

PEE FOXES

men in the Plutocratic has Sold as High as naught to Be Shown

ing the largest and most successful on the island are Hon. Charles R. F. Oulton, Hudson Gordon, Frank Tuppin, of New Annapolis, and Alberton. The average number of foxes is three but in some cases may be as high as five. The average price of breeders is \$7,000 a pair, in rare cases as high as \$10,000 per pair has been paid. Foxes are usually under the following conditions: First, without any guarantee, the purchaser taking all the risk, second, to guarantee that if one of the pair is lost, the other will be sold at the price of the first; third, to guarantee that if one of the pair is lost, the other will be sold at the price of the first; fourth, to guarantee that if one of the pair is lost, the other will be sold at the price of the first.

Prince Edward Island native fox is the best in the world because the climate is the happy medium between the extreme cold of the north and the heat of the south. The foxes in the late autumn and early winter are the best for fur. Foxes from warm climates are too lightly furred and are of much less value. The fur of the fox is too coarse in quality. No one in the world is such a luxury hunter of fur as is met with in Prince Edward Island.

Another factor of success in the industry is the comparatively easy manner in which the fox can be raised in captivity. The foxes are raised in pens, and the pens are made of wire slightly heavier than wire with an overhang of two feet. The pens are made of wire slightly heavier than wire with an overhang of two feet.

During that period no one should be near the mother fox, which if she is disturbed will run away and may bury her young in the snow where they will perish. At the end of the year all the young expected to be born are about ready to be weaned. Practically all the expected young of next year is contracted for. That is, of course, the real "blue blood" gene stock.

There are many stories can be related of phenomenal fortunes made in a short time. Cases are mentioned where men with a few hundred dollars have secured a fortune in the fur business. It is hard to determine, but it is believed that the boom has originated in the county it is rapidly spreading to other counties and already in the fur industry have been erected within the city of Charlottetown.

with Canada as a whole. Nevertheless, there is a typical Nova Scotian. In origin, he is of course ultra-British in sentiment, and while he is a true patriot, he claims to be the most ardent admirer of all. He has seen much of the world, and the subjugation of his province has qualified him for the fur trade. Physically, in stature, he exceeds his maritime brothers, while in intellect and in all other respects he is equal to them.

THE TREE DENTIST. The oak had a big cavity in the trunk, and the tree dentist cleared out the soft wood, and the rotten wood. When the work was quite clean he sprayed it with a corrosive antiseptic. He sprayed it with a germ proof cement. The filling he smoothed neatly off, and the edges of the adjacent bark he covered with the cement. The bark, as he said, is the life of the tree, and he wanted to keep it as healthy as possible. He wanted to keep it as healthy as possible.

ALBERTA MAJOR RESIGNS AND FLEES

Wetaskiwin Without a Civic Head

Alexander Knox Said to Be a Fugitive from Justice

It is Alleged a Telegram to Him from Scotland Caused His Sudden Disappearance—Little is Known About Him Although He Has Been Elected Since 1910.

Wetaskiwin, Alb., July 29—Mayor Alexander Knox, of this city, has tendered his resignation and is missing. The mayor, it is said, received a private cable from Aberdeen, Scotland, where the police claim he is wanted under the fugitive offenders act. This information was given out today. According to the information from Scotland, Knox has been sought for the last two years, but it was impossible to locate him until recently. The mayor on getting this news is alleged by the police, left his home on Thursday night without notifying anybody concerning his destination. At noon on Saturday his written resignation was received by the town council. Knox has been mayor of Wetaskiwin since March, 1910. He came here from Scotland and little was known of him except that he had been a barrister in the city and he continued his law practice here. No details concerning the case in Scotland are obtainable at the time, although it is probable that the matter will be placed in the hands of the Northwest Mounted Police within a few days for investigation.

DORCAS SNODGRASS, MOUNT VERNON NURSE, MISSING TWELVE DAYS

Mount Vernon, N. Y., July 29—Miss Dorcas Snodgrass, who disappeared July 17, is still missing, though her brother, Edward T. Snodgrass, of Berryville, Va., has offered a reward of \$500 for information concerning her. Miss Snodgrass was well known in this city. She had been a nurse at the Mount Vernon hospital, and when she left her home she was going to New York to visit friends.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CAMPBELLTON

Row of Temporary Buildings and Contents Destroyed—Loss Insured.

