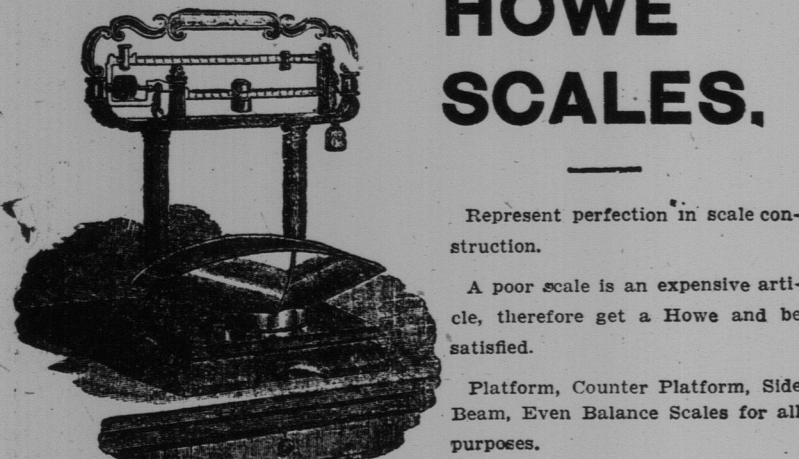


SMOKE THE ORIGINAL
SMALL QUEENS, 5c.

Weather:—Variable winds, mild and
showery.



HOWE SCALES.
Represent perfection in scale construction.
A poor scale is an expensive article, therefore get a Howe and be satisfied.
Platform, Counter Platform, Side Beam, Even Balance Scales for all purposes.

W. H. THORNE & CO., Limited,
MARKET SQUARE, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Clocks at Low Prices

To save moving, we are selling clocks of all kinds at bargain prices.
Many different kinds, including Nickel Alarm Clocks, Oak Case Eight Day Clocks, and Marble-topped Clocks—all high grade quality. Each one guaranteed a perfect time keeper.

EMERSON & FISHER,
75 PRINCE WILLIAM ST.

HUTCHINGS & CO.

Are Showing some New Styles in
White Enamelled Iron Bedsteads.
Mattress and Bedding Warerooms,
101 to 107 GERMAIN STREET

WANTED!
A LADY BOOKKEEPER. Apply to

Davis Bros.,
56 Prince William Street.
Under Bank of Montreal. Apply Friday a. m.

Spring Suits and Skirts for Ladies.
The new arrivals are coming in very fast. All the latest Spring styles.
You are invited to come and see the new models and the results are here for your inspection.
WOMEN'S SPRING SUITS \$7.50
WOMEN'S SPRING SUITS 10.50
WOMEN'S SPRING SUITS 15.50
WOMEN'S SPRING SUITS 18.50
and upwards.
A big range of SKIRTS of the finest goods and latest make for \$1.35, up to \$8.50 at

S. ROMANOFF, 695 Main St

Spring Shoes for Men
The "Slaters" Shoe, \$3.50 and \$5.00.
Waterbury & Rising "Special" \$5.00 a Pair
Newest Shapes, Latest Patterns, Popular Materials.

Waterbury & Rising.
King Street. Union Street.
St. John, N. B., March 25th, 1905.

Anniversary Sale
Of Clothing at Harvey's Today!
Special prices for the day. You can earn a good day's pay by buying your Spring Suit here tonight. We want you to advertise and will pay you in this way.
\$5.50, \$5.00 Suits—Today, \$3.95.
\$7.00, \$6.00 Suits—Today, \$5.00.
\$8.75, \$7.50 Suits—Today, \$6.99.
\$10.00, \$11.00, \$12.00—\$8.75.
Boys' 2-piece Suits, —\$4.19 to \$5.50.
Boys' 3-piece Suits, —\$2.50 to \$6.50.

J. N. HARVEY, Men's and Boys' Clothier
199 and 201 Union St.

F. G. CORMIER BLAMED FOR FATAL COLLISION.

C. P. R. Operator Arrested on Serious Charge— Preliminary Examination Begun in Police Court This Morning.

F. G. Cormier, the C. P. R. operator, who is held responsible for the collision between the two C. P. R. locomotives on the West Side on Thursday night, was arrested this morning between seven and eight o'clock by Sergt. Ross on a warrant sworn out by the C. P. R. Cormier was at once taken to the police headquarters.
The preliminary examination was taken up before Police Magistrate Ritchie at eleven o'clock this morning. Mr. Cormier was charged by the C. P. R. with wilful omission to perform, and neglect of his duty on the night of the 22nd instant, thereby causing grievous bodily harm, under section 252 of the Criminal Code.
H. H. McLean, K. C., for the C. P. R., stated that Mr. Cormier was the operator at Bay Shore and no engine could move there without order through him from the train dispatcher. An order was sent to him to have engine number 992 proceed to West St. John, but that yard engine 2104 should be out of the way. The order should have been signed by Worden, but the engine was west of the station and Cormier signed Worden's name and sent back a telegram to the dispatcher's office which, prima facie, would indicate that Worden had signed the order.
D. Mullin, K. C., appearing for the prisoner, objected that these facts should not be categorically stated, but should be proved.
J. B. Merriman, train dispatcher of the C. P. R., was the first witness. He said he governs the movements of all trains in the district in question. On Thursday night he telegraphed an order to Cormier governing the movements of engines 992, 2144 and 2104. The effect of which order was that engine 992 should have the right of way to West St. John over 2104 and 2144, both yard engines. Mr. Cormier telegraphed the order back and with it the names of Worden of engine 2104 and Griffiths, of engine 992, which indicated that these men had heard the order read to them and signed it.
On receiving this telegram Despatcher Merriman completed the order which made it valid. Engines 2104 and 992 collided and Cormier telephoned the dispatching office that an accident had occurred and some men had been injured. Since this he had had no conversation with Mr. Cormier.
Walter G. Brown, trackmaster, C. P. R., was the next witness. He knew nothing of the despatch to Cormier from the train dispatcher, except as it appears on the records. Worden was the yard foreman and had charge of engine 2104. He heard Mr. Cormier's statement of the accident. Mr. Cormier said that when he got the order for Worden on the night in question he sent Car-cheker Campbell out to inform Worden. Campbell came back and said he had seen Worden and Worden had said it would be all right and he would look out for engine 992. He said 2104 had gone west of the station and he thought that as Worden knew of the order and had said he would look out for 992, it would be all right to put Worden's name to the order. The order was sent to the train dispatcher and he completed the order, which allowed 992 to proceed with right of way over 2144 and 2104. Engines 992 and 2104 collided about 150 yards east of the Bay Shore station. The negligence complained of was that Cormier neglected to get Worden to sign the order. Mr. Cormier had passed a creditable examination on the rules of the company.
Cross-examined by D. Mullin—it was the operator's duty to inform the engineers of any orders he may have for them, but he is not supposed to go out of the station to look them up. Witness had Campbell acknowledge that Cormier sent him to tell Worden of the order and Worden replied it would be all right.
Mr. Cormier was admitted to bail, two sureties of \$400 and himself for \$800.
The case was adjourned till Monday next.

NEW TURBINE STM. A BIG SUCCESS.
Allan Liner Victorian Exceeds All Expectations.

Drives Through Northeast Gale With No Vibration and as Steadily as if at Her Wharf.

NEW YORK, March 25. — A London despatch, dated Saturday, to the Herald, upon the new turbine steamer Victorian begins: "The fine weather, turbulence working smoothly, no vibration, now 50 miles out at sea." This message, sent by wireless telegraphy from the new Allan liner Victorian, was received at Main Head, on the Irish coast. The champions of the turbine found their expectations exceeded by the maiden voyage of the vessel which is the first ocean going passenger ship to be driven by turbines.
"When the ship arrived at Moville yesterday, en route for Canada," telegraphs a Derry correspondent, "it was stated that though on the previous night she had encountered a strong northeast gale and choppy sea, the passengers slumbered peacefully in their berths. So quiet was the Victorian that she might have been at her dock."
The absence of vibration both fore and aft so astonished the old Atlantic travellers on board that many gazed persistently over the side to see if she was really moving through the water with a speed of either 7 or 7 knots. There was scarcely a perceptible tremor through the ship.
Looking down from the upper gratings, the engine room presented an unfamiliar appearance. The boilerhouse, the old fashioned noisy cranks and throbbing piston rods were missing. All the engineer had to do was to watch their indicators to see how much pressure there was on the high and low turbines. At each end of these is an instrument like a stethoscope which the engineer had to put his ear to occasionally. The proper sound is a continuous roar. If it is intermittent there is something wrong somewhere.
Men accustomed to the old reciprocating engines looked around them in a hopeless way.
"They will have to put aside all theories and knowledge and adapt themselves to the new turbines," said Charles Allen, superintending engineer of the Belfast firm, who built the Victorian.
Mr. Allen added: "I expect that in less than ten years, we shall have our ocean steamships driven by gas generated on board. An engine which will shortly be made on a steamship fitted in this manner."

RUSSIANS HAVE LOST HALF A MILLION MEN

Of Nearly 800,000 Sent to Manchuria, Less Than 300,000 Are Left—Report That Oyama Has Given Up the Pursuit

ST. PETERSBURG, March 25.—148 p. m.—Stung by the wholesale criticism lately heaped upon the war office for its unpreparedness and incapacity in providing the Manchurian army with men, guns and munitions the army organ today lays bare what has been done since the opening of hostilities giving the exact figures.
From these it appears that up to March 12, the war office had dispatched 12,087 officers, 761,467 men, 146,408 horses, 1,221 guns and 316,321 tons of munitions and supplies to the front declaring the transportation strained the army in the Far East when the war opened was hardly worth the name (no figures being given out, but it is known that the troops did not exceed 60,000 men) defending this on the ground that Emperor Nicholas desired to avoid war and therefore refrained from sending reinforcements which surely would have provoked it. "The criticism of war office's failure adequately to supply Port Arthur is met with the statement that it was provisioned for a garrison of twelve battalions, the decision to put thirty battalions there being taken so late that the original calculations could not be remedied.
While affirming that the quick-firing guns and field guns of the Russians are superior to those of the Japanese, the war office explains that the misfortune in the insufficiency of mountain guns was due to the fact that when the war broke out Russia was just adopting a new pattern.
It is denied that the war office was deceived in regard to the available strength of the Japanese army or the organization of the Japanese reserves, but the army organ frankly admits that the talents of the officers and the wonderful spirit of the soldiers were miscalculated. The publication of this article has created a sensation among military men, and in public circles many of the former censuring the general staff for disclosing valuable military secrets and the latter finding from the figures a practical admission that the war cost almost half a million men in killed, wounded, prisoners and sick, as the whole effective force in the Far East is now believed not to exceed 300,000 men.
ST. PETERSBURG, March 25.—1.50 p. m.—General Lenovitch continues the retirement, moving the bulk of his army northward. The general staff now declares it is certain that Field Marshal Oyama has been compelled to relinquish the idea of pursuit in force for the present. Japanese forces on the Russian flanks are too light to constitute a serious danger and a toll in heavy fighting for several weeks, if not months, is predicted by some of the correspondents. A Russian correspondent warns the St. Petersburg authorities of the dangers of the Japanese activity in Mongolia, where he says their emissaries are enlisting the Lamas and arousing their warlike spirit.

LIVELY ELECTION IS IN PROSPECT.

Labor Men Won't Support the League Ticket.

The Aldermen Who Were Turned Down Are Fighting Together and Perfecting Their Organization

The prospects for a lively civic election grow brighter each hour. The present aldermen have no intention of letting the Citizens' League have things all their own way and there is some talk of a conference early in the week when organization will be perfected. As several of the men approved of by the Citizens' League are not members of the league, have not paid the membership fee or signed the agreement the aldermen that intend to run and who were not approved of by the League think that those who were favored should declare themselves, that is join the League or run independently of it. The latest turn in affairs is the action of the Trades and Labor Council. At a meeting last night they freely discussed the Citizens' League ticket and will without doubt oppose some of the candidates. While nothing definite was decided upon, the matter standing over till the next meeting, the general feeling was that they should support Messrs. Holder and Carleton, who were elected last year as labor candidates.
At the conference that is to be held next week it is expected that there will be a lively row. None of the present aldermen will admit point blank that they are taking any part in the affair, but all admit that some of the aldermen will meet and conduct an organized campaign.
City Hall and the post office corner were the scenes of many lively discussions this morning. Aldermen and proposed aldermen were in evidence, and many were the subjects discussed, but the attack seemed to be the proposed purchase of the Carleton Electric Light plant.

WAR IN MYERS ALLEY.

There was a lively row in Myers' alley, off Charlotte street, last night, and the result is that five persons have been arrested, one charged with being the proprietor of a disorderly house, the others with being inmates of the house. Last night John H. McCann, John Melanson, Fred Melanson, Ernest Osborn and Miss McCann were in John McCann's house in the alley, which is about opposite the Y. M. C. A. building and were drinking, when a free for all fight started. McCann got hit with something, he does not know whether it was a shovel or a poker, but he presented a sorry sight in court this morning, and judging from appearances one would think he had been hit by a locomotive.
All pleaded not guilty, and were remanded.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION

WANTED — A brass finisher. Apply to W. H. STRILING, Britain street.
BOY WANTED — Apply at once, WHITE'S RESTAURANT, King street.
LOST — A grey lamb collar, on Friday, 24th, between Adelaide street and Indiantown ferry. Finder please leave with Captain Leonard, of E. Ross, Indiantown. 25.31
WANTED — Situation by a young lady as bookkeeper or stenographer. Has had almost two years' experience in office work. Address "S. B.," Star office. 25.35
COAL BLACK GELDING FOR SALE — Aged 6; weight about 1,100. Well bred. Sound. No faults. Fine roadster. Enquire at Devlin's stables on Charlotte street, near Dick's drug store. 25.31f

LUNATIC AND KEEPER ELOPE.

How a Patient on His Way to the Asylum Ran Away With the Man in Charge of Him.

A constable from Kings county arrived in the city this morning in charge of a man whom he was taking to the Provincial Lunatic Asylum. He was accompanied by the man's step-brother, who seemed to be the brain of the party.
The constable and patient took seats in the gentlemen's waiting room while the third member of the party returned to secure a cab, when he went outside the office and his charge were missing. He searched the depot and train shed and then went outside. On Mill street he met Officer Totten to whom he told his troubles and together they continued the search. After some time the missing pair were found in the I. C. R. yard. The constable explained that his charge had fled, and that he had humored him and did not think their absence would cause any inconvenience.
Officer Totten did not lose sight of the trio till they were safely on a street car with details instructions as to how to reach the asylum.

4,000 MEN WERE SHELTERED.

Salvation Army Travellers' Home Did Good Work — Will Close May 1st.
Adjutant Thompson reports that, with the coming of spring, the attendance at the Salvation Army Travellers' Home on Water street is thinning out. Last night only fifteen took advantage of this shelter. At the 1st of May it is the intention of the Army to close the Home for the summer, re-opening at the first of October.
The Home has done a splendid work this winter and has fully justified its opening. Over 4,000 men have been accommodated, and with the small payments exacted from these, the running expenses of the institution have been paid.
The Metropole on Prince William street will be kept open during the summer and in consideration of requests from many lodgers there arrangements will be made to have meals provided also.
No. 2 Company, 3rd Regt. C. A., will meet at their drill shed in plain clothes at 2 o'clock Sunday for the purpose of attending the funeral of the late William Rogers.
One must advertise to make business, to hold it, and to increase it.—Chas. H. Black, Grocer, Chicago.

