

SOPHY OF KRAVONIA.

A Novel, by Anthony Hope
Author of "Prisoner of Zenda," "The Intrusions
Peggy," Etc.

(Continued.)

Such is the passage; it is fair to add that most of the Captain's book is of more general interest. As he implies, he had had a long acquaintance with the Dunstanbury family, and took a particular interest in anything that related to it. Nevertheless, what he says has its place here; it fits in with and explains Lady Meg's excited and mystical explanation to Mr. Pindar at Morpington. "They may speak through her!" Apparently "they" had spoken — to what effect we cannot even conjecture, unless an explanation be found in a letter of the Kravonian period in which Lady Meg says to Julia: "You remember that saying of Mantis's when we were in London—the one about how she saw something hanging in the air over my head—something bright? That is all she says—and 'something bright'—a crown—the nimbus of a saint; imagination might play untrammelled. Still some prophecy was made. Lady Meg built on it, and so, for all her apparent indifference, remembered it and in after-days thought it worthy of recall. That is as far as we can go; and with that passing glimpse, Sophy Grouch of course the mention of the water-like mark puts her identity beyond question; passes out of sight for the time; indeed, as Sophy Grouch, in the position in which we have seen her and in the name under which we have known her, she passes out of sight forever.

PHAROS, MANTIS, AND CO.

Lady Meg left London for Paris towards the end of 1845 or the beginning of 1846, but we hear nothing of her doings until the early summer of 1848. The well tells her (so far as it ever lifts from before the face of the period) and shows us the establishment in the Rue de Grenelle. A queer picture it is in many ways; it gives us a chance to think that the state of mind in which Lady Meg had now come is but mildly described as eccentricity. "The eminent Lord Dunstanbury, Lady Meg's father, had been one of that set of English Whigs and Liberals who were much at home in Paris in the days of the July Monarchy. Among his friends was a certain Marquis de Savres, the head of an old French family of Loyalist principles. Between them there arose a close intimacy, and Lady Meg as a girl had often visited in the Rue de Grenelle. Changing her views, and separated from her father, she was now in the doting in Paris, friendship and intimacy between her and the Marquis de Savres had never dropped. The present head of the family was a Casimir de Savres, a young man of twenty, a bachelor, he preferred to dwell in a small apartment on the other side of the river, and the family in the Rue de Grenelle stood empty. Under some arrangement (presumably a business one) for Marquis de Savres was the head of the Rue de Grenelle, and here she found establishment; the best in the Rue de Grenelle, with her, besides three French servants, an English coachman (she wants for the time apparently shaken off the spaniels), is Mademoiselle Sophie Grouch, in whose favor Lady Meg had effected an unobtrusive disappearance.

This harmless, if somewhat absurd transformation was carried out with a subtle elaboration, smacking of Lady Meg's sardonic perversity rather than of Sophy's director methods. Sophy would probably have claimed the right to call herself what she pleased, and left the world to account for her name in any way it pleased. Lady Meg must needs fit her up with a story. She was the daughter of a Crole gentleman married to an English lady. Her mother being early left a widow, Sophy had been brought up entirely in England—hence her indifferent acquaintance with French. At this excuse she gave a purpose at first, at any rate it soon became unnecessary. Sophy's marked talent for languages (she subsequently mastered Kravonian, a very difficult dialect in the space of a few months) made French a second nature to her; and within a year, that the tongue to her up. Perhaps it imposed on nobody; but nobody was rude enough—or interested enough—to question it openly. Sophy herself never refers to it; but she uses the name from this time forward on all occasions except to writing to Julia Robins, when she continues to sign "Sophy" as before—a habit which lasts to the end, notwithstanding other changes in her public or official style.

As we all know, perhaps no chance, certainly no power to use a chance, was given to Lady Meg's friends; and we need not regret that ignorance spares us the trouble of dealing with their unfruitful hopes and disappointed

schemes. Still the intrigues, the gossip, and the Royalist atmosphere were to Sophy in some sort an introduction to political interests, and she had acquired some of her political principles—ever acquired—political principles—the existence of such in her mind is, it must be confessed, doubtful—they were the tenets which reigned in the Rue de Grenelle and in the houses of Lady Meg's Royalist allies.

