POOR DOCUMENT

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1903.

ST. JOHN WOMEN HAVE PROMINENT PLACE IN "MORGAN'S."

Interesting Sketches in Book Just Issued, Containing Biographies of Noted Women of Canada.

entember, 1876. Hester, daughter of nas A. Ramkine, of St. John (N. B.), ssue of which marriage was one son four daughters. In 1882 Mr. Field-metered political life and in 1884 be-

the Convent of the Sacred Heart in that city. She early acquired a literary taste, and at seventeen was writing novels and and at seventeen was writing novels and stories of high life. She wrote under the nom de plume of "Cousin Mary Carleton," her productions appearing first in the local papers and afterwards in the Mercury, Weekly, and Ledger, of New York, the Boston Pilot and the London Leaves into considerable. There is a special interest to St. John In the volume recently issued at Ottawa by Henry J. Morgan, "Canadian Women," since several St. John women are given place in the book. The following taken from the publication, will be read with interest here:

York, the Boston Pilot and the London Journal. She came into considerable prominence, and her work was much sought for by leading publishers. She married. August 24, 1865, John W. Fleming, of St. John, and ten years afterward removed with him to New York. She died at Brooklyn (N. Y.) March 24, 1880, and is buried in Calvary cemetery at that place.

In all she work was much sought for by leading publishers. She married August 24, 1865, John W. Fleming, of St. John, and ten years afterward removed with him to New York. She died at Brooklyn (N. Y.) March 24, 1880, and is buried in Calvary cemetery at that place.

In all she work was much sought for by leading publishers. She married August 24, 1865, John W. Fleming, of St. John, and ten years afterward removed with him to New York. She died at Brooklyn (N. Y.) March 24, 1880, and is buried in Calvary cemetery at that place.

In all she work was much sought for by leading publishers. She married August 24, 1865, John W. Fleming, of St. John, and ten years afterward removed with him to New York. She died at Brooklyn (N. Y.) March 24, 1880, and is buried in Calvary cemetery at that

since several St. John women are given place in the book. The following taken from the publication, will be read with interest here:

Margaret Anglin.

Miss Anglin, who has so quickly risen to fame in the diramatic profession is the eldest daughter of the late Hon. T. W. Anglin, at one time speaker of the Cantalian thouse of commons, by his second wife, herself a delightful amateur actrees. Miss MacTavish. Born in the parliament buildings, Ottawa, April 3, 1876, she was editicated at Loretto Abbey, Toronto, and at the Convent of the Sacred Heart. Montreal. Che graduated from the Empire School of Dramatic Acting, New York, in 1896. She graduated from the Empire School of Dramatic Acting, New York, in 1896. In the convent of the Socred Heart. Montreal. Che graduated from the Empire School of Dramatic Acting, New York, in 1896, and made her iffest appearance in their city in Shenandosh. An injury, sustained while our riding, laid her up for some months, but, in 1896, she became leading lady with James O'Neill and founced with him in the United States and Canada. She subsequently played with the Sothern Company and scored a great success as "Lady Ursda;" but it was not till 1898 that as Rozane, in Oyrano de Bergerac, she gave evidence that she was, in every sense, an experienced actness, with a great future before her. As leading lady with Charles Frohman. In California, in 1890, she gathered fresh laarels, which have since been sustained and added to in the some capacity, with the Empire Theatre Company of New York. As an emotional actress, the critics say, she reminds them of Clara Morris.

[Though! born in Ottawa, Miss Angkin spent her ginlhood in St. John, where the family home was in Waterloo street. She first went to achool in the Sacred Heart Academy here.]

MISS Fielding.

William Stevens Fielding, a distinguish-wall have a sead on the singuish of a governor-general. It would be added that the Wiggins family born in Ottawa, miss Angkin spent her ginlhood in St. John, where the family home was in Waterloo st William Stevens Fielding, a distinguished journalist of Halifax (N. S.) married in September, 1876. Hester, daughter of September, 1876. Hester, daughter of September of Shrewsbury (Eng.), who, in

Lady Tilley.

LADY RITCHE

LADY



Lady Tilley gave herself up wholly to charatable work, with the result that since that time she has been instrumental in that time she has been instrumental an giving to her native province several institutions which will be of lasting benefit to the people. Chief among these are the Victoria Cottage Hospital at Fredericton and the Industrial School for Boys, the Nnurses' Home, the Seamen's Mission, and the Home for Consumptives, St. John. Another institution, founded in part by her, is the Chipman Memorial Hospital, St. Stephen, Lady Tilley, her brother, J. D. Chipman, and her sisters, Mrs. Toller, of Ottawa, and Mrs. W. H. Howland, of Toronto, being the heirs of the Chipman Toronto, being the heirs of the Chipman estate. Lady Thiley has been a prom-inent member of the National Council of the advance guard of women reformers, but she is not a crank that keeps on turning the one way until its monotony becomes unbearable. She has zeal with knowledge and this, with common sense, gives her success. Another strong point is her talent for organization and as her methods run along reasonable lines, she rarely fails in the accomplishment of her object. Should a royal order be instituted for the decoration of colonial women. Lady Tilley's varied public services would be well worthy of recognition.

Lady Ritchie

Grace Vernon, daughter of the late Thomas Nicholson, and his wife, Amy Gardner (who married secondly Vice Ad-miral William Fitzwilliam Owen, R. N.), miral William Fitzwilliam Owen, R. N.),
married in 1856 as his second wife the
Hon. Johnston Ritchie, a judge of the
Supreme Court of New Brunswick, who
became chief justice of the province in
1865, a judge of the Supreme Court of
Canada in 1875 and chief justice of Can
ada in 1875 the homor of knighthood fol-

seventy-two, and was buried in Becaused the was the oldest judge in point of service in the queen's dominions. Lady Ritchie both at St. John, her former home, and at Ottawa since she went to reside there, has held a very distinguished place in society. During the visit of the present King of England to Canada in 1880, she had the honor of being presented to her late majesty, Queen Victoria, at Osborne by the Princess Louise. They also attended a garden party given by the present king and queen at Marlborough House and a state ball at Buckingham Palace. After taking possession of the Government House in Fredericton for the second time in 1885,

Well Worthy of Decoration With Royal Order for Canadian Women, Says the

resident, and thus became a vice-presi-ent of the National Council of Women. One of the promoters of the Women's Canadian Historical Society, she was for Women since its organization, and is president of the St. John Local Council.

As a proof of their consistence of the consistence of their consistence of the consistence of their consistence of the consiste Women since its organization, and is president of the St. John Local Council. As a proof of their consistency of principle, it may be mentioned that during the thirteen years Sir Leonard and Lady Tilley held the first place in New Brunswick no intoxicants of any kind were used at their entertainments. One who knows Lady Tilley intimately speaks of her as a born leader who is always in the forefront of every aggressive movement. Her sympathy, adds the same writer, is with the advance guard of women reformers,

Mary, daughter of Thomas Heaviside, of St. John (N. B.) was born in that city and educated in England. She married, 1825, Major James Frederick Love, 52nd Regiment, a distinguished officer who had served in the expeditions to Sweden under Sir John Moore, afterwards to Portugal and Spain. in the Peninsula, in the campaign in Holland, at New Orleans, and at Waterloo, where he received four severe wounds. After his marriage he was British resident at Zante and commanded a division during the rebellion in Canada, 1837-8. Later he became lieutenant-governor of Jersey, commanded a camp at Shorncliffe, and was made inspector-general of infantry. He was created a C. B. in 1839, a K. C. B. in 1856, and attained a lieutenant-general's rank in 1857. In 1858 his name was mentioned in connec-1858 his name was mentioned in connection with the lieutenant-governorship of Canada. He died 13th January, 1866.aged seventy-seven. Lady Love saw much of the world with her husband, and having a great taste for music and drawing, received tuition in these branches from the best masters. In an article taking leave of the 73rd Regiment, which her husband commanded in Canada, the Montreal Gazette, March 12, 1841, regrets on behalf of the society of that city the departure ada in 1879, the honor of knaghthood following in 1881.

The issue of this marriage was a numerous family of sons and daughters, one of the sons devoting himself to the church and two to the law. A younger son volunteered for service in South Africa during the recent war and was wounded slightly at Paardeberg. Sir William Ritchie died in Ottawa Sept. 25, 1892, aged seventy-two, and was buried in Beedhwood cemetery there. At the time of his death

HOW A YOUNG SPECULATIVE ENGINEER BEAT THE RICHEST TRUST IN THE WORLD.

The Amazing Story of 34 year-old F. Augustus Heinze, of New York, and His Triumphant Battle Against Magnates of the Earth-A Series of Victories in Cententions Over Mines.

