CONDITIONS IMPROVING IN SAN FRANCISCO

San Francisco, April 24—This was the seventh day since the earthquake jarred the city so severely and started the fires that laid it in ashes, and as preceding days, Tuesday took up the accumulated impetus of Monday and added much volume of force of its own, so that Wednesday will dawn on a situation that is a long way towards the normal.

Such marts of trade as remain unburned were opening for the transaction or ordinary business, temporary structures were being run up for the accommodation of others, clearing of the devastated areas of its ruins was well under way, the inquiry into the condition of the bank vaults was completed, and the organization and preparation for service of the street railways were so far advanced that the company expressed its readiness to resume business as soon as the mayor would permit. The water company announced the completion of such repairs are would enable it to supply 12,000,000 gallons daily. In fine, there was all the evidence that put at rest now and forever the fears of those who predicted that San Francisco would never rise again.

The citizens had done so splendidly in the face of such an appalling catastrophe that some slight consternation was created this morning when President Roosevelt's proclamation was read, turning over to Dr. Edward Devine, of the National Red Cross, the management of relief measures and the distribution of the great funds so generously appropriated by congress. This feeling also was evinced because of the president's recommendation to the people of the United States that their contributions of food and supplies and money should be diverted into the same hands.

Resent Roosevelt's Action.

If there was a momentary feeling that the men who had endured the heat and the burden of the day were being unfairly treated by this diversion of authority into new and foreign keeping, it was soon dissipated. At a conference at Fort Mason attended by Generals Greely and Funston, Mayor Schmitz, Governor Pardee, Dr. Devine and some others, it was agreed that this was the case, and that Dr. Devine himself should frame a telegram to the president informing him of the splendid work already done and of his perfect willingness to assist in forwarding the measures already under way.

What hurt even more than this was the suggestion made in the telegram from President Roosevelt to Secretary of War Taft that reports had reached him that less charity was being shown the Chinese, who dwelt here, than the whites, and directing that if this be true the situation should be remedied at once. If the people of San Francisco are not in love with the Chinese, it was felt that the name they had earned in the past for charity and open-heartedness should have saved them from any suggestion of having permitted any human being—white, black or yellow—within their reach to suffer.

Mature reflections, however, brought the conviction that the truth had not reached the president and a special message was sent him signed by the constituted authorities recounting the exact facts.

The work of housing and feeding the homeless and of reconstituting the sanitary conditions, already far advanced Monday, was carried on with tremendous energy. It is certain that no one is hungry in San Francisco tonight, unless he is wilfully so.

There is food for all, and the method of distribution has been so perfected that it is within reach of all.

As for the health and sanitary conditions there is, considering all circumstances, nothing to be desired. An investigation of the sewers has shown that they were not as badly damaged as was feared, and while there wer breaks, they have been repaired. There has been no outbreak of disease of a contagious character nor is any feared, and as for those pulmonary diseases that might be expected to be prevalent in such a crisis, they are chiefly notable by their absence. The hospitals, which in the first instances were crowded by great numbers, are discharging their patients by the score.

"Death List Will Reach 1,000 or More."

San Francisco, April 24.—Coroner Walsh said:

"Bodies that the deputy coroners have found and buried number 300 as follows:

"At Polk and Bay streets, 32, at Portsmouth square, 23; at Washington square, 12; at the Six Mile House, 200; at Laurel Hill, 23; scattered in different parts of the city, 10. No thorough search has been made of the district south of Market or the Chinese quarter.

"Many lives must have been lost in these sections. South of Market street are the cheap lodging houses and many of these collapsed from the earthquake. There is little chance that half of the inmates of collapsed buildings had opportunity to escape. This also is true of Chinatown.

"Shortly after the earthquake, soldiers and police, so I have been told, buried bodies along the waterfront. I have received no official report of these. The total number of dead will undoubtedly reach, if it does not exceed, 1,000."

Dogs Eating Human Bodies.

San Francisco, April 24—One of the gruesome scenes that has followed the fire was that witnessed on Telegraph hill and Russian hill, and along the entire north beach front of the city this morning, when scores of half-starved dogs were found eating human bodies. The animals were discovered gnawing and tearing at the corpses half burned in the ruins. Bluejackets were at once detailed to cover the sections designated and kill all dogs found.

A further search will be made of these sections to obtain the bodies and bury them as soon as possible.

Empress Dowager of China Gives $50,000.