TELEPHONES IN CHURCH.

Centenary Church May Have Electrical Connection Between Pulpit and the Pews of Deaf People.

A plan is under consideration for the installation in Centenary church of a telephone system between the pulpit and pews occupied by those who are hard of hearing.
While the proposition has not yet been officially considered by the church authorities, there are several of the congregation who are strongly in favor of it and who are making enquiries as to the cost, etc., of such a system as would be required, and it is understood that if satisfactory financial arrangements can be made Centenary will before long be the most popular place of worship in the city for those whose ears are not so sharp as they once were.
Systems of this kind have been installed in one or two of the larger New York churches recently and have proved a wonderful success. A large telephone transmitter is fixed to the preacher's desk and is connected by wires with the pews of those afflicted with deafness. The wires there connect with receivers of large power which, being held to the ear by the pew occupant, deliver the sound of the preacher's voice so clearly and distinctly that none but the almost totally deaf need miss a word of the sermon.
If Centenary adopts this boon to the deaf it will be the first church in Canada to do so.

SPHINX HATS.



Give the maximum quality at minimum cost.
Made in one of the best hat factories in the world.
The Sphinx hat at \$2.50 is up to any \$8.50 hat in material and workmanship, and meets the \$5.00 to \$6.00 hat in style.
The reason why? Because it reaches you from one hand; the hand that buys the fur fits your head. No middle profits, hence the final reduction in price.
See them at
Anderson's, 17 Charlotte St

Grand Clearance Sale

BY AUCTION,
Remnants of Wall Paper, Crocker Ware, Pitchers, Tea Pots, Butter Crocks, Tinware and a large variety of useful articles, at the North End Department Store, Main street.
W. S. POTTS, Auctioneer.
Phone 291. Office, North Market street.

DOUBLE MURDER AND SUICIDE.

DRAIN, Ore., March 25.—Herman Shooks has shot and killed E. V. Cooper and Paul Howe. Shooks then shot himself, dying almost instantly. Cooper suspected Shooks of having sought his life previously and accused him of the attempt. Shooks became enraged and, seizing a shotgun, killed both men and himself.

Boys' Suits

Are here in abundance—all perfectly Tailored—pleasing in style and of lasting good quality—points which count most in Boy's clothes.

Suits, \$2.50 to \$5.75 each.
Pants, 45c to 90c pair

Men's Pants.

Do you need Pants to work in, or to dress up in? We have all kinds here.....\$1.00 to \$2.75 pair

Men's Tweed Suits, \$6.50 and \$8.00 each,
Men's Black Suits, \$7.50 each.

SHARP & McMACKIN

335 Main St., North End.

ST. JOHN STAR, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1905.

Rain or Shine Coats.

With all the style, the finish and quality of custom-made apparel; made by equally skilled workmen, and fashioned in accord with the authoritative fashion-plate followed by all custom tailors.

With these points of quality, we offer the extra inducements of the opportunity to judge the becomingness of a garment before investing, and a saving of time and money.

High Class 20th Century Brand Showerproofs, at \$15 and \$16.50; the best \$18 to \$21.50.

Our Prices, \$7.50, \$10, \$12.

Secure One Today For Sunday.

A. GILMOUR, FINE TAILORING AND CLOTHING 68 King Street.

CLOSE AT SIX O'CLOCK; SATURDAY AT TEN O'CLOCK.

To Let!

Possession immediately, if required, lower flat of new house Douglas Avenue. A large flat, modern conveniences, separate furnace for hot water heating. Splendid unobstructed view of harbor, plenty sunshine all day long. A most convenient and desirable flat in every way. Can be seen any afternoon by applying at 240 Main street.

SLIPP & FLEWELLING.

You Were Looking for Parsnips

We have them, and they are the finest I have ever seen. Price right. We also have Carrots, Beets, Turnips, Squash, Cabbage, Onions, Potatoes.

J. E. QUINN, City Market, Tel. 636

Choice Roll Butter 28cts., Sweet Oranges 20c., No. 1 Northern Spy Apples 50c a peck, No. 1 Baldwin 40c a peck. A full assortment of Lipton's Jelly. Also, fresh Cream daily.

H. R. COLEMAN, Cor. Spring & Winter Sts. Phone 470.

17 lbs. of Granulated Sugar for \$1.00.

Good Tub Butter 22cts per lb. ROBERTSON & CO., 562 and 564 MAIN STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B. TELEPHONE 775A.

McArthur's Big Wall Paper Sale Continues.

SPECIAL VALUES IN ALL LINES OF WALL PAPERS Our new goods embrace all the leading manufacturers' lines. New and elegant designs are being shown at prices that will astonish you. Remember we must reduce our very large stock and cut rates will do it. Greatest Bargains in Wall Paper ever offered in St. John. We have still a number of Window Shades, in lace and fringe, in lots of 3 and 5 each, at 25c. and 55c. each. Big Remnant and General Sale now on at

McARTHUR'S, 84 King Street.

"Isn't there something in my policy," asked a caller at an insurance office the other day, "about my having to report any change of residence?" "Yes, sir," said the man at nearest desk, picking up a pen. "Where have you moved to?" "I haven't moved anywhere," rejoined the caller. "I have made a change in my residence by putting a chimney pot on the kitchen chimney. I think that's all. Good day!"

"Bings—Have you named your baby yet?" "Bangs—No; I want to name him for my automobile, and my wife wants to name him after her dog."



nothing but pure satisfaction when you buy here. Quality high. Prices low. This is the double impression you get when you look over our stock of Furniture. N. A. HORN BROOK & CO., O'Regan's New Building, 15 MILL STREET.

THE CHURCH IN THE DESERT. Rev. Dr. Barnabas, pastor of the Huguenot church of Canterbury, Eng., gave a very instructive lecture in the school room of St. Stephen's church last evening. The title of his lecture was "The Church in the Desert." The lecture was illustrated throughout with illuminating views.

"James," cried Mrs. Timmid, "there are burglars downstairs." "Oh, no, there ain't, my dear," replied Mr. Timmid. "I'm sure there are." "I'm sure there ain't," "I tell you there are." "Your husband is right, mum," interrupted a low-browed individual who thrust his head into the bedroom at this juncture. "We're upstairs." As he started down he was heard to tell his pal: "I always believe in helping a husband out whenever I kin. I'm a married man myself."

Shopkeeper—Well, young man, what can I do for you? Boy—I'm looking for a job, sir. Shopkeeper—Want to go to work, eh? Boy—What, to go to work? Not on your life! I said I was looking for a job, that's all.

WEAK INDIGESTION. Indigestion and dyspepsia have wrecked many lives. People who are weak and miserable should know that health would return if the digestion were made normal. This is just the condition Hutch's Tablets bring about. It cures constipation, biliousness, nervousness, liver and kidney trouble, and produces sound sleep. It will make you well. See that you get Hutch then for stomach trouble.

It's a doctor for ten cents. A big bottle with 200 in it for \$1.00. First Chauffeur—How did you come to hit the chap? Were you running too fast? Second Chauffeur—Certainly not—he was running too slow.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

People used to look for work by going from place to place and asking for it. It was just one of "the old ways." Nowadays the STAR want ads. do the "running about." Rate: 1-2 cent a word, six insertions for price of four. No adv. less than 25c.

FLATS TO LET. TO LET—Upper flat, No. 75 Sewell street. Heated by hot water. The premises may be inspected Wednesday and Friday, 10 to 12 o'clock. Rent \$12. The subscriber wishes to reserve rooms and board with the tenant. Apply on the premises to MISS RECORD, or to J. E. SECOR, of E. G. Nelson & Co. 25 3-4.

HOUSES TO LET. TO LET—A corner shop, rent \$10.00. Enquire of M. J. WILKINS 391 Haymarket Square.

SITUATIONS VACANT—MALE. WANTED—Night porter, must be a married man. References required. Apply at DUFFERIN HOTEL. 24.3-4.

ROOMS TO LET. TO LET—Comfortable furnished rooms, to a lady. Apply 164 Carmarthen street.

TO LET—Business rooms to let, suitable for tailoring or other light business. Apply to C. F. CLARKE, 100 King street.

It's a Go Cart

you want for the baby. They take up less room in the house than the four wheel carriage. Our new line has just been opened. The designs are the latest and prices the lowest.



\$3.50 to \$25.00

GEO. E. SMITH, 18 King St.

Furniture, Carpets and Oilcloths.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE. WANTED—An unfurnished house or large flat in central locality for the summer months, from May 1st. Address P. E. J., care Star office. 18.5-5.

WANTED—By young lady, position as trained nurse, has had 1 1/2 years training. Apply 68 Mecklenburg street.

SEAMEN'S MISSION. A very pleasant time was spent at the Seamen's Institute last evening. The concert room was filled with sailors, and the following programme was given: Piano solo, Miss Johnson; song, W. F. Kelway; recitation, Miss M. du Cue; piano solo, Miss Rutherford; song, Ohs Dykeman; concert solo, John Huntington; piano solo, Miss Johnson; song, H. Ulmond; song, Miss Cathers; recitation, Miss de Cue; song, A. Sherwood; piano solo, Miss Rutherford. Refreshments were served at the close.

CULTIVATED UGLINESS. Here are some of the deformities which careless women cultivate: A heavy lip—induced by a pout. Dull eyes, with hanging lids—induced by apathy and indifference. Creases between the eyebrows—induced by bad temper. Pimples—induced by tight-lacing and overeating. Round shoulders—induced by wrong sitting and wrong reclining and failure to take exercise. Goggles—induced by straining the eyes. Bent toes—induced by wearing tight shoes. Freckles and tan—induced by going hatless in the hot sun. Thin hair and baldness—induced by bleaches, nervousness, worry, bad eating and careless treatment of hair and scalp.

THINKS IT IS HIS SON'S BODY. George Colwell of Exmouth street has no doubts that the remains discovered in the Red Deer River were those of his son, as the place at which they were located is only about twenty miles below where the accident is stated to have happened. When in the west, shortly after his son's death, Mr. Colwell left with the chief of police of Red Deer, a complete description of his son, for the purpose of identification. He had one tooth broken off and one filled with gold. Mr. Colwell has always had suspicions of foul play, but has little hope that anything will ever be brought to light, although the police are still working on the case, according to a report in a Calgary paper, a copy of which was sent to Mr. Colwell. Mr. Colwell expects full particulars in a few days, and then he will give instruction as to what disposition to make of the remains.

MONEY TO LOAN. MONEY TO LOAN on city freehold security at low rate of interest. H. PICKETT, Canadian Life Building, Prince William St. 5th floor. Take elevator.

EXCHANGE. FOR EXCHANGE—A combination table vice, capital tool for either amateur or practical mechanic. A revolving piano stool or a steam-fitter's pipe cutter. Any of the above will be given in exchange for a revolving office chair. Address "CHAIR," Box 338, St. John.

FOUND. FOUND—A driving whip, owner can have same by proving property and paying for this advertisement. Apply STAR OFFICE.

Do You See Well? Spectacles and Eyeglasses from 20c. up to suit all sights. All kinds of Optical goods repaired. H. GILBERT, 24 Mill Street.

FOR SALE at Great Bargains. Two 14c. Solid Gold Great Chains, very latest pattern, at the price of old gold. One 15 jewel Appleton Tracey Watch, in a Solid Gold Hunting Case. One English Lever, in an 18k. Solid Gold Hunting Case at a great bargain. These chains and watches will be sold at no much more than the price of old gold. Money absolutely refunded if not as represented. We will pay the highest cash prices for Ladies' and Gents' Second Hand BICYCLES, FUR CAPES, COLLARS and FUR-LINED COATS. REMEMBER THE PLACE. THE Boston Second-Hand Store, Cor. Dock and Union St., St. John, N. B. THE FINEST HAIR AND BEARD TRIMMERS. EXPERIENCED FACIAL MASSAGE. LOGAN & GIBBS, 23 1/2 Waterloo Street. Kitchener Brand Blueberries. Are equal to the fresh berry for making pies. In 10c. cans. CHAS. A. CLARK, 49 Charlotte St., Market Building. Telephone 803. YOUTH AND AGE BURNED TO DEATH. HOWARD CITY, Mich., March 23.—Two children of Mr. and Mrs. George Hysell have been burned to death in their home at Alanson, where the father is a mill employe. The mother on discovering the flames in the house, rushed out for help. The roof fell in just as she returned and the children perished. BOSTON, March 23.—An exploding kerosene lamp set fire to the clothing of Miss Mary Warren, 70 years old, at her home in Roxbury tonight, burning her so severely that she died soon after. Miss Warren lived alone in a lower tenement and her cries were heard by her sister, who lived upstairs, but who was unable to render assistance until it was too late.

ST JOHN STAR, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1905.

ARREST OF ST. JOHN RIVER OUTLAW.

Peter LaFontain Captured by Maine Game Wardens

BANGOR, Me., March 22.—Game Wardens Lowell and Carr have arrested Peter LaFontain, otherwise, Fountain, alleged to be the most noted game poacher in the Maine woods. The officers announced that they had captured LaFontain in Little Eight Township, on the St. John river, northwest of Moosehead Lake. He made no resistance. The warden claim that LaFontain has been an outlaw for many years. On March 19, 1902, he was arrested by Warden Herman O. Templeton at his camp near Turner Pond, but in making the capture the officer was obliged to shoot LaFontain to save his own life. The bullet entered the man's left lung, just over the heart, and in the belief that the wound would be fatal the warden allowed LaFontain to be taken to his home across the Canadian border. The same authorities were surprised at the end of three weeks to find that their man had recovered, but they could not lay hands upon him, as he persistently refused to step over the border. LaFontain has been at liberty for the last three years and is alleged to have been shooting game illegally at times within this state. He was fined \$100 and costs of \$100, making a total of \$200 for illegal hunting of fur-bearing animals in the state without a license. He paid the fine and costs. Several other cases against him were continued for sentence on payment of costs. He returned to his home on the St. John river today.

DIED IN THE STATES

Former Provincialists Who Have Passed Away.

The List This Week Includes Several Who Once Belonged to St. John.

BOSTON, March 24.—The following deaths of former provincialists are announced in this city: March 18, Joseph H. Plummer, aged 61 years, formerly of St. John; in Charlestown, March 20, Francis J. Bennett, son of William F. Bennett, aged 34 years, formerly of North Sydney, C. B.; in Portsmouth, N. H., by drowning, March 19, Angus Hunt, aged 35 years, a native of Prince Edward Island; in Maiden, Mrs. Alice J. Wyman, aged 73 years, a native of Yarmouth, N. S.; in Brockton, March 20, by accident, James Ray Cole, son of Caleb Cole, a native of Nova Scotia; in New York, March 23, Daniel Forbes, aged 30 years, formerly of Antigonish; in this city, March 19, Miss Emma J. Barrock, daughter of the late Thomas Barrock, of Nova Scotia; in Dorchester, March 20, Samuel Knowlton Osborn, aged 80 years, a native of Nova Scotia; in Roxbury, March 17, Capt. Willoughby O. Covert, formerly of Granville, N. S.; in Dorchester, March 21, Maj. John P. Lombard, aged 44 years, a native of Medford, Kings Co., N. S.

