THREE BURGLARS CAUGHT RED-HANDED IN NORTH END

There were no less than four attempts at burglary in the North End on Saturday night. Only one, however, was successful. As a result, Thomas J. Connell, 21; James McElhinney, 22, and Charles Ritchie, 25, alias Charles Higgins are under arrest.

Yesterday morning it was found that the premises of John Kimball & Sons, wool and hide merchants, Kimball street, had been entered and a dollar stolen from the till. The burglars had broken open the office door.

Another break was at the Cornwall cotton mills, where early Saturday evening the thief or thieves entered through a window in the basement and were heard by S. P. Gerow, secretary of the company, who happened to be in the office at the time. Thinking that it was the watchman he called out to him, and then heard hurried footsteps and the crash of glass.

Caught in the Act

The next break was at Jacob Meyers & Son's junk store, off Main street. About nine o'clock Patrolmen Greer and Semple passing along the street heard a noise in the house, and entered the premises. A thorough investigation, however, did not reveal the intruder, but just as the policemen were leaving the premises they happened to look out an open window on the second floor and found two hands grasping the window sill. Seeing them the policemen hauled Thomas Connell back into the building. Connell had attempted to escape through the window, but when he saw the icy logs, 20 feet below, on which he would fall, he got cold feet. The proprietors had some geese on the premises which were being fattened for the festive season, and they "looked good" to Connell.

Another Pair at Work

The policemen escorted Connell to the station and returned with Sergt. Smith to make an examination to find how and entrance was effected. While looking around, they were amazed to see two men trying to enter the office of Joseph A. Likely, a few yards away. They made chase and captured James McElhinney, while a second man escaped. This man however,was recognized and about two o'clock, Charles Ritchie, alias Chas. Higgins, was arrested by Sergts. Kilpatrick and Smith and Patrolman Hamm. Ritchie strenuously resisted the arrest.

Prisoners Related

All three men are local products. Higgins, alias Ritchie, has been the object of police attention since the age of 12 years. In his younger days he was known by the name of "Lemon Heels Higgins." After graduating from the penitentiary he assumed the name of Ritchie in remembrance of his alleged father.

McElhinney is a brother-in-law of Ritchie, alias Higgins, while Higgins is married to a cousin of Connell's. Notwithstanding this relationship, however, the police are inclined to think that Connell's thieving was entirely independent and unknown to the others. The police have a suspicion that McElhinney and Higgins know something of the other two breaks.

Higgins' Exploits

Higgins has a police record beginning in 1894. On the 24th of July in that year he was arrested and tried before Magistrate Ritchie for breaking into John McIntyre's house. On April 18, 1895, he was arrested for stealing hens from W. J. Linsan and sentenced to four years in the reformatory. On April 5, 1896, just a year afterwards, however, he was arrested for breaking and entering and for stealing from the shops of C. F. Brown and W. R. Lord. He was again sent to the reformatory.

On the 13th of February, 1900, he was arrested with Thomas Howe for breaking and entering and for stealing from the shop of Thos. Heffernan and also entering and stealing from the boathouse of Edward Harrington. He was sentenced by Judge Forbes to spend the next six years in Dorchester.

On June 24, 1904, he was licensed to be at large on ticket of leave during the remaining portion of his term, and made use of his liberty to assault a man on Brussels street and also to violently resist the police. He was fined $16 for resisting the police and $20 for assault by Magistrate Ritchie.

On Jan. 27, 1905, he was arrested by A. P. Sherwood, commissioner of the Dominion police, and taken back to Dorchester. On March 20th of the same year, however, he was again set at liberty on ticket of leave.

Connell's Record

Connell also has a record. On the 10th of April,1901, he was arrested with Ernest Gibbon for entering and stealing from the shops of Chas. Gounley and was sent to Dorchester by the Magistrate. On Jan. 14, 1906, he was arrested with a man named Wolfe for stealing deals and was allowed by Magistrate Ritchie to go on suspended sentence.

IMMENSE ORE AREAS OF N. S. STEEL CO.

This Concern Could be Run Indefinitely as a Mining Proposition Alone.

SYDNEY, Dec. 23.—"If the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company never manufactured a pound of iron or steel, the enterprise would continue to exist on a revenue production and dividend paying basis," said a gentleman who knows the situation, to your correspondent the other day. "The concern has sufficient ore in sight and out of sight at Wabana to keep it in operation merely as a mining industry for many years to come. I am informed," continued the gentleman referred to "that in addition to the latter properties at Bell Island the company is just getting in touch with submarine areas.The quality of these is as ruch if not richer than that of the area now producing. As you are probably aware the Dominion Iron and Steel Company are developing their Newfoundland submarine area which extends a mile from the shore, and beyond the line of the Dominion Steel areas there is another mile of the Nova Scotia Steel Company areas.The latter are now tunnelling under the areas of the former to reach their own iron areas. Boring operations revealed the fact that in the submarine areas there are lying between five and six hundred million tons of ore."

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 21.—The National Board of Arbitration which had been in session in Indianapolis several days, considered appeals from cities where the typographical unions have been unable to agree on new wage scales with the publishers of newspapers, last night adjourned pithout being able to adjust the appeal that cameu p from Chicago. In its report the board says, "That pending a future determination of the present issue, the existing scale shall be observed." The board was able to adjust the appeal from Washington, D. C., satisfactorily.

Away With Weariness!

Brace Up—Get Strong—Get Fat' The Cure Is Simple.

Make your blood nutritious and you'll have lots of strength.

Your only hope is Ferrozone, an instant blood-maker, blood purifier,blood-enricher. It brings keen appetite, digests food and supplies nutrition for all the bodily tissues.

Ferrozone makes muscle and nerve-fibre, increases your weight, instils a reserve of energy into the body that defies weariness or exhaustion from any cause.

For men who toil and labor, for the office man, the minister, the teacher—to these will Ferrozone bring a new life of spirit and robust health.

For growing girls, women of all ages—no tonic is more certain. Sold in 50c. boxes by all dealers.

WOMAN THROWS BOMB AT MOSCOW GOVERNOR

Sleigh is Wrecked, the Horses Killed and the Driver Seriously Wounded.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 21.—General Goerschelmann, Governor of Moscow while driving in a double-harness sleigh with his adjutant, Prince Obolensky, to preside at the bicentenary celebration of the Moscow Military Hospital, had an amazing escape from a bomb thrown by a woman.

At the entrance of a little-frequented side street, leading to the military hospital, the woman threw the bomb, which exploded under the horses, killing both on the spot, destroying the sleigh and seriously wounding the driver. Prince Obolensky was thrown on the street, and the plume of General Goerschelmann's helmet was blown off. All the windows in the vicinity were smashed.

But neither the Governor nor his adjutant was injured. They proceeded on foot to the military hospital, and remained throughout the ceremony.

The woman who threw the bomb was taken, terribly wounded to the hospital.

General Goerschelmann has been marked by the revolutionaries ever since the notorious case where he ordered a new trial after a court-martial had condemned four peasants to prison and not to death for killing a policeman in a drunken brawl. A second court-martial sentenced them to be hanged, and the sentence was carried out forthwith by General Goerschelmann, who allowed no time for an appeal.

LORD KELVIN BURIED IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY

LONDON, Dec. 23—Under the shadow of the monument to Sir Isaac Newton and close to the choir in Westminster Abbey, the body of Lord Kelvin, the noted British scientist, who died Dec. 17, was buried at noon today in the presence of a great gathering of scientists representing American, and Continental as well as British societies. Many of those present were clad in their academic robes and wore their decorations. King Edward and the Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal Family sent representatives while among the twelve pall bearers were men eminent in various walks of life, John Morley, Lord Rayleigh, Admiral Sir Edward Hobart Seymour, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal and others. Almost all the foreign embassies in London were represented.

The scene at the Abbey was solemn and impressive. No fewer than one dozen clergymen were associated in reading the service which was of the simplest character.

CHARLES FAWCETT LEFT AN ESTATE WORTH $400,000

SACKVILLE, N. B., Dec. 23—The will of the late Charles Fawcett was probated here on Saturday. The estate is valued at $400,000. It is divided between the three children of the testator, Horace E., Charles W., and Mrs. Fred. Ryan, all of Sackville. The homestead goes to Charles W. Fawcett.

