POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2034

ORDER IN RUSSIA GENERALLY RESTORED.

Celebrated Novelist Said to Be Still in Solitary Confinement---Wholesale Blackmail Prevalent in Warsaw.

Order appears to have been quite generally restored in Russia, the exceptions being in Poland. Even in Warsaw, however, there has been a return to a conditions approximating the normal. The committee of ministers

CZAR NICHOLAS, of Russia.

To whom the Russian people looked in vain for the righting of their wrongs.

at St. Petersburg, has formulated, and the emperor has sanctioned a number of proposals looking toward the establishment of the senate upon a basis of closer connection with the throne, doing away with the administrative orders, suspending certain laws and in other ways checking the evils that have arisen through the arbitrary acts of ministers or officials. The report that Maxim Gorky has been released is difficult of verification; if the rumor is true the author has probably been requested to leave St. Petersburg immediately.

NOVELIST IN JAIL.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 3, 1.35 a. m.—Detailed reports received at the headquarters of the St. Petersburg military district, where minute records are kept, show that in breaking up the demonstration of Jan. 22 of the thousands of troops on guard, only 480 actually fired. These troops represented eight different units, from a squad of eight to a company of 120, and the total number of ball cartridges expended was 1,002. The authorities point out that this indicates that there was no reckless or general volleying. The number of wounded in the hospitals today is 208.

The report of Maxim Gorky's release apparently either is incorrect or, if true, he was released on the promise to leave St. Petersburg without the slightest delay. He had not returned home to a late hour last night. The friend with whom he lived and who was permitted to visit him yesterday for the first time since his arrest, told the Associated Press that he found the author still in solitary confinement in the St. Peter and St. Paul fortress. The novelist, whose real name is not Maxim Gorky, which is a pseudonym, meaning "Maxim the bitter," but Alexis Pyeshkoff, did not expect release for some time, and did not know whether he would be brought before the court for trial or deported by administrative order. He philosophically proposed to devote his period of imprisonment to learning the English language and remedying other deficiencies in his peasant's education. He begged his friend to procure text books of English and German, natural science, etc. At present he speaks only Russian.

CITY IS QUIET.

WARSAW, Feb. 2.—Owing to elaborate precautions the disturbances that were anticipated here today did not occur. The authorities declare that the strike is practically ended. The smaller factories will reopen tomorrow and the larger ones on Monday. The bakers and printers have definitely decided to resume work tomorrow. The streets are still in the hands of the military. The shops have not reopened yet, but the city is quiet. There are rumors of disturbances in the suburbs, which it is impossible to verify, because the military authorities have seized the telephone service. The pupils of many schools met today and decided to demand the introduction of the Polish language or otherwise they will not return to school. This is significant as indicating the introduction of the nationalist movement into the economic agitation.

WHOLESALE BLACKMAIL.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Wholesale blackmail by the police of Warsaw is alleged by the correspondent in that city of the Daily Mail, who asserts that respectable citizens are stopped in the streets at night time and arrested unless they give the officers money. It is also charged that the police have been brutally whipping prisoners and then liberating them on the payment of $5 to the police sergeant.

The correspondent adds that the condition of prisoners in Warsaw is scandalous, crowds of prisoners being herded into small cells devoid of all sanitary appliances.

BODIES REMOVED FROM THEIR HOMES.

All the bodies of those killed in riots have been removed from their homes to police stations. The relatives are not allowed to bury them. From the police station in the Novisviat district alone the corpses of fifty men and two women were taken Monday night in four hospital vans to the Jewish, Lutheran and Catholic cemeteries and remained there for identification until Thursday, when they were buried. Twenty-one bodies are still unidentified.

During the riots of Sunday and Monday the workman's residence district was unprotected by the police, and the hooligans seized the opportunity to plunder many dwellings. A large body of workmen yesterday went to a suburb where criminals abound, and instituted a rigorous search of their houses. Wherever they were able to identify stolen property the workmen promptly killed the persons found in its possession. About a hundred other criminals were injured in fighting with the workmen.

