POOR DOCUMENT

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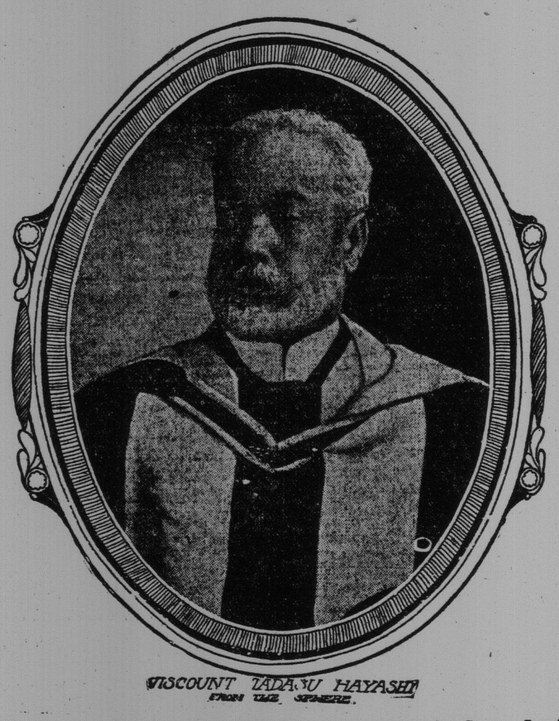
THE ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY MADE PUBLIC

It Provides for Hard and Fast Alliance Between Contracting Parties to Ensure Peace in Far East and Protection of Indian Frontier---Lord Lansdowne Sends Note to French and Russian Governments Pointing Out Its Pacific Meaning.



VISCOUNT TADASU HAYASHI
FROM THE SPHERE.

The Japanese Ambassador Who Signed the Treaty for Japan; Lord Lansdowne Signing for Britain

London, Sept. 27—The text of the new agreement between Great Britain and Japan which was signed by Lord Lansdown, the British foreign secretary, and Baron Hayashi, the Japanese minister to Great Britain, on August 12, was issued by the foreign office late last evening. The momentous document is a brief one, comprising less than 800 words, including eight articles and a preamble.

Accompanying the agreement is a letter from Lord Lansdowne to the British ambassadors at St. Petersburg and Paris, for transmission to the Russian and French governments respectively, in which the foreign secretary courteously reviews the agreement and carefully points out that the new defensive alliance is not intended as a menace but rather as a guarantee of peace and prosperity in the far east in which all countries may participate.

The main features of the new agreement have already been forecasted in the Associated Press despatches from London and Paris. The pithy articles of the official text, however, bring out forcefully the tremendous importance to both countries of this alliance, which practically makes Great Britain Japan and Japan Great Britain for the purpose of defense "in the regions of East Asia and India."

This inclusion of India specifically as a point at which any aggression by a foreign power will call for the assistance of Japan finds much favor with the press of London, the morning papers, in long laudatory articles welcoming the new and more extensive alliance of the two insular kingdoms west and east as giving immediate relief from the dangerous thundercloud which for so many years has hung over the Indian frontier.

Safeguards Peace in the East.

Baron Hayashi, who was interviewed by the Associated Press after the publication of the agreement said:

"The new treaty forms an effective safeguard against the renewal of disturbances in the far east. That is its object. We cannot say that a permanent peace has been secured—that is too much to be sure of, but we can aver that tranquility has been assurred for a long time to come. This applies not only to Great Britain and Japan but also to all powers having political or commercial interests in that part of the world; in fact to all who have been interested in maintaining the status quo.

"I repeat that the treaty is a sure guarantee of peace, for that is its aim and object. It should be clearly recognized by all that it is not meant as a menace to any one. That it has no aggressive intent, its only object being to secure the peace of the world so far as the Far East is concerned. The treaty is so clearly worded that no further comment is needed, and I am convinced that it will form, as was intended, a most powerful factor for peace. I hope that the people of both countries will realize this and will keep to the spirit of the treaty for a very long time to come."

Sir Charles Dilke's Opinion.

Sir Charles Dilke, in speaking to The Associated Press took the position that the new treaty makes no change in the pre-existing status quo; but said it was an inevitable consequence of the new conditions in the Far East and that it was certainly a stronger guarantee of the maintenance of peace than the previous alliance. He argued that Russia was never [illegible]ly a menace to the Indian frontier, but [illegible]rely played on the susceptibilities of Great Britain, with regard to Persia.

Sir Charles did not believe that Russia would ever risk a quarrel with India. "In reality," said he, "the countries most affected are France and Germany, because to both the new treaty secures possessions which they might have found it impossible to defend. To France the arrangement is entirely satisfactory. With Germany the case may be different, because it deals a blow at the aspirations which Germany is supposed to entertain with regard to the province of Shantung, and because Germany's present privileged position in Shantung may become non-existent by reason of the treaty. Germany, therefore, may have some slight feeling of irritation because of the limitation thus imposed. It is only in this respect that the treaty is likely to give rise to any permanent unpleasantness. In other respects it makes for peace."

While there is some criticism of the treaty in the Radical newspapers, it is only half-hearted, and as a whole, London, which had been anxiously awaiting the breaking of official silence with regard to the document, heaves a sigh of relief and greets with satisfaction the positive assurance of the future assistance of a powerful Oriental ally in all matters pertaining to Far Eastern policies.

The Preamble.

The preamble reads:

"The governments of Great Britain and Japan, being desirous of replacing the agreement concluded between them Jan. 30, 1902, by fresh stipulations, have agreed upon the following articles, which have for their object:

"(a) Consolidation and the maintenance of general peace in the regions of Eastern Asia and India.

"(b) The preservation of the common interests of all the powers in China by ensuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese empire and the principles of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China.

"(c) The maintenance of the territorial rights of the high contracting parties in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India and the defence of their special interests in the said regions."

Text of Treaty.

The text of the treaty is as follows:

"Article 1—It is agreed that whenever in the opinion either of Great Britain or Japan any of the rights and interests referred to in the preamble of this agreement are in jeopardy, the two governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly and will consider in common the measures which should be taken to safeguard these menaced rights of interest.

"Article 2—Should either of the high contracting parties be involved in war in defense of its territorial rights or special interests, the other party will at once come to the assistance of its ally and both parties will conduct a war in common and make peace in mutual agreement with any power or powers involved in such war.

"Article 3—Japan possessing paramount political, military and economic interests in Korea, Great Britain recognizes Japan's right to take such measures for the guidance, control and protection of Korea as she may deem proper and necessary to safeguard and advance those interests, providing the measures so taken are not contrary to the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations.

Defence of India.

"Article 4—Great Britain, having a special interest in that concerns the security of the Indian frontier, Japan recognizes her right to take such measures in the proximity of that frontier, as she may find necessary for safeguarding her Indian possessions.

"Article 5—The high contracting parties agree that neither will without consulting the other enter into a separate arrangement with another power to the prejudice of the objects described in the preamble.

"Article 6—As regards the present war between Japan and Russia, Great Britain will continue to maintain strict neutrality unless some other power or powers join in hostilities against Japan, in which case Great Britain will come to the assistance of Japan, will conduct war in common and will make peace in mutual agreement with Japan.

"Article 7—The conditions under which armed assistance shall be afforded by either power to the other in the circumstances mentioned in the present agreement and the means by which such assistance shall be made available will be arranged by the naval and miltary authorities of the contracting parties who will from time to time consult one another fully and freely on all questions of mutual interests.

"Article 8—The present agreement shall be subject to the provisions of article six and come into effect immediately after the date of signature and remain in force for ten years from that date in case neither of the parties shall have been notified twelve months before the expiration of said ten years of an intention of terminating it. It shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the parties shall have denounced it, but if when the date for the expiration arrives either ally is actually engaged in war the alliance shall be ipso facto and continue until peace shall be concluded."

The treaty is signed by Foreign Secretary Lansdowne, on behalf of Great Britain, and by Bayron Hayashi, the Japanese minister, on behalf of Japan.

Lansdowne's Plain Words to Russia.

With the treaty was issued a despatch to the British ambassador at St. Petersburg, Sir Charles Hardinge, with the request that the treaty be communicated to the Russian government. This dispatch is explanatory of the delay in publishing the treaty, due to the progress of negotiations looking to peace between Russia and Japan. In it Lord Lansdowne says:

"The Russian government, will, I trust, recognize that this new agreement is an international instrument to which no exception can be taken by any of the powers interested in the affairs of the Far East."

Continuing, Lord Lansdowne says:

"Great Britain, I believe, may count on the good will and support of all the powers in endeavoring to maintain peace in Eastern Asia and in seeking to uphold the integrity and independence of the Chinese empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in that empire. On the other hand, the interests of the contracting parties are of a kind upon which they are fully entitled to insist, and the announcement that those interests must be safeguarded is one which can create no surprise and need give rise to no misgivings."

Special mention is made of articles 2 and 3. Of the latter, Lord Lansdowne says:

"It recognizes in the clearest terms the paramount position which Japan at this moment occupies, and must henceforth occupy, in Korea, and her right to take the measures which she may find necessary for the protection of her political, military and economic interests in that country. It is, however, expressly provided that such measures must not be contrary to the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of other nations. The treaty at this point differs conspicuously from that of 1902. It has, however, become evident that Korea, owing to its close proximity to the Japanese empire, and to its inability to stand alone, must fall under the control and tutelage of Japan. His majesty's government observes with satisfaction that this point has been readily conceded by Russia in the treaty of peace, and there is every reason to belive that similar views are held by the other powers with regard to the relations which should subsist between Japan and Korea.

"His majesty's government ventures to anticipate that the alliance thus concluded, designed as it is for objects that are purely peaceful and for the protection of rights and interests, the validity of which cannot be contested, will be regarded with approval by the government to which you are accredited. The British government is justified in believing that the conclusion of this alliance may not have been without effect in facilitating the settlement by which the war was so happily brought to an end and its members earnestly trust that the alliance may for years to come be instrumental in securing the peace of the world in those regions which come within its scope."

A similar despatch was addressed to Sir Francis Bertie, the British ambassador at Paris.

ST. JOHN MEN PROSPECTING

Manufacturers from This City Looking for Locations in Winnipeg or Calgary.

(Winnipeg Free Press, Sept. 23.)

A party of prominent citizens from St. John (N. B.) are in the city, guests at the Leland. The party consists of Joseph A. Likely, a timber and coal merchant, F. Dearborn, of Dearborn & Co., wholesale grocers, and Wm. White, confectionery manufacturer. Both Mr. Dearborn and Mr. White are looking over the city with a view to establishing manufacturing industries. Mr. Dearborn contemplates the establishment of a coffee and spice mill, and Mr. White may put in a branch of his confectionery manufacturing business. In conversation with a Free Press reporter they said that they had great faith in the west and, if possible, would become actually identified with its progress. They will make a careful study of conditions in the city, such as the suitability of available sites, the cost of fuel for producing power and the cost of labor. They will also study the same conditions at Calgary and Edmonton and will, if the outlook is at all favorable, establish themselves at one of the three centres.

Mr. Likely, the other member of the party, is accompanied by his wife. He expects to invest in real estate in the west, probably at Edmonton, where he goes to visit his son. All of the party were completely surprised at the development of this city. They considered that many of the buildings of Winnipeg would do credit to New York.

STOLEN FROM CLUB HOUSE

Paradise Row Youths Lose Fishing Outfits and Provisions.

A club house near the Loch Lomond road, owned by a number of Paradise Row young men, was broken into a few days ago, and a valuable fishing rod and a quantity of provisions stolen.

Among those having an interest in the club are Charles Haines, Charles Golding and Policeman Semple's son. The discovery was made early in the week, and it is thought unlikely that the intruders will ever be located. The club house is situated about seven miles from the city, and is not on the main road.

The thieves evidently took their time, as well as any portable object of any value. All the canned provisions, besides several articles of lesser importance are missing.

The Cause of Cancer

Those who study this subject agree that there is a peculiar condition of the blood which causes this disease. Our Vegetable Cancer Cure is Nature's own remedy for overcoming this condition and some of the cures we have made are simply marvellous. Send 2 cents for particulars.

Stott & Jury, Bowmanville Ont.

DORCHESTER GUARD BADLY INJURED

Found on the Roadside Unconscious by Prison Officials

Woman Companion Who Was Out on Ticket-of-Leave Was Near By Lashing a Horse With a Whip and in a Maudlin Condition.

Sackville, N. B., Sept. 26—(Special)—For several days there has been a persistent rumor that one of the guards of the Maritime Penitentiary had been badly hurt, and that he had been found alongside the road in an unconscious condition, with his face badly smashed. One story was that he was out driving and the horse ran away, throwing him out, another that he had been beaten by an escaped prisoner, still another that he had been assaulted by a woman.

Your correspondent attempted to investigate but it seems next to impossible to get the facts, as the guard, who found the man, are very desirous of hushing the matter up. It is certain, however, that the guard was badly injured near Westcock, that he was found in an unconscious condition and taken to Dorchester, where he lies in a precarious condition. As near as can be ascertained the facts are as follows:

Last Thursday a Dorchester prison guard, whose name is said to be McDougall, made a call on Blanche Dooley, Westcock, who is out of the penitentiary on ticket of leave. These, in company with the man who lives between Sackville and Dorchester, procured some liquor and proceeded to make merry. They went for a drive to Dorchester and later started for Sackville. Some time afterward some officers of the penitentiary journeying toward Sackville, discovered the guard on the side of the road, unconscious, with his nose crushed and otherwise battered. Near him was Blanche Dooley, who was whipping the horse, which had been taken out of the wagon. She had hold of the lines and the animal was travelling round and round within a few feet of where the unconscious guard lay.

It is supposed that the horse had stepped upon the guard's face. The woman was drunk and did not know what she was doing, nor has she any idea of what occurred. The men who found the guard say that he would undoubtedly have been killed if they had not arrived in the nick of time, as the horse lashed into madness by the woman's whip, was within an exceedingly short distance of the prostrate man.

Harrison, who escaped from the penitentiary last Wednesday, was captured tonight, a short distance from the place where he escaped.

STREET RAILWAY WOULD HAVE LAW REPEALED

Willing to Make Fairville Extension of Line if Last Winter's Legislation is Struck Out.

A conference between the highway board of the parish of Lancaster and the directors of the St. John Railway Company relative to the proposed extension of the company's lines in Fairville, was held Tuesday morning in County Secretary Vincent's office.

Col. H. H. McLean said that the desired extension would be undertaken provided that the legislation procured last winter were repealed. This legislation requires the company to remove all the snow on the streets down to four inches and to keep in repair all highways more than sixty feet wide, and a penalty of $500 is provided for failure of the company to do this.

It was contended that the law as it existed before the passing of the act last winter provided that the snow and ice should be removed from the highways under the direction of the county authorities; also that whenever a double track was laid in any highway that does not exceed thirty feet in width the company should maintain and keep in good order the whole highway, but whenever it is more than sixty feet the company should keep it in repair for eighteen inches outside of the railway.

Mr. Vincent notified Col. McLean that the board would be willing to have the law amended as far as the depth of snow was concerned but that they were opposed to the other changes.

Col. McLean will call the directors together to consider the matter. Personally he is strongly opposed to the penalty cluase.

DALHOUSIE YOUNG MAN DROWNED

Dalhousie, N. B., Sept. 26—(Special)—The citizens of Dalhousie have been saddened again by a drowning accident which happened this afternoon. Willie Carr, aged 22, the hope of an old father and mother, and highly respected, was drowned during a heavy gale of wind while endeavoring to reach a steamer that was passing the harbor to bring the pilot on shore, according to engagement.

Carr was in his own sail boat and went to the bottom before help could reach him.

HEAVY BAGGAGE ROBBERIES AT ST. JOHN

Quebec, Sept. 26—(Special)—A C. P. R. baggageman arrested here yesterday for theft has been remanded to jail awaiting further developments. It is thought there are others implicated.

During the last year the C. P. R. has paid thousands of dollars for baggage stolen from passengers from across the Atlantic. The robberies were committed in St. John (N. B.), and Quebec, at the former last winter, and Quebec during the summer.

Fell 200 Feet to His Death.

Quebec, Sept. 26—(Special)—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Charles Windmagil, an American laborer, fell from the Quebec bridge at Etchemin to the rocks below, a distance of 200 feet, and was instantly killed.

BAD WEATHER GREETS CHARLOTTETOWN FAIR

The Show is a Good One Although Fredericton Hurt It

Next Year the Island Will Try for the Dominion Exhibits at Halifax--Fruit and Vegetables Surprise Ontario Judges.

Charlottetown, Sept. 26—(Special)—The exhibition was opened this afternoon in cold, wet weather by Lieutenant-Governor McKinnon, in the presence of a fair number of people. His honor strongly advised the farmers to continue mixed farming as the safest system and referred to the educational and other advantages attached to exhibitions.

Hon. F. L. Haszard, president of the association, stated that the management expected to make the exhibition next year the greatest in the history of the island by bringing over the live stock and other exhibits from the dominion exhibition at Halifax. To this end he hoped to have an extra grant from the dominion government.

Premier Peters and Senator Ferguson also spoke briefly congratulating the directors on the success of their efforts.

The total number of exhibits this year is the greatest yet, but the date clashes with Fredericton, consequently exhibits shown at Halifax go there instead of to Charlottetown, leaving the field practically to local exhibitors, except Samuel Dickie, of Onslow (N.S.), with his herd of Holsteins.

Judging of horses was almost completed today by J. M. Garahouse, of Weston (Ont.), and Dr. H. G. Reid, of Georgetown (Ont.). Draft horses, with a few individual exceptions, are below the mark, but carriage classes up to the average. Cattle are ahead of last year. Other live stock is practically the same.

The fruit, in the opinion of mainland judges, surpasses that at Halifax or Fredericton in conformation, size and flavor. Plums are exceptionally good. The field roots and vegetables astonish the Ontario men, who pronounce them equal to those grown anywhere in this country.

Tonight an address was delivered on the grounds by Dr. H. G. Reid, of Georgetown (Ont.).

Tomorrow a large influx of visitors is expected via the Murray Harbor Railway, the new branch completed but not yet formally opened.

BIG LIQUOR RAID AT KENTVILLE, N. S.

$4,500 Worth Seized at the Porter House and Dumped into the Bay--Ten Ministers Take Part in Search.

Kentville, N. S., Sept. 27—Kings county has become aroused on the temperance question as it seldom is through the open violation of the law at Camp Aldershot lately. Yesterday the friends of temperance, including ten leading clergymen of different denominations, assembled and, armed with a search warrant, invaded the premises of W. H. Townshend, of the Porter House.

As Mr. Townshend resisted, he was handcuffed and lodged in jail, after which the premises were thoroughly searched and quantities of liquor were found in various hiding places. Besides nine cases of wine and packages of champagne, they unearthed about seventy-six barrels of bottled liquors. This was all loaded upon a car, the ministers, professors and leading men helping in the work, and shipped to Canning, where a trial took place before Stipendiary E. M. Beckwith.

Townshend was found guilty on two charges of keeping liquor for sale and selling liquor contrary to law and was fined $50 on each charge. All the liquor seized, which was valued at $4,500, was destroyed by being thrown into the bay.

THEY WILL STAY HOME FROM PETEWAWA

Artillerymen Not to Go to Ontario for Camp--Trouble with Farmers Declared the Cause.

A telegram from the militia department to Major J. B. M. Baxter Tuesday night requested him to cancel the engagement of the 3rd Artillery to go to Petewawa (Ont.), for artillery practice. This is taken to mean that there will be no camp. Sixty men and thirteen officers were to leave here Saturday night, and the practice was to be from Saturday, September 30 until October 6.

While there was no reason given in the telegram to Major Baxter. It is known that the injunction obtained by the farmer on the common at Petewawa, where the practice was to take place, is the cause of the cancellation. The farmers in the vicinity of the shooting ground have been protesting against the practice at Petewawa. The government, however, made them an offer to vacate their farms during the practice, but it is understood that the amount offered was not sufficient for them, hence their action.

ALLAN LINE TO ABANDON NEW YORK SERVICE

London, Sept. 27.—The service of the Allan line of steamers from Glasgow to New York will be suspended, at least temporarily after the sailing of the Numidian from Glasgow tomorrow, in consequence of the expiration of the lease of their New York pier and [illegible]ity to arrange for its renewal or [illegible]ther suitable accommodations [illegible]t. In the meanwhile the manag[illegible] arranging to improve their servi[illegible]n.

A Perfe[illegible]d.

Feeds the [illegible]ur [illegible]tality and new life—nothing [illegible]st like it. The name is "[illegible] and [illegible] bronchitis, as[illegible] [illegible] trouble it hasn't a[illegible] [illegible]ozone yourself.

FREE BAPTISTS WILL MEET IN THIS CITY NEXT MONTH

Important Conventions Open Here Early in October---List of the Delegates and Where They Will Be Entertained While Here.

There will be an important gathering of Free Baptists in St. John early next month, when the 73rd annual session of the F. B. general conference of New Brunswick will be held in the Waterloo street Free Baptist church.

There will be a meeting of the executive of the Home Mission board on the evening of October 5. The ministers' conference will be held on October 6, and the general conference will open the following day and continue until October 10.

Visiting ministers and delegates from provincial points attending the conferences will be entertained as follows, while they are in the city:

Rev. J. N. Barnes and wife, Rev. J. H. Erb, Rev. L. A. Fenwick, Rev. J. K. West (N. S. delegate), W. E. Kirkpatrick, L. D. Seeley, with Jas. Patterson, 64 Coburg street.

Rev. J. J. Barnes and wife, Rev. Jos. Noble, Rev. S. J. Case, A. M., Mrs. T. T. Mersereau, Mrs. