable, as he says that nothing would induce him to remain alive much longer. Indeed, he has gravely informed the chief of police that he "would much sooner die than give a pledge that he would stop trying to commit suicide."

ONLY MARSUPIAL WOLF IN AMERICA.

Here is a queer animal. One might take it for a dog offhand, but it is really a wolf. It is not like ordinary wolves, however, being a marsupial, from Australia. In that country are found opossums, marsupial cats and various other creatures of the same order, which carry their young in pouches, like kangaroos, which, of course, are marsupials.

This is the first marsupial wolf that was ever brought to this country, and it is now in a cage at the Washington Zoo, where it was photographed. It is quite fierce and has two pups.



Odd Costumes of the Azores

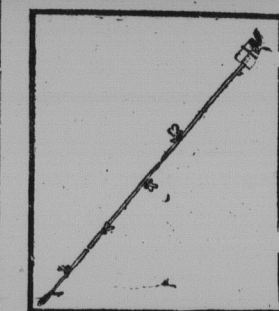
The peasant dress of the Azores is peculiar and typical. That worn by the men consists of a suit of homespun cotton,



Novel Fly Trap.

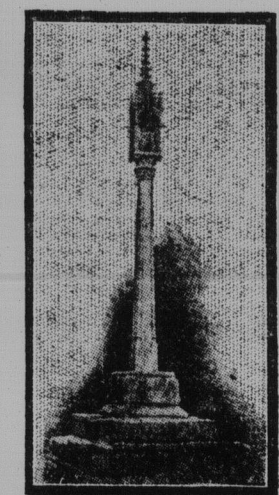
In the accompanying picture is shown a curious device for catching flies, which has just been invented and which is said to work admirably by those who have tested it.

Its principal part is a vessel which is intended to hold paste and the sides of which are provided with longitudinal slots. Over the open part of the vessel is a cover and through the slots a cord runs. The open ends of the slots can also be covered, and attached to the vessel is a flexible wire, which is bent in such a manner that it holds the cover firmly in place. The cord, when not in use, can be wrapped around the outside of the vessel, and thus in winter, when it is not needed, the trap occupies very little room.



Romance Of A Cross.

In the fifteenth century a beautiful cross stood in the village of Shillingstone, a picturesque hamlet near Blandford, in England. When the Puritans came into power they bled it, and soon all that was left was a few inches of the tall shaft and the square steps on which the cross had rested. In 1922 Mrs. Kylie Chapman resolved to restore the ancient emblem to its original form, and gave the necessary instructions to two well-known sculptors, the result being that the finished work



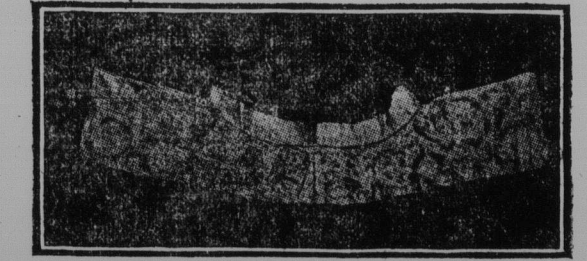
was ready in their studios ten years ago. Then trouble began. Several persons residing near Shillingstone got the notion into their heads that there was something very suggestive of Popery in the beautiful cross, and they raised so many objections that no attempt was made to erect it. For years the opposing element refused to listen to any arguments, but finally it gave way, and a few days ago the cross was erected and was solemnly consecrated by the Bishop of Salisbury.

KING CHARLES I. WORE THIS COLLAR.

In the accompanying picture is shown a beautiful lace collar, which was once the property of King Charles the First of England.

Though many decades have passed since the Stuart ceased to reign over England, there are few Englishmen who are not interested in them and their history and for this reason hardly any book of the day is more talked about in England than a costly

one which was recently published in London and which contains many interesting facts about this famous historical family. Moreover, the book is splendidly illustrated, one of its pictures being that of King Charles' lace collar. This collar is now the property of Mr. George Somers and is naturally regarded by him and his family as a priceless relic.