The latter were not only actuated by revenge for their losses, but were enraged because the Hooligan element brought discredit on the strike movement.

NEWSPAPERS RESUME PUBLICATION.

The local newspapers will resume publication tomorrow. The editors met this morning and unanimously agreed that as the censor would not permit them to tell the truth regarding the disturbances they would absolutely refrain from mentioning the subject except in the official reports which they are compelled to publish.

In pursuance of the governor general's proclamation of a state of siege, orders have been issued prohibiting assemblages in the streets or meetings in private houses and directing the police and military to disperse all street gatherings. Anyone found in possession of weapons or selling arms without permission is liable to punishment.

In the event of disturbances, balconies and windows adjacent to the scene of the disorders must be vacated and closed. The occupants of houses will be held responsible should stones or leaflets be thrown therefrom as well as those actually guilty of throwing them. All contraventions of these orders will be punished according to administrative process by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or by fines of not less than $250.

GRAND DUKE VLADIMIR, of Russia

Who is in command of the troops which have wrought havoc among the peasantry.

MISTAKES ARE POSSIBLE

When Search Lights Are Used at Sea —Expert Evidence Given in Paris

PARIS, Feb. 2.—Before the international commission today counsel for Great Britain introduced Commander Keane, former chief of a torpedo division and a leading torpedo expert of the British navy. He asserted positively that mistakes were frequently made between torpedo boats and other boats mainly because searchlights confused the ordinary calculation of distance, and cited the case of the British battleship Devastation, which was mistaken for a torpedo boat during a night evolution, and also of a cruiser of 11,000 tons which was mistaken for a torpedo boat during the Mediterranean manoeuvres of 1903.

TWENTY-FIVE SIGNED PLEDGE.

Successful Meeting at the Seamen's Mission Last Evening.

At the Seamen's Mission last evening twenty-five seamen, officers and men, signed the pledge. This was at the close of a rousing temperance meeting. The rooms were well filled, and the meeting was under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. Mrs. J. Seymour occupied the chair, and and able address was given by Col. A. J. Armstrong, and some fine singing by the ladies present was enjoyed by the audience.

Manager Gorbell yesterday received from a citizen of Montreal a check for twenty-five dollars to be used in paying current expenses. The financial condition of the mission is now more satisfactory than it has been for some time.

THEIR PAY RAISED

N. W. Mounted Police Are Lucky Men.

Major Archibald of Salvation Army Given Great Praise For His Prison Gate Work.

OTTAWA, Feb. 2.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier's bill increasing the pay of Northwest Mounted Police, the first to be made law by this parliament, was passed this afternoon practically without discussion. It raises the maximum pay of officers by $400 and pay of non-coms. and men by 25 cents a day.

Before this came up Emmerson, in answer to Foster's question, said that the position of I. C. R. fuel inspector was created in 1891. The duties of the officer were to supervise delivery of coal to locomotives and its use, and to formulate methods for consumption of various kinds of coal. The present official is Mr. Laughrin, who was appointed in July, 1904.

In answer to questions concerning W. T. R. Preston, emigration commissioner in Great Britain, Laurier said he did not visit Canada in October, but was here in November on departmental business. The government knew of no friction between him and the high commissioner's office, over which he had no jurisdiction. His salary is $3,000 with travelling expenses amounting to $679 last year.

The minister of justice said he had inquired into the delay in gazetting of the new Yukon member and had been informed by the returning officer that declaration day was February 7. He had since asked why this had been delayed.

The attention of the minister of agriculture was called to cable news from England referring to utterances of public men opposing the removal of the embargo on Canadian cattle. Mr. Fisher said he was again opening negotiations for its removal. The last time, the British government had peremptorily refused. He hoped for more favorable consideration this time.

Laurier's bill was then put through its second and third reading and the house went into committee on estimates for penitentiaries. Under discussion of the working of the parole system the minister of justice gave high praise to Major Archibald of the Salvation Army, who had been assisting the department in looking after discharged and paroled prisoners, and finding employment for them. The result of his work has been so satisfactory that the department is endeavoring to secure his discharge from the army, so he can become a permanent government official.

Mr. Foster brought to the attention of the minister instances where it was reported that political influences had been brought to bear in favor of the pardon of criminals. Fitzpatrick said there was no royal road to the department of justice and every case was considered solely on its merits.

The manufacture of binder twine in penitentiaries, which is an old topic in parliament, was discussed again at length to no particular end. The lack of demand for this twine was attributed by Henderson (Halton) to the government's failure to create a proper sentiment in favor of Canadian made goods by refusing to follow a policy of Canada for Canadians, preferring rather to encourage Canadians to purchase foreign made articles.

In answer to question asked by Foster a few days ago, Laurier said no report had been received from the transportation commission, save interim report of last year on St. John harbor. Robert Reford, chairman, had tendered his resignation by reason of ill health, but the government was endeavoring to induce him to reconsider.

The house dispensed with an evening session tonight as Sir Wilfrid's services are needed at a liberal meeting in Wright county to settle matters between the rival claims of the ambitious grits who are after the nomination for the seat left vacant by Sir Wilfrid's resignation.

On Monday Mr. Wilmot will enquire concerning the number of fish placed in the Carleton salmon pond, the cost, the number of ova produced and the location of the hatcheries where they were placed.

Mr. Lennox will ask concerning the attitude of the government toward the auditor general, if anything had been done to retain the services of Mr. McDougall.

Mr. Martin of Queens, P. E. I., will ask questions relating to subsidies between P. E. I. and West Indies and to the age and fitness for service of the steamer Stanley.

CITY SOCIETY WILL HELP.

For over a year St. Andrew's Society of Fredericton have been working earnestly to gather sufficient funds to enable them to erect a monument in that city to Scotland's famous bard, Bobbie Burns. They have pledges among the members of the society for $2,500, but the amount required is about $5,500. Last evening Harry F. McLeod and L. W. Johnston of Fredericton visited St. Andrew's Society of St. John and addressed the members, asking for assistance. Both Mr. McLeod and Mr. Johnston eloquently presented the claims of the object which they have at heart, and were assured of the co-operation of the society here.

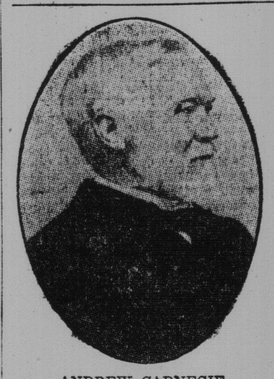
When the project was first mooted about a year ago the local society was invited to participate, and a committee, of which Judge Forbes was chairman, was appointed. Subscriptions were secured to the extent of about $400, but a more complete canvass of the members here will be made, and it is expected that more money for this laudable object will be forthcoming. The speakers from Fredericton thought that the St. John society should give $1,000, and it is quite probable that this amount will be secured. The Highland Society of Chatham has promised $500.

FOR MORE SHIPS.

Foreign Firms Anxious to Build Them.

In This Matter Russian Admiralty is Displaying Friendly Attitude Towards United States.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 2. (midnight.)—The admiralty, having definitely committed itself to the policy of rebuilding and greatly increasing the size of the navy, although the detailed programme has not yet been completed, is already being besieged by foreign firms anxious to secure contracts.



ANDREW CARNEGIE.

These firms are having little success, however, as only a single French firm has thus far obtained a contract for a large ship. Several other contracts may be awarded; but the admiralty has decided, instead of placing contracts abroad, to attract foreign capital to Russia for the erection of new yards with the general purpose of encouraging and creating a vast shipbuilding industry at home, which eventually will render the complete independence of the country to foreign builders. In this matter the admiralty is displaying a friendly disposition towards the United States and there is reason to believe that the admiralty has received an offer from American capitalists who are willing to embark in the enterprise, on condition of obtaining a sufficiently liberal contract. Andrew Carnegie's approaching visit is believed to be directly concerned with this proposition.

THREW BOUQUETS AT ST. JOHN.