Special to The Telegraph. Campbellton, July 29—About 1 o'clock this morning when Police Officer Mann was passing down Victoria street, he noticed a fire in the temporary buildings erected for storing the emergency hose reel was on fire. He promptly rang in an alarm from the nearest box and on returning found the whole place ablaze. The shed, which had originally been used as a store, was part of a row of temporary buildings erected shortly after the big fire of July, 1910, and were occupied by E. J. Allingham, as a grocery store, a carpenter workshop and S. M. Moore's heavy hardware store. Two stacks abutting the store and a two-story dwelling occupied by S. M. Moore. On the arrival of the brigade the serious nature of the fire was at once seen and the firemen set out to save Mr. Moore's dwelling which was on fire on the roof. This building was slightly damaged but the stacks were completely destroyed only the bleeked walls of Allingham's store being left standing, while the stock was ruined. The carpenter's shop, the hardware store and the dwelling were completely destroyed, the loss being covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown but it is thought that some lanterns who frequent this shed must have dropped a lighted cigarette butt on the floor. The fire has raised quite a lot of talk about the ability of the town council to enforce their own building by-laws which provide that no temporary wooden structure is to be allowed in this district.

Smallpox Outbreak in Quebec

Quebec, July 29—Smallpox is declared to be rife in both Acadie and Jumeo. The outbreak of the disease in Acadie is said to be a mild one. The health department of the province has been notified and active steps will be at once taken to combat the disease.

MEXICAN REBELS THREATEN MASSACRE OF AMERICANS

Hope to Bring About Intervention in Struggle by Barbarous Acts.

El Paso, Tex., July 29—Ominous reports from the Mexican frontier declaring that the rebels had determined to disarm Americans in the insurgent zone and that guarantees of protection were to be withdrawn, were confirmed in part today by Louis Lash, a Mormon, who fled from Colonia Dublan with his family last night. Lash declared that the rebels had sprayed it with a germ proof cement. The filling he smoothed neatly off, and the edges of the adjacent bark he covered with the cement. The bark, as he said, is the life of the tree, and he wanted to keep it as healthy as possible. He wanted to keep it as healthy as possible.

SENSATIONAL TURN IN ROSENTHAL TURKIN BLOODY RIOTS IN PORT ARTHUR

Police Lieutenant Arrested

Webber, the Alleged Partner of the Slain New York Gambler, Arraigned for the Crime and Committed to the Tombs.

Canadian Press. Port William, Ont., July 29—A riot which resulted in the serious wounding of six persons and minor injuries to many others occurred in Port Arthur tonight. Chief of Police McLennan was laid out by a club in the hands of an enraged foreigner. P. C. Schiltzer received a bullet wound in the back, P. E. Peterson was badly clubbed and three foreigners were wounded by bullets. A parade of striking Canadian Northern Railway coal dock laborers was held in the late afternoon and at 7 o'clock pickets were placed at the Canadian Northern Railway crossing near the coal docks. Three pickets interfered with two men attempting to go to work. A crowd of several hundred quickly gathered and Chief McLennan, Sergeant Burleigh and two constables went to the rescue. The attempt of the officers to arrest one of the pickets was the signal for the production of clubs. Brown fell first and the first man taken by the officers was rescued by his comrades. When Chief of Police McLennan was laid out by a club a desperate struggle ensued, the police fighting over their fallen chief. Some one pulled a gun and as if by magic they appeared in all hands. The firing was sharp and down went the assailant of the chief of police with several bullets in his body. Another foreigner was stretched out but was borne by his comrades under police guard, while the assailant of the chief of police with several bullets in his body. Constable Peterson was given a desperate beating by a big curly chap with a three foot club. The ambulance was sent for and one of the badly wounded foreigners sent to the hospital under police guard, while the wounded police themselves took the street car uptown for repairs. The Port Arthur city council was in session an adjourned on hearing of the trouble and advised the mayor to call out the 90th regiment if the situation warranted. All is quiet now though several hundred foreigners are hanging round the houses of the trouble and it is expected that if any person attempts to go to work rioting will break out afresh.