KING IS NOT COMING

TO CANADA.

Invitation on Washington is Consequently Declined.

BOSTON, March 24.—At King Edward is not planning a visit to Canada, and thence to Washington, as has been reported, is made certain by a letter recently received in this city. In reply to an invitation extended to His Majesty to assist at the laying of the cornerstone of the proposed Pilgrim Monument at Provincetown, Lord Francis Knollys, secretary to the King, writes thus: "I am, sir, Buckingham Palace, March 1, 1905. Sir, I have had the honor of submitting your letter of the 14th instant to the King, and I am commended to inform you, in reply, that there is no truth in the report that he proposes paying a visit to the Dominion of Canada. Had his Majesty been able to do so, he would have afforded him much satisfaction to have given your request every consideration. I am, sir, Your obedient servant, KNOLLYS."

Try an ad. in the Daily Star and test its value as a seller.

The Opening of Spring and Summer MILLINERY

Tuesday and Wednesday, 28th and 29th Inst. Smart Street Hats.

The variety of shapes shown for streetwear is so great that they may not be described in general terms. Besides the various turbans, there are many Colonials, tricornees, English walking hats (with high roll), French sailors, Cordays and a few real and smart Napoleons. As a rule, street hats may be said to be somewhat smaller than they were last season. On account of the elaborate patterns in braids and their light weights there are no heavy hats, or if there are they are relegated to the oblivion they deserve. In all the shapes, silk-finished and satin-finished braids are much used, and all braids are combined with maline and chiffon. These, used in full plaitings and the always elegant folds, add to the soft effects that are looked for in all millinery. Simplicity is the rule in trimming but there is hardly a hint of severity or stiffness in any of the hats making up the lines for street wear. Brims and crowns are crushed and draped, and the lightest braids are sewed on like lace, in ruffles or plaitings.



The keynote of the color situation is found in the first series of shades on the spring color card. Soft, old, crush and cendre are all applied to the leading shades and from such adjectives perhaps the idea can best be conveyed that the spring colors are in no way high, but are quite the reverse. Exquisite color combinations should result from such a series of very soft and sympathetic shades. Quite contrary to the usual condition, no color shown strikes the eye harshly or in any way unpleasantly. There are no glaring orange shades to jar one's nerves, or too brilliant purples or greens to offend the taste most aesthetic. Bright colors are toned down and softened in a way expressive of refinement and good taste.

The Color Scheme.

HANDSOME COSTUMES AND COVERT COATS, SPRING, 1905.

Strictly tailor-made, close fitting costumes and also the new shirt waist or blouse costumes. Very pretty new cloths in tweed effects, light grey and green mixtures. Just the style of goods that strike one at once as fresh and spring like. **Costumes from \$11.75 to \$25**

ANTE-EASTER SHOWING OF "MANNISH" KID GLOVES.

Most profitable wearing gloves for early spring are the square cut "Mannish" gloves. They are the regulation English Saddler stitched walking gloves and come in new tans and browns. **Ladies' sizes \$1.25, \$1.40 pair. Girls' and Boys' sizes, 75c pair**

FURTHER ADDITIONS IN NEW SILK WAISTS, SPRING, 1905.

New "Surplice" front white Japanese silk skirts, very pretty, trimmed with rows of new button effect insertion. **Prices only \$3.75**

New shirred waists with very fine Valenciennes insertion. New sleeves with deep cuffs of rows of insertion. **Prices, \$2.98, \$3.75, \$4.15, \$4.50**

New "Rose Point" Lace Stock Collars.

Some of the daintiest lace stocks we have yet seen at the prices. Very fine makes. **39c, 50c, 60c, 75c**

Novelty Veilings Just In.

French veilings very pretty and becoming effects, in greys, black and white, or all black. Decidedly new designs. **25c to 50c yd**

Wide Black Lace Collars

New fine guipure lace collars in black, deep shoulder styles. For spring suits, street wear, etc. **\$1.50 to \$4.90 each**

F. W. DANIEL & Co

London House, Charlotte St.

FOR BROCKTON'S BEREAVED ONES.

Public Relief Fund Opened—\$30,000 Already.

The Factory Fire Left Thirty-seven Widows; Forty-eight Fatherless Children and Six Orphans.

BROCKTON, Mass., March 24.—By the explosion and fire at the factory of the K. B. Grover shoe company on Monday, in which 88 persons are supposed to have perished, 48 widows were made, 48 children were left fatherless, and 48 children were left motherless. The purpose of caring for those families from which the bread-winners have been removed, the first organized movement for relief was begun tonight. The work of relief is now in the hands of a committee of 22, composed as follows: Eight chosen by a mass meeting of citizens in Cannon Hall to-night; eight chosen at a meeting of the shoe manufacturers and merchants; eight chosen from the city government and eight chosen by the joint shoe council.

The meeting in Cannon Hall, endorsed unanimously the suggestion of Henry T. Anglin, that every wage-earner in the city be requested to donate one day's pay to the relief fund. Governor Douglas was unable to attend the meeting, but Mayor Keith and an amount immediately which he had received from the governor: "I find that it will be impossible for me to be present at the mass meeting tonight. I wish to assure the citizens of Brockton, through you, that the great calamity which has befallen our city has aroused my deepest sorrow. It was indeed a catastrophe calculated to add to the hearts of the community for a long time to come, and I think it is entirely fitting that a public subscription should be opened, and I am pleased at the manner in which all our people are contributing to the fund. I have no doubt that your meeting tonight will devise ways and means for the proper care of the fatherless children and other dependents of those brave ones who lost their lives in that horrible holocaust Monday night. It is my pleasure in any way in promoting the comfort of those dependents, please command me.

Yours truly, (Signed) W. L. DOUGLAS.

The question of soliciting relief outside the city was debated at great length and it was finally decided that outside assistance would have to be invoked. The following appeal was drawn up: "To the general public: 'The board of directors appointed to receive and distribute contributions for the sufferers of the Brockton horror, who are in need of financial assistance, respectfully requests that you have your entry for their fish at United States ports, and certain other privileges, in return for the fishing rights. The act of amending this treaty so as to render it valueless to the Newfoundlanders, and consequently its fall, is the reason for the revocation of the fishing rights and something in the nature of a retaliatory tariff war is expected."

ANOTHER BANK MERGER.

Bank of Montreal Absorbs People's Bank of Halifax—Shareholders Can Get Either Cash or Stock.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 24.—The People's Bank of Halifax goes out of existence in a few days, negotiations having been completed for its absorption by the Bank of Montreal. The deal will come up for ratification by a general meeting of the shareholders. The People's Bank has twenty-seven branches, nine of which were in Nova Scotia, eight in New Brunswick and one in Quebec. For some time there have been rumors of the merging of the bank with the Bank of Montreal, but the truth of these was denied. Now it is an ascertained fact that the transaction is accomplished and so soon as the shareholders of the People's Bank ratify the merger this bank will pass into the hands of the Bank of Montreal and another of our smaller banks will go out of existence. As regards the terms of the purchase your correspondent was informed by J. C. Mackintosh, stock broker, who is in an excellent position to know that the Bank of Montreal pays 4,000 shares of their stock at a rate of 25 per cent, or \$1,022,000 and \$138,000 in cash, or a total of \$1,160,000, which makes a rate of 116 per cent on the People's Bank stock and an arrangement has been made whereby the Bank of Montreal shares can be realized on at 266 per cent per share and also that the People's Bank shareholders get a dividend of 2 per cent up to the last of June next. From a fairly correct understanding of the position Mr. Mackintosh says he considers the interests of the shareholders of the People's Bank will be best served by accepting the terms of the agreement, which is a valuable connection all over the eastern provinces. The People's Bank of Halifax was established in 1864, a few months after the formation of the Merchants' Bank of Halifax, now the Royal Bank of Canada. Its capital was \$400,000, which was increased from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000 by the addition of \$900,000 having been made two years ago. The shareholders' meeting is called for May 10th.

THE ROYAL TRUST CO., OF MONTREAL

BRANCHES AT ST. JOHN, WINNIPEG AND QUEBEC.

CAPITAL	
SUBSCRIBED	\$1,000,000.
PAID UP	\$ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND	\$ 400,000.

President—Right Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, C. M. G.
Vice-President—Hon. Sir George A. Drummond, C. M. G.
Directors—R. B. Angus, A. Macneil, E. S. Clouston, M. Y. Meredith, E. B. Greenhalgh, A. T. Patterson, G. H. Hayes, R. G. Reid, C. R. Homer, Sir W. G. MacDonald, James Ross, Hon. S. Mackay, Sir T. G. Shaughnessy, Sir William C. VanHorne, K. C. M. G.

Transacts a General Trust Business.

Authorized to act as Executor and Trustee under Wills; Administrator of Estates; Guardian of Estates of Minors; Trustee under Trust Deeds; Trustee for Bond Issues; Committee of Estates of Lunatics; Receiver, Assignee, Liquidator for the Benefit of Creditors; Agent of Attorney for the Transaction of Business; The Management of Estates; Mortgages, Bonds and other Securities; To give any Bond required in Judicial Proceedings.

Solicitors Specially Retained in Any Business They Bring to the Company.

E. M. SHADBOLT,

Manager, Bank of Montreal, Agent in St. John, N. B.

WILL NOT INTERFERE
In Regard to Decision of Mfld. Gov. ernment Concerning American Fishermen.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Official notice has been received at the state department of the decision of the government of Newfoundland to revoke the privileges so long enjoyed by American fishermen of buying bait and fishing in Newfoundland waters. This promises to be a serious blow at the New England fishing industry, but there does not appear to be sufficient ground for the lodgment of a protest by this government. The treaty of 1818 did not include the shore fisheries opened to American fishermen, so that this privilege has been enjoyed by the Americans by sufferance, and good will of the Newfoundlanders. After the failure, in Secretary Bayard's time of the treaty conferring specific rights on American fishermen in those waters, the Newfoundland government as an act of comity and in the hope that the American government would reciprocate in the end by entering into a treaty with Newfoundland conferring reciprocal advantages in trade, authorized the issue to American fishing vessels of licenses at a merely nominal cost to take bait and fish in Newfoundland waters. This same privilege has been denied to French fishing vessels, so that the American fishermen have divided the fisheries with the Newfoundlanders. About a year ago the government of Newfoundland asked the United States to reciprocate for the valuable privilege and recognizing the justice of the appeal, Secretary Hay negotiated a treaty with Premier Bond, whereby Newfoundlanders were to be given free entry for their fish at United States ports, and certain other privileges, in return for the fishing rights. The act of amending this treaty so as to render it valueless to the Newfoundlanders, and consequently its fall, is the reason for the revocation of the fishing rights and something in the nature of a retaliatory tariff war is expected.

MRS. TRITES DEAD.
MONCTON, N. B., March 24.—Miss Mary Isabelle Trites, daughter of the late Abel G. Trites, of Peticodiac, and sister of the late E. T. Trites, paymaster of the I. C. R., died at her home here this afternoon of pleurisy, aged 88. Deceased had resided in Moncton for the last twenty-seven years. Besides her mother, she leaves three brothers—Herbert R. and Daniel Peticodiac, and Beverly A. of Sackville.

MR. ROBERTSON AT OTTAWA.
OTTAWA, March 24.—George Robertson and Lord Strathcona had interviews with Laurier today. Mr. Robertson went back to Moncton in his private car. Robertson is still here.

INSTANTLY KILLED.
Policeman Took Hold of Electric Wire.
MONTREAL, March 24.—Police Constable Michael O'Connell was on duty near a station and was watching some men at work, putting in a new wagon system. O'Connell took hold of a wire hanging from the ceiling, and the shock which he received caused instant death.

CANADIANS KILLED AT BROCKTON.
Several Lost Their Lives in the Boiler Explosion Horror.
BOSTON, March 24.—Two former Canadians and probably other provincialists lost their lives in the destruction of the shoe factory of the R. B. Grover Co. at Brockton on Monday. It is learned that among the dead is James Ray Cole, a mineral water carrier. Cole was a native of Nova Scotia and his father is Caleb Cole, who moved from down east to Houghton five years ago. James Cole leaves a wife and two children. Another victim of the explosion was Richard Sprimington, head usher at the City Theatre. He was born in Montreal 35 years ago.

JAMES JARDINE DEAD.
TORONTO, March 24.—James G. Jardine, until recently Canadian trade agent in South Africa, died tonight at his residence here. He was born in Exford, England, in 1842, and came to Canada in 1860. He leaves a widow, three daughters and eight sons.

EX-MEMBER DYING.
TORONTO, March 24.—Andrew Mac-campbell, ex-member of the Ontario legislature for Simcoe and Sault Ste. Marie, and now organizer for the conservative party in Ontario, is lying in a critical condition at his home in this city, and his physicians doubt whether he will live through the night. He has been suffering some time with stomach trouble, and has been confined to his bed for the last few weeks.

RAINBOW COUPONS.
Pipe-smokers should see that their packages of Rainbow Cut Plug Tobacco contain coupons—these are valuable.

The Montreal Herald in its issue of March 22, published a picture of the Rev. J. A. Gordon, formerly pastor of Main Street Baptist Church, this city, who has recently been appointed to the responsible position of president of the Quebec provincial branch of the Lord's Day Alliance, the membership of which is now more than 25,000.

JULES VERNE DEAD.

Celebrated Author Was Conscious Almost Till the Last.

AMBIENS, France, March 24.—Jules Verne, the great author, died today. M. Verne had been subject to chronic diabetes, but it did not assume a critical aspect until March 10. The sick man retained consciousness until shortly before his death, his brain being the last organ to fail. He calmly foresaw death, called the members of his family to his bedside and discussed his departure.

N. B. MAN IN JAIL EDITS NEWSPAPER.
BOSTON, Mar. 24.—W. S. Jewett, newspaper publisher and former banker, of Lawrence, who is serving six years in jail for misapplying funds of the defunct Lake National Bank of Wolboro, N. H., has petitioned President Roosevelt for a pardon on the grounds of his health. Jewett still directs the publication of two newspapers from the Lawrence jail. He was born in New Brunswick.

a checker named Campbell, and the latter came back, saying he had delivered the order by word of mouth. The operator, thinking all was safe, signed for Engineer Worden and gave the word for 892 to proceed to Sand Point, and Engineer Griffiths' signature appeared on the order. The failure to connect with 2104 had left it on the main line, and the two engines came together with fatal results.

It goes without saying that the accident is deeply deplored by the company. C. P. R. officials spoke highly of Operator Cormier, and his past work had been excellent, and this occurrence has been a hard blow to him.

From a railroad standpoint the accident itself was a somewhat remarkable one. The engines were not running at what could be called high speed, yet they came together with much force. And the total damage done will not be over \$170. The loss of life is the serious part and causes deep regret.