GRAND AND SOLEMN PAGEANT MARKS THE FUNERAL OF SWEDEN'S KING

SWEDEN'S RULERS

With the death of King Oscar II. who has ruled since 1872, the crown prince becomes king under the title of Gustave V. He married Princess Victoria of Baden in 1881. The new crown princess was Princess Margaret of Connaught.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 19.—Seldom if ever in its history has this city witnessed such a grand and solemn ceremony as that which today marked the funeral of King Oscar, who died December 8. Although the weather was bitterly cold the entire population of Stockholm and thousands of visitors from the county stood bareheaded, silent and sorrowful, along the line of procession to catch a last glimpse of the casket containing all that remained of their beloved king. Traffic throughout the city and on the harbor had been prohibited since early morning. Except for the tolling bells, an occasional hum of voices and a clash of arms as the soldiers lining the route of the funeral cortege took up their positions, hardly a sound could be heard. There was not even the clatter of horses' hoofs or the rumble of wheels to disturb the quiet solemnity of the occasion, the roadway from the palace to the Riddarholm church, the burial place of the kings of Sweden, having been covered a foot deep with fir twigs.

Every house along the route was draped from the ground to the eaves with crepe and even the color of the uniforms of the soldiers was deadened by this universal mark of mourning; the epaulettes of the officers were covered with black. The half-masted flags likewise were draped with crepe and streamers of the same sombre material hung across the streets at frequent intervals. The funeral procession included some two thousand persons, among them being Gustave, the new king of Sweden, the king of Denmark, the Swedish princes, and princesses and ambassadors representing foreign monarchs. Charles H. Graves, the American minister, as the special representative of President Roosevelt, was given a place of honor immediately following King Gustave.

The procession was headed by the nurses who had attended the king in his last illness and just behind the hearse, which was drawn by six horses was King Oscar's favorite horse led by an attendant.King Gustave was greatly affected and he wept bitterly as he passed through the crowded streets.

At the conclusion of the funeral march the choir, accompanied by the organ and the orchestra from the opera, recited two Lutheran songs.

The funeral oration was delivered by the Bishop of Lund, who spoke of King Oscar's philanthropy and his devotion and affection as a father and husband.

The members of the family broke out into convulsive sobs. A salute of forty-two guns was fired by the forts and the ships in the harbor and volleys of musketry burst forth as the coffin was placed in the vault of the Bernadottes. The queens of Sweden and Denmark left the church immediately but King Gustave and the princes remained for a short time, receiving the sympathy of the ambassadors. Then all returned to the palace.

MANY SECRETS IN VATICAN'S ARCHIVES AFFECTING MANY ROYAL FAMILIES OF EUROPE

No palace in the world is an object of more solicitude to the reigning houses of Europe than the Vatican. Their anxiety in the matter is not concerned entirely with the safety of the Pope and the welfare of the administration of the Roman Catholic Church. It is due largely to the fact that in the archives of the Vatican are contained secrets of vast dynastic import, the revelation of which would in some cases shatter the foundations of thrones and gravely affect the status of many of those families which now enjoy actual or honorary sovereign rank. It is well known that the Vatican has for a number of years past come in for a large share of attention on the part of the leaders of international anarchy, who look forward to the day when they will be able to storm the palace of the Popes and to plunder at their will the treasures with which it is popularly supposed to be filled. In fact, it is a common saying that there is no building in the world that can boast of such hoards of wealth of every description, representing as they do the offerings and the tribute of the faithful from all quarters of the globe, and which have gone on accumulating there for centuries.

So well does the Italian government realize the extent to which the Vatican is an object of cupidity to the anarchists that in all cases of popular unrest and disturbance in the Eternal City troops are at once massed, not around the King's residence at the Quirinal, but around the abode of the Pontiff, for the purpose of protecting it against any "coup" on the part of the Reds; and it is a noteworthy fact that on each manifestation of any weakness on the part of the Italian authorities in dealing with popular risings, anarchist leaders have hastened to the Eternal City, not only from different parts of Europe, but even from this side of the Atlantic.

Among these anarchists who yearn for the opportunity of looting the Vatican—an opportunity which they are convinced will come sooner or later—are a number of men of exceptional learning. The most dangerous and the most fanatical of this cult of crime against our present social system, in planning the capture of the great stronghold and headquarters of Roman Catholicism, are prompted, not by the lust of the ordinary riches which the palace may contain, but by the idea of being able to secure possession and to lay bare those secrets of history which are known to be preserved in the Papal archives.