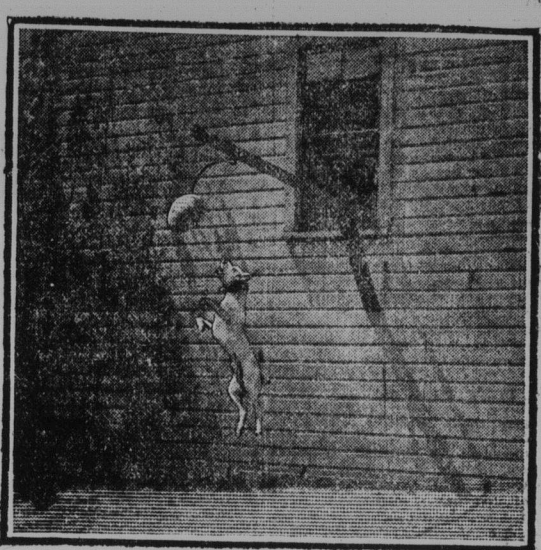
Pope's School Books.

Count Capogrossi-Guarini, a well-known collector of rare books, purchased sometime ago at an auction in Italy a copy of a volume which was published in 1800 and a volume containing selections from Cicero's works which also appeared about the same date. As very few copies of these editions can now be obtained he was delighted at being able to secure these two treasures, but he was more pleased when on examining them he found that the margins contained several notes written by Joachim Jecel during his school-boy days.

This assiduous schoolboy subsequently became Pope Leo XIII., and Count Capogrossi-Guarini, feeling sure that the gift would be appreciated, resolved to make him a present of the two old books. He, therefore, gave them to a noted binder, with instructions to put new covers on them, but in such a manner that the original notes would not be marred in the slightest degree, and when the work was done he sent the books to the Pope. The latter was delighted when he received them, and as a token of his gratitude he conferred the grand cross of the Order of St. Gregory on the thoughtful Count.

The London County Council now makes \$20,000 a year from tramways. Leeds Corporation secures from a similar source an income of \$23,000.

BOB, ATHLETIC DOG, PUNCHING THE BAG.



Bob enjoys this exercise very much. He is a great dog to catch cats and chickens, and so has to be tied up most of the time. After he has "punched" the bag for ten minutes he knows he has been doing something. He sometimes jumps three feet from the ground, and the higher the bag the more he enjoys the sport.

The United States has still 1,140,000 square miles of woodland, or about 47 per cent of her total territory.

STOLEN BY GYPSIES.

In the village of Frank, in Hungary, several mothers are now bemoaning the loss of their little ones. A few weeks ago, it seems, a band of gypsies came to the village, and in the evening gave a performance, in which half a dozen trained bears and monkeys were the principal actors. Very soon after it was over it was discovered that seven children had disappeared, and

abundant proof was soon forthcoming that they had been carried off by the gypsies. Immediately the entire district was searched for them, but they were not found, and no trace of them has yet been discovered. The search, however, is still being continued, for the parents of the children are prominent and wealthy and are spending money freely.

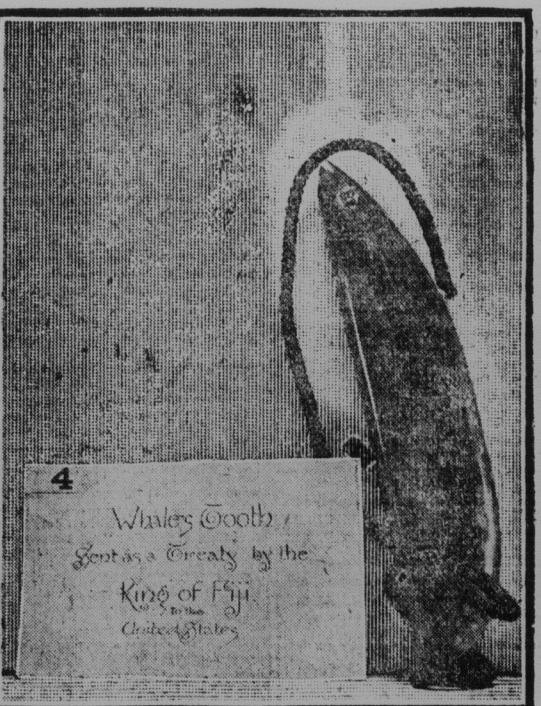
MEN WORK TO SAVE THEIR HORSES.



There is little need of a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and that is Jersey. The farmers there are so careful of their horses that they do not work them in any way which is absolutely necessary, and frequently do work which is done elsewhere by horses. If a farmer has to plough a heavy piece of ground he is obliged to use his team, but if the ground which is to be broken up is light it is very probable that he will take the place of a horse, in the same manner as

the man shown in the accompanying picture has taken it. At first glance labor of this kind may seem very tiresome, but it really is not, for the farms in Jersey are small and it does not take long to cultivate the ground. Still, in other places where the farms are equally small no one thinks of sparing the horses, and there is little doubt that up to date agriculturists consider the Jersey farmers far behind the times because in the kindness of their hearts they are as lenient to their horses as possible.

WHALES TOOTH FOR A TREATY.



Treaties between nations often take queer shapes, and Uncle Sam's collection of agreements with foreign Powers, carefully preserved at the Department of State, in Washington, is very interesting. Some of the seals attached to documents are inclosed in boxes of silver six or eight inches in diameter, while the most recent treaty with China is bound in yellow silk—the royal color in that country. But the queerest of all the treaties kept in the government

archives is a whale's tooth, which was sent to the President of the United States by the King of the Fiji Islands, about twenty years ago, as a bond for the performance of certain obligations of an international kind. The earliest European paper mills were at Fahlun, in 1485, in 1495. The first introduced the secret of paper making into Europe; they themselves having learned it from Chinese prisoners of war.

CLOCKS.

Another lot of Clocks just received, and we can give you a Good Clock for House, Office or Factory, in French or American, and from the best Manufacturers

COME AND SEE THE GREAT VARIETY.

41 King St.

FERGUSON & PAGE,

Perforated Seats

Shaped Square. Light, Dark. Chairs Recaned, (L. S. Cane only).

Hardware,

Glass, Putty, Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Varnish, Shellac, Whiting Brushes.

DUVAL'S

Chair Caning and Umbrella Shop.
17 WATERLOO STREET.

Strawberries

and Cream.

Henery Eggs and Dairy Butter.

S. Z. DICKSON

COUNTRY MARKET.

"Glad Tidings of Great Joy, which shall be to All People."

MEETING OF BELIEVERS IN THE

ATONEMENT

"The Precious Blood of Christ,"—"A Reason for All."

and in His Millennial Kingdom.

Meetings held in Oddfellow's Hall on Saturday, July 4th at 3 and 7.45 p. m.

Carleton, Friday 3rd, 7.45 p. m.

Under the auspices of the

WATCH TOWER BIBLE AND TRACT SOCIETY

of Allegheny City, Pa.

DISCOURSES:

Concerning the "Exceeding Great and Precious Promises" to the Church of the Gospel age, and "Glad Tidings of Great Joy, which shall be to All People."

All welcome. Seats free. No collection.

The Public Spirited Merchants who are closing their places of business on Saturday Afternoon, deserve your heartiest sympathy and support.

Insure them against any possible loss by buying during the hours they are open for business.

EXCURSION

... TO ...

Crystal Beach.

Proceeds in aid of MONUMENT FUND.

Wednesday,

JULY 5TH,

By STMR. QUEEN.

There will be races, Archery, Nine-pins, etc., for which suitable prizes will be offered.

Meals and Refreshments served on the grounds. Dinner, 35c. Tea, 25c.

Boat leaves Indian town at 8.30 a. m., and 1.30 p. m.

TICKETS, 40 CENTS.

MUNICIPAL TELEPHONES.