REGENT DEATHS.
JOHN PATTERSON.
ST. MARTIN'S, March 22.—At the home of his grandfather, Wm. Anderson, Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock, after a brief illness of consumption, John Patterson died at the age of 24 years. Deceased was a particularly bright and attractive young man and his early demise will be much lamented, not only in his family, but by a host of friends. His mother died in his infancy and an aunt and grandfather here tenderly cared for and trained him. Very strange it seems that the youth of twenty-four should be taken and the grand parent of 92 left. He was an adherent of the Episcopal church and his funeral services will be conducted by Rev. Alfred Barham from his late home Friday. His father and two uncles, who reside in Connecticut, have been sent for and will arrive in time for the funeral. The sympathy of the community is expressed for the bereaved.

MISS BESSIE STEVENSON.
Miss Bessie I. Stevenson, for some years a teacher in the Indian town school, and one of the best known young ladies in this city, died early yesterday morning after an illness of several months. She always took an active part in the Sunday school work of the city and had a very large circle of friends, especially among the congregation of St. Luke's Church, where she did her best work.

Miss Stevenson's parents are dead and she is survived by an aunt, Miss Joyce. The funeral will be held on Sunday afternoon.

(Continued from Page One)

The investigation, instituted by Superintendent Downie, was started yesterday morning, and will be continued today until the complete facts of the case are brought out.

The cause of the accident is now sufficiently clear to the beyond dispute, though a question of veracity on the part of two or three of the principals in the affair is still in doubt.

The cause, briefly stated, is this: Of two shunting engines ordered to leave the main track and give right of way to a passenger engine, one failed to receive orders and was shunting on the main line at the time when the passenger engine was supposed to have the right of way. The system adopted by the C. P. R. is very stringent, and it is impossible for any accident to occur when officials carry out their particular instructions. A message is sent to the operator to send an engine over the road, and to notify all others to clear off the line. The order must be given to the conductor in charge of each of the obstructing trains, or to the engineer if he is in charge, and he must sign the order to show that it has been delivered. Then he keeps clear of the line. When these trains are safely placed to one side, the operator gives the order to the through train. The conductor signs this and then is ready to start on his trip.

In the incident Thursday night three trains figured. One, with engine 992, was to run to Sand Point to take out the immigrant train waiting at that station. Engines 214 and 2104 were two shunters engaged at work in the C. P. R. yards, one at Sand Point and the other at Bay Shore. The operator at Bay Shore, Fred G., received his usual order in sending through 992. His work was to notify engines 214 and 2104 to keep clear of the track. When these had left the main track, he could order 992 to proceed.

Engineer Turner of 2104 was notified, and he signed the order and acted on it. Engineer Worden of 2104 claims that he received no message and his signature does not appear on the order. He was in consequence on the line. The operator claims that he sent out word to Engineer Worden, through

ST. JOHN STAR, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1905.

Pinaud's Eau de Quinine, Pinaud's Brilliantine, Mitchell's Aroca Nut TOOTH SOAPS AT THE Royal Pharmacy, KING STREET

CANADIAN PACIFIC LOW RATES. SECOND CLASS TICKETS From St. John, N. B. To Vancouver, B. C. \$56.50

COAL! COAL FOR SALE. Orders promptly filled by H. C. CURREY, Robinson Office, 77 Smythe St. Phone 1021.

WOOD Of all descriptions out in any length required. Fine quality and dry. Quarter cord in a load. SUN COAL AND WOOD CO. Tel. 1848

CLEAN COAL! Our Coal is all Coal—no refuse—no dirt. The best Coal on the market for cooking purposes. Telephone 1828. Office—254 City Road. EDMUND RILEY.

Soft Coal. Fresh Mined Clean Coal, delivered promptly, screened. Minnie Coal Company, Limited. JAMES S. McIVER, Agent. Tel. 42. 333 Charlotte St.

Broad Cove Coal. Landing today. Send in your order at once. City Fuel Co., 94 Smythe St. Telephone 82.

BROAD COVE COAL. Delivered to any address. Maritime Corn Meal & Feed Mills, Corner Hanover and Erin Sts. Telephone 1185.

CHARLIE WONG, 123 BRUSSELS ST. (Advertisement for laundry services)

LAUNDRY! Family Washing, 30c., 50c. and 75c. per dozen. Goods called for and delivered. HAM LEE, 51 Waterloo Street, Cor. Paddock

FEEB FLOUR! VICTOR FEED, COTTON SEED MEAL. MEGARITY & KELLEY, MARSH BRIDGE.

J. H. BURLEY, MASON AND BUILDER, Jobbing Promptly Attended to. 72 LEINSTER ST. Phone 1,581

GOOD BREAD & PASTRY & CAKES. ROBINSON'S CHOICE CONFECTIONERY. 173 Union St. Try our Home Made Candies.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY INTERNATIONAL DIVISION. REDUCED RATES. Effective to May 1st, 1905. St. John to Portland, \$3.00. St. John to Boston, \$3.50

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., MARCH 25, 1905.

WHAT THE CONCESSIONS ARE. It is difficult to understand how any man who sincerely opposed the autonomy bills as originally presented can sincerely approve them as amended.

Mr. Jarvis said at the Citizens' League meeting Thursday night that sixty men had been requested to accept the League's nomination for the common council.

Even if the Citizens' League fail to elect a single man to their ticket, they will have done a good work. They promise to be more general interest taken in the coming election than in any of recent years and this awakening of the electors of St. John from their apathy in this regard is due more to the action of the league than to anything else.

What will Mr. Sifton get out of it? Mr. Blair only held his tongue and he got a ten thousand dollar job, while Mr. Sifton turned right around and has with vigor, if not with enthusiasm, made a speech in favor of practically the same policy he condemned less than a month ago.

A LITTLE BIT OF APRIL. Little bit of sunshine, An' a little bit of breeze; Little bit of smile, An' a little bit of sneeze.

Little bit of murmur, Where the wakening waters run; Little bit of shiver, An' a little bit of sun.

Little bit of April, Like the echo of a tune; That shows the world is marching Toward the radiance of June.

UNITED STATES AND NEWFOUNDLAND. The United States senate did a good thing for Canada when it refused to sanction the reciprocity treaty arranged between the States and Newfoundland by Premier Bond and Secretary of State Hay.

Had the treaty gone into force the relations between those two countries must have grown closer, first in business and then politically, with a strong possibility of eventual union, which in many ways would have been disastrous to Canada.

A condition is thus created of which Canadian statesmen should be slow to take advantage. The better intelligence of Newfoundland already recognizes the benefits of confederation with Canada and while the colony's anger at the United States tends to smother the popular prejudice against this policy an opportunity is provided for Newfoundland and Canadian diplomats to bring that consummation, which means so much to both sections of the Empire, into nearer prospect than it has ever been.

STREET RAILWAY PASSES. One alderman, defending the acceptance of the city's legislation of passes on the street railway, has compared it with the use of railway passes by members of parliament.

There is no such compulsion in the case of the street railway and consequently the alderman has no such right. The street railway grants the passes as a favor and every alderman who accepts them places himself to some extent under an obligation.

Any citizen who wishes to have his representatives in the civic administration unprejudiced in any interests save the city's should inquire of any alderman aspirant who asks for his vote if he has placed himself under any such obligation to a corporation whose interests, under its present system, are in many ways in direct opposition to those of the city and the people who live in it.

SPORTING. THE RING. Lost on a Poul. BALTIMORE, Md., March 24.—After less than a minute's fighting in the second round, Young Peter Jackson knocked out the distinguished Jasher O'Brien and lost the decision by doing it by a foul of the most pronounced description.

THE TURF. Bad Accident at New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, March 24.—One of the worst accidents that has marred the history of racing in New Orleans occurred today in the second race at the fair grounds.

There's a Reason. A rainbow in the sky is the symbol of purity and perfection of color. That is why the name was chosen for Rainbow Cut Plug Smoking Tobacco, which is a pure and perfect smoke for the pipe.

Another Harkins' Hit. That the Harkins Company have made a decided hit with St. John theatre goers was evinced by the large audience present at the Opera House last evening.

Always ready and willing and quite capable of refreshing you is the Tiger Tea. All notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths must be endorsed with the names and addresses of the persons sending same.

DEATHS. KING—On Saturday, the 25th Instant, Allen Griswold, son of Anna S. and the late Stephen J. King.

Evangelist King Will Fight. Evangelist King says that his case in Westville, N. B., will be re-opened in June at the regular sitting of the court.

Undertaking. In all its details with thorough knowledge of its requirements. N. W. BRENNAN, 715 Main Street.

Ladies' Plain Cashmere Hose. Fine quality Winter weight, full fashioned, high spliced heel and toe, seamless throughout, beautifully soft and of the best and most reliable manufacture.

Ladies' Silk Neckwear Underpriced. 100 dozen Ladies' Stock Collars and Bows; goods worth up to 50c, now all one special price—25c. each.

White Cambric, Heavy English Make. 36 inches wide, regular 12c. cloth. Special 10 yards for \$1.00.

Heavy Linen Towels. Large size 28x38 inches, all white or red, hemmed ends, 30 dozen of this Special Towel at 15c. each or 2 for 25c.

DOWLING BROTHERS, 95 and 101 King Street. The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices. D. A. KENNEDY, (Successor to WALTER SCOTT.) 32-36 King Square, St. John, N. B. Curtains, Curtains, Curtains, For Spring at Cost Prices.

LOOK HERE! Cruet Stands, Pewterware, Silverware, Lamps and Gents' Pipes and Razors.—Handles repaired. E. P. JELICOE, 20 WATERLOO STREET. Now is the Time TO BUY JEWELRY, Watches, Silver Goods, Cut Glass

FERGUSON & PAGE 41 King St. FRANK P. VAUGHAN, ELECTRICAL ENGINEER AND CONTRACTOR, 5 Mill St., St. John, N. B. CROCKER & WHEELER. Dynamos and Motors, Telephones, Annunciators and Bells. Wiring in all its Branches.

OUTSIDE SASHES. Do you want them removed? Your shop or house remodelled? If so send a card to A. E. HAMILTON, Carpenter and Builder, 85 Exmouth St. Shop 299 Brussels Street. WITH ADVERTISERS. F. A. Dykeman & Co. have secured from one of the large skirt manufacturers in Montreal, a lot of ladies' walking skirts which they placed on sale to-day at money saving prices.

BREAK UP LA CRIPPE OR A GOLD WITH Pendleton's Panacea. Directions: 1-1 Teaspoonful Panacea. 1-1 Teaspoonful Sugar. 1-1 Cup Milk. 1-2 Cup Hot Water. Mix well and sip frequently.

DOWLING BROTHERS, 95 and 101 King Street. A Few Special Bargains.

Special White Wool Blankets. English make with fancy colored borders. Size 60x80 inches; regular \$3.00 quality now \$2.50 pair.

DOWLING BROTHERS, 95 and 101 King Street. The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices. D. A. KENNEDY, (Successor to WALTER SCOTT.) 32-36 King Square, St. John, N. B. Curtains, Curtains, Curtains, For Spring at Cost Prices.

IT'S AS PLAIN AS ABC. To the intelligent buyer why it pays to buy shoes at SANBORN'S. The variety and newness of our styles grow better every year.

Men and Boys' Spring Caps. Men's Auto Caps for 30, 40, 50 and 60c. Boys' Auto Caps at 25c. We have just opened 60 pairs of our Famous \$1.50 All Wool Working Pants.

Buckwheat Flour, Just What you have been Looking For. Black Kidney and Snowflake Potatoes. Choice Roll, Slab and Tub Butter. Eay, Oats, Straw and Feed. R. H. COTHER, 12 Sydney St. Telephone 1194.

If the Iron Work or Roof on your Building needs repairing give us a trial. We manufacture and repair Sky Lights, Gutters, Conductors and Roofs, satisfaction guaranteed. Estimates furnished for all kinds of Iron Work for Buildings. John E. Wilson, 17 Sydney St. P. S.—Stoves Taken Down and Stored.

20 Per Cent. Discount for Cash For One Week on Parlor Lamps, Etc. Sale commences on MONDAY, MARCH 27th, to continue for one week only. All our stock of Parlor Lamps and Globes in great variety, also an assortment of Glass Lamps of different sizes, in white, red and green.

The St. John Auer Light Co., Ltd. 19 Market Square.

ST. JOHN STAR, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1905.

QUEER THINGS ABOUT THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

By H. W. Lucy (Toby, M. P.)

Perhaps the queerest thing about the British House of Commons is its size. It could not by any process of squeezing seat the 670 members who have right of place. This audacious inadequacy comes prominently to the front in the early days of successive parliaments. New members, to whom every thing is fresh and interesting, are punctilious in their attendance, persistent in claiming a seat.

In the parliament which in 1880 returned Mr. Gladstone to power on the vote of a great majority, the long-continued inconvenience led to a quaint incident. Mr. Mitchell Henry, rising from the side gallery to the right of the speaker, gave notice of a question addressed to the prime minister calling on him to meet the House of Commons in the side gallery.

But these things happen only in the green tree. As it grows dry with reiterated speech-making, there is room enough and to spare. The House comes when, so far from being inconvenienced by overcrowding, the anxious whips are at their wits' end to "keep a house."

Mr. Mitchell Henry's rising to address the speaker from the side gallery was in itself a queer thing. No member present remembered it. It was done before, and the cry of "Order!" re-echoed what was supposed to be an irregularity. But the Irish member was perfectly within his rights. The galleries that flank the chamber, closing at one end with the press gallery, are as much part of the house as is the seat above or below. There is nothing except the inconvenience of the situation to prevent a member addressing the house from this quarter.

"ORDER! ORDER!"

A position more inviting, especially adapted for oratorical purposes but nominally outside the house, are the cross benches aligned with the chair of the sergeant-at-arms. New members, tempted by the situation, not infrequently rise thence to address the speaker. Their rising is not chided by the speaker or "Order!" is not barked forth. Friendly members near them seize them by the arms and urge them forth as if the precious benches were in fire, or infected by the plague.

In a recess in the back rail of the house that looks into the lobby. For many years this historic property was regarded as a figure of speech. Members who had grown grey in the service of the state had taken refuge in the "back rail" of the house. Mr. Bradlaugh excused all that. In his alarms and excursions that enlivened the opening of a session, he frequently was in evidence almost as frequently as the Mace itself. Members with quickened curiosity observed it dragged forth from the recess in which it had been long years it closed up telescope fashion, had quietly slept. Mr. Bradlaugh, who had instinctive knowledge of oratorical effect, liked the back rail, in course of time, he became used to it. Leaning one elbow upon it, or occasionally holding it with both hands, he delivered his usual address to the assembly.

THE THIN RED LINE.

Another restraint of position that has its history in the thin red line drawing on the matting some two feet distant from the front benches on either side. Occasionally a member, carried away by the warmth of feeling and impetuosity of argument, steps over this line, being instantly reminded of the irregularity by strident shouts of "order."

Hereby hangs a tale that throws a flood of light on the social life of the eighteenth century. The gentleman of the old land, following the custom of his class, habitually wore a sword when he took the floor. In carrying it into the house of commons he found it handy when repulsing argument from the other side. There are many recorded cases in which each other on the floor of the house sword in hand. In order to avoid these contingencies this line was marked, and the speaker's penitence in accordance to the Clock Tower were forbidden to cross it.

NO ARMS ALLOWED.

A later regulation went a necessary step further, prohibiting members bringing their swords into the house. Those who by stress of daily custom arrived with sword were obliged to unbuckle the lethal weapon and leave it with the attendant, just as the modern M. P. leaves his umbrella in the rack.

So imperative is this edict even at the present day that when, upon occasions, the sheriffs of London, or the lord mayor of other cities, attend in person to present a petition, the really innocuous civic sword-bearer is compelled to leave his long unsheathed weapon with the doorkeepers.

AN EXCEPTION.

With one exception the only armed men permitted pass the door of the house of commons is the sergeant-at-arms. He, direct representative of the personality of the sovereign, is through-out his daily duties ever girt with a nice drawing room rapier. But it must be noted that the sergeant-at-arms, though always in evidence, and playing an important part in the business arrangements of the palace of Westminster, does not sit within the house benches, in outside his sacred precincts. The exception alluded to is the case of members moving and seconding the address in reply to the speech from the throne. In accordance with custom that goes back to time immemorial these gentlemen perform their function arrayed in uniform, wearing their swords. Combined with natural nervousness on assuming so prominent a position, the sword frequently becomes an embarrassing adjunct to the speech, getting between the orator's legs at a critical moment, or consequent on sudden movement, with the bill prodding in the ribs the honorable member sitting near him.

"WHO GOES HOME?"

Another picturesque relic of olden times lately observed but finding no mention in the parliamentary report, is the cry that rings through lobby and

corridor when at the close of a sitting the speaker leaves the chair. The principal doorkeeper starts it. Stepping forth a pace or two into the lobby he cries aloud—Who goes home? The cry is taken up by the policemen stationed in the lobby, echoed by their comrades down the corridors at the doors of the library, smoking room, dining room, and newspaper room. More clearly than a volume of the Encyclopaedia Britannica the cry brings back a glimpse of London two hundred years ago. Before Queen Anne was dead and for a long time after, it was not safe for well-to-do citizens to go home without attending through the dimly lighted, narrow streets of London. Members of the house of commons were accordingly, used to forming little neighborhood groups, who, going home the same direction, braved the footpad. What became of the luckless man who heeded to scurry up to his own door in solitary trip, and history says not. Perhaps he did not live to tell. The cry some of us still hear every night the house of commons is sitting. "Who goes home?" is an echo of that dim and distant time.

ANOTHER RELIC.

One more, equally obscure, is in its way not less full of antiquarian interest. After a brief pause, members assumed to muster in the lobby, arranging themselves for the dangerous enterprise of getting home, the doorkeeper again uplifting his voice cries aloud, "The usual time to-morrow."

Here we catch another vivid glimpse of days that are no more. In this twelfth century, with morning papers galore and evening papers that issue "extra specials" at eleven o'clock in the morning, we know exactly where we are and what will take place at successive hours of the day. It was not always thus, and members before leaving found it convenient to be assured that the house of commons at the moment adjourning would meet at the usual time to-morrow.

The preservation of these nightly habits testifies to the innately conservative tendency of the mother of parliaments. They are fondly cherished, quaint and precious testimonies to its storied past.

THE PART OF THE HAT.

Hats form an important but unrecognized part in the legislation connected with an Empire on which the sun never sets. Next to the smallness of the chamber that looks so large in history and in the concerns of the current day, nothing strikes the stranger in the lobby more sharply than the discovery of a multitude of gentlemen sitting about the benches with their hats on. In no other deliberative assembly in the United Kingdom does the custom obtain. Even in the house of lords over the way, though it is permissible to wear a hat during debate, the hat is quite exceptional. A good reason for this is that in the lobby conveniently contiguous to the gilded chamber nobles have hat and cloak racks near their august names, with gold chained messengers in attendance ready to relieve them of their outdoor apparatus.

There is, of course, a cloak room connected with the house of commons. But it is a long way off, and members arriving hatted prefer to remain so when they have taken their seats.

A USEFUL ARTICLE.

The etiquette governing the use of the hat is severe. No member may walk about with his head covered. If even he bends forward to speak to a friend on the bench before he must remove his hat. By the mere raising of the hat by minister or private member the stage of a bill is moved. The hat most endears itself to the house by the occasional relief it affords to dull debates. Next to the minister expounding a bill at the table, who with oratorical gesture knocks over his tumbler of refreshment, the member who most delights in a bored house is he who near the close of an impassioned peroration sits down on his hat.

Not very long ago, a member on the weak and faint that it could hardly keep from falling.

"Since using Dr. Leonard's Anti-Pill I am very much better in fact. I will say I am very well compared to what I was before." "Anti-Pill." "I am so thankful for the improvement at my advanced age that I think I should write and tell you about it. I will always recommend Dr. Leonard's Anti-Pill to any one suffering as I was."

Anti-Pill is positively the best medicine for aged men and women.

All druggists sell Anti-Pill. 50c. for a month's treatment.

The Wilson-Fyle Co., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont. Sole agents for Canada.

THE ILLS OF THE AGED.

Mrs. Stacy, of Hamilton, tells how they may be lessened.

Mrs. Elizabeth Stacy, of 172 Hunter street West, Hamilton, says: "I was very much troubled with the Headache, Dizziness and Constipation. I am in my eighty-first year and I grew worse and worse till I was so weak and faint that I could hardly keep from falling."

"Since using Dr. Leonard's Anti-Pill I am very much better in fact. I will say I am very well compared to what I was before." "Anti-Pill."

"I am so thankful for the improvement at my advanced age that I think I should write and tell you about it. I will always recommend Dr. Leonard's Anti-Pill to any one suffering as I was."

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WILD IT IS, INDEED.

"Did you ever read the 'Call of the Wild'?" asked the literary visitor.

"No," replied the apartment-house lady, "but I've heard it."

"Heard it?"

"Yes, when the people on the upper floors begin to call down to the janitor for more heat."

SUNSHINE IN THE SMOKE.

When you see a rainbow in the sky you know there is sunshine in the air. Put Rainbow Cut Plus Smoking Tobacco in your pipe and get sunshine in the smoke.

There is a Market-Place Where You May Buy "Peace of Mind."

If You Are "Pinched for Money," and yet own something which you would like to turn into cash—if you could do it "quietly and privately," or,

If Your Tenant is Always in Arrears, and your house is good enough to attract a desirable tenant; or,

If Your Employees are Careless of your interests, and too secure of their "pull" with you; or,

If Your Wife is Growing Old through trying to "manage" incompetent or wasteful servants; and these things get on your nerves, then

The "STAR" Want Ad. Columns Afford a Market-Place Where You Can Buy Peace of Mind.

A LONG STEP IN PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.

On the first day of January, 1912, there will not be a privately owned telephone system in Great Britain, for on that date the franchise of the National Telephone Company expires, and its vast business will be taken over by the postoffice department.

One year ago Lord Stanley foreshadowed this important step toward government ownership, and last week it was definitely announced. This decision is an interesting comment on a recently issued booklet attributed to the Bell Telephone Company, and circulated in the postoffice department, which had no exchanges in all important towns, and had many of them connected by trunk lines. It was so strongly established that it could bar out competitors even after it lost the protection of its patents. This increased the cry against monopoly.

GOVERNMENT TAKES TRUNK WIRES.

In 1892 the postmaster-general so far yielded to this cry as to take over the trunk lines, and to let the companies to local exchange areas. No new licenses were to be granted to companies for the whole country, but only for particular localities. This did not suffice. The municipalities, headed by Glasgow, demanded the right to establish exchanges of their own, but the government acted on the law of 1892 and bought the trunk lines of the National Telephone Company. It built a trunk line, and in 1902 it had the most extensive trunk system in Europe. In the latter year a select committee of the house was appointed to consider the undertaking of a telephone service by municipalities. This committee recommended competition both by the post office and by the National Telephone Company's recommendations were adopted.

MUNICIPALITY AND STATE.

Under the new law the company could not be dispossessed or deprived of the privileges of extending or burying its lines in a town which had secured a franchise under the old law. In 1904 the government acted on the law of 1892 and bought the trunk lines of the National Telephone Company. It built a trunk line, and in 1902 it had the most extensive trunk system in Europe. In the latter year a select committee of the house was appointed to consider the undertaking of a telephone service by municipalities. This committee recommended competition both by the post office and by the National Telephone Company's recommendations were adopted.

COMPANIES' BUSINESS INTERESTS.

This agreement also provides for the purchase of the company's plant in London when the license terminates at the end of 1911. Under this arrangement the company has very greatly expanded and improved its business. Outside of London it is on the trunk line that the post-office has shown its greatest activity. It has 355 trunk lines, and for every eight telegrams sent by the company it has sent 97 per cent. of the total telephone conversations in Britain are only about three per cent. of the total telephone conversations. The local communications making up the remainder are handled by the company, notwithstanding the provisions for private, municipal, and state competition. In seven years this will be the first time that the British people will own their own telephones.

FROM THE POEMS.

Stub—I know that the days of the spring are here.

Fan—Why so?

Stub—The editor's little daughter comes to school every morning with a fresh blue ribbon in her hair."

In advertising, like in all other things, persistency wins.—M. V. Kelly, Majestic Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo.

THE IMMORTAL NINTH.

How Seventeen Members of a Brave Regiment Tried to Take Port Arthur.

In the grand assault, commencing August 19th, the immortal Ninth Regiment of the Japanese army was ordered to cross the field to the foot of the slope on which lay, dead and dying, many of the men of the regiment which had gone before. The colonel, Takagaki, surveying the set task for his regiment, sent back a report that it was not feasible. The brigade-general, Ichinobe, replied that one regiment was enough to take one battery. Takagaki stepped out of the ravine, in which he had been seeking shelter, at the head of his command. Before he had been marching, as colonels usually do, in the rear while his line officers led the advance. Now, he leaped forward up the slope, out in front of his men. A dozen paces from the ravine he fell with four bullets through his breast. The lieutenant-colonel took up the lead and was shot a few yards above him. The majors were wiped out. Every captain but one went down. The last captain, Nishimoto, in charge of D Company, followed John Bull and his rebellious horse, with seventeen men. Looking down upon the shell-swept plain, protected for the moment from the sharpshooters above, with that handful of heroes, a mile and a half in advance of the main body of the Japanese army, he grew glidy with the success of his attempt at Berlin. He concluded that he could take Port Arthur with his seventeen men. He started in to do it. There was only the wall behind him—the wall of the machine gunners—beyond, the city itself—a five minutes' run would have brought them to the citadel. He scaled the wall and fell across it—his back bullet-broken. Eight of his men got over, scaling the height beyond, called Wangtai, or the Watch Tower, a place to which the Japanese general referred to as a horse-back to survey the battlefield. On this slope, for three months, in full sight of both armies, the eight lay rotting. The Russians referred to them as "The Japanese Garrison." — "Hell at Port Arthur," by Richard Barry, in Everybody's Magazine for April.

THE KAISER'S TABLE HABITS.

According to a writer in one of the most courtly of Berlin Journals the Kaiser is very fond of vegetables. "I have so many gardens," he is reported to have said to the kaiserin, "that surely you can let me have fresh vegetables every day." He likes German beefsteak, that is, chopped meat and onions fried. This he eats with mashed potatoes. It is, in fact, his favorite dish. His majesty can't stand oysters since he was made ill once by some baked mollusks which an august English relative offered him.

Fish must never be absent from his table, and he always eats quantities of it. "It is not good for the health," he says, "as it contains plenty of phosphorus." His early breakfast is at 8 o'clock, and then he enjoys plenty of toast and butter, prepared in the English fashion. His beloved sweets are pancakes, with lemon juice and sugar over them.

He eats rapidly, and does little talking while at meals, but after a hearty repast he enjoys half an hour of easy, familiar talk and a strong cigar. He never indulges in a siesta, no matter how hot the weather or how heavy the luncheon.

To cure Headache in ten minutes use Kimford's Headache Powders, 19 cents.

A CENSUS OF LONDON OUTCASTS.

On the night of January 29th of last year, medical officers and inspectors of the London County Council took a kind of census of London outcasts. Between 11 and 12 o'clock in the morning, from Hyde Park to Thames-chapel and Holborn to the Whites they counted 1,609 men and 188 women walking the streets without a place to sleep, or sleeping in doorways. On the basis of these figures, gathered in four hours' observation, the officers estimated that one person in every 2,000 in London was a homeless outcast. And among the 1,797 wretched wanderers thus counted, fifty were little children!

"Hooligan: The Slum as a World-Power," Everybody's Magazine for April.

Have a meritorious article and keep it constantly before the public—Manager Burgess, White Sewing Machine Co., Cleveland.

SOME OF THE TRICKS IN WAR.

Ingenious Japanese—Interesting Notes of the Port Arthur Siege.

A recent number of the Scientific American contains an interesting article on the operations of the Russian fleet at Port Arthur, as learned from Capt. N. O. von Essen, who was in command of the battleship Sevastopol and Commander N. A. Saxe, who had a long talk with the editor of the Scientific American after the fall of Port Arthur. A large part of the article is devoted to a description of the struggle made by the crippled Russian fleet in its fight against the combined forces of Admiral Togo afloat and General Nogai ashore, but incidentally included is a narrative of the various ingenious attempts of the Japanese to destroy the fleet which have not hitherto been described.

Before the capture of 203-Metre Hill by the Japanese the hits that were made upon the Russian ships were due to indirect or high-angle fire, in which the gunners could see the ships. The aim was largely guesswork, for the Japanese did not command any height from which they could see the vessels. Nevertheless, the fire for a while was so intelligently directed as to do much damage to the Russians, and some system of signalling existed. It was ultimately found that some Chinese fishermen were in the habit of frequenting a certain spot in the harbor from which they could watch the Russian ships, and be themselves clearly discerned by field glasses from a distant hill that was occupied by the Japanese. Careful observation of these simple-minded Celestials, as they were engaged in their laudable effort to pick up some greatly needed food from the sea, revealed the fact that when a shot fell beyond a particular ship one of these boats immediately moved out beyond the group in a corresponding direction, say to the right; that if the next shot fell to the left John Chinaman would immediately conclude that he could find better fishing if he moved somewhat over to the left of the fleet of boats. These movements were duly noted from the Japanese observation station, and the fire directed accordingly. Needless to say, there was no more fishing permitted in that particular section of the harbor.

Not long afterward, however, the Russians again began to grow remarkably accurate, and it was noticed that a certain Chinaman (so-called) occasionally waded into the shallows with a couple of buckets, apparently in search of crabs, and that one bucket was white and the other black. If the Japanese shot fell beyond the mark, the black bucket would be carried off a corresponding distance beyond the white bucket; or if the shot fell short, or to the right, or left, strange to relate, the black bucket would move in sympathy; and if a hit were made the industrious crab catcher would place his buckets together. Commander Saxe, who regarded this particular circumstance as a bit of good fortune, said that the Scientific American writer, said

that he was satisfied now that they had treated the native population altogether too leniently; for in spite of undoubted evidence that signalling of course swung in the mines against day and by night, not a single native was executed as a spy during the course of the siege.