So on one side of Lady Meg are the nobles and their noble ladies sulking and scheming on the other—a bizarre contrast, and a very curious one. Where the carcasses in there will the vultures be; should the carcasses get up and walk, presumably the vultures would wing an expectant way after it. Madame Mantis—the woman of the prophecy about "something bright"—a crown—the nimbus of a saint; imagination might play untrammelled. Still some prophecy was made. Lady Meg built on it, and so, for all her apparent indifference, remembered it and in after-days thought it worthy of recall. That is as far as we can go; and with that passing glimpse, Sophy Grouch of course the mention of the water-like mark puts her identity beyond question; passes out of sight for the time; indeed, as Sophy Grouch, in the position in which we have seen her and in the name under which we have known her, she passes out of sight forever.

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THE STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B. WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1907.

A Gigantic Clearance Sale

AT
C. B. PIDGEON'S
COR. MAIN AND BRIDGE STS.,
OPENS TOMORROW



A sale which extends the most valuable saving chances; the latest and most fashionable high grade clothing for men and boys and shoes for all the family. This mighty sale coming right in the heart of the season will be welcomed by hundreds who appreciate the value of real economy. Dollars by the hundred have been sliced off the profits in our immense stock of Boots and Shoes, Clothing and Men's Furnishings. It is up to you to take advantage of our tremendous under-price offerings, and share in the handsome savings which are now available in the following:—

- | Boots and Shoes. | CLOTHING. | Men's Furnishings. |
|--|---|---|
| Our usual low prices are reduced 25 p. c. more, which makes them the lowest for which reliable shoes were ever offered in St. John. | Men's and Boys.
Look at the saving this means to you.
Men's Suits, were \$7.00 to \$8.00, Sale price, \$4.98
Men's Suits, were \$9.00 to \$10.00, Sale price, \$6.98
Men's Suits, were \$11.00 to \$13.00, Sale price, \$8.98
Men's Suits, were \$15.00 to \$16.50, Sale price, \$11.98 | Wonderful Bargains in this department.
Balbriggan Underwear, worth 60c, now 38c
Blk. Cashmere and Foy. Socks, regular 35c goods, Sale price, .19c
Kid Gloves, reg. \$1.25, Sale price 88c
Working Gloves, 38c, 48c, 78c, 98c regular prices 50c to \$1.25
Regular 25c Ties, . . . now 2 for 25c
Regular 35c Ties, now 18c, 2 for 35c
Regular 50c and 60c Ties, now 38c for your choice.
15c Collars, all latest styles, now 3 for 25c |
| Infant's Boots, 28c, 48c, 58c, 68c, 78c, 98c. Former prices 40c. to \$1.25.
Children's Boots, 68c, 78c, 98c. \$1.18, \$1.28. Worth from \$1.00 to \$1.65.
Girls' Boots, 78c, 88c, 98c, \$1.08. \$1.18, \$1.28. Formerly sold from \$1.10 to \$1.75.
Women's Boots—A great variety of Slippers, Oxfords and Laced Boots, 48c, 88c, 98c, \$1.18, \$1.28, \$1.58, \$1.68, 1.88, \$1.98. Were from \$1.25 to \$3.00 a pair.
Boys' Boots, 98c, \$1.18, \$1.28, \$1.38, \$1.48, \$1.68. Were sold from \$1.25 to \$2.25.
Men's Boots, 98c, \$1.28, \$1.48, \$1.68, \$1.98, \$2.48. Former Prices \$1.25 to \$3.50.
All \$5.00 Shoes in Box Calf Vici Kid and Patent Leather, reduced to \$3.88. | Men's Overcoats and Raincoats.
\$ 8.00 Overcoats reduced to \$5.98
10.00 " " " 7.48
12.00 " " " 9.48
15.00 " " " 9.98
Children's Suits, were \$1.25, now 68c
Boys' Suits, were \$3.50, are \$2.38
Boys' Suits, were 4.50, are 3.38
Men's Pants, formerly priced from \$1.25 to \$4.00, Sale prices range from 88c. to \$2.68 | Special Values in Colored Shirts.
\$1 and \$1.25 Shirts, now only . 78c
75c and 85c Shirts, now only . 58c
50c and 60c Shirts, now only . 38c
Working Shirts, "Big", only . . . 38c
Hats and Caps, Very latest Styles
63.00 Hats for \$1.98; \$2.25 Hats for \$1.48; \$1.60 Hats for \$1.18; \$1.40 Hats for 98c; 75c Hats for 48c; 60c Hats for 38c. Straw and Linen Hats at your own price. |

REMEMBER—No Old Goods or Styles in any Department.
Every article you buy here during next Ten Days is worth from 35 to 50 per cent. more than we ask you for it.

C. B. PIDGEON, Corner Main and Bridge Streets, NORTH END.

ALLANS WILL BRING ALL THEIR STEAMERS HERE NEXT WINTER

Messrs. Wm. Thomson & Co. in a letter to the Board of Trade, asking for the allocation of berths on the West Side for the coming winter, said they had instructions from the head office of the Allan Line in Montreal stating that a weekly service between St. John and Liverpool would be maintained next winter. The following steamers will be in the service: Victorian, Virginian, Corsican, Tunisian, and when the turnbines Virginian and Corsican will be replaced by the Grampian and Ionian. The Grampian is a new boat of the Allan line, and the Ionian is a new boat of the Messrs. Allan will have a larger number of steamers calling at St. John than ever before and vessels carrying much heavier cargoes, consequently it will be of the utmost importance to have berths in the best possible location, and we sincerely trust you will reserve berth No. 2 at West St. John.

"In addition to the above mentioned sailings from Liverpool they will have the usual number of sailings to London and Havre and as there will be no room for them at No. 2 we would like you to allot them to other West Side accommodations."

The letter also said that with the Furness line, the South African line and the Head line the Thomsons will have eighty sailings this year, which they say is more than the C. P. R. and the Donaldsons put together.

They ask on the strength of this that they be allotted berths No. 1 and 2 at West St. John, leaving the Donaldsons the new Clark wharf.

Messrs. Thomson say that even with writing because it seems in some way to keep you busy, and so, if I could write always of you, I would lay down my sword and take up the pen for life. Yet writing to you, though sweet as heaven, is as the lowest hell from which Pharoah fetches devils as compared with seeing you. Be kind, Farewell.

(To be continued.)

and Haskin were appointed the committee.

Expectation By-Law
A resolution from the Women's Council then came up. It was decided that the chief of police be asked to see that the by-law governing this resolution be carried into effect. The resolution was as follows:

"Whereas the sidewalks of our city bear constant and offensive evidence that the law prohibiting expectation is not observed by our citizens and as this habit is understood to be largely responsible for the spread and increase of tuberculosis and other dread diseases: Therefore resolved that the city council be requested to take active measures towards the enforcement of the law."

TO ENSURE SAFETY DURING GUN PRACTICE

Suggestions Made by Officers Who Investigated the Recent Tragedy on the Georgia.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30.—Immediately on his return from Oyster Bay where he discussed the matter with President Roosevelt, Acting Secretary Newberry of the navy today took steps to carry out the plan agreed on between them for the conveying of a board of naval experts to thoroughly

investigate turret construction and operation with a view to the adoption of means to prevent, if possible, a repetition of disasters such as befell the battleship Georgia several weeks ago and which have occurred several times on naval vessels in recent years.

Among the recommendations made by the board of officers which investigated the accident on the Georgia, were the following:—

The introduction into the handling room of an automatic spraying apparatus, so that in the case of an emergency, the powder then in the room may be quickly wet by merely using a lever.

A change in the drill regulations whereby no powder is to be brought into the turret during the firing until work has been received that the bore of the gun is clear of "all residue from the last shot."

An improvement of the automatic shutters which separate the turret from the handling room below with the view of preventing by all possible means, the falling of any sparks through any crevices.

CARRYING QUEBEC CARGOES TO MONTREAL

This is What Labor Troubles Have Done for Ancient Port
Freight Has to be Taken Back by Rail
At Great Expense to Merchants
—Longshoremen Scarc

MONTREAL, July 30.—It is now a week since the order to bring the Quebec cargo to Montreal has been in force, and the result is that about twelve hundred tons of cargo consigned to the ancient capital has been carried to Montreal on board ship and transferred to Quebec by rail.

The Mount Temple was the first boat to carry the Quebec freight to Montreal. She brought four hundred tons of cargo that port and landed it here. Now the Huron of the Donaldson line has brought three hundred tons of cargo to Montreal which will also have to be sent by rail to Quebec.

The cause of this new order of things is that the labor troubles have rendered such a state in Quebec that it is impossible to get sufficient longshoremen, and those offering demand high rates of wages. Indeed, the scale paid in Quebec is the highest at any port in Canada, higher than in Montreal.

"Labor troubles have been marked in Quebec for many years," said an importer, "and the reason that the old port does not now enjoy a larger share of the Atlantic shipping trade is due to the short-sightedness of those at the head of organized labor in Quebec years ago. Even now the wharf laborers are seeking further gains. However, the action of shippers in carrying the Quebec freight past that city may prove an effective means of inducing the men to move more slowly. The effect on Quebec merchants will be rather severe, because the cost of re-handling and re-shipping will reach a considerable sum."

MOYER RELEASED AND LEAVES FOR SALT LAKE

Was Let Out Last Night on \$25,000 Bail
—Other Cases Heard.

BOISE, Idaho, July 30.—After a delay of 36 hours Charles H. Moyer, President of the Western Federation of Miners, was released from jail at a late hour tonight on a bond of \$25,000, signed by Timothy Regan and Thomas J. Jones of Boise.

Moyer will leave for Salt Lake City tomorrow in company with Wm. D. Hayward, who says Sunday's acquittal of the murder of former Governor Steunenberg. After a stop of a few hours in Salt Lake City, they will proceed to Denver, the headquarters of the Federation.

Dr. I. G. Magee, of Wallace, Idaho, charged with perjury in the Hayward case, had a hearing in the probate court today and was bound over for trial and released on his own recognizance.

Dr. Magee swore that Harry Orchard was in Wallace in August 1904. Orchard was a witness against him today and declared he was not in Idaho at the time mentioned.

TWO VICTIMS IN A FIRE AT CAMBRIDGE

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 30.—Two persons were burned to death and two will probably die from burns, as the result of a fire in a tenement block at 13 Pine street here last tonight.

The dead: David McLaughlin, Jr., aged 31, John McLaughlin, 23 years old, father of the children, not expected to recover.

Mrs. McLaughlin was burned about the face and hands, but not seriously enough to be taken to the hospital.

The McLaughlin family were the occupants of the second floor tenement of the house, which was three stories high and of wood. The fire, which broke out at 10:30 o'clock, is supposed to have resulted from the explosion of a lamp. All the family were in bed, and the flames had surrounded them before they were aware of their peril. The other families got out safely.

In the rescue of David R. McLaughlin, Albert Webster, a young man of 131 Washington street, was severely burned about the hands.

Mr. McLaughlin and his daughter, Euphemia, were taken to the Cambridge relief hospital, where it was said that there was little hope of recovery.

QUARTER SIZES

PRICE ARTUR—New smart style; comfort; hand for easy wearing; 4 1/2 inches at back; 1 1/2 inches at front; perfectly made in quarter sizes.

LINEN COLLARS

Castle Brand collars are made of linen linen; shaped for easy wearing; 4 1/2 inches at back; 1 1/2 inches at front; perfectly made in quarter sizes.

Demand the Markers

Artur Berlin