What is being done about the municipal telephone scheme is a question that is being asked quite freely these days and to it nothing but a very general answer can be given. The city fathers have not for one moment given up the idea and are working quietly in the right direction. Alderman Macrae is the leader in the movement, and is in communication with various concerns re the cost of installing and operating a municipal line. When the aldermen are in a position to make a business proposition to the people they will do so, but this will not be for a few weeks to come. The feeling throughout the city is in favor of the scheme and the aldermen are greatly encouraged and will push the project to the best of their ability.

C. P. R. ACCIDENT.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 3.—A special to the Dispatch from Winnipeg says: Four cars attached to the east-bound Canadian Pacific Imperial Limited train were derailed near Rosser today. Two were overturned, but none of the occupants were seriously injured.

WITH ADVERTISERS.

A holiday hostess sale here for boys all day Monday. Double knee hostess, as tough as iron, at the Daylight Store, corner Charlotte and Duke Streets. Store closes Saturdays at one o'clock. Open every evening.

A special wash dress goods sale is advertised for Monday by Morrell and Sutherland. For particulars see page 8.

Ripe Bananas

TODAY.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT

from each sale in Montreal.

14 Charlotte Street. Phone 1545.

F. E. LAW

LOCAL NEWS.

Professor Tweedle, of Hampton, is in the city.

Dr. Allison and Mrs. Allison leave for Sackville today.

Special—Soft wood and kindling cut in stove lengths, \$1.15 per big load at Watters', Walker's wharf. Telephone 612.

The St. John bakers have decided to advance the price of bread one cent per loaf on Monday, 6th, until further notice.

W. S. Potts will sell by auction to-night, at Fruit Store, 14 Charlotte St., one hundred bunches bananas. Come for bargains.

The annual picnic of the Carleton Baptist church will be held on Tuesday, July 7, to Westfield Beach. Amusements will be provided, and it is hoped that a good crowd will be present.

TRAIN WILL BE HELD.

On Saturday, July 4th, the suburban train between St. John and Welsford, due to leave St. John at 1.10 p. m., will be held until 1.45 p. m.

JEWISH CONFIRMATION.

At the regular Sabbath service in the Jewish synagogue this morning, Hiram Goldberg, the 13-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Goldberg, was confirmed.

The little fellow, after reading a portion of the law, delivered a speech, in which he pledged himself to observe the laws of Judaism. Rabbi Rabinowitz then, in a few remarks, admonished him to remain loyal to his faith, and to be a good citizen.

It is the custom among the Jews to confirm boys to the service of their religion at the age of thirteen.

PERSONALS.

Dr. A. A. Stockton, K. C., went to Sussex this morning.

Miss Florence Tapley, of Marysville, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. B. J. Dowling, Princess street.

Mrs. and Miss McLeod, Middle Sackville, left a few days ago en route for Missoula, Montana, where they propose spending the summer with Mrs. McLeod's son.

Rev. J. B. Champion was one of the speakers in connection with the graduating exercises of Hamilton Theological Seminary. Mr. Champion, who is a graduate of the University of New Brunswick and has lately received the M. A. degree from Acadia, received on the completion of his course at Hamilton Seminary, the degree of B. D. from Colgate University.

Rev. Charles W. Squires, who graduated B. A. at Mount Allison in 1900, and M. A. in 1902, after a year's work secured the degree of M. A. at the Cambridge University. He was also chosen as one of the representatives of his class to receive his degree in person. The scholarship of \$200 which he secured the past year was extended and increased to \$250 for the second year. He has secured a church near Wilmington, Conn., for the summer months, and anticipates returning to Harvard for further work in divinity and philosophy as soon as the collegiate years opens in September.

Mrs. Dobie, wife of the late D. Kenneth Dobie, of Halifax, passed through the city last evening from Charlottetown to Boston, where she will spend the winter.

Edward A. Everett, of St. John, is at the Halifax Hotel—Halifax Evening Mail.

Geo. V. McInerney left last evening for Kingston, Ont., where on Sunday he will attend a meeting of the grand council of the C. M. B. A., of which he is a grand trustee. On Monday night he and Hon. Frank Lefebvre will address a mass meeting in Kingston.

Professor F. W. Nicholson of Wesleyan College, Middleton, Conn., passed through St. John yesterday on his way back from New Glasgow, where he had been attending the funeral of his father, the late Rev. A. W. Nicholson.

Rev. M. J. Ryan, Ph. D., and D. D., professor of philosophy at the Grand Seminary in Rochester, Mass., also Miss Maud Ryan and Master Francis Morrissey, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. James Barry, 151 Waterloo street.

T. A. Wakeling left last evening for a short trip to Montreal.

Mrs. Guy Lamer of Boston and Mrs. Walter Doane of New York are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Huestis, St. James street.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Humphrey, of Boston, and Miss Edith Humphrey of Hampton left yesterday morning for Lake Umbagog to spend a couple of weeks.

Ronald McAvity, son of George McAvity, is home from his auto journey from Boston to Bangor, and Dr. Stetson, of Bangor, with whom he toured, has proceeded to the Bonaventure fishing preserves.

Miss H. M. Skinner, daughter of Dr. Skinner of Boston, is in the city to spend a summer vacation with friends.

The second week in July Mrs. Edmund H. Flewelling of Oak Point, N. B., will be the hostess of a large house party from Owensboro, Kentucky, U. S.

Mrs. Flewelling was formerly Miss Jessie Sutton of Owensboro, Ky., and her guests all come from her native place. The company will be comprised of the following persons: Miss McFarland, Miss Radford, Miss Harrison, Miss Kennedy, Mrs. W. H. Conant, Master James Sutton Robinson and little Miss Erwin Robinson. Mrs. Conant is the eldest sister of Mrs. Flewelling, and married the only brother of Thomas Conant, the versatile Canadian writer. She will spend the entire summer in Canada, as will her little niece.

Miss Grace Hanington, daughter of T. E. Hanington, left yesterday for a month's visit to New Hampshire.

Miss Essie Jordan of New York, a niece of Mrs. C. D. Freeman, arrived July 1st, and will spend the summer months with Mrs. Freeman at her new home at Ononette, Westfield.

Visitors at the Royal Hotel yesterday were Messrs. Arthur and James Moore of Melbourne, Australia. They are members of one of the leading houses in Australia, and have been extensive buyers of lumber from A. Cushing & Co., whom they came here to see.

TO BE REPEATED DAILY.

Bread—of—Golden—Eagle—Flour—keeps—moist—and—white—six—days.

TIGER—TEA—IS—PURE

SIX MONTH'S DEATHS.

Returns From the Board of Health
Office up to June 30th.

As the end of June is generally regarded as a time when half yearly statements are made out, the following figures from the secretary of the board of health may be of interest.

During the first half of the present year the total number of deaths recorded in St. John was 356. Of these, 152 were males and 204 females.

Their places of residence, as kept by the board, were Canada, 287; foreign, 88, not given.

Of the 356, the single ones numbered 160, while 204 were married and one is not stated.

The ages are as follows:—Under one year, 47; from one to five years, 29; from five to ten, 8; from ten to fifteen, 4; from fifteen to twenty, 12; from twenty to twenty-five, 18; from twenty-five to thirty, 15; from thirty to forty, 21; from forty to fifty, 33; from fifty to sixty, 32; from sixty to seventy, 43; from seventy to eighty, 50; over eighty years, 45.

Of the deaths in the present year 55 occurred in January, 63 in February, 68 in March, 45 in April, 60 in May, and 64 in June.

The causes of death were many, but there are only four which stand out very prominently as claiming large numbers of victims. The leading cause is old age, in which, which was responsible for 42. Consumption is next with 39; heart disease with 35, and pneumonia has 30. Then there is a big difference, the fifth disease on the list being heart failure, which claimed 17 victims. Diseases of infants were responsible for 15 deaths and accidents for 11.

During the six months there were reported 70 cases of the infectious diseases requiring registration in this province. In the same period of last year there were 117 cases. The infectious diseases were typhoid and scarlet fever, diphtheria and measles. Three deaths resulted from each of typhoid fever, scarlet fever and diphtheria, and one from measles.

This record of infectious diseases is regarded as being highly gratifying and shows that the city is and has been in quite a healthy condition.

A WONDERFUL LAW.

Reads One Way—Carried Out Another—Something Wrong Somewhere.

There is considerable feeling over the granting of beer licenses and a few people who did not receive licenses are said to be up in arms and are saying all sorts of nasty things about the commissioners and the government.

Peter Clinch's three year term as a commissioner expired on June 1st and as yet no appointment has been made, and Mr. Clinch is still performing the duties of a commissioner. The law distinctly says that the term shall be but three years, although a commissioner can be re-appointed, but this has not been done, so now the question arises, has the work done by this commission with Mr. Clinch sitting at the board been legal. Solicitor General McKeown says that while the term is distinctly stated as three years, a commissioner must act until another is appointed. He states that no question can arise about the legality of the business done while Mr. Clinch is a member of the board.

Another peculiar feature of the license act is that it states that only seventy-five retail licenses may be issued, while at present the number is exceeded by eight or ten.

About the only section of the act that is carried out is that providing for the collection of the license fees of which the government get half.

The government will meet on Monday when it is expected that Mr. Clinch will be re-appointed.

CIRCUIT COURT.

In the circuit court yesterday afternoon, on the application of the defendant, the case of Stockton vs. Jones was stood over until next term, the plaintiff consenting. Dr. A. A. Stockton appeared for the plaintiff and C. J. Coster, K. C., for the defendant.

The court then adjourned sine die.

THREE HUNDRED TROUT.

John Thomson, S. S. de Forest, Mr. Simmons and Fred Jones returned yesterday from a fishing trip to Morson's Pond, P. E. Island. They brought back over three hundred trout of a fair size. Mr. Thomson says that the big fish which used to be in this pond have disappeared. Strange, too.

F. R. PATTERSON & CO.

THE DAYLIGHT STORE.

STORE OPEN EVERY EVENING.

WE CLOSE OUR STORE ON SATURDAYS AT 1 O'CLOCK.

A Heathy Boy

will run, jump and slide all day long during the HOLIDAYS. This exercise is hard on his HOSE. No hose will last him long, but our WEAR RESISTING DOUBLE KNEE HOSE will stand the wear better than any other kind.

SEE THE PRICES:

Size, 4 1/2; price, 15c. pair.
Size, 5; price, 16c. pair.
Size, 5 1/2; price, 18c. pair.
Size, 6; price, 19c. pair.
Size, 6 1/2; price, 20c. pair.

Size, 7; price, 22c. pair.
Size, 7 1/2; price, 23c. pair.
Size, 8; price, 25c. pair.
Size, 8 1/2; price, 25c. pair.
Size, 9; price, 25c. pair.
Size, 9 1/2; price, 25c. pair.

25c. buys the best Plain Hosiery here for Ladies.

Store Open Every Evening. Cor. Duke and Charlotte Sts

MOVED A BODY.

Trouble Likely to Ensnare Over An
Affair in Cedar Hill Cemetery.

A series of incidents, the like of which have not been heard of in St. John for many years, have just reached a climax and will in the near future result in a lawsuit. The matter is the removal of a body in Cedar Hill cemetery from the plot in which it was originally interred to a new place.

It appears that in March, 1902, Mrs. McEachern, wife of John McEachern, died at her home, 64 Chapel street. At that time Mr. McEachern had no plot in the cemetery. Mrs. John Corrigan, the mother of Mrs. McEachern, was however, a plot holder and in this plot several members of her family had been buried.

After Mrs. McEachern's death it was arranged that her body should be interred in the Corrigan family plot and the arrangement which was agreed to by all parties concerned was carried out. Mrs. McEachern's body has remained beside the others in this plot since it was first laid there, until within the past day or two.

Sometime, within the last few weeks, John McEachern has secured for himself a plot in another portion of Cedar Hill and to this plot the body of Mrs. McEachern has been removed.

Neither Mrs. Corrigan nor any of her family knew of what was being done until Thursday evening when Mr. McEachern notified Mrs. Corrigan's son to the effect that he had had the body disinterred and removed to his own plot. This was the first word Mrs. Corrigan received of the affair and she is naturally indignant that such a thing has been done without her consent. She has taken advice and has asked the hands of Scott E. Morrell, who is now looking into it.

Robert Maxwell is caretaker of Cedar Hill cemetery.

THE HOSPITAL.

The regular meeting of the public hospital commissioners was held yesterday afternoon. Dr. Thomas Lunney was reappointed resident physician and Dr. Pratt assistant.

Some time ago F. Neil Brodie was asked to prepare draft plans of the contemplated improvements to and extensions on the hospital building. Mr. Brodie submitted his sketches and much of the time at the meeting was devoted to looking over these.

It was decided to go ahead at once with the work. Mr. Brodie will complete his working plans as soon as possible, tenders for the different contracts will be called, and it is expected that operations will commence in three weeks. The tenders to be called will be for additional stories on each of the two front wings and on the nurses' home. The former extensions will give two large wards, and the work will be done without in any way upsetting present arrangements. The new story on the nurses' home will contain twelve bedrooms and two bath rooms. The entire system of heating and plumbing will be done away with, the present bath rooms torn out and a new system installed. The heating will be by hot water, and the sanitary and water connections of the most up to date kind.

In addition to this the present system of ventilation will be replaced by a more modern. The entire work is estimated to cost about \$20,000.

RAISED WITHOUT YEAST.

Commencing Monday, July 6, the price of bread in this city will be seven cents per loaf instead of six cents, the price that has prevailed for some time.

The bakers say that they have been forced to raise the price in consequence of the advance of flour and the cost of labor.

William Shaw, of J. & W. Shaw, speaking to the Star this morning, said with the bakers are working at a loss at the present rate for bread.

E. J. Hiett, of the Hygienic Bakery, told the Star that they were forced to make the raise by reason of the high price of flour and the increased price of labor.

THIS AFTERNOON.

Celebration of the fourth of July on the Eastern S. S. Co. Reed's Point. Base ball—Alerts vs. Roses, on Victoria grounds.

Carleton Athletic Association sports on Market Square, Carleton.

THIS EVENING.

May Nannery in the Opera House. Base ball—Clippers vs. Portlands on Shamrock grounds.

Morrell & Sutherland

TELEPHONE 1552

The Wash Fabric Section
Is Lined With Scores of Good Bargains.

Goods must be sold in the season they are bought; that is our conviction. That we possess the courage of our convictions, the substantial price cuts made throughout the wash goods section will attest. These comparisons will serve as examples:

MONDAY.

12c.

Worth up to 22c.

1100 yards Striped and Checked Ginghams, Colored Muslins, Navy and White and Black and White Foulard, Satin Printed Muslin Ducks, etc. Worth up to 22c. Grouped together for Monday at

19c.

Worth up to 35c.

750 yards Fine Chiffonette Muslin, Printed Lawns, Fancy Delamettes in light, medium and dark colors. Suitable patterns for whole dresses for women and children and separate waists. Worth up to 35c. a yd. Special Monday only.

COME EARLY FOR BEST BARGAINS.

MORRELL & SUTHERLAND,

27—29 Charlotte Street.

Opp. Y. M. C. A. Building.

DYKEMAN'S

MERRY SMILING JUNE TURNS THE THOUGHTS TO PRETTY PLEASANT THINGS; and here they are at such special prices that will make you afford them even if you thought you could get through the season without them.

DAINTY WHITE SHIRT WAISTS, 50c. each, prettily tucked and trimmed with lace, made in the very latest style.

WHITE SHIRT WAISTS at \$1.00. An aggregation of styles from which we will be able to please the most ambitious dresser. There are two numbers at this price, which were made to retail at \$1.50.

SHIRT WAISTS at \$1.19, made from white lawn with Hamburg insertion and tucking for trimming, very special price.

CHILDREN'S PINAFORES. About fifty samples. Prices from 25c. to \$1.25. The most of these are daintily trimmed with fine embroidery and are made from materials that will wash well.

The clearing up lot from a manufacturer—not a large quantity—prices from 60c. to \$2.75. Some very special ones in this lot are marked \$1.00, are very daintily trimmed and under ordinary selling you would think them good value at \$1.75.

one is lace trimmed and is very handsome. All of these three styles are the regular \$1.35 quality.

LADIES' WHITE UNDERSKIRTS at 90c. each—one hundred and eighty of them. There are three styles in the lot. One is finished with white embroidery on a 15 inch flounce, made from a very good quality of cotton. Another has a three frill flounce of fine lawn with hemstitching on each frill. A style that is in great favor. The third

SPECIAL SALE OF CORSETS. White Jean. The celebrated straight front, dip hip, D & A Corset. They are worth 75c. per pair. This lot will be sold at 50c. per pair. Sizes from 13 to 30, white or drab.

CHILDREN'S WHITE DRESSES.

F. A. DYKEMAN & CO.

THE HARD LABOR GANG.

The jail prisoners have now been employed in Rockwood Park for four weeks, and those who had to do with sending them there are highly pleased with the results. They are getting some work done, but the greatest good is that those who have been in the habit of regarding the jail as a comfortable place in which to spend their time are now learning that it is not so nice after all.

At present thirteen men go out daily, but a number of additional uniforms are being made and the chain gang will be increased whenever the outfit is complete. But the committee do not intend to limit the number of workers. They will continue furnishing uniforms until every man confined in jail is put to work. It is also their intention to make the five summer months, but for all the year. Employment for the prisoners will be found on the streets or elsewhere during the winter and they need have no fear of remaining idle. Up to the present only two complaints have been made by the guards in charge of the gang. One was in the case of Coke O'Brien, who, during his first forenoon, showed a disposition to loaf, but who later on went to work with a will. The other kicker was given a few hours solitary confinement in jail and this took most of the stubbornness out of him. He is now one of the best workers.

MILK LICENSES.

The board of health is taking active steps to make all milk vendors take out licenses. These licenses cost only fifty cents for one cow or one dollar for two or more cows, and yet before the delinquents were reported only one milkman had paid his dollar. Last week twenty persons were up in the police court for neglecting to pay the required fee and thirty others have been notified to appear on Tuesday.

Since these notices were sent out thirty-eight other vendors have taken out licenses making a total of only thirty-nine issued out of over a hundred. All licenses should have been out by the first of May.

POLICE RETURNS.

The police records for the six months ending June 30th, show that 682 arrests have been made. The majority of these were, of course, for drunkenness, this offence being responsible for 600 prisoners. There were an unusually large number of persons arrested for being keepers or inmates of bawdy houses, and for stealing. Assaults were also more to the front than usual. Of the prisoners 453 belonged to New Brunswick, 39 to Nova Scotia, 10 to P. E. Island, and 16 to the rest of Canada. The winter port was to the front with 32 from England, 38 from Ireland, 11 from Scotland and 23 from various other countries, practically all of these being seamen. The United States contributed 25 persons.

HALF HOLIDAY MOVEMENT.

To the Editor of the Star:

Dear Sir,—I notice with pleasure the general movement in favor of the half holiday among the merchants of this city.

I believe, however, the poster (Circular No. 1) is somewhat misleading. In my opinion the citizens generally will take it to mean that all the trades have been solicited, and only those whose names appear on this circular will close.

I wish to state that although never asked to close, I am in favor of the half holiday and am observing it with the rest, but I do think whoever circulated the list should have called on all, for I do not presume I was the only one omitted.