Profound study often ends by blunting moral sense to the extent of causing men to invoke the use of crime in order to augment their store of knowledge. It is therefore not in the least surprising that those who have devoted their lives and fortunes to the research of history, and who have been baffled at many points by obstacles in the shape of insoluble mysteries, should revel in the notion of having these secrets at length revealed to them, and should be ready to promote any and every scheme that will enable them to attain such an end.

STORM OF PROTESTS.

How important are the secrets contained among the archives of the Vatican is demonstrated by the attitude of the various foreign envoys accredited to the court of the Pope, whose principal mission seems to be to prevent students from obtaining access to any material that could affect in the slightest degree the prestige and the interests of the family of the monarch whom they represent. In fact, when some fifteen years ago Leo XIII. proclaimed his intention of facilitating the access of the students of history to the archives of the Vatican, a storm of protest went up from the various ambassadors and envoys to the Holy See, to which the Pope was compelled to lend an ear, and which resulted in the issue of a rule that no document of less than a hundred years old could be shown to visitors. Moreover, it is thoroughly understood by those in charge of the archives that nothing even anterior to a hundred years ago, and which relates in the slightest degree to any of the sovereign houses of Europe, can be shown without the full consent of the diplomatic representative of the monarchy concerned.

But it is worthy of note that, whereas the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, in accordance with instructions received from the Vatican, officiated at the marriage at Paris of the present representative of the Naundorff claims—namely, the sol-disant Prince Auguste de Bourbon, a wine dealer at Bercy—to a pretty woman of the name of Rosalie Cuillier,and imparted to them the Pontifical blessing, the Vatican abstained from paying any such compliment to the Duke of Orleans on his marriage to Archduchess Marie Dorothy of Austria, or on the wedding the other day at Wood Norton of Princess Louise of Orleans, sister of the Duke of Orleans to Prince Charles of Spain. Moreover, while other pretenders, such as Don Carlos of Spain and Don Miguel of Portugal, are received with royal honors at the Vatican, the Duke of Orleans has never been permitted, either by the late or the present Pope,to cross its threshold.

ADOPTS NAME OF NAUNDORFF.

There is abundant evidence to show that the Dauphin escaped,and that several members of the loyalist party were concerned in his flight. After all sorts of adventures eventually, when the star of Napoleon was on the wane, he came to Berlin with the view of putting forward his claim for recognition as a member of the House of Bourbon. His uncles the Comte de Provence, afterward Louis XVIII., and the Comte d'Artois, subsequently Charles X., were in receipt of handsome allowances from the Prussian, Russian and English governments, and the Dauphin hoped that he might be provided for in a similar way. The Prussian government was, however, committed to the Comte de Provence, and the chief of the Berlin police forced the Dauphin to surrender to him all the papers establishing his identity, and then furnishing him with a passport, rescribing him as Naundorff, a citizen and native of Weimar, where, by-the-by, no such person had ever been born or known.

In spite of all his efforts to recover his papers they, remain at Berlin in the archives of the royal House of Prussia until today. Eventually the Dauphin made his way to Holland.The Dutch authorities were not the most strict in the world in all matters relating to the assumption of names and titles, not only permitted him to figure on the marriage and death registry of Delft as Louis of Bourbon,son of Louis XVI., and of Queen Marie Antoinette, but likewise allowed his sons and grandsons to serve under the royal name of Bourbon in the Dutch army. In spite of the large sum of money spent in turn by Louis XVIII., Charles X., King Louis Philippe, the late Comte de Paris and the present duke of Orleans, no one has ever succeeded in finding out who the alleged Dauphin could possibly have been if not the son of the unhappy Queen Marie Antoinette.

FATE OF THOSE INTERESTED.

Incidentally it may be of interest to allude to the extraordinary fate which overtook all, those who espoused the cause of the Dauphin or who expressed their opinion as to the authenticity of his claims. Thus the widow of Simon, under whose care the Dauphin had lived in the Temple Prison in 1794, who could have given valuable evidence as to his health and who could have helped to identify him, was seized immediately after the Bourbon restoration by orders of Louis XVIII., and locked up as a lunatic in the asylum for the insane at Bicetre, where she died fifteen years afterward, without ever having been restored to liberty.