Four or five years ago H. H. Rogers, of "In heaven's name," gasped Rogers the Standard Oil Company, and also one "how much do you want?" the Standard Oil Company, and also one

onda mine. He contended he could forow the dip of the vein in his copper mines
were into the other two mines. The men
in charge of the big properties laughed
to the idea. It was abourd, they said.
Heinze laughed back. He went to the
courts and brought suit after suit. He
obtained injunctions and thed up the work
in the Amaconda and the Boston & Mon-

in the Anaconda and the Boston & Mon-tana mines. He was tireless. Every week saw a new cuit. As fast as one injunction was vacated he sued out another. The Standard Oil managers were em-barrassed. They held their position to be right, but they had plans they wanted to work out, and Mr. Rogers sent for

Heinze came to Mr. Rogers's office. The wo men went into consultation in a small

"Now, Hennze," sand Rogers, you have know that we can ruin you. You are aware that your contentions have not a leg to stand on. We can carry this thing out to the end and strip you of all you have. That is certain. Still, we have certain plans that will be interfered with by continuing this litigation, and I have sent for you to talk business with you."

Heinze smiled at Rogers and answered:
"I am always ready to listen to a business proposition, Mr. Rogers."
"Well," said Rogers, "how much do you want to quit?"
Heinze smiled again. "Why, Mr. Rogers," he replied, "I did not come here to make a proposition. You sent for me, you know. I am here to histen to what you have to say."

We will give you \$200,000 to settle air or claims, give it to you in cash—this armoon," he announced impressively. Seinze looked square in the eyes of the ndard Oil magnate. He was still smil-

Thirteen years ago the young man who confounded H. H. Rogers went to Montana from New York. He was twenty-four years old then, and had lived in New York all his life. He had studied mining engineering at Columbia University, and his first job was for the Boston & Montana Conveyer as an "incide" engineer at

On Thursday of last week Judge William Clancy, sitting in Butte, granted injunctions against the Boston & Montana Mining Company and the Parrot Mining Company to prevent the paying of dividends to the Amalgamated Copper Company, and in effect said the Amalgamated Copper Company was practically an outlaw and had no rights in Montana. At the same time Judge Clancy decided the Minnie Healy mining case in favor of F. Augustus Heinze, and turned the property, which is worth \$10,000,000, over to Heinze.

Heinze.

The Amalgamated Copper Company is owned by the Standard Oil Company, the richest and most powerful trust in the world. The decision of Judge Clancy means that the young mining engineer has beaten the Rockefellers and their asso-ciates in a legal battle involving millions.

Thirteen Years Uncompromising Litigation-Heinze's story is unique. In the thir-teen years he has been in Montana he has come to be one of the celebrated charhas come to be one of the celebrated characters of the country. He has fought the multi-millionaire Senator William A. Clark as he has fought the Standard Oil people. He has battled in every court in the state, and has carried his cases to the United States supreme court. His career has been one of bitter litigation. carried on uncompromisingly and engaged in without regard to consequences. His weapons have been the courts. He has sued out injunctions on claims he has bought, and tied up properties that were worth millions and were producing mil-

in every way.

Through it all Heinze has maintained a marvellous nerve and an assurance that has paralyzed the people with whom he has dealt. He is always affable, always smiling, but has unshaken courage and a mind that is always working for Heinze.

His shrewdness started him on his career toward millions, and it has never failed him. He has fought the greatest lawyers in the country, has struggled through court after court, has used every sort of tactics to carry his points, and he has beaten the Standard Oil Company.

back to New York he was prepared to carry out the plans he had made in Butte.

He Begirs on His Plans.

He asked his brothers to go to Montana with him. Arthur, who is a lawyer, decided to go. Otto, who was in business at that time, refused. The two

in a position to make millions more. He is a few inches more than five feet. His hands and feet are small. He dresses in excellent taste and is known through Montana as "The Dude." He is quick, energetic, positive in his opinions and is afraid of no man. He spends his money

try. He took his five-dollar-a-day job and went down in the mines every morning at 7 and stayed until 6 in the evening. When

him. He has fought the greatest lawyers in the country, has struggled through court after court, has used every sort of tactics to carry his points, and he has beaten the Standard Oil Company.