Dawson Hockey Team, Entertained at Luncheon, Said Many Nice Things.

The Dawson City contingent were the guests of the Neptune and Mohawk clubs at a very pleasant function last evening in the Dufferin Hotel. Besides the three hockey teams there were some twenty-five or thirty other invited guests, and after a simple but tasty menu had been done justice to, E. L. Rising as chairman welcomed the Dawson boys to St. John and expressed his own as well as the gratification of St. John citizens in general in having the players from the far north as guests in their city. He hoped that some time in the future they would be able to repeat their visit. He then called upon the manager of the team, Mr. Boyle.

Mr. Boyle assured his hearers that the team appreciated the gentlemanly and sportsmanlike way in which they had been treated while in this city, and in a trip comprising many enjoyable experiences none would be looked back with more greater delight than the time spent in St. John.

Stephen C. Matthews then entertained the gathering with a comic song and recitation. Mr. Rainnie responded to calls for a whistling solo, and the health of F. G. Spencer, who had been instrumental in bringing the Dawson City players to this part of Canada, was proposed and drunk amid hearty cheers. In response Mr. Spencer expressed his pleasure in having the visitors from the Klondyke in this part of Canada, and trusted their experiences had been pleasant.

Dr. T. Dyson Walker was also called upon for a few remarks.

Capt. Young thanked the people of St. John on behalf of himself and team for the generous treatment they had received. He felt amply repaid for journeying so far, and of all the good sportsmen they had met during the trip none could touch the St. John representatives. He hoped it might be possible to repeat the trip, and extended an invitation to a St. John team to visit his far away home in the Yukon, where he assured one and all that a hearty welcome will be ready for everyone coming from St. John.

As the visitors had to take the early train for Fredericton the gathering broke up before midnight. God Save the King and Auld Lang Syne were sung.

DRUG CLERKS' SUPPER.

The Drug Clerks' Association had an enjoyable supper and entertainment at White's last evening. About thirty of them sat down to supper and after the good things had been disposed of Geo. F. Dunham, in whose honor the gathering took place, was presented with a handsome set of scales and weights. Mr. Dunham appropriately expressed his thanks and speeches were made by several of those present. Bano selections were given by Prof. Davidson, and a song by S. C. Matthews.

Mr. Dunham, who has been connected with C. K. Short's pharmacy, leaves the city shortly and will set up in business at Stanley, York Co.

ONCE BITTEN--TWICE SHY.

W. K. Rogers Rested at Pictou Last Winter.

And Now He Will Go by the Capes—A Little Accident Near Portland.

W. K. Rogers, of Charlottetown, a prominent insurance man, was in the city yesterday, having arrived by the Boston express between one and two o'clock. Owing to the lateness in arriving the eastbound passengers missed connection with the noon express to Halifax.

Mr. Rogers said that some little excitement was caused on Wednesday night by an accident this side of Portland. About eleven o'clock the front axle of the sleeping car snapped, and those in the car jumped from their berths. But the train bumped along as though going over a rough piece of road, until finally the front end of the car swung around and the whole settled comfortably across the tracks. Upon examination it was seen that the wheel which originally had been under the right side of the car, had swung completely around and was sticking out on the left side.

The car was left on the rails and the passengers transferred to the Bangor sleeper, where they all managed to find berths. They were however, aroused at four o'clock yesterday morning and had to move again, this time into the day coach, so that the night's sleep was of a rather broken nature.

No one was hurt and no great excitement was caused. One lady from North Sydney, who had been among the passengers in the accident at Durham a week or ten days ago, became hysterical through what seemed to be a succession of accidents.

Mr. Rogers is going back to Charlottetown and his first enquiry on reaching St. John was about the steamers Stanley and Minto, but the I. C. R. officers had no late information. They knew that the boats had been tied up in Pictou and Georgetown for ten days. Mr. Rogers decided to go by the capes.