It is known that when Emperor Alexander of Russia visited Empress Josephine at Malmaison after the entry of the allies into Paris she spoke to him so convincingly of the escape of the Dauphin and of his rights to the throne in preference to those of his uncle, Louis XVIII., that the autocrat was deeply impressed and thereafter became most distant in his relations with that king. Twenty-four hours afterward that Empress was dead, and, according to Sir James Wyley,the English physician of the Czar,she succumbed to poison.

These archives go back for a thousand years, and some even to still more remote periods. During all that time the Papacy has either directly or through its agents played an important role, not merely in each historical event, but in every dynastic episode. Indeed, it is no exaggeration to assert that no single act of statesmanship has taken place, no dynastic arrangement been made, that no royal drama or tragedy has occurred without a full and authentic record thereof being filed among the archives of the Vatican. The Papacy has had its agents, not alone in its diplomatic representatives, formerly noted as the cleverest in the world, but also in every prelate, in every priest, in every member of the religious orders, among whom the Roman Catholic sovereigns and the princes and princesses of their houses have invariably found their spiritual advisers.

Even at Protestant courts the Papacy has always had its more or less openly avowed but invariably clever and able emissaries. And in this fashion nothing of any importance can be said to have taken place among the sovereign houses of Europe within the last thousand years without a complete record thereof being received and filed in the archives of the Vatican.

THE FATE OF THE DAUPHIN.

Among the many problems of history for which a solution might be found in these archives is, for instance, that relating to the fate of the Dauphin, son and heir of King Louis XVI., and Queen Marie Antoinette, alleged to have been done to death in prison at Paris by his brutal jailer Simon, but who is generally believed to have effected his escape. It may be known that when the Vatican was asked in 1826 for a permit of consecration of the memorial chapel at Paris, erected over what was understood to be the body of King Louis XVI., of his queen, and of their son, the Pontiff only granted it on the conditon that the name of the Dauphin be removed, taking the ground set forth in an official dispatch, which is on record, that the Pope could not lend himself to the comedy of consecrating a memorial chapel to a living person.

To what extent the pretensions of Naundorff to be the missing Dauphin were justified it is impossible to say. Of course they were denounced by the brothers of Louis XVI., since by their recognition he would have become an obstacle in the way of their succession to the throne of France as Louis XVIII. and Charles X respectively, on the restoration of the Bourbon dynasty For similar reasons they were condemned by the Duke of Orleans, who succeeded Charles X as ruler of France under the name of King Louis Philippe.

Poison likewise caused the death of the Abbe Dubois, rector of St. Marguerite, who refused to comply with the demands of Louis XVIII. to the effect that he would sign a declartion that the body of the Dauphin had been buried there; while the Duc de Berri, the chivalrous son of King Charles X., was assassinated by Louvel at the Opera, just after a violent dispute with his uncle, Louis XVIII., in which he denounced the latter's usurpation of the throne and announced himself as convinced of the validity of the claims of his cousin, the Dauphin. Official dispatches of foreign ambassadors at Paris to their governments, since printed, confirm this.

Another mystery in connection with the princes and princesses of the House of Orleans, the solution of which may be found in the archives of the Vatican, is that which exists with regard to the birth of King Louis Philippe, who, born at Florence, is asserted on excellent authority, vouched for by some of the most eminent genealogists of the Old World, to be the offspring of a local jailer of the name of Chiappani, and to have been changed within a few hours after his advent into the world with the baby girl of the regicide Duke of Orleans, who had been born at Florence on the same day. The little girl grew up into a beautiful woman, figured on the stage as "Maria Stella," and, marrying Lord Newborough, became the great-grandmother of the present Lord Newborough, who married Miss Grace Carr, of Louisville, Ky.

Proofs of the story that King Louis Philippe was the son of the Florentine jailer and a changeling are stated to exist not only in the archives of the Vatican, but also in those of the imperial family at St. Petersburg, and it is well known that throughout the eighteen years' reign of Louis Philippe Emperor Nicholas I. declined to accredit an ambassador at his court and always referred to him contemptuously as "the jailer."

