

**THE HERALD**

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5th, 1905.

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JAMES McISAAC  
Editor & Proprietor.

As our readers are aware, payment in advance for subscriptions is the rule, agreed upon by all the Charlottetown papers a few years ago. This has not always been observed and we have not of late, very often reminded our friends of any delinquency in this respect. But now, half the current year having already passed, it seems opportune to call attention to this fact. It is our desire, therefore, that such of our friends as have not remitted for the present year will be so kind as to avail themselves of the earliest opportunity of so doing. Such action on their part we shall esteem as a great favor. All will understand, of course, that the rule applies not only to subscriptions for 1905; but as well to any arrears that may remain from years previous to the present year. Subscriptions up to and including 1905 come within the scope of this reference. We sincerely trust our friends will give this matter as early and as earnest attention as their convenience will permit.

SATURDAY last, Dominion Day, was the thirty-eight anniversary of the foundation of the Canadian Confederation. What changes Canada has undergone and what progress she has made in these thirty-eight years! Great and marvellous as these have been what are they to the transformations that are likely to eventuate in the next thirty-eight years. Whoever lives to see thirty-eight more years of Canadian advancement will behold, without any doubt, a development unprecedented in the world's history.

The Liberals of Queen's County held a convention in this city yesterday. The Patriot states that the convention was largely attended and enthusiastic. Mr. A. B. Warburton, one of the defeated candidates at the last election, appears to have been the principal speaker, and the burden of his song seems to have been the need of reorganization in the party, so as to be prepared for battle whenever elections should again be brought on. Mr. Nelson Rattenbury was elected President in place of Mr. Benjamin Rogers, and other changes in the officialty were made.

ALTHOUGH supply has been pretty well granted in the House of Commons, Ottawa, the budget speech has not been delivered. Discussion on the autonomy bills is pretty near over and it is expected the bills relating to the autonomy of both the new Provinces will reach their final stage to-day or to-morrow. The salaries of the Lieutenant Governors of both Provinces is placed at \$9,000. Mr. Fielding introduced supplementary estimates yesterday amounting to upwards of \$13,000, 500, \$125,000 are set down for the P. E. I. Railway; \$1,000 for heating apparatus for public building at Montague, and \$4,350 for harbors and rivers in this Province. That seems to be the Island's share of the supplementaries so far brought down.

THE Russian and Japanese Governments have agreed to enter into negotiations looking towards peace. The President of the United States has been the intermediary in the preliminary negotiations and Washington has been agreed upon as the place of meeting. President Roosevelt's official announcement bearing on the matter, published on Monday is as follows: "The president announces that the Russian and Japanese governments have notified him that they have appointed the plenipotentiaries to meet here (Washington) as soon after the first of August as possible. The two Russian plenipotentiaries are Ambassador Muraviev, formerly minister of justice, and now Ambassador at Rome, and Ambassador Rosen. The Japanese plenipotentiaries are Baron Komura, now minister of foreign affairs, and Minister Takahira. It is possible that each side may send one or more additional representatives. The plenipotentiaries of both Russia and Japan will be entrusted with full power to negotiate and conclude a treaty

of peace subject of course to ratification by their respective home governments." Simultaneous with this intelligence, news comes from St. Petersburg of negotiations for an armistice between the armies of Russia and Japan. It is definitely stated that such negotiations are now in progress; but have not reached a stage when further announcement can be made.

THE news from Odessa, a Russian port on the Black Sea, indicates a very bad state of things in that portion of the Russian navy included in the Black Sea fleet; which is about all the navy left to that country, since the famous Japanese victory in the Strait of Korea. The murder of the officers by the mutinous crew of the Kniiaz Potemkine, and the destruction of life and property by them at Odessa are acts that proclaim to the world a shockingly demoralized condition in the naval affairs of a great country. And that this powerful battleship has been permitted to cruise unhindered around the Black Sea, in charge of this same mutinous and piratical crew may well stupefy the Russian Admiralty. The whereabouts of this ship at the present time appears to be unknown and plans for her capture seems to have been devised. The Admiral in command of the remaining portion of the fleet seems to have been afraid to attempt to suppress the mutineers lest other sympathizers might crop up on board the ships under his control. The spirit of mutiny and in subordination seems to be so rife or at least so suspected that he could not risk taking serious action in the matter. What the end will be it is difficult to conjecture, and where the ship has gone to is equally problematical. She cannot get out of the Black Sea except through the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, and warships are prohibited from passing through these waters. The Black Sea, some seven hundred miles in length by two hundred and fifty miles in width, leaves her considerable room, but about one half of these territorial waters belong to Turkey, Bulgaria and Roumania and the ports of these countries cannot shelter the mutineers without offending Russia. In her present position the Kniiaz Potemkine seems to be not only guilty of mutiny, but of piracy. It appears all her officers except five, mostly engineers, were murdered by the mutineers. The Georgi Pobiedonosetz seems to have thrown in her lot with the Kniiaz Potemkine and it is difficult to say what the next move will be.

**Only Fifteen More**

CAN JOIN THE SPECIAL TRAIN PARTY TO THE PACIFIC COAST

About a month ago the Grand Trunk Railway System announced a low rate excursion to the Pacific coast, with special train equipment from start to finish. The price for the round trip, including all expenses being the lowest ever named to the Pacific coast, it naturally appealed to the people and bookings began at once. The itinerary stated that the number would be limited to 125 people. This seemed a large number to get in a month, but the desirable route which all agree is the very best which could be selected between the Atlantic and the Pacific coast, together with the very low price, did the business and to-day but 15 vacancies remain and these will doubtless be taken within the next few days. Any who have been considering the July 5th tour should attend to the matter at once.

Everything to the minutest detail looking to the convenience of this party has been attended to. The party will enjoy a special train each way. Several copies of all the leading magazines will be carried, also the daily papers from all the cities enroute. An official of the railway roads will accompany the party, also a photographer to furnish views of the things which please. In fact everything will be done which can be done to make this the trip of a lifetime. Another party will start Aug. 28. This is filling fast and any desiring to take this tour should register soon.

**Health.**

Do you want it? Health! which brings the even pulse, the clear brain, the hospitable heart, the cheerful manner, and the biggest bank balance. Do you want it? Then get the Muskoka appetite, the Muskoka muscle, and the Muskoka color. In the "Muskoka" region health is given away, but you must apply for it in person. Uncle Sam's people pay no duty on health. When to go, how to go, the best hotel, short talk on fishing canoeing camping, bathing and a word about expenses—all in a little book with a map and nineteen views issued by the Grand Trunk Railway System. Sent on application to J. Quilley, D. P. A., G. T. Railway, Montreal.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

**Mutiny on Russian Warships.**

ODESSA IN FLAMES.

The Russian warship Kniiaz Potemkine, one of the largest battleships in the Black Sea fleet entered Odessa harbor on Wednesday evening last. The ship was flying a red flag and it was soon discovered that the crew had mutinied and had murdered nearly all the officers.

Guns of the warship were brought to bear on the town and the entire harbor front was gutted by fires started by a mob. All the warehouses, with large quantities of merchandise, as well as four or five Russian steamers, were burned, and probably three hundred rioters were killed. Several Cossacks were also slain. At midnight the situation was so grave that the authorities were compelled to appeal to foreign warships in the harbor to protect the foreign colonies. The body of the sailor Omilchuk, who had been killed on Kniiaz Potemkine, was taken ashore for burial, and it is stated the firing on the town was in consequence of the local authorities arresting ten of the crew who escorted the body to the grave yard. After the firing commenced and some buildings were demolished the authorities surrendered the sailors and with the inability of Vice Admiral Kruger's squadron to interfere with her career, as admitted by the retirement of its ships from commission this desperate expedient was seized upon to prevent international complications and to rid the Black Sea of the mutineers. This is the problem for a single destroyer. Yet it is difficult and dangerous enough at best as she will have to encounter both the Kniiaz Potemkine and her attendant torpedo boats. The difficulty is now complicated by the departure of the battleship from Kustinj and the ignorance that prevails as to where it will turn up. But the despatch from Kustinj throws a gleam of hope upon a dark situation by intimating that a considerable number of the crew are anxious to desert their leaders and to escape the consequences of their actions.