He recalled an experience during last winter when trying to get home. He went to Pictou and expected to cross by the Minto, but she did not start. Day after day he waited, until seven days had gone by, and finally as he was not then on his holidays, he decided to give up the attempt and go around by the capes. So he left Pictou and took a couple of days in reaching Cape Tormentine. He got across on the ice boats all right, but what was his surprise on reaching Emerald Junction to be met there by the fellow sufferers whom he had left at Pictou and who had on that day managed to get across by the Minto.

HAD A TEMPERANCE TALK.

Gurney Division's Open Night Marked by Several Addresses.

Gurney Division, No. 5, of the Sons of Temperance, held a public meeting last evening in the Market building. A large audience were present and a very select programme was given. H. W. Belding presided. The programme was as follows: Instrumental music, flute and piano, Miss Black and Mr. Stokes; reading, Rev. J. W. A. Nicholson; recitation, Master Walter Belyea; vocal solo, Miss Blanche Worden; address, Rev. A. B. Cohoe; instrumental music, Miss Lena Worden; remarks, E. A. Everett, grand scribe; vocal solo, S. J. McGowan; reading, Miss Grace Law; remarks, A. J. Armstrong, D. M. W. P.; vocal solo, F. T. McKean, instrumental music, Miss Black and Mr. Stokes.

Mr. Everett in the course of his remarks stated that a number of delegates appointed some time ago by the temperance societies of St. John would go before the factory commission when they held their meeting at 10.30 this morning, and place before them the views of the temperance people with regard to the question of employing minors in the liquor establishments for bottling and labelling liquors. He explained the evil results which often attended employment of this sort, and spoke of the necessity of having the matter come before the government.

Col. Armstrong brought the meeting a very encouraging report from the meeting held in the Seamen's Mission, which he attended just previously. In that meeting, he said, 25 men had signed the pledge. He was satisfied, he said, that much good was being done by the temperance organizations, but he was just as well satisfied that if they could get out of the old groove they could do more effective work. They should endeavor in some way to get the assistance of people who would not come up these long and dirty stairs. He thought it was the duty of every man interested in the cause to place his name on a temperance pledge, whether or not he had been accustomed to the use of liquor.

Job Printing of every description neatly and cheaply executed at the Daily Sun Job Rooms.

PLEASED WITH THEIR VISIT.

The members of the Fish and Game Association nearly all got away from the city last night by the C. P. R. They spoke in most enthusiastic terms to the Sun of the hospitality of the people of St. John, who to quote from "Governor" Fisk, could not have been kinder. To Premier Tweedie for his charming luncheon, and other attentions, and the Tourist Association they were especially grateful. Several of the visitors particularly mentioned Ald. Bullock, who they said, did everything in his power to contribute to their pleasure. They were a jolly crowd, and the people here took them right to their hearts. There is no doubt that they all keenly enjoyed the outing, and St. John will benefit from their visit in more respects than one.

Saved at the Eleventh Hour.

Mrs. Mary M. Rogers Who Was to Die Today Will Live at Least Until June---May Get a New Trial.

WINDSOR, Vt., Feb. 2.—A few hours after receiving the last rites of the Catholic church, and hearing her father confessor read the prayers for the dying, Mrs. Mary M. Rogers, who was sentenced to die upon the gallows tomorrow afternoon, listened with amazement to the announcement of High Sheriff Henry H. Peck that Governor Charles J. Bell had granted her a reprieve of four months. The news from Montpelier that the governor had consented to defer the execution of Mrs. Rogers came as a surprise not only to the condemned woman but also to the sheriff, his deputies and the prison officials, as it had been generally accepted by all connected with the case that the governor would refuse to interfere with the sentence of the courts. The woman in her cell at the state prison here had abandoned all hope of escaping death, and today her spiritual adviser was summoned to prepare her for death and administer the last consolations of her faith.