The second loss of the whole campaign was the tragic death of Admiral Makarov when the Petropavlovsk was blown up by striking three floating mines. These mines were connected by cables, and floated at the surface of the water. They had been dropped by the Japanese on the night preceding the sortie, and directed to the course usually taken by the Russian fleet. When the bow of the Petropavlovsk struck the connecting cable also carried it along with her, and she was blown up by the mines against her side, one probably to port and two to starboard. The terrific shock in all probability detonated the high explosives on board; for the ship disappeared bodily from sight within two minutes after the explosion.

The damage wrought by mine, torpedoes and guns was not by any means confined to the Russian fleet. The story of the loss of the Hatsuse, as told by Commander Saxe, is particularly interesting. It had been observed that the blockading Japanese fleet was in the habit of steaming slowly to and fro, in the line ahead, on a course generally parallel with the mines against her side, at a distance of ten miles from the harbor. Accordingly, the torpedo transport Amur was sent out at night ten miles from shore, with orders to begin dropping torpedoes from her stern at intervals of from 50 to 100 feet, on a line one mile in length and at right angles to the course of the fleet, followed by the Japanese fleet. This was done, and the next day the battleship Hatsuse, in passing over the line, struck one of the torpedoes, with the result that her magazines were exploded. The vast cloud of smoke was distinctly visible from the Russian forces and she sank in ten minutes after the explosion took place. This left the Japanese fleet with but four battleships, as against six that were able to steam out of Port Arthur in the famous sortie of August 10.

VALUE OF BATTLESHIPS.

In closing, the Scientific American has asked both officers and civilians for their opinion, after eleven months of the fiercest and most destructive kind of fighting, as to the relative value of battleships and of modern naval warfare. The writer is glad to say that he affirmed their belief that the battleship had demonstrated itself to be the supreme engine of modern naval warfare. In the opinion of the writer, the battleship is the most valuable element in the fighting line and that can handle them when there, with skill courage and initiative, must ever maintain the command of the sea.

AUTHORS' QUEER BLUNDERS.

Slips Made By Some of the Great Writers of Fiction in the Past and Present Age.

The good lady who, in a recently published novel, has made her hero and heroine slope on a convenient locomotive a dozen years before there was a yard of railway in England may plead that she has sinned in excellent company.

Shakespeare himself was sublime in his indifference to chronology, for did he not in Julius Caesar set a clock striking 3 in ancient Rome long centuries before the first stroke of an actual clock was ever heard; and did he not set the printing press to work generations before Gutenberg was even cradled? He introduced a billiard table into Cleopatra's summer palace, and pictures King John and his rebellious barons fighting with cannon more than a hundred years before the first of them began to boom in England.

Schiller, in his Piccolomini, introduced lightning conductors a good century and a half before the pioneer conductor was erected; Ariosto, in his Orlando Furioso, makes Charlemagne, King of England and Henry Duke of Clarence contemporaries, in defiance of very different epochs; and Chaucer actually makes Pandarus refer to Robin Hood.

Trolope almost rivalled Defoe in picturing Andy Scott as coming "whistling up the street with a cigar in his mouth," a feature which the author himself, after many earnest attempts, had to give up in despair; and Ouida, in her novel, Signa, equipped a violent kiss with the words, "It was quite useless," she wrote. "The wooden shell a hold piece together well enough, but the keys were smashed beyond all hope of restoration, and for the broken silvery strings there was no hope;" and M. Zola, careful writer as he was, declares in Lourdes that it was the deaf and dumb who gained their hearing and sight.

Shakespeare made some stupendous blunders apart from chronology. Thus in the fifth act of Othello he makes Desdemona speak three times after she had been effectually smothered and before her death, quite oblivious of the physiological fact that if the lady had recovered sufficiently to speak she would certainly not have died, and that the smothering process would have to be repeated to insure her dispatch to the other world.

Shakespeare's error is repeated on a ship at the gates of Milan, in defiance of the geographical fact that the nearest salt water was something like seventy miles away as the crow flies, while in The Two Gentlemen of Verona, Valentine proceeds by sea from Verona to Milan, a voyage which would find a parallel in a marine excursion from London to Leicester.

Thackeray, to come down to later days, made many a slip which it is difficult to account for. In The New-comer he kills Lady Gleniville in one chapter, only to bring her to life again later.

Dickens put the new moon in the east in the evening; makes Tony Weller's second wife Sam's mother-in-law; speaks of St. Paul's First Epistle to the

Ephesians; makes Mr. Squeers set his boys to hoe turnips in the garden; and Tattycoram in Little Dorrit carry an iron box two feet square under each arm. In his History of Harry Richmond, a certain gentleman put the largest number of battleships into the fighting line and that can handle them when there, with skill courage and initiative, must ever maintain the command of the sea.

"THE BUTCHER" OF PORT ARTHUR.

How the Criticisms Made Against Grant Were Repeated in the Case of Nogai.

Skill and bravery had their value, of course, but to take Port Arthur a man was needed—a man like Grant, who could fight it out on one line all summer and all winter. This man was Nogai; with a face parchment-crikked, brown like chocolate, with beard gray, shaded back black to brown where it met the skin, so that he seemed a kind of monotone in sepia, with eyes small and wide apart, perfect teeth, thin, regular nose, and a beautiful dome of a head. He was a man of a fine physique, and eloquent curves. He stands five feet ten, unusually tall for a Japanese, showing the loose power of a master in his joints and in that mighty fowl shaded by the gray-brown beard. He has had weather fierce storms of public indignation in Japan for two reasons: because he would not take Port Arthur as scheduled; and because he sacrificed so many lives. Turn over the pages of American history and read the story of Grant's campaign from the Wilderness, through Cold Harbor and Spotsylvania, to Petersburg and Richmond, and you will read the story of Nogai's campaign against Port Arthur. In northern Virginia, the mighty battle-axe cut down the keen Damascene sword. On the Liao Tung Thor's hammer smashed the straying faces of an overripe empire. The North cried out that the man who felt himself an agent of Destiny in conquering northern Virginia was a butcher; just as Japan cried "butcher" against the Iron Man, who reduced Port Arthur—"Hell at Port Arthur," Everybody's Magazine for April.

REAL DANGER.

"Darling," cried the Chicago Romeo, "would you risk my life for you?"

"Would you risk my life for me?" asked the dangerous place if I asked you?" whispered the beautiful maiden?

"Dangerous? Why, I'd go in the county building if you asked me!"

"Thus assured, she said he might buy the ring."

IRONY.

"Why is the czar so turbulent this morning?" asked the royal caller.

"Sh!" whispered the high official.

"Some one just sent him a book and insisted he should read it."

"Ah, something inflammable, eh?"

"Worse than that. It was called 'The Simple Life.'"

A HALF HOUR WITH THE RUSSIAN MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

An Official Who is All Things to All Men--Rabbi Rabinowitz Exposes the Inner Workings of the Russian Government.

(Written for the Star by Rabbi Rabinowitz.) "Who said that a minister of the interior is a National Steward? I am sure that man has never been in Russia. A Russian minister of the interior is more like a nurse in a hospital than anything else, and a hard working one indeed. Here the Finns need a corrective; the Jews need a change of air; the Poles, I am afraid, will have to undergo a dangerous surgical operation; the peasants want physics; the laborers bleeding; the reigning dynasty crutches; the nihilists straight jackets; and I am supposed to attend to all this; isn't Russia an immense hospital, with myself for physician, nurse, night watchman, and do-all?"

The speaker was General Sabiyakoff, Russian minister of the interior; his listener--his own secretary; and the scene--the main office of the Russian minister of the interior. "But," asked the secretary with a smile, "do you think, general, you can perform all these feats and save the patients?" "Save the patients?" repeated the minister with a wrinkled brow. "No, not all of them, Vanya. There are some of them whom we do not at all care to save, as Russia would be far better off without them; there are others to whom we must constantly administer strong anaesthetics lest they awake too soon and shake the whole fabric of the Russian bureaucracy to its foundation; still others whom we must dispatch with our own hands. You understand?"

"I think I do, general," replied the secretary with a knowing nod. (An order belongs in a card and hands it over to the minister.) "Chief of Police Hilko? Bring him in!" ordered the minister. A tall, military man, with piercing eyes and formidable moustache enters the room and bows low to the minister. "Good morning, general," he said in a deep bass voice. "I have just been informed by my street agents that a procession of laborers has formed on Alexander square, and is now marching to Pavlovsky Bridge. What measures am I to take in this matter?" "You have just been informed," repeated the general angrily. "It appears to me you should have been informed a few days before it was organized; may, before it was planned, better still, before it was thought of." "Your highness will pardon me," said the chief in a respectful tone, "but I am no prophet."

"You are no prophet!" thundered the minister. "Does it need a prophet to guess that a heavy cloud is likely to bring down some rain? And that a general strike of laborers is likely to terminate in street processions if not in something worse?" "I beg pardon, your highness," said the chief humbly. "I have miscalculated; but what is to be done now?" "Now, there are only the usual remedies for it. Drive over to the scene of trouble at once; and find out the nature of the procession; if it is composed of peaceful, unarmed persons, you may order a regiment of Cossacks to disperse them with as heavy punishment as they are able to inflict; while if you find it a troublesome mob likely to offer resistance you must go easy with them, as I received orders today to avoid a semblance of revolution at all hazards, so as not to endanger the Russian credit abroad. Should the situation become critical, you may have a number of secret service men mingle with the crowd and raise the cry, Down with the Jews! This has always proved a popular diversion with Russian mobs, and has saved the government more than once."

"Your highness orders shall be carried out at once," said the chief bowing himself out of the office. "General!" called out the orderly at the door. "There is a deputation of Jews waiting in the ante-chamber." "Bring them in," ordered the minister. The orderly left the room for a moment and returned with five respectable-looking men of striking physical phylotomy. They bowed very low and remained standing at the door. "Be seated, gentlemen," said the minister in a most friendly tone, motioning them to a luxurious ottoman at his side. "To what am I indebted for the honor of your visit?" The Jews were so much non-plussed at the warmth of their reception, that they almost lost the use of their tongues. They surely forgot the fine speech which they had been rehearsing all the way to the minister's palace. (Poor Jews! They did not know that the minister's smiles were due to the fact that at this very moment Russia was negotiating with the Rothschilds for a new loan and that one of the first stipulations of that banking family was the better treatment of their co-religionists in Russia.) At last the spokesman of the company recovered his embarrassment and said modestly: "I am sure, your highness, the honor is on your side. We have been admitted into your exalted presence, and received with so much kindness."

"Such a reception, my friends," said the minister, "you fully deserve for your integrity and loyalty to the government. What can I do for you, my friends, today?" "Your excellency," said the former speaker. "There is a large procession of striking laborers near the Jewish quarters, and it is rumored that they are bent on plunder. We have therefore been delegated to entreat you to give us police or military protection at once; we will gladly defray all expenses incident to this work." "For shame!" cried the minister with offended dignity. "Do you think you are in Morocco that you offer to pay

by his imperial majesty. Do you understand me?" "We do your highness, is this all?" "Yes, this is all. No more wait a bit. You must let us know the place of your meeting before you commence your session as I intend to surround it with a cordon of Cossacks as a guard of honor." "Very well, your highness, can we go now?" "No, hold on, tell your colleagues that they need not take the trouble to appoint a chairman, as I intend to appoint one myself." "Good day, your highness, we shall comply with your orders to the slightest degree, but I cannot for the life of me get the time of your discussions to the press or public on pain of exile to Siberia. You understand?" "Your highness, good day!" "Ugh! Peter," ejaculated one of the deputies when they reached the street. "This public business is nothing but a public nuisance, and I cannot for the life of me get the time of the French and English are running so mad about it." "Neither do I, Pavel, I wish I were here!" "So do I, Peter."

ST. JOHN STAR Because fabulous sums are spent in advertising, some merchants think that it costs a fortune to keep any business before the public. They do not stop to think that advertising space can be bought like cloth, or lard, or soap--in any desired quantity, as one's business may demand. The man who is selling groceries from a small store on the corner doesn't need as much space as a big dry goods store. But the proper space is just as essential to the best results in his business as is the big store's big ad. It doesn't cost much to buy a small space in the "St. John Star"--a space that is suitable for an unpretentious business. And after all, it's not the size of the space, but what you put in it that counts. Start off with a little space, use it well and you'll need a big one by and by. Telephone No. 25 brings a representative.

ST. JOHN STAR OPERA HOUSE. THE W. S. HARKINS CO'Y. TONIGHT: The beautiful Irish Drama My Geraldine Monday Night--BROWN'S IN TOWN. Tuesday Night--THE MAISTRE OR WOODBARROW, by Jerome K. Jerome. Wednesday Night--IN HIS POWER. Matinee Wednesdays and Saturdays. Prices--Box seats, 50c.; Orchestra, 25c.; Dress Circle, 35c.; Balcony, 25c.; Gallery, 15c.

York Theatre, ROBT. J. ARMSTRONG, Mgr. COMMENCING MONDAY, MARCH 27th. THE Sheely-Youngs Stock Co. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Wednesday Matinee, the season's national success. A Working Girl's Wrongs. The most thrilling Melodrama ever written, especially among the Musical Taneans. Moving Pictures. SPECIALTIES BETWEEN ACTS. Prices--10, 20, 30. Matinee--10 and 20 cents. The biggest show ever offered at the prices.

Firey Finance! DO YOU DEPOSIT YOUR HARD COAL DOLLARS IN THE ASH BIN BANK AND SUFFER FROM THE COLD IN THE MEANTIME? DO NOT LET THE TRUST LOOK WASTE YOUR MONEY IN THAT WAY THIS YEAR. INVEST YOUR HARD COAL MONEY IN PURE BLACK DIAMONDS AND FILL THE BIN WITH TRIPLE X HARD COAL! People who buy and burn the ordinary Hard Coal are astonished when they see Triple X Hard Coal. The Triple X Hard Coal is the true Black Diamond. It is nearly all pure carbon, practically compressed heat units. It has a beautiful blue black lustre and is so bright and pure that it needs no expert to select it as a superior grade of Hard Coal. You can buy Triple X Hard Coal in St. John from Gibbon Co. only. It costs a little higher than the ordinary grades of Hard Coal, but is worth a great deal more. You can try it now at the price of common Hard Coal. This Coal is exhibited at GIBBON & CO'S, 8 Charlotte Street and Syme Street.

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SIFTON SWALLOWS AUTONOMY BILLS. (Continued from Page 6.) Commissioners consisting of Sir Donald Smith, Messrs. Dickey and Desjardins were sent to Winnipeg to talk compromise and these commissioners were met by himself and his then colleague, Mr. Cameron. He and his colleague had made certain proposals, looking to a compromise, but they could not compromise on the question of the separation of children in the school house. The offer was refused. The commissioners returned to Ottawa and the conservative government undertook to proceed with the remedial bill. When the liberals came into office, Mr. Sifton was sent for by the Manitoba delegates to discuss the question, and they pointed the offer which had been made to Sir Charles Tupper's commission, and they pointed out that the best they could offer. The proposition was wisely accepted by Sir Wilfrid and everything had gone on amicably until the compromise was carried. It did not go quite so far as the one now under consideration, but it was satisfactory as far as it went.

THERE WAS NO DOUBT. Mr. Borden said his view was a very simple one. I say we have the right and only the right to apply the constitution as it exists at present in respect of the distribution of the legislative power. But Mr. Sifton seems to think we can do something more. My view is correct, we might go on with legislation for a year without coming to a definite conclusion because in the end our right to legislate must be determined in the courts. (Conservative cheers.)

Mr. Sifton said he did not think there was any doubt upon the subject. If there was any doubt about exceeding their powers by making a change in section 93, the prime minister would be the one to propose it. He recognized the strength of the argument of the opposition. He could agree that they ought to apply the principle of the British North America Act. He was going to apply it. They were going against two distinct and irreconcilable propositions. The people of the Northwest would not consent to the proposed amendments which they passed were passed under authority from the Dominion parliament, the status quo, was not to be altered. He was going to apply it. At the present time there were 125,000 Roman Catholics in the Territories, many of whom had gone in under the original provisions of the constitution. He was going to apply it. He was convinced that it would be better for the Roman Catholic people of the Northwest if they were left absolutely free. The question today was what they were going to do. Some said that one party was in the majority and being strong enough, was going to do the other down. No one, however, would contemplate trying to carry out a proposition of that kind. The question today was what they were going to do. If they did so, and those in the house who thought as he (Mr. Sifton) did were to combine and the result was to drive Mr. Wilfrid out of office, upon this question, all that the minister of finance had said a few days ago and much more would be correct. It would be a compromise between the two parties. There were a few people who then said, "no compromise for the reason that the agitation had lasted for five years, and they were sick and tired of it."

MR. FOSTER'S QUESTION. Hon. Mr. Foster--Will the hon. gentleman tell us briefly what the difference is between the two proposals? The compromise between the conditions before the compromise and after? Mr. Sifton--The principle was embodied in the original constitution that in towns where there were forty Roman Catholic children or upwards, and in villages where there were twenty-five or upwards, there should be a Roman Catholic teacher. That went further than the provision in the bill now under consideration. Provision was also made that in a school where there were leaving the day school, is something the buyers don't know. With our butter all doubt is ended. Made in the cleanest creameries in Canada, then packed.

SUSSEX MILK & CREAM CO. 158 POND STREET. Telephone 622. HOT WATER HINTS. The best toilet preparation in the world is plain hot water. Here are some of the uses to which it may be put: Drink a bowl of it every night if you want a good digestion, a good sleep and a clear complexion. Put a bag of it to your feet when you have a cold; to your back when you have a backache, or at the nape of your neck when you have a headache or feel sleepless. Bathe the eyes with it when they are inflamed. Soak the feet in it when they are tired. Soak the hands in it before manufacturing. Steam the face in it when you want it to be rosy. Bathe cold sores, fever blisters and pimples in very hot water in order to dry them up. Like a patent medicine, a single dose of "hot water bag" will cure toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism and pain of all kinds. Try a free sample from the family tea kettle.

HINTS TO PIPE-SMOKERS. Never get a pipe hot. Use Rainbow Cut Pipe Smoking Tobacco, take in the smoke slowly and the result will be cool and free-burning. SET FIRE TO JAIL. James Boudreau, of Fairville, was placed in the county jail last night, having been arrested by Officer Lawson, of Fairville, for drunkenness, damaging his sister's home, also charging her with an axe. Thursday night, while in the Fairville lock-up, which is underneath the fire station, Boudreau set fire to the cell which was fortunately discovered before any serious damage was done.

A SUCCESSFUL MELODRAMA. The Sheely-Youngs Company announce for their opening play at the York Theatre next Monday Hal Reid's dramatization of the New York Journal story "A Working Girl's Wrongs." The story of the play is submitted to the students of the school in these days of degenerate emotion and decadent art, when the intellect and not the heart is the main consideration, so naturally significant to the honest sentiment of each individual. The simplest emotions are the greatest and are these lines of naturalness the dramatist wrote "A Working Girl's Wrongs." No more successful melodrama has ever been presented. Before the acts specialties will be given including moving pictures and the celebrated Musical Taneans, who have been especially engaged. The prices will be a feature.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S ACTION. ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., March 24--A meeting of the principal fishery merchants of the colony, headed by Hon. Edgar Lowring and Senator Robert Thorburn, was unanimously endorsed the government action in enforcing the bait act against Americans.

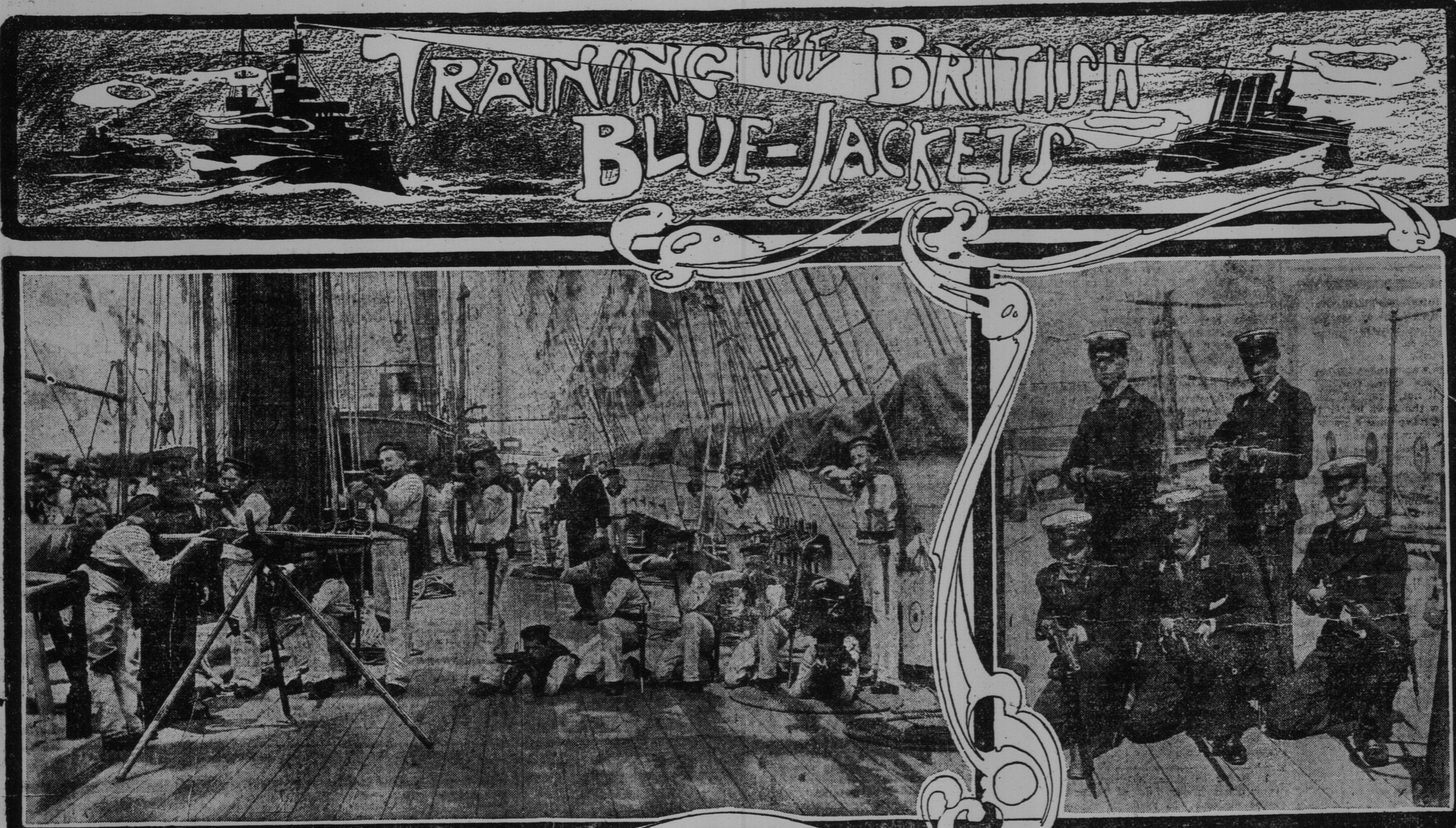
OLIVER'S ADDRESS. Oliver of Edmonton followed Northrup at 9:45, upholding the autonomy bill in all its clauses, educational as well as financial, which latter he contended at length while not acceptable to the opposition, were well grounded and by no means as liberal as Northwest interests equitably required. Oliver held the floor for an eleven standing by the bill, while declaring against clerical control of schools, but supporting the principle of separate schools as satisfying a large part of the population. Boursness moved adjournment of debate and house rose after Laurier gave notice that after next week he would take over Mondays for public business.

ACCEPT NO. Substitute for Short's "Cherry-Clor" (the safe and quick Cough Cure), Short's "Head Cold Cure" (10 cts.), Short's "Cold and Grip Cure Tablets" (10 cts.), and Short's "Skin Cure Lotion" (25 cts.) Insist on getting these most valuable remedies.

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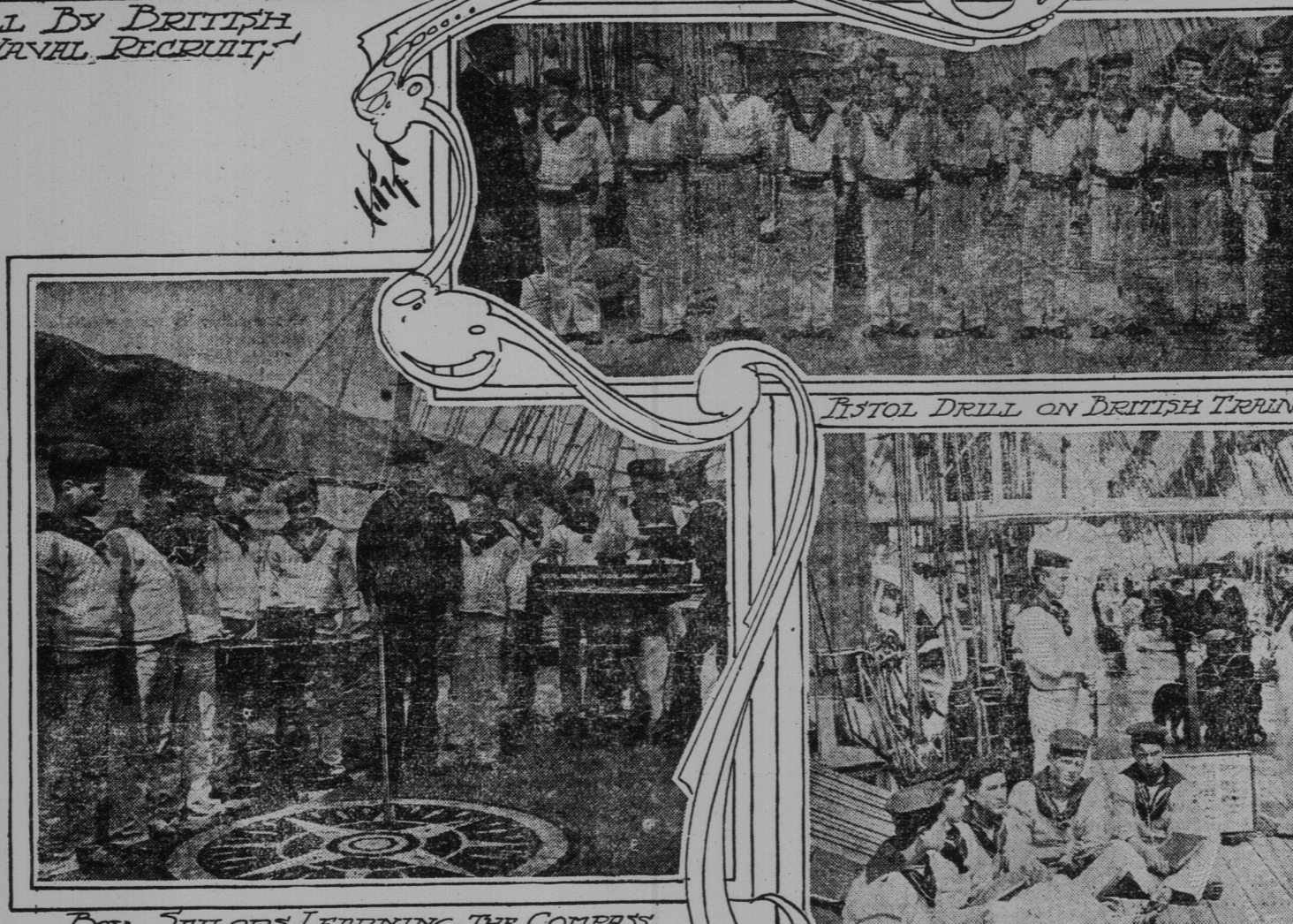
OUR SPECIAL FEATURE PAGE

TRAINING THE BRITISH BLUE-JACKETS



STILL ARM DRILL BY BRITISH NAVAL RECRUIT

By WALDON FAWCETT. As is bettling the greatest naval nation on the globe Great Britain spends an immense amount of money in training young men for service in her navy. Whether she really gives her naval sailors anything like as perfect an intellectual and physical equipment for their sea duties as Uncle Sam bestows upon the American "jackets" is a question which is, to say the least, open to argument. But, at any rate, John Bull does devote no end of attention to the subject and his methods are interesting and instructive, particularly in view of the fact that a considerable portion of the foreign seamen under the Stars and Stripes received the training of British tars.



SHIPSIDE AT RIFLE DRILL

BOY DRILLERS LEARNING THE COMERS

Indeed, his wages for a considerable time after he goes aboard the old wooden man-of-war, which serves as a training ship, amount to only a few cents per day. The officers of the British training ships devote no end of attention to making the lads under their care physically fit. Boxing and other athletics are encouraged in every possible way. In the British, as in the American, navy the theory obtains that the training of the old-time sailor is the best in the world for giving his twentieth-century successor quickness and accuracy of hand and eye and steadiness of nerve and foot, and so the youngsters on the ships flying the Union Jack are taught all manner of work with rope and canvas; learn to make sail and to take hand-lead and deep-sea soundings; master the knack of steering to and for the wind; accustom themselves to manning, lowering and pulling boats; and gather all the other odds and ends of knowledge that constituted the stock in trade of the all-around man on the fighting craft before the days of the steam war boat.

BRITISH BOY DRILLERS SIGNALING

ertheless, a young Englishman who is apt and alert can work up to a very profitable position in the service, as, for instance, of chief gunnery instructor on a battleship, where the pay is nearly \$70 per month—the equivalent of \$70 net profit, since the seaman need have no expenses save those for amusements. Marriage for the men who are working their way up in the British Navy is not discouraged, and there are few who have not wives at the home station—helpmates who, in many instances, follow their husbands to a colonial or foreign station, and sometimes set up an established money-making venture as sailors' lodgings or some other business enterprise which constitutes for Jack to step into after his term of enlistment has expired in case he does not care to continue in his old vocation. There is more difference than one might imagine between the young British tars and their competitors on this side of the Atlantic. Despite the vaunted claim of British officers that their enlisted men are, in actual seamanship, far superior to any other lads afloat, there is no doubt that in reality our present-day Yankee boys can give them cards not only in seamanship, but also in gunnery, mechanics and small-arms exercises. It must be admitted, however, that of all navy men the American take least kindly to the dirty, unpleasant and exhausting work of feeding fuel to the furnaces in the hold and coaling the warships. The Germans and Scandinavians do not appear to mind this class of work particularly, and the British bluejackets, although they term it "pleasant," go through with the work, after all, with better grace than the Americans. After all, however, this may merely be due to the stricter discipline in the British Navy, for the American "jackets" enjoy not only better pay, but also greater liberties than are granted to King Edward's tars—a circumstance which accounts for the propensity of the British Jack to leave his own service and enlist in the American Navy under an assumed name as an American-born or naturalized citizen of the greatest republic. The difference between the American and British methods of turning out a modern bluejacket is particularly marked in the matter of gunnery. To teach the men behind the guns to shoot straight is one of the main objects sought on Uncle Sam's floating fortress, and every effort is made to familiarize the men with all the details of the latest improved types of weapons. On the other hand, some of the British ships yet carry the old 10-inch muzzle-loading guns, and on all the British naval training ships the boys are taught how to handle such muzzle-loaders, an accomplishment which would be of very little use were they engaged in a battle where their opponents were equipped with modern breech-loading, quick-firing ordnance. Then, too, the British government does not spend anything like as much money as does the United States, in proportion to the number of ships in commission, for powder and ammunition for target practice—a short-sighted policy, the result of which is manifest in the wretched scores made by the British naval gunners who, in some instances, have missed the target every time with the big guns. If there be anything in associations, the young tars of the British Navy ought to derive some benefit from the influence exerted by memories of Nelson, Drake and other famous sea-warriors, for some of the ships of these heroes of bygone eras are still in use.

as training vessels. The St. Vincent, which serves as a training ship at Portsmouth, was built in 1815, and the Despatch, one of the Naval Reserve drillships, first went into commission in 1828. Other old training ships include the Black Prince, built in 1831; Eos, 1831; Britannia, 1861; Cambridge, 1881; Lion, 1847; President, 1830, and Caledonia, 1810. Moreover, there is still in commission as the flagship at Portsmouth harbor the Victory, which was Nelson's flagship at the Battle of Trafalgar, a vessel built in 1765.



AN INSTRUCTOR

of the navy. This supplementary fleet of school ships for young sailors is nothing less than the ocean liners, which, though engaged in a regular passenger and freight carrying traffic, have been built in accordance with plans approved by the British naval officials, are regularly subsidized by the government, and, in the event of war, could be instantly pressed into service as an auxiliary fleet, instead of making it necessary to waste valuable time, as Uncle Sam did at the time of the Spanish-American War, in buying vessels for an auxiliary navy only to find that some of them were not, after all, suited to the purpose. The British policy is to lose sight of no really promising candidate for the navy. When the ranks are so well filled that no new recruits can be taken, or when some minor disqualification prevents the acceptance of an otherwise satisfactory applicant, the officials endeavor to find places for the young men thus turned aside on the great liners. In order to get the full benefit of this supplementary training service John Bull encourages his naval officers to retire early or to take long leaves of absence from the regular service, in order to accept positions as first and second officers on the largest steamers of the merchant marine. Thus the apprentices who, failing to get into the regular navy, find berths on the large merchant vessels, are usually under the instruction and direction of full-fledged naval officers, and this is how it happens that many a powerful mail-carrying steamer sailing from British ports is so well officered and manned that, in the event of a sudden declaration of war, she could be transferred to the government service without the necessity for making a single change in the personnel. WALDON FAWCETT.

THE COMFORT OF THE FEET.

In no part of the body is there more absolutely unnecessary suffering caused by abuse and neglect than in the feet. These faithful, long-tried servants do not receive half the care they need, are inclined to swell, long standing or afflicted with that mysterious complaint called "spring fever" they should be given frequent hot baths, with sea salt and borax dissolved in the water, followed by a thorough massage with alcohol or bay rum. When there are caloused spots—often caused by ill-fitting shoes or a seam in the hose—olive oil or cold cream rubbed in thoroughly at night will quickly soften them and aid in their removal. Night and morning dips in cold or warm water, as is most convenient, should never be omitted; and the daily rubbing with cologne, bay rum or alcohol will keep them fit for any amount of tramping, provided, of course, that justice be done them in the matter of shoes. These should be neither too large nor too small; one is as great an evil as the other. They should hold the feet firmly in a gentle clasp that prevents rubbing or slipping anywhere. A medium high heel is better than the radically low one, which spreads the foot and strains the arch of the instep. An absurdly high heel is an iniquitous abuse of the foot, a proof of the extremest folly, and hourly invites a whole crop of evils—bunions, corns, ingrowing nails—and manifold deformities follow per use. A frequent change of shoes is better for both feet and shoes and helps to keep both in good condition. It is a bad habit to wear the same shoes indoors as when walking and a demoralizing one to indulge in slipshod house shoes, run down at the heel. Always for its health and comfort the foot should be tidily and trimly shod. A little pedicure, done semi-weekly after a hot foot-bath is just as important as manning. All caloused spots should be gently scraped, the feet, together with protection of the parts affected by a chamois, will in a short time free the feet from these annoyances. The pain from an ingrowing toenail can be relieved by treating with a mixture composed of one ounce of chloride of zinc and one drachm each of mercury and nitric acid; mix them thoroughly and apply one drop daily to the afflicted toe. A conductor on a street car in Portland, Ore., reduced a noisy man on his car to a state of decency in about the clearest manner which has yet been reported. The conductor grasped him firmly by the ear, and the man collapsed in a heap. The conductor's other hand was on some part of the electric arrangements of the car, and he passed a heavy shock into the ear of the joyful one.

Free Hemming on all Household Linens and Cottons will be continued until the end of March.

A GREAT BIG SALE OF Ladies' Walking Skirts!

ON SATURDAY WE WILL PLACE ON SALE ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY WALKING SKIRTS. Every one in the lot a great bargain. We purchased them in Montreal from one of the largest skirt factories at about half their usual price.

F. A. DYKEMAN & CO., 59 CHARLOTTE STREET.

SUITINGS. TROUSERINGS. OVERCOATINGS. SPRING, 1905. We will guarantee to make them FIT, PLEASE and WEAR, and for less money than they will cost you elsewhere.

\$2 worth of Groceries for \$1! Just to get acquainted Saturday. from 2 p. m. to midnight. Your money back if not satisfied.

RALPH E. WHITE, 56-62 Wall Street, Tel. 571.

The Play is high, The performers good, The Prices are Low at CARPENTER'S, 131 and 133 MILL STREET.

We Have Neither Wit nor Eloquence But how about Tomorrow's Dinner. MEATS and FISH in ABUNDANCE at IRA B. KEIRSTEAD, 240 Paradise Row. Phone 1870.

A Special This Hard Hat at \$1.50. WETMORE'S, The Young Men's Man, 154 Mill Street.

TENDER STEAK CUT FROM FRESH WESTERN BEEF. FRESH PORK AND VEAL. FRANK S. PURDY, 96 Wall Street. Phone 499

DOUBLE KNEE HOSE. Five inch, 15c; 6 1/2 inch, 16c; 7 in., 17c; 8 1/2 in., 18c; 9 in., 19c; 10 in., 20c; 11 in., 21c; 12 in., 22c; 13 in., 23c; 14 in., 24c; 15 in., 25c.

YOUR NEXT! Are you particular about a Shave? Do you like an easy shave? Do you like a shave that leaves your face soft like velvet, without any smart or irritation? If you do call at the PIERCE SHAVING PARLOR, 26 DOCK STREET.

Regal Beef, Iron and Wine. An elegant combination in which are united the nutritive of Beef, the tonic powers of Iron, and the stimulating properties of Wine. As a nutritive tonic in the treatment of impaired nutrition, impoverishment of the blood, and in all forms of general debility, it is of great value.

Millinery opening of imported models at J. McLaughlin's, 107 Charlotte street, Tuesday and Wednesday, 28th and 29th.

F. R. PATTERSON & CO. THE DAYLIGHT STORE. SPECIAL FOR TONIGHT. NOT ON SALE MONDAY.

White Lawn APRONS. A Special Sale of good quality Aprons, with and without bibs, good size.

25c each. Price Tells. Quality Tells.

E. Clinton Brown, Corner Union and Waterloo Sts. Phone 1066. THE FLATIRON BUILDING.

LOCAL NEWS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS. All changes of Ads Must be in Star Office, Not Later than 10 o'clock in the Morning, to insure insertion Same Evening. Registrar Jones reports seven births for the week; six males.

Rev. Gideon Swim will preach at both morning and evening services in the Carleton Baptist church to-morrow.

George Lewis, the small pox patient, will shortly be discharged from the isolation hospital. He is doing well, and his detention now is only to insure absolute safety.

Rev. Dr. Bates last night addressed a large congregation in Centenary church, on "The Wonderful." The speaker touched on the power of prayer, giving instances that had come under his own knowledge.

The services in Exmouth street Methodist church to-morrow evening will be memorial in their nature—having special reference to the deaths of Mrs. A. G. Matthews and her son, Rev. W. C. Matthews. The choir will render appropriate music.

In order to make a clean sweep of their fancy goods, Jan. A. Tufts & Son have decided to make a big cut in prices for tomorrow.

The propagation committee of the Sons of Temperance met last night and after hearing the report of Michael Kelly, Grand Lecturer, decided to send him out again in the spring on a visit to the St. John river district and the western part of the province generally.

REQUEST OF PASTORS. A favor will be conferred upon the officers of the "Provincial L. D. A." if all pastors whose eye this may meet will announce the following to their congregations to-morrow.

NINETEEN DEATHS. There were nineteen deaths in the city last week from the following causes: Pneumonia, 4; Consumption, 1; Senility, 1; Carcinoma, 1; Asphyxia, 1; Meningitis, 1; Endocarditis, 1; Heart Disease, 1; Cancer of Rectum, 1; Broncho-pneumonia, 1; Specific Rhusitis, 1; Paralysis of Brain, 1; Congestion of Lungs, 1; Exophthalmic Goitre, 1.

CHURCH UNION. The Free Baptist committee on the union between the Baptist and Free Baptist churches will meet on April 3rd in Waterloo street church, Rev. Dr. McLeod presiding.

ANOTHER POSITION. Robert Quinlan of the West End is now filling the position of stenographer for the Evening Times office, secured for him through the situation department of the Currie Business University, Ltd.

LIQUOR LICENSES WANTED BY 79.

List of Applications Was Closed Today. Only One New Retail Applicant—Some Who Lost Licenses Apply Again—More Wholesale Licenses.

At twelve o'clock today the time expired for the filing of applications for liquor licenses. In all there are several more applications than the law allows licenses for, so some three or four will be turned down.

RETAIL. Brennan, Henry, Water street. Bradley, Catherine, 91 Westmorland road.

Wholesale. Dolan, Catherine, 6 City road. Dolan, Henry, 13 Charlotte street.

PERSONALS.

R. T. Hayes and Mrs. Hayes left last evening for New York and Washington. They expect to be absent about a fortnight.

John McCarthy, of Portland street, is home from St. Joseph's College, Memranook, to spend a week's vacation.

WEST END BURGLARY. The residence of John Harned, Prince street, west side, was visited by burglars yesterday morning who got very little for their trouble.

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WEST END BURGLARY. The residence of John Harned, Prince street, west side, was visited by burglars yesterday morning who got very little for their trouble.

Your Easter Costume Ready-to-Wear or Made to Order.

Hundreds of Ladies' Suits to choose from. Styles up-to-date. Prices correct, \$6.50 to \$22.00. 75 Single Suit Patterns, for Custom Suits. Very new. Price \$12 to \$25.00. Ladies' Spring Coats, \$3.00 to \$14.00.

WILCOX BROS Market Sq. and Dock St.

Wet or Dry?

If you prefer them wet—why just go without Rubbers these days. If you prefer them dry, bring your feet here and our Rubbers will give them protection. For Men—Low cut, and Storm Rubbers, Self-Acting Rubbers, 85c, 95c and \$1.00. For Women—Low cut, and Storm Rubbers, Croquet Rubbers and Footholds, 60c, 65c. For Children—School Rubbers in high and low cut, 40c, 50c.

D. MONAHAN, 162 Union St

Astrachan Jackets Cheap to Clear. Will Buy a Jacket worth \$30 to \$40. \$20.00 and \$25.00

F. S. THOMAS, 555 Main Street, North End.

ALL PURCHASERS of Regular 40c. TEA, which we sell at 29c a lb., will get 18 lbs. of best Galt Sugar for \$1.00. Mixed Pickles 9c a bottle, 3 for 25c; 7 one pound cans of Baked Beans for 25c; Chewing Tobacco from 25c a lb. up; Smoking Tobacco from 35c a lb. up; 8 bars of Soap for 25c; Flour, Oatmeal and Cornmeal less than wholesale prices, at

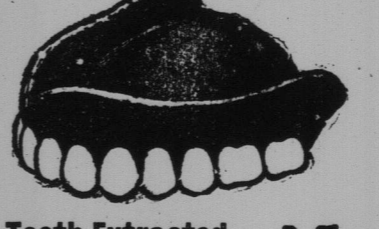
The 2 Barkers, Ltd., 100 PRINCESS STREET,

When Print Blurs

And reading is only possible at an inconvenient distance your eyes need help. Eyes are liable to be injured by imperfectly fitted glasses. We guarantee all our work in every particular and pay special attention to stylish frame fitting.

L. L. SHARPE, Watchmaker & Optician, 25 King St., St. John, N.B.

\$5.00.



Teeth Extracted Without Pain, 15c.

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

Boston Dental Parlors, 527 Main Street. DR. J. D. MAHER, Proprietor. Office Hours—9 a. m. until 9 p. m. Telephone—Office, 633; Residence, 726.

Good Serviceable Tapestry and Wool Carpets.

Nice colorings, new stock, desirable patterns. A large variety from which to make a selection. No trouble to show these goods.

Various Kinds of Good Curtains for Little Money.

Attractive patterns in Nottingham Lace from \$1.00 pair up. Irish Print Curtains as low as \$2.75 pair. Guipure D'Art Curtains for wide windows, from \$3.20 up. Nets, Muslins, etc. by the yard.

ACCESSORIES, (Germain Street)

MANGHESTER ROBERTSON ALLISON, Ltd. KING STREET. GERMAIN STREET. MARKET SQUARE.

Boys' and Girls Stockings on the Bargain Counter.

We are clearing out a line of good strongly-made ribbed black stockings for boys and girls in sizes 8 to 10. A good article at remarkably small cost. ONLY 15c. AND 20c. A PAIR FOR A DAY OR SO. (Main Store.)

The Suit Sale for Men and Boys on Today.

This affords a chance for a man to get a good \$10 working suit for \$7.50, and parents may secure nice stylish suits for their little boys at about half the original price. A clear-up of odds and ends. ONLY A FEW SUITS IN THE LOT.

MANGHESTER ROBERTSON ALLISON, Ltd. KING STREET. GERMAIN STREET. MARKET SQUARE.