What happened on Friday is thus described in Odessa advices of that date: Without firing a gun or making the slightest show of resistance, the mutineers on the Kniiaz Potemkine hauled down the red flag and surrendered the battleship to Vice Admiral Kruger's squadron, which arrived here at noon to-day. It was an anxious moment for Odessa, as the squadron of five battleships and seven torpedo boats, with their crews at quarter and their decks cleared for action, steamed within range of the Kniiaz Potemkine, the flagship flying signals which read: "Yield or be sunk." The display of force was too overwhelming for the mutineers and all thought of resistance was abandoned. Admiral Kruger ordered the Ekaterina II. to place a crew on board the Kniiaz Potemkine, and the other vessels of the squadron immediately sailed away. The mutineers will be transferred to the Ekaterina II., which is now lying alongside the Kniiaz Potemkine, and will be taken to Sebastopol. This much dreaded day, to the surprise of everyone, passed without a shot being fired either ashore or afloat, while the mutinous crew of the battleship Kniiaz Potemkine capitulated unconditionally to Vice Admiral Kruger's squadron and at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon was slowly steaming three miles in the distance after Admiral Kruger's vessels, which had already sailed and were visible six miles away.

Exactly what happened during this day of dramatic surprises is to a great extent a matter of conjecture, aided by binoculars. After the shots the Kniiaz Potemkine fired before midnight Thursday, nothing further happened. Anxious Odessa awoke early to find the Black Sea squadron lying off Langeron Point and everyone was expecting a naval fight. The city was like an armed camp. Troops barred all the approaches to the harbor and were bivouacking in tents in Oubled Square and four batteries of artillery were supplied with ammunition and placed in the park and at Langeron. The populace, astir at dawn, rapidly availed itself of every house-top of eminence commanding a view of the harbor. The Kniiaz Potemkine was soon seen streaming to meet the squadron, exchanging signals as she steamed ahead. Then, to the astonishment of all Admiral Kruger's five battleships steamed away out of sight and the excitement of the town grew more intense. At noon the squadron returned in line abreast and was now accompanied by several torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers. Again the Kniiaz Potemkine started to meet the vessels and another rapid exchange of signals took place, apparently in a secret code, for they could not be read from the shore. The Kniiaz Potemkine was seen to be clearing for action and the squadron to be manoeuvring in battle array, continually signalling until the rebel battleship lay midway between the shore and the squadron with her broadsides pointed respectively toward the town and the squadron as if threatening to shell Odessa should she be attacked by Kruger's ships. In addition to this seeming reluctance to destroy so fine a battleship, Admiral Kruger was apparently animated by a desire in case he should be compelled to open fire to fight further seaward. Later the squadron was observed to send ten boat-loads of mines toward the Kniiaz Potemkine, apparently to take possession of the mutinous ship, for it soon became known that she had surrendered unconditionally, it was said, vainly demanding amnesty.

St. Petersburg advices of the 3rd inst, contradict the statement of the unconditional surrender of the Kniiaz Potemkine. These advices say: "The whereabouts of the battleship Kniiaz Potemkine is unknown. No plans for capturing her have been devised. Despatches from Odessa and Sebastopol clearly tell the

situation. The Kniiaz Potemkine has sailed from Odessa and is now at large and her crew, reinforced by sympathizers from the shore, are still in control of the vessel. The Georgi Pobiedonosetz, which astc its fortunes in with the Kniiaz Potemkine, after its arrival at Odessa, landed its officers and the rest of the squadron returned to Sebastopol without venturing to take up the gauntlet thrown down by the mutineers on the Kniiaz Potemkine. Admiral Kruger after a council of his officers ordered the fires drawn from the boilers of his ships and gave permission to all disaffected officers and sailors to quit and go ashore. The sailors of the Ekaterina II., were known to be so mutinous that that battleship was left behind when the squadron started for Odessa. The crew were dismissed and the ship disarmed. The Kniiaz Potemkine which was steering in a southerly course when she left Odessa would within a few hours be south of the Russian limits and may soon be heard from at some Bulgarian or Turkish port.