SENATORS DIFFER OVER PANAMA CANAL RIGHTS

Advocates of Hay-Pauncefote Treaty Declare the United States Didn't Spend \$400,000,000 in the Interests of Other Nations—Says Britain's Protest is Not a Subject for Arbitration.

Washington, July 29—The right of Great Britain to participate in an understanding for the control of the Panama canal was denied in the senate today by two advocates of the measure to give American coastwise shipping the preference in canal tolls. Senator Bradley, of Kentucky, and Senator Cummins, of Indiana, contended that the United States had the right under the treaty to regulate its own affairs, but that the purchase of the canal zone removed the entire subject from international control. Senator Cummins, of North Dakota, took an opposite view in his speech opening the canal debate. Senator Cummins declared the Hay-Pauncefote treaty of 1901 could be entirely ignored by the United States, so far as the Panama canal was concerned. The operation of the canal had been built, he declared, was a domestic problem, he said, and one not properly reviewable by an international court. Senator Bradley held that even under the treaty the United States had simply made the rules of equality which were to apply to all other nations. As the maker of these rules and the nation at whose expense the canal had been built, he declared, the United States was not bound by the regulation of the treaty, so far as it required "equal treatment to all ships." Senator Cummins asked if the treaty with Panama guaranteeing free passage of war vessels would not require the United States to give passage to the war vessels of all nations. Senator Cummins said that he believed that the terms of the treaty would require equal treatment to all other vessels. "One is impressed in examining these different treaties," added Senator Cummins, "with the hopeless confusion into which the diplomacy of the time seems to have fallen." Senator McCumber declared the treaty proposed absolute neutrality for the canal, but Senator Cummins said it was impossible to conceive that the United States should consent to such a treaty. The canal in time of war the battleships of a hostile nation. The fortification of the canal, Senator McCumber declared, is for police protection. "If we should publish to the world that we had fortified it as a war measure, and not for police protection, he said, "it would cost us ten times as much to protect it in time of war as we would derive in benefit from it. It would become a source of weakness, not of strength. All nations would combine against the United States," he insisted, "if it should attempt to close the canal in time of war to any foreign ships. The canal would then become a danger of destruction," he said, "the surreptitious bomb of some foreign power." Senator Bradley, of Kentucky, declared the people of the United States would not have sanctioned the spending of \$400,000,000 to build the canal if they were to have no rights there that were not enjoyed by all other nations of the world. He contended that the United States had the right under the treaty to protect its own interests and its own shipping, and claimed that since the United States had purchased the canal, the pledge of "equality" to all nations was a pledge of "equality" to all nations. Senator Bradley said, "The United States would give equal treatment to all nations in the use of the canal, while reserving the right to protect itself." The United States had adopted the rule of the treaty, he said, to apply to all other nations but not to itself. The fact that England had not protested against the fortification of the canal, Senator Bradley said, was evidence that she recognized the right of the United States under the treaty to protect its own interests. "No one regards the honor of our country more than I," he said, "but a nation cannot be bound under a treaty to destroy itself."

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EMPEROR OF JAPAN DIED MONDAY

C. P. R. EMPRESS DADY DAMAGED

The Britain Reaches Quebec With Big Hole in Her Bow

CUT HELVETIAN IN TWO

Big Liner Struck Collier Amidships and She Sank in a Few Minutes—Captain Murray's Work Commended by Passengers Aboard.

Quebec, July 29—The damaged steamer Empress of Britain arrived here at noon today. A most cursory glance at the liner showed that she had been given a bad blow. Immediately under her anchor chain holes, stretching down to the water line, is an aperture over ten feet in length. While water has invaded the front compartments of the vessel, her water tight bulkheads remained closed apparently for the Empress rode as levelly on the water as if she was un injured. While no information about the collision can be obtained from either the captain or the crew of the Empress or the Helvetia a newspaper man on board the C. P. R. liner handed his conferees on shore an account of the disaster. He said the collision occurred at 4:40 on Saturday in a thick fog. The Empress was proceeding at half speed at the time and striking constantly. Suddenly a white form another vessel was heard and almost immediately the form of the other ship was seen to be steaming directly across the bows of the Empress. The collision occurred, the C. P. R. liner crashing mid on into the other vessel, which, it was afterwards learned, was the Helvetia. After the impact and when it was seen that the Helvetia was badly ripped the Empress continued to steer so as to keep her head. At the same time boats were lowered by the crew of the Helvetia, about forty persons were brought aboard the Empress. About fifteen minutes after the collision it was noticed that the Helvetia was going down by the stern. When the condition of weakness, not of strength. All nations would combine against the United States," he insisted, "if it should attempt to close the canal in time of war to any foreign ships. The canal would then become a danger of destruction," he said, "the surreptitious bomb of some foreign power." Senator Bradley, of Kentucky, declared the people of the United States would not have sanctioned the spending of \$400,000,000 to build the canal if they were to have no rights there that were not enjoyed by all other nations of the world. He contended that the United States had the right under the treaty to protect its own interests and its own shipping, and claimed that since the United States had purchased the canal, the pledge of "equality" to all nations was a pledge of "equality" to all nations. Senator Bradley said, "The United States would give equal treatment to all nations in the use of the canal, while reserving the right to protect itself." The United States had adopted the rule of the treaty, he said, to apply to all other nations but not to itself. The fact that England had not protested against the fortification of the canal, Senator Bradley said, was evidence that she recognized the right of the United States under the treaty to protect its own interests. "No one regards the honor of our country more than I," he said, "but a nation cannot be bound under a treaty to destroy itself."

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BOSTON 'L' MEN WIN THEIR STRIKE

Boston, July 29—The strike of the conductors and motormen of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, which has lasted for fifty-three days and is estimated to have cost \$1,028,000, was ended tonight by the agreement of the company officials to the terms of settlement, the strikers winning every point sought. The strikers will begin to go back to work tomorrow.

NEW EMPEROR ON THRONE

The emperor ascended the throne before which had been placed simple wooden tables. On these reposed the sacred sword and necklaces, two of the three sacred treasures. The third of the sacred treasures, the mirror, which is deposited in the Imperial Treasury, is to be placed on the throne tomorrow.

Imperial Family At His Bedside

Prince Yoshihito Was At Once Installed As Successor

Mitsuhito, who was the twenty-first emperor of Japan, passed gently away. He was succeeded by his son, Prince Yoshihito, who was installed as emperor at once.

Impressive Ceremony Witnessed by Notables—Deceased Ruler Was the 121st Sovereign of the Flowery Kingdom and He Worked Many Reforms.

The ceremony of the enthronement of the new emperor was witnessed by many notables. The deceased ruler was the 121st sovereign of the Flowery Kingdom and he worked many reforms.

LATE EMPEROR OF JAPAN

Had been unwell for many hours prior to his death, and the emperor, the crown prince and the most prominent officials of the household were at the bedside. The emperor's death was a great loss to the Japanese people.

Wanted Long for the End

When the physicians recognized the hopelessness of the case every preparation was made for the end. The imperial prince, the ministers and nobles were summoned to the palace and remained in the outer room for twenty hours. A few of the oldest, who have been closely associated with the dying monarch, were permitted to see the emperor, while the public, contrary to custom, were taken into the confidence of the physicians, who issued bulletins hourly giving details of the progress of the disease. Even the last announcement—that of the death of the emperor—was made within an hour.

Court Awards Store Keeper Damages Against the Leaders, in a Test Suit.

London, July 29—A local tradesman the windows of whose store were smashed in one of the suffragette riots was awarded \$75 damages and costs by Judge Woodfall in the Westminster county court today. The suit was brought against Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Lawrence, joint editors of Votes for Women, and Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst as officers of the society which organized the disturbances. The defendants did not appear in court. This was the first of a large number of suits which insurance companies have instituted against the defendants and if the county court judge's decision is upheld by the higher court the defendants will be mugged in enormous damages.

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