His victory is so complete that the Amalgamated Company has closed down its mines and smelters, claiming it can do nothing else until the supreme court has had a chance to pass on the Heinze within a year. He leased the lawyer and mine, a large producer he had under lease. He paid \$225,000 for this interest. The Rarus is in the heart of the copper district. Heinze was recognized by this time as one of the shrewdest mining men in Butte and he proved the correctness of the claim by getting the Glengarry claim and developing it in connection with the Rarus mine. He had a big smelter and within a year. He leased the Fatrella claim from James A. Murray and The young man had large ideas. He

Amalgamate to the supreme court is mines and smelters, claiming it can do nothing else until the supreme court has had a chance to pass on the Heinze contentions. There is much protest in Butte, but Heinze is indifferent to it all. The contract with Murray provided that He claims he will win in whatever court the case reaches, and he lays on the Amalgamated Company the burden of the hardships that will come af the mines and smelters remain closed.

What He is.

What He is.

What He is.

What He is.

What he is a few inches more than five feet. His in a position to make millions more. He fought Murray for months and he won.

With the money he was making from the boundary commiss? The young man had large ideas. He knew the copper business thoroughly and built a smeller with his capital. The contract with Murray provided that the head the energy to utilize his knowledge to its fullest extent. He went along with some litigation until 1895. He was man who would fight for his claims and would not compromise unless he had by far the best of it. In 1895 he turned to British Columbia. He went to Trail City and built a smelter. Then he of the courts were his battle grounds. He fought Murray for months and he won.

With the money he was making from the Estrella, Heinze took over several washington, and more recently a member the other thought besides the courts were his battle grounds. He fought Murray for months and he won.

With the money he was making from the Estrella, Heinze took over several washington, and more recently a member the tothey thought be simple to heave the part of the tunited State was making money rapidly.

The young man had large ideas. He knew the copper business thoroughly and boundary commiss, and boundary commiss, and who had the final the trace evaded the knew the copper business thoroughly and built a smelter. Then he claims and would not compromise unless he had by far the best of it. In 1895 he turned to British Columbia. He went to Trail City and built a smelter. Then he fought Murray provi



F. AUGUSTUS HEINZE, The Man Who is Fighting the Trusts in a Battle for Millions.

Challenged the Combined Wealth and Power of the Rockefellers, Standard Oil, and Amalgamated Copper Companies, and Won-His Operations in Canada, and Dealings With the C. P. R.

for the United States of the Alaska treaty | bought by the Boston & Montana people bitrated the boundary quarrel in London.

Heinze made a contract with Turner to

ers. Heinze and Turner got the stock and Heinze made a contract with Turner to treat the ore for two years for \$11 a ton, and to haul the 200 tons daily output on the Heinze railroad. Heinze was making money. His railroad was profitable. He built other branches. The Canadian Pacific people were displeased with this young American who was getting so much business and told him they would parallel his line. He told them to go ahead, but they thought better of it and gave Heinze \$1,200,000 for his properties. Heinze reserved some 200,000 acres of mineral lands before he made the deal.

When Heinze returned to Butte, in the latter part of 1897, he was dragged into the sensational litigation that is now in process of adjudication. There are few people who understand the intricacies of mining law, and the suits and countersuits brought by Heinze and against Heinze, were bewildering in their complications. The Butte & Boston mine sued Heinze for \$15,000,000 for ore alleged to have been taken from the Michael Davitt mine through the deeper workings of the Rarus, a Heinze mine. Then the Boston & Montana Company sued for \$500,000 on a similar claim, for ore taken by the Rarus workings from the Pennyslvania mine. Heinze jumped in at this point and sued for \$2,000,000 for ore taken from the Rarus elimbet workings of the Montana University of his ventures follows him in the courts. The Minnie Healy Case.

The Minnie Healy Case.

boundary commission, which has just ar. Patrick Largey had deeded a two-thirds There was a row among the stockholders. Heinze and Turner got the stock and immediately took legal proceedings con-

Heinze jumped in at this point and sued for \$2,000,000 for ore taken from the Rarus elaim by the workings of the Mountain View mine. The companies which sued Heinze were the Marcus Daly interests, and the fight between Copper King Daly and the Heinzes began right there.

His First Sixty Suits But a Starter.

These were but a few of the suits. Action was piled on action, on every sort of a pretext, until there were more than 66 cases in the various courts of the county, state and country. These suits were but the beginning. Heinze had not been idle when he discovered the Daly people were after him. He had instructed his brother, Arthur, the lawwer, to investigate the mining titles on the Butte Mountain. Arthur had investigated with good results—for Heinze. It was found that the titles, the records of them and of the claims were in hopeless confusion. Lawyer Heinze discovered that the richest of the Boston & Montana Company's properties, the Comanche, had an imperfect title. This mine had been merged from two claims, the Comanche and the Dayton. It was supposed the Dayton claim had been (Continued on page 6, fifth column.)