St. Petersburg, July 4.—The torpedo boat destroyer Selitry sails on Friday for Odessa, with orders to sink the Kniiaz Potemkine. With Kustinj and other unprotected ports of Romania, Bulgaria and Turkey at the mercy of the battleship's guns, and with the inability of Vice Admiral Kruger's squadron to interfere with her career, as admitted by the retirement of its ships from commission this desperate expedient was seized upon to prevent international complications and to rid the Black Sea of the mutineers. This is the problem for a single destroyer. Yet it is difficult and dangerous enough at best as she will have to encounter both the Kniiaz Potemkine and her attendant torpedo boats. The difficulty is now complicated by the departure of the battleship from Kustinj and the ignorance that prevails as to where it will turn up. But the despatch from Kustinj throws a gleam of hope upon a dark situation by intimating that a considerable number of the crew are anxious to desert their leaders and to escape the consequences of their actions.

**A Terrible Experience.**

THOUGHT TO HAVE BEEN DROWNED.

Mr. Scott E. Morrill, a well known barrister of St. John, N. B., had a terrible experience on Monday last week. He had been given up for drowned by his family, when he reached home in a state of utter exhaustion. He and his wife and mother had been the guests of his father-in-law, Mr. Samuel McKay, of Pennfield, for a couple of weeks. While here it was his custom for some days to take a swim at a cove near Beaver Harbor, about two miles from the McKay House. He left for this place about ten o'clock on Monday morning, intending to return in time to take the afternoon train for St. John. As he did not return by noon a team was sent; but on reaching the bathing place no sign of him was there, and his friends naturally became anxious. His clothes were found on the bank, and the conclusion arrived at was that he had been drowned. The news soon spread and boats went in search of the body. Captain Pratt, of the cruiser Carlew, sent his launch to join in the search, which was continued all the afternoon without success. It was intended to try again at low water. While waiting for these water conditions, Morrill, naked, bleeding and utterly exhausted staggered home. He was in a pitiable state, bleeding from many cuts and wounds received in wandering through the bushes and over sharp rocks and shells. A doctor was summoned and restoratives applied, and the patient revived slowly. He is now well on the road to recovery. His recollections of his terrible experience were rather vague. He says he is somewhat subject to cramps, and after being in the water a short time was seized with one in his thigh and hip. He managed to turn on his back and to keep floating. He was carried a long way down the stream by a strong current, but by making almost a superhuman effort eventually reached the shore. He was in a pitiable state. His feet particularly were in a serious condition from coming in contact with rocks, shells, and in scrambling through the woods. Being in a dazed condition when he reached the shore, Mr. Morrill remembers but little of what happened until after aimlessly wandering about for some time he found himself in a field surrounded by thick woods. He crossed through this field and came out on an old road, which he followed until he reached the Woodland road. Here he was on familiar ground, and commenced a struggle homeward. From the point where Mr. Morrill found himself on the Woodland road to the home of his father-in-law is a distance of two miles. As he was probably not in the water more than five minutes, it will therefore, be seen that he was wandering in a drenching rain, absolutely naked for nearly ten hours, reaching the house about half-past nine.

Send us a postal for samples of Dress Goods we have the best assortment of new and fashionable goods in Colors and Black ever shown by us. We are the Dress Goods House of this Province; everything new and good is here. Send for samples.—Stanley Bros.

CAPS.—The greatest value in Caps. 500 dozens Men's and Boys' Caps detained at Pictou. To ensure quick sale will be cleared at small advance on cost. Get one.—J. B. McDonald and Co.

You cannot always buy boots at the prices we sell at. The reason is our expenses are small and we give the people the benefit of the saving. Come to us for your next pair.—J. B. McDonald and Co.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

**STURGEON TEA PARTY.**

At the request of the whole community a grand Tea Party will be held at Sturgeon on the grounds adjoining the Church, on

TUESDAY, JULY 18th, 1905.

The object of the Tea is to raise funds for the completion of St. Mary's Catholic Church. Tables will be on the grounds supplied with all the delicacies of the season, and a well stocked refreshment saloon will be provided.

Amusements of various kinds, including dancing, swinging, etc., will be arranged for. No pains will be spared to make this one of the best Teas of the season, and all who desire an agreeable day should come to Sturgeon on July 18th. Don't forget the date. Come one, come all! No intoxicating liquors allowed on the grounds.

BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.  
June 21, 1905—21

**GRAND Tea Party!**

—AT—

**SOURIS,**

—ON—

Wednesday, 19th July.

The Congregation of St. Mary's Catholic Church, Souris, will hold a Grand Tea Party on the beautiful grounds adjoining the Church on the above date.