Preparations for the execution had been perfected and everything at the prison was in readiness for carrying out the decree of the court. The gallows had been erected in the west wing of the prison, a heavy black curtain hanging from the guard room windows shutting the gruesome machinery of death from public view. When the news of Governor Bell's action was carried to the prison by a representative of the Associated Press the officials hesitated to believe the announcement until Governor Bell called upon E. W. Oakes, the prison superintendent, by long distance telephone and formally notified him that Mrs. Rogers had been granted a reprieve. The condemned woman, however, was not informed of the governor's action until nearly three hours after Governor Bell had granted the petition for a reprieve for the purpose of examining newly discovered evidence.

This forenoon Sheriff Peck was on the verge of a collapse. The idea of executing the woman was repugnant to him and he had brought every effort to bear to secure a reprieve. The reception accorded him and his deputies when they called upon Governor Bell at Montpelier yesterday and urged him to defer the execution of Mrs. Rogers was of such a nature as to convince the sheriff that nothing would happen to prevent the hanging. Sheriff Peck was visibly affected by the prospect of being Mrs. Rogers' executioner, and it was with difficulty that he could control himself long enough to talk briefly on the case. The deputy sheriff shared the nervousness of Sheriff Peck, and all of them indicated plainly, both in speech and action, that they had no hope of being able to escape their duty.

At the prison the officials refused to discuss the matter, Governor Bell having sent instructions to Superintendent Oakes that neither he nor any of the wardens or guards should talk about Mrs. Rogers or the pending execution. Even an inquiry regarding the room in which the gallows was erected was referred to Governor Bell or the prison commissioners for an answer.

When Father Delaney, pastor of the Roman Catholic church here, visited the prison today, he found Mrs. Rogers calmly waiting death. In the presence of the death watch and one or two other persons, the priest administered the last rites of the church to the woman and spoke words of comfort to her. Mrs. Rogers told the priest that she was resigned to her fate, had forgiven her enemies and felt no resentment toward any person connected either with the prosecution of her case or the execution of the law.

After leaving the prison Father Delaney said that Mrs. Rogers appeared cheerful although she had abandoned all hope for a stay of execution.

Soon after the priest left the prison a bulletin came over the Associated Press circuit stating that Governor Bell had granted a reprieve until June 2. This news was immediately carried to the prison by the representative of the Associated Press, who informed Superintendent Oakes of Governor Bell's action. At almost the same moment the telephone bell rang in the superintendent's office and Mr. Oakes responded to the call, which was from the governor at Montpelier and confirmed the Associated Press bulletin. Superintendent Oakes refused to discuss the reprieve nor would he say when and by whom would Mrs. Rogers be notified.

Sheriff Peck in the meantime had been summoned to the prison for a telephone conference with Governor Bell. The fact that a reprieve had been granted was made known to the sheriff by the Associated Press representative, but the former was loath to credit the authenticity of the report until Superintendent Oakes told him that the rumor was true. The sheriff was overcome with emotion, tears filled his eyes and it was a few moments before he could speak, and then he said:

"This is grand good news, and the fact that the reprieve has been granted compensates for the rebuke which Governor Bell administered to me and my deputies yesterday."

The sheriff then entered the superintendent's private office where he called Governor Bell by telephone. His conversation with the governor lasted some time and it was not until after two o'clock that the door of the superintendent's private office was opened. States Attorney Charles Bachelder, together with a number of deputy sheriffs and prison officials then discussed the reprieve informally, but refused at that time to grant interviews.

Shortly after Sheriff Peck's arrival at the prison a message was sent to Father Delaney, requesting him to come to the prison as soon as possible, and at the same time informing him that Governor Bell had granted a stay of execution. It had been expected by the officials that the tidings from Montpelier would overwhelm the condemned woman, and it was thought fitting that the news should be conveyed to the prisoner by her spiritual adviser. Father Delaney, however, did not receive the message until considerably later, and after waiting for him until half-past two o'clock, it was decided that the news should not be withheld from the prisoner longer, and Sheriff Peck was selected to carry the information to her.

It was 2.41 p. m. when Sheriff Peck, Supt. Oakes and States Attorney Bachelder appeared at the door of the death cell, where they were joined a moment later by Prison Chaplain Fuller.