Pekin, April 24—The empress dowager has sent to the American legation a check for $50,000 for the relief of the sufferers from the disaster at San Francisco, and is sending $20,000 to the Chinese in that city.

All Money Looks Alike to Them.

New York, April 24—The California Club of Women, in executive session today in the Waldorf Astoria, decided to accept donations from foreigners in opposition to the stand taken by President Roosevelt. A resolution was unanimously adopted, reading in part as follows:—

"Whereas the refusal of the donations of the Hamburg-American line and others in aid of the California sufferers by President Roosevelt has caused much adverse comment; and while recognizing the grounds upon which the refusal was based, namely, 'that Americans are amply able to take care of the situation,' to be absolutely correct, nevertheless, we hold that the denial of the right to contribute on the ground of nationality is wrong, harmful, and without precedent."

The general relief funds continue to expand today. The total of the New York Chamber of Commerce fund tonight was $724,564. The combined Red Cross and mayor's fund has nearly reached $600,000. The Merchants' Association fund stands at $145,650. The Jockey Club today contributed $25,000.

Homeless Women Don Male Attire.

San Francisco, April 24.—Temporary structures have been erected in Golden Gate Park for the housing of 40,000 people. This work was commenced this morning by the shelter committee and the homeless who have been sleeping out of doors for nearly a week were moved into comfortable quarters. At present there is little suffering and before a week it is reported that all the refugees here will be comfortable.

"From our investigation," said Oscar D. Cooper, to charge of these committees, we know that there are thousands of people in this city who are able and willing to pay for their supplies. If the dealers in butter, eggs, flour and other staples should resume business it would do much to re-establish confidence and put the city on its former business basis. I can say that the situation is in excellent shape and that by the end of a week all the confusion will have disappeared."

In some of the provisional camps established for refugees near the foot of Vanness avenue and near Fort Mason, it was difficult this morning to distinguish men from women. Evidently the supply of women's clothing had been exhausted for many women could be seen dressed in ordinary soft shirts and overalls.

Massachusetts Relief Fund Grows.

Boston, April 24.—The efforts of the Massachusetts relief committee for California were directed today toward starting the stream of preserved food, clothing and other necessities which it is hoped will continue to flow from this city across the continent for some time to come. A carload, another consignment of stoves, a car of bedding, and a car laden with miscellaneous merchandise left for the coast during the day, and other consignemnts will follow tomorrow.

The Massachusetts relief fund was only a few thousand short of half a million dollars when the tabulation closed tonight, $493,366 to be exact, and reports of action by many towns make it evident that the amount will exceed $500,000 by tomorrow night.

This sum does not include the money subscribed by many of the fraternal orders or individual contributions sent direct to San Francisco, such as the hundred thousand dollar donation by A. C. Burrage of this city.

Soldiers Too Officious.

San Francisco, April 24.—Chief of Police Dinan announced today that reports of clashes between police and National Guardsmen were greatly exaggerated. The officers of the department are taking their regular details from the captains of their respective companies and are doing patrol duty in conjunction with the regulars.

"As far as the police department is concerned," said Chief Dinan, "we have endeavored to co-operate with the regulars in preserving order. We have had no clash with militiamen or the citizens' patrol but there have been numerous complaints of the over-zealousness of the guardsmen by citizens and for that reason we have deemed it advisable to request the withdrawal of all bodies of troops not acting under the direct command of General Funston."

History of San Francisco

(Toronto Globe)

San Francisco is the foremost city of the Pacific Coast, with a population of close upon 400,000 souls. It was first settled by civilized people in 1776. These settlers were Spanish Franciscan monks, who erected a mission building as a preliminary to their work of converting the native Californians to the Catholic faith. These missionaries were Friars Parlon and Cambon. It was then Spanish territory. After the independence of Mexico, about 1820, it became Mexican territory. In 1848, after the war with the United States, it became United States territory. Early in 1848 gold was discovered at Coloma, on the American hiver, and the city of Francisco became known throughout the civilized world. In less than a year its harbor was filled with sailing vessels from every quarter of the globe, and people of every clime soon swarmed in its streets. The houses at first were of the flimsiest description, and far inferior to those now forming the town of Cobalt in our own territory. Thousands of lawless characters from Australia and the American east soon found a refuge there, and murder and arson were of daily and nightly occurrence. Within two years six great fires swept the city.

In 1851 so numerous and daring were the outrages committed that the law abiding people were compelled to organize for the safety of life and property, and formed the first Vigilance Committee, and for a short time order was restored. In 1855 the outrages and crimes became so numerous that the citizens took the law into their own hands and organized the second Vigilance Committee, and appointed their own judges, and established their own jails, and appointed their own jurors, and hanged their own criminals. When order was again fully restored the Vigilance Committee yielded up their self-constituted authority to the municipal and state powers provided by the constitution of the state. San Francisco was never a very orderly city, but for a quarter of a century it has had comparative quiet, and has prospered amazingly.

It is perhaps the most cosmopolitan city in the world, every known nationality being represented there. People come from the far east and far west, the north and south, and make it their home. There are to be found many Canadians and they enjoy the conditions there imposed upon them, no matter how different they are from what they left behind them at home. In Chinatown alone there are said to be 40,000 Chinese, notwithstanding the laws restricting their coming. Natives of Portugal, but mainly from the Azore Islands, are very numerous there. Also Mexicans from Sonora and the Pacific states are quiet numerous. The British Isles are well represented, but the Irish wield the largest share of the political power.

It is well known that the Pacific coast is subject to earthquakes. San Francisco has experienced them before. The most serious previous to the present was in 1867 when some damage was done to property, but very few lives were lost. There were then, however, no tall buildings, and but few of brick or stone. Wooden structures were supposed to stand earthquake shocks the best. By degrees, however, the fear of earthquakes began to diminish and business demanded better and higher buildings of brick and stone, with the walls braced by iron bands. The Nevada Bank building of Flood & O'Brien was one of the first structures of the new order of architecture, which was five stories high; than the Palace Hotel, which was still higher. The newspaper publishers, who in earlier times had their establishments in the low, made ground of Clay street, cast aside all fear of seismatic effects and erected sky-scraper structures on Market street, and no doubt have gone down in the general ruin. The city about thirty years ago started in to provide better accommodation for its offices than the old "Jenny Lind" theatre building, and purchased the "Sand Lots" away up on Market street, and first erected a "Hall of Records," which was an ornamental structure, followed by a City Hall, which has taken twenty years to build, and at a cost of $6,000,000—and all have gone down in the general ruin.

The principal buildings in San Francisco were the United States Mint, on Sixth street, the largest institution of the kind in America; the City Hall, on Market street, which, with other municipal offices, cover an area of four acres of ground; the Palace Hotel, which cost $4,000,000, and covers an area of two and a half acres of ground; the Hopkins Art Institute, corner of Mason and California streets, which was formerly the residence of Mark Hopkins. It was beautifully fitted up as a museum of art, open to the public. The Spreckels or "Call" newspaper building on Market street was a beautiful structure, some fifteen stories high; The Chronicle building is another very tall building, twelve stories high, with a clock tower on top. There is, or was, another very tall building, twelve stories high, in Union Square Park, also a handsome shaft, or monument, commemorating Admiral Dewey's victory at Manila. Then there is the Ferry building on the bay-front, where the bay ferry boats enter and depart. The bay-front is made ground for half a mile or so, and was considered more subject to the effects of earthquakes than any other part of the city. Chinatown is a portion of the city by itself, and its architecture is characteristic of the people, and there is not so much likelihood of great destruction there, as the buildings are mostly wooden, and can stand the shocks better. Yet some portions of Chinatown are better than others. The Sutro baths are a well-known feature of San Francisco, and are adjacent to the Cliff House, a public resort, situated on the edge of the Pacific Ocean at the western extremity of the city. The Sutro baths contain a swimming tank 300 feet long, with a capacity for two thousand bathers. The tanks are filled with sea water, deposited in a rocky basin by the action of the waves outside. Close by are the Seal Rocks in the ocean, where seals do congregate and disport themselves to the amusement of visitors.

The City Hall is surmounted by an immense dome, which is visible at a great distance. The water used by the citizens is piped from a considerable distance, principally from a place called Spring Valley.

The city of San Francisco is prominently situated, being erected on a series of great sand dunes and the valleys between them. The "Golden Gate" is the entrance from the ocean into the Bay of San Francisco, the western side of which forms the harbor. It is about three-quarters of a mile wide and several miles long. San Francisco was selected as the city site because the ships entering the harbor in 1848-9 found an easy landing-place, which was not to be found on the opposite side of the bay at Berkely, Oakland or Alameda. San Francisco has been a hard and costly place to improve, but, after all, the site is a magnificent one. The harbor is grand, and has an immense amount of traffic. The amount of labor and toil this earthquake has rendered ineffective is vast, and it will be many years before the city can assume its former fair proportions and fully recover from the terrible disaster that has overtaken it.