The Souris teas have always been the great attraction of the summer season; but it is intended by the Committee in charge, that the tea of 1905 shall surpass all previous efforts in giving pleasure, comfort and amusement to its patrons.

It is worth a visit to Souris to see the magnificent stone church justly considered one of the finest church edifices in the Maritime Provinces. Remember the date, July 19th. Should the day prove unfavorable, the tea will be held on the first fine day following.

For special rates see posters later.

JAMES McQUAID,  
July 28, 1905—31 Secretary.

**Attractive Snaps**  
— IN —  
**SEASONABLE GOODS!**

We offer the following brisk selling lines which we expect to cause a rush in the Big Store all this week.

Your choice of twenty different patterns of white and colored dress muslins and zephyr gingham worth up to 48c a yard for only 15c a yard.

10 pieces of new prints at 8c a yard.

Black lace striped muslin, sale price 8c a yard.

White fancy muslin, special sale price only 8c a yard.

Print cottons, 25 inches wide, only 5c a yard.

Print cotton, 36 inches wide, only 9c a yard.

Best indigo duck worth 15c a yard for 12.

A handsome lot of new fancy collars for ladies; also sets of collars and cuffs, the very latest, 25 to 50 cents.

Beautiful chemisettes of fine lawn trimmed with val. lace and insertion, 50 cents and 75 cents.

A basket of ribbon, now only 13c a yard.

A basket of chiffon now only 13c a yard.

White silk wash waists for \$1.39 only.

All remnants of white and colored muslins away below cost.

New embroidery with insertion to match from 2 cents a yard up.

New unbleached cotton at 4 1/2 cents a yard.

New white aprons at 24 cents and up to 89 cents.

New wrapperette, 1 yard wide, during sale 14 cents.

New mercerized check muslin, in light blue and white and navy and white, sale price 19 cents. Very pretty.

A pretty new material linen, in pale blue, navy and rose, pink flaked with white, worth 20 cents, sale price 15 cents.

New chambray, worth 16 cents for 12 cents.

Pale blue chambray for 10 cents a yard.

40 inch lawn with border, worth 16 cents for 10 cents a yard.

Linen towelling, 18 inches wide, worth 10 cents for 7 cents.

Ladies' white vests at special reduction during sale.

Just in, a sample lot of ladies' belts in black silk white and colored, very pretty, at one third off.

A big lot of embroidery and insertion at half price. See window.

Come in and secure your share of these extraordinary offerings. The demand for whitewear continues unabated.

We are also giving unheard-of values in

**Men's and Boys' Ready-made Clothing and Underwear.**

Farmers, we want your wool, and will give the highest market price either in cash or trade. Bring it here, you'll be treated square.

**M. TRAINOR & CO.**  
The Store That Saves You Money.

**New Caps!**

**50 DOZEN**  
Men's and Boys' Caps,  
The Very Newest Styles.

These caps were delayed at Pictou and will now be cleared at small advance on cost—Get one.

**J. B. McDONALD & CO.**

May 17, 1905.

**CORNMEAL! AND FLOUR**

We have a heavy stock of best imported Cornmeal. Also a few bags of cheap Flour which we are selling low.

Up town store, W. F. Carter's old stand, corner Queen and Kent Sts.

Down town store, corner Queen and Dorchester Streets.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

**For Sale**

A FARM containing 53 acres of land, 45 cleared with crop and good buildings, situated at Peter's Road, Lot 31. For particulars apply to the owner on the premises,  
JOHN W. HIGGINS.  
July 5, 1905—31 pd

**GREAT CLOSING - OUT - SALE - NOW GOING ON.**

**F. Perkins & Co. Retiring**  
from business in Charlottetown.

**DISCOUNTS**  
**25 to 40 per cent.**

Everything to be sold.

Nothing to be Reserved.

Sale for Spot Cash.

**F. Perkins & Co.**

Sunnyside, Grafton Street.

A. A. McLean, K. C. — Ronald McKinnon

**McLean & McKinnon**  
Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law,  
Brown's Block, Charlottetown

**E. F. RYAN, B.A.,**  
BARRISTER & ATTORNEY,  
GEORGETOWN, P. E. ISLAND

March 29, 1905.