The sound of hammering reverberated through the cell room. The prison carpenters had begun to take down the gallows as soon as the governor's message was received, but the woman in her cell heard the sound, and believed it was caused by the work of erecting the structure upon which she would die the next day.

As the party, with the sheriff in the lead, approached the grated door, Mrs. Rogers was seated at a table writing a letter to her mother. Believing that the sheriff had come to read the death warrant, she arose and moved toward the door of the cell.

Sheriff Peck had never seen Mrs. Rogers before that moment. Walking up to the door, he said:

"Mrs. Rogers, I am the sheriff. I have brought you good news."

"I am glad to meet you, Mr. Sheriff," said Mrs. Rogers, as she extended her hand through the grating. "I have often heard of you, but I have never met you before. What is the good news?"

"Governor Bell has today granted you a reprieve until June 2," replied the sheriff.

Mrs. Rogers remained like a statue, as though unable to comprehend the meaning of the words. Without a sign of emotion she gazed at the sheriff a moment and then said:

"I had given up all hope, but I am glad that the governor has granted me more time. He is a good man."

Mrs. Rogers then thanked the sheriff and his companions for the information they brought her. She seemed unaffected by the tidings, and as the party moved away from the door of the death cell she returned to the table to resume writing.

Chaplain Fuller was the first of the party to come from the cell to the guard room. As he entered the guard room he said:

"I think that this is the happiest day of my life. I had hoped that the execution would not take place, but I feared that my hopes were in vain. I never knew how bad I felt over the prospect of the hanging of that poor woman until I realized today how glad I felt when I heard that Governor Bell had granted the petition for an extension of time."

When Sheriff Peck came out of the cell room, where he had lingered to watch the carpenters at their work of dismantling the gallows, his face was wreathed in smiles. The sheriff said that the task he had just performed was the most gratifying thing he had ever done in his official carere. He had expected that Mrs. Rogers would be overcome with joy, and he expressed astonishment at her composure.

States Attorney Bachelder and Superintendent Oakes did not discuss the governor's action. Earlier in the day the states attorney had stated that he did not believe that Governor Bell would reprieve Mrs. Rogers, explaining that she was not convicted solely upon Perham's testimony but upon corroborative evidence as well. He considered the claim that Perham had recently admitted that he lied at the trial did not change the aspect of the case in regard to Mrs. Rogers' guilt.

A peculiar duty will devolve upon Sheriff Peck tomorrow morning. Although the execution will not take place before June 2, if it takes place at all, the sheriff tomorrow, the date set by the court for the hanging, will be obliged to visit Mrs. Rogers in her cell and read to her the warrant for her death. Immediately after he will read the governor's reprieve.

When the fact became known here that Governor Bell had granted the petition for a stay of execution, the news spread rapidly through the town and tonight is the sole topic of conversation. Yesterday it was believed that Mrs. Rogers would not be executed tomorrow, but after Sheriff Peck and his deputies returned from Montpelier it was generally accepted that the governor would not interfere with the execution. The residents of the town generally seemed pleased that a reprieve had been granted, not so much because of any doubt as to the woman's guilt, but because they did not care to have an execution in the town.

THE BANDMANN-DALLAS OPERA COMPANY.

The preparations for the coming of the Bandmann-Dallas Opera Co. are in full swing and by what we hear, there is no doubt that Mr. Bandmann will have a record season, as the advance sale is progressing very rapidly. We learn that the production of the different operas will be on a far more elaborate scale as no expense has been spared. The scenery and costumes, we learn, are very fine. The Orchid, which is the opening piece and which was such a great success at the new Gaiety Theatre, London, Eng., is a piece brim full of fun and catchy music. This piece will afford the St. John public the pleasure of seeing most of the new artists of the company. There are innumerable laughable complications and funny situations. One of the many funny scenes is the duel between the two comedians, showing an ignorant, rough Englishman's ideas of dueling with a French nobleman, and the Halifax press remarked that there had not been seen anything so comical on the Academy stage for many years.

That the "sure customer" for whatever you have to sell is a reader of the want ads. is one of the safest guesses you can possibly make in an uncertain world.