In the Vatican archives will likewise be found in all its details the true story of the tragedy of Meyerling, of the mysterious death of Prince Baldwin of Belgium, and also of King Leopold's only son, who, like mother, Queen Henrietta, as long as she lived insisted had succumbed to poison. There, too, may be found the clue to the amazing abdication of the Czarovitch Constantine Paulovitch of his rights to the Muscovite throne in favor of his younger brother, Nicholas; an authentic account of the assassination of Paul, and of the fate of Alexander I. of Russia and of King John of Saxony, both popularly believed to have survived their alleged demise for many years.

The archives of the Vatican could set at rest for all time the popular rumors that were current with regard to the birth of the late King Victor Emmanuel, and shed light on many of the dark pages of the history of the reigning dynasty of Bavaria. And it is in the Vatican archives that there is preserved the original certificate of marriage between George IV. and Mrs. Fitzherbert, who lived and died a Roman Catholic.

INTEREST IN SAFETY OF VATICAN.

From this it will be seen how much reason the various sovereign houses of Europe have to concern themselves about the safety of the Vatican. Not but what if the papal palace were to go up in flames and all its contents to be destroyed by fire, many a prince and princess of the blood would breathe more freely and feel greatly relieved. But as long as these archives remain in existence royal and imperial personages have everything to gain by their being preserved from falling into hands less discreet than those of the papacy.

Only slightly inferior in history value are the archives of the imperial House of Hapsburg, at Vienna; of the royal House of Hohenzollern, at Berlin, which were concealed at Konigsberg during the French invasion a hundred years ago, and those of the reigning House of Russia. These latter include all the private and confidential papers of the first Emperor Napoleon, which, covering the whole of the reign and contained in some fifty huge cases, were confided by him for safe keeping to his secretary, Maret, the Duc de Bassano, on his exile to Elba. The Duc de Bassano betrayed the trust reposed in him by his chief and benefactor by selling the entire collection to Emperor Alexander I. As for the archives of the reigning house of England, their value is inestimable. The major part of them are preserved at Windsor Castle, and the volumes of correspondence of Queen Victoria dealing with the early part of her reign, and recently published by the authority and with the imprimatur of King Edward, convey an interesting, though it be only a faint, notion of the gold mine which any historical student would find if permitted to delve without restriction among the secret papers of the last five occupants of the British throne.

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The Best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. Acts like a charm in DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, & CHOLERA.
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PARIS SPECULATORS SEEK ENGLISH GOLD

Appeal Made to Bolster up Failing Fortunes of Maxim's Restaurant.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—After a checkered career of fourteen years, Maxim's restaurant is seeking for English gold to place it on a firmer financial footing. the promotors, very unpatriotically, are not giving their countrymen in France much of an opportunity of sharing in the anticipated golden harvest so alluringly set forth in the prospectus. It cannot be for lack of funds in France that local investors have been passed over. Paris is suffering no financial crisis, and sound investments need never go begging here. What is it, then, that has induced the proprietary to attempt to exploit the English market? Is it that the Parisian on the spot, and who knows the true commercial value of the undertaking, is too wily to be caught by the attractive prepared advertisement bait that has been published broadcast within the lest few days?

Maxim's has a reputation which it would gladly forget, while financially its prosperity is said to be a thing of the past. Whether it be that its customers, recruited from the "gay world," are not so gay as hitherto, or that its butterfly dame has forsaken its gilded salons for other haunts, it is difficult to say.

But whatever be the cause its business has shrunk until there has come a tightening of the purse strings. The management, it would appear, came to the conclusion that this state of things could not be allowed to continue.

The two ex-waiters who succeeded to the business on the death of the founder, Maxime Gaillard, are at the present moment joint proprietors of two Parisian music halls. They are hard-headed men of business. For some time they asserted that Maxim's had not been earning its due share of profits in spite of its night and day orgies. Naturally, under the circumstances they would like to see other people's money in the concern.

MOTOR BOATS FOR USE AT LIFE SAVING STATIONS

CHATHAM, Mass., Dec. 22—The efficiency of the life-saving service along the coast is being considerably strengthened by the placing in commission of power life-boats. The success of this means of reaching vessels in distress through tumbling seas, over which boats manned by oars would have been lost, has been effectively proved within the last year and the department has already authorized the establishment of several additional boats on the New England coast.

One of the power-boats was placed in commission at the station at Stage Fort, Gloucester harbor, last week, and it is expected that two more will be added to the service at life-saving stations on the Maine coast.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA OF ENGLAND.