ROCKLAND, MAINE, HAD AN EARTHQUAKE

Report Says Windows Rattled and Beds Shook Early Yesterday Morning.

Rockland, April 24—During the storm at 4.30 a. m. today, several persons heard what they thought was an earthquake shock. Windows and beds were shaken, but whether by an earthquake or by the terrific wind has not been conclusively determined.

The blizzard which has prevailed here for twelve hours, was then at its height. About five inches of damp snow had fallen at noon, once more wrecking the wire service. The telephone company has been in communication with Thomastown today, but was unable to reach other towns. Neither telegraph nor telephone companies have wires in working order and the fire alarm system is once more out of commission.

Portland, Me., April 24—No reports had been received in this city tonight from any other towns concerning the earthquake reported at Rockland, but this may be accounted for by the fact that wire communication was badly demoralized by the storm.

At the annual meeting of the Thistle Curling Rink Co., Ltd., last evening, the following directors were elected for the ensuing year: A. W. Sharp, A. B. Holly, J. S. Gregory, D. McClelland, F. F. Burpee, W. H. Rivers and J. A. Sinclair. The board will elect the president at a meeting to be held soon.

Dr. Walter H. Moorhouse, Dean Medical Faculty Western University, London, says:

"It is a most important thing that the physician can confidently recommend a certain brand, as one which possesses in so eminent a degree as your

Wilson's Invalids' Port

has, all the bracing tonic effects of good, sound wine, along with the extract of Cinchona Bark, which is one of our very best tonics."

All Druggists.

ALD. MACRAE'S FIRM FILES FIRST CLAIM

$2,000 Asked from the City for David A. Gibson on Account of Waterworks Extension.

The first claim against the city in connection with the water works extension was filed yesterday by MacRae & Sinclair, of which firm Ald. MacRae is a member.

David A. Gibson, the King street jeweller, has entered, through his solicitors, Messrs. MacRae & Sinclair, a claim of $2,000 for damages in consequence of the expropriation of a portion of his property between Little River reservior and Lake Latimer by the city for the water extension. The pipe line passes through Mr. Gibson's property, which is three quarters of an acre in extent and it is said cuts off the right of way to it. The case will likely be decided by Judge McLeod before whom the petition was filed. The common clerk was yesterday served with a notice of the proceedings. The city has now 20 days in which to make a tender by way of settlement, but it is said that it is improbable that any such action will be taken as the common council have decided to submit all such claims to arbitration.

Ald. MacRae when asked about the matter yesterday said Mr. Gibson's petition was the first claim to be sent in. He imagined that a number of others would follow now that a start had been made.

Asked if he thought the action taken by his firm was in anyway out of keeping with his position of alderman, Dr. MacRae replied that he saw no reason why exception should be taken. He was retiring from the council and had attended his last council meeting and, further, twenty days must elapse before the city need decide what course to pursue. By that time he would no longer be a representative of the city.

The alderman was asked if there was any truth in the rumor that McArthur & McVey had retained his services. He said that was the first he had heard of it and added that the contractors had not approached him in the matter.

In reply to a question if he had any further claims in view the alderman was non-committal. He inferred that others might come along, but was not prepared to discuss the subject.

B. W. CHIPMAN, OF HALIFAX, DEAD

Was President of Nova Scotia Telephone Company and Secretary of Agriculture for the Province.

Halifax, N. S., April 24—(Special)—B. W. Chipman, president of the Nova Scotia Telephone Company, and secretary for agriculture for Nova Scotia, died this afternoon, after an illness of several days which began with pneumonia, and at last resulted in a clot of blood on the heart that proved fatal. He was 71 years of age.

In 1887 he was one of the principals in the organization of the Nova Scotia Telephone Company, of which he has been president since the death of W. C. Delaney, who was its first president. He has been secretary for agriculture for about fifteen years.

H. L. Chipman, one of his sons, is manager of the Canada, Atlantic & Plant Steamship Company and another, J. D. Chipman, is city passenger agent for the C. P. R. at Halifax.

D. Russell Jack delivered his very interesting lecture on his travels in Russia before a large and appreciative audience in St. Patrick's Hall, Carleton. Rev. J. J. O'Donovan presided. The lecture was in aid of the Church of the Assumption, Carleton.

The Celebrated English Cocoa.

EPPS'S

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

COCOA

The Most Nutritious and Economical.

SAY ROSE MURPHY DID NOT HAVE ALL CARE AND TREATMENT SHE SHOULD

Inquest Into Death of Woman in the County Jail Here

The jury empanelled in the inquest into the death of Rose Miller or Murphy, held in the jail building last night, returned a verdict that death was due to exhaustion resulting from excessive use of alconolic liquors. They also stated that in their opinion deceased, from the time of her arrest till she died, had not received the care and treatment her case demanded. They suggested that the doctor be given larger powers in dealing with his patients in the jail. They stated, however, that in their opinion the jail officials did all that was possible to be done under the circumstances.

The woman was arrested Saturday morning and died in the jail yesterday morning. Dr. Berryman was called when she was arrested, for she was apparently in bad condition because of drink. Saturday at noon Dr. James Christie attended her in the jail when she was in a cell with two other women.

Yesterday morning one of the women told Turnkey Cunningham that the Murphy woman was dying. He sent for Dr. Christie and also for Rev. D. S. O'Keeffe. The woman was dead when they arrived.

Coroner Berryman empanelled the following jury: Charles Damery (foreman), Harry Ervin, John S. Seaton, Caleb Larkin, S. T. Golding, P. W. Lantalum and Albert Peters. They were in charge of Marshall Coughlan.

Detective Killen told about helping Policeman Crawford carry deceased upstairs from the cells into the court room the morning after her arrest. He also gave evidence as to general reputation.

Dr. James Christie told about being called Saturday to attend the woman. She was not complaining except of excessive weakness. She admitted she had been drinking heavily and not eating much for some time. He thought her death was similar to many other sudden deaths he had seen in his practice.

On Saturday her pulse was good and her breathing free. There was no evidence of lung trouble. He was called again yesterday morning. She was dead when he arrived. He did not consider her in a dangerous condition at all, but thought she was suffering from excessive alcoholism of the worst kind. Any serious cases were at once sent from the jail to the hospital. He thought this woman's death was due to exhaustion, produced by over stimulation.

The doctor said there is no provision made in the jail by which he can get any of his patients special diet. It would not in his opinion have made any difference in the ultimate result if he had been called between Saturday and yesterday.

Turnkey Cunningham told about giving the deceased a tablespoonful of stimulant three times on Sunday. She had nothing more than the ordinary jail fare, but ate nothing and drank only a little tea and soup.

Mary Ann Patterson and Ethel Lee, of Sheffield street, gave evidence of the general reputation of the deceased. The Patterson woman said that deceased had been drinking since last August.

The Lee woman said that during the two weeks deceased was in her house she was sick all the time. By the advice of her neighbors she called in Dr. Baxter whom she asked for a permit to have the sick woman taken to the hospital, but she said he replied that the hospital was full and that there was no chance.

After Policeman Sullivan had given evidence of the arrest and the state the woman was in, Minnie Butler was called.

She said the deceased could not stand when put in the cell Saturday morning. The doctor came about noon. He left a prescription and gave her directions as to giving the medicine. The sick woman ate no food and drank only a little tea, and did not sleep two hours from the time she was carried in till she died. She did not ask for any different kind of food than that supplied.

Turnkey Clifford's evidence was of the same nature as that of Turnkey Cunningham.

The coroner, in instructing the jury, said the only question was whether or not there were any complications, whether deceased had any lung trouble that might have hastened her death. Another point they might fairly consider was did she or did she not, from the time of her arrest, receive all the attention her case demanded. It was quite within their province, he told them, to recommend that the attending doctor have more authority to deal with cases as he sees fit.

The jury retired about 10.30, and in a few minutes returned with the verdict already given.

Samaria Stopped His Drinking

A London Lady cures her husband permanently of the drink habit and without his knowledge.



"How glad I am that I overcame my hesitation about writing you for a Free Sample of Samaria. At that time my husband was drinking very hard, and I was in despair. The effect of your treatment was immediate, and now our home is entirely free from the Drink Curse. I gave my husband the tablets in his tea, and he never knew. As the taste for liquor left him, his general health improved and is now splendid—many, many thanks. I will be glad if you will tell others of my experience.

Free Package and pamphlet giving full particulars, testimonials and price sent in plain sealed envelope. Correspondence sacredly confidential. Address: THE SAMARIA REMEDY CO., 36 Jordan Chambers, Jordan St., Toronto, Canada.

PHILLIPS THINKS YORK LOAN CREDITORS WILL BE PAID IN FULL

Claims That the Company Has Enough Assets, if Properly Handled, to Meet Its Liabilities.

Toronto, April 24.—(Special)—Joseph Phillips was interviewed today at his residence on Wright avenue. "What do you think the prospects are for shareholders of the York Loan," he was asked.

Without reply for a moment, Phillips stepped outside and pointed to south and north. He said: "Here is the land of the York Loan, it runs from King to Bloor and out past Sunny Side near nine miles of frontage. This has a future, and here lie the hopes of the York Loan. I see no reason for the shareholders being downcast, for I think if properly handled this land will bring assets equal to liabilities. The National Trust Company is well organized and if it only disposes of the property when good opportunities offer I believe the shareholders will not lose."

Cancer OF THE Face

Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont., will gladly send you the names of Canadians who have tried their painless home treatment for Cancer in all parts of the body. Some of the cures are simply marvellous.

Told of Livingstone's Work

Livingstone Inland Missions was the subject of Rev. David Hutchinson's lecture in Ludlow street Baptist church, Carleton, last evening. Mr. Hutchinson made extensive reference to the labors of David Livingstone, the missionary-explorer, and told of the exploits of Henry M. Stanley, who, acting under instructions from the New York Herald, organized an expedition that was successful in finding Dr. Livingstone.

The speaker then touched upon the great Congo basin of Africa, and traced the history of the missions in the Congo basin from 1878 to 1884. To that time fifty missionaries were sent to the Congo. The native language was reduced to writing and in other directions much good was accomplished. Stations were established 500 miles in the interior. The stations form part of the American Baptist missionary union.

Rev. Mr. Bamford presided and a missionary offering was taken.

Hobson in Line for Congress.

Birmingham, Ala., April 24—Complete unofficial returns from the sixth district primary received here, give Hobson a majority of 495 over Congressman Bankhead.

Miss Violet Marsh, who has been visiting Mrs. J. M. Robinson, returned to her home in Fredericton last evening.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
CURES RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE BACKACHE DIABETES
Dodd's Kidney Pills discontinued the use of our name on package. The public may rely against imitations. Sold only in boxes.

HOTELS

ROYAL HOTEL,
41, 43 and 45 King Street,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
RAYMOND & DOHERTY, Proprietors
W. E. RAYMOND. H. A. DOHERTY.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
King Street, St. John, N.B.
Electric Elevator and all Latest and Modern Improvements.
D. W. McCORMICK, Prop.

ABERDEEN HOTEL.
Home-like and attractive. A temperance house. Newly furnished and thoroughly renovated. Centrally located. Electric cars pass the door to and from all parts of the city. Coach in attendance at all trains and boats. Rates $1 to $1.50 per day.
13-20-22 Queen St., near Prince Wm.
A. C. NORTHORP, Proprietor

The DUFFERIN.
E. LeROI WILLIS, Prop.
KING SQUARE,
St. John, N. B.

CLIFTON HOUSE,
74 Princess Street and 141 and 143 Germain Street,
ST JOHN N. B.
W. ALLAN BLACK, Proprietor.

NEW VICTORIA.
Parties returning from the country for winter will find excellent rooms and accommodation at this Hotel, at moderate rates. Modern conveniences. Overlooks harbor. On street car line. Within easy reach of business centre.
248 and 258 Prince William Street
ST. JOHN, N. B.
J. L. McCOSKERY. Proprietor.

Prince Royal Hotel,
113-115 PRINCESS STREET.
Centrally located. Cars pass the door every five minutes. Few minutes walk from Post Office.
MRS. C. GLEASON, Prop.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

CHALFONTE
On the Beach. Fireproof. Always Open.
THE LEEDS COMPANY.

Buy the GOLD BOND SHOE

As this is rubber shedding time, the old shoes will look just a bit off in appearance.

The Lady or Gentleman who is fortunate enough to secure a pair of the shoe of shoes, Gold Bond, will realize that they are all we claim for them.

A thing of beauty and a joy for a year.

I am showing a fine assortment of "The Gold Bond Shoe" in the $3.50 quality. Good soles, heavy and light uppers, perfectly smooth inside. Unquestionably the best $3.50 shoe in Canada.

Remember the store.

Young's Cor., 519-521 Main St.
WM. YOUNG, Sole Agent. 'Phone 714 B.

STEAMSHIPS

DONALDSON LINE
—BETWEEN—
Glasgow and St. John

Winter Service, 1906.

From Glasgow.	From St. John.
Mar. 31 S. S. Concordia.	April 21
S. S. Alcides	April 22

(Completes Winter Sailings.)

Freight and passage rates furnished on application to the following agents:
Donaldson Brothers .. .. Glasgow
Robert Reford Co., Ltd. .. .. Montreal

SCHOFIELD & CO., LTD., St. John.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIPS
OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.
FINEST AND FASTEST
"EMPRESSES"
18,000 H. Power { EMPRESS OF BRITAIN / EMPRESS OF IRELAND } 14,500 TONS

Montreal, Quebec and Liverpool

May 10, Thur	Lake Manitoba
May 19, Sat.	Empress of Britain
May 24, Thur	Lake Champlain
May 31, Thur.	Lake Erie
June 14, Thur	Lake Manitoba
June 23, Sat.	Empress of Britain
June 30, Sat.	Lake Champlain
July 7, Sat	Empress of Ireland
July 12, Thur.	Lake Erie

and weekly thereafter

Montreal to London Direct

May 20, Montrose, (One Class)	$40
May 27, Mount Temple, 3rd Class	$26.50
June 17, Lake Michigan, 3rd Class	26.50
July 1, Montrose, (One Class)	40.00
July 8, Mount Temple, 3rd Class	26.50

S. S. Lake Champlain & Lake Erie carry only ONE CLASS of Cabin passengers (Second Class) to whom is given the accommodation situated in the best part of the steamer at $40.00, $42.50 and $45.00.

LAKE MANITOBA—1st, $65 and upwards; 2nd, $40.00.

EMPRESSES—1st, $80.00 to $500.00; 2nd, $45.00 and $47.50; 3rd, $28.75.

Stmr. May Queen,
R. H. WESTON, Mgr.

Until further notice will leave her wharf at Indiantown for Upper Jemseg and intervening points. TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 10 a. m.
Freight received every day.

Crystal Stream

Will leave her wharf, Indiantown, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY for COLE'S ISLAND, 10 a. m. Returning, will leave Cole's Island, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 6 a. m. Freight received at warehouse at Indiantown at all hours.

RAILROADS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
SUMMER TRAIN SERVICE

The Summer Train Service on the Canadian Pacific Railway will go into effect Sunday, May 6th. After that date the train service out of and into St. John, will be as follows:

6.45 a. m.—Day train for Boston, connecting at Fredericton Jct. for Fredericton, and at McAdam Jct. for St. Stephen and St. Andrews, also Woodstock and points north.
5.40 p. m.—Montreal Express.
5.50 p.m.—Boston Express, connecting at McAdam Jct., for St. Stephen (and St. Andrews after July 1st), also for Woodstock.
6.10 p. m.—Fredericton Express, making all suburban stops.

As the Intercolonial Railway will not change time until June 24th, the Canadian Pacific Montreal Express will be unable to leave St. John for the West until 5.55 p.m., and the Boston Express 6.05 p.m. Fredericton Express 6.10 p.m. between May 6th and June 24th.

In addition to the above, Suburban Train Service will be operated between St. John and Welsford commencing June 4th as follows:-

Lv. St. John 9.25 A. M. 1.10 P. M. 5.05 P. M. 10.30 P. M.
Ar. Welsford 10.33 A. M. 2.10 P. M. 6.00 P. M. 11.35 P. M.
Lv. Welsford 6.45 A. M. 7.55 A. M. 11.10 A. M. 2.20 P. M. 9.00 P. M.
Ar. St. John 7.50 A. M. 8.55 A. M. 12.10 Noon, 3.20 P. M. 10.00 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday.

It is expected that this Suburban Service will be continued until September 20th.

On May 24th extra trains will be run to and from Suburban points, particulars of which will be given later.

From the above it will be noticed that the Fredericton train instead of leaving at 5.05 as at present, will, after May 6th, leave at 6.10 P. M. and there will be no train from St. John at 5.05 P. M. between May 6th and June 24th.

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