LOVE NOTE TRAPS $32,000 BOY THIEF

Lad Who Took Package of Gems from Express Wagon Confesses

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Through a love note, scorned by his inamorata and which had led to his discharge from the factory where he was working last summer, the boy thief who stole the $32,000 package of jewelry from an express wagon last Friday, was arrested in Jersey City yesterday. The prisoner made a complete confession and every one of the gems was recovered.

With the exception of three pieces, the valuables were found loosely wrapped in a greasy rag on top of an ice box in the kitchen of a four story tenement at No. 57 Greene street, Jersey City. This section, where squalor and poverty abound, is called "Gamintown" and there William White, the seventeen year old criminal, made his home.

One of the missing pieces, a $3,000 pearl necklace, had been recovered from young Louis Pukel, who had bought it for twenty-five cents. Another had been given to Charles Koroff by the thief. This was a $2,500 dog collar, and the third article, a diamond cluster ring, was found in a pocket of an extra pair of trousers in the boy's home.

White had been employed as helper to Charles Koroff, driver of a wagon of the United States Express Company. They had in their care the valuables shipped by Alfred H. Smith & Co. of No. 475 Fifth avenue, Manhattan, to their representative, James H. Cheney, at the New Willard Hotel, Washington. After the wagon had been unloaded young White picked up the box of jewelry and walked off with it.

It is an unusual story that is told to explain how the police made the recovery. When Joseph Pukel, father of the boy who bought the necklace, told Joseph Schneider, superintendent of the American Tobacco Company, of the purchase, the latter communicated with Captain Robinson of the Jersey City Detective Bureau.

Young Pukel thought the name of the boy who had made the sale was Pietro Bacinell, but in that he was mistaken. Then it was recalled that the one from whom Pukel had bought the jewels had been employed at the factory and been discharged because of his attentions to a girl named Lena Raymond, also an employe, who lived near Palisades Park. The identity of the seller was definitely fixed as being that of the boy who had been dismissed for throwing a note out of the window to the girl during working hours.

Detectives called on the Raymond girl. She did not recall the name of the boy, but remembered that he had lived in "Gamintown." Then Captain Robinson made a house to house search of that quarter. After two days' hunt the efforts of the police were rewarded when they found that White, who answered the description of the girl's admirer, now worked for the United States company. Then they went down to Cummunpaw, and when he drove over there yesterday afternoon they arrested him, with Koroff, the driver. He told the detectives everything.

CHARLES R. HANNAN DEAD IN BROOKLINE

BOSTON, Dec. 24.—Charles R. Hannan, New England financial representative of Swift & Co., the Chicago packers, died at his home in Brookline today after an illness of several months.

He was born in Rochester, N. Y., in 1856, but had spent most of his life in the middle West. By selling pop corn and lemonade at country fairs and other places he earned money enough to carry him through school and through Oberlin College. He organized the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank at Columbia, Dakota, in 1880. Later he became president of the First National Bank of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and organized and constructed an electric street railway line between Detroit and Toledo. He came to Boston as the New England representative of Swift & Co. in 1904. He was at one time president of the Iowa Bankers' Association and was a member of the staff of Governor Leslie M. Shaw.

JARDINE-PALMER

REXTON, N. B., Dec. 24—A pretty wedding took place at five o'clock last evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Jardine, Kouchibouguac, when their eldest daughter, Florence Alice, was married to John D. Palmer, the popular traveller for Geo. E. Barbour, St. John, son of David Palmer, of this town. The parlors were decorated with evergreen and holly for the occasion. A large number of friends of the contracting parties witnessed the ceremony, which was performed by Rev. A. D. Archibald. The bride was given away by her father on whose arm she entered the parlor to the strains of Mendelssohn's wedding march, which was played by Miss Isabella Jardine of Richibucto. The bride looked charming in a gown of French voile over glace silk trimmed with mamosa lace She carried a shower bouquet of white roses and carnations. Her little niece acted as ring bearer. The bride and groom were unattended. The bride was the recipient of many beautiful and costly presents. Luncheon was served after the ceremony and the bride and groom left for Richibucto, accompanied by a number of friends where they took the train this morning for Boston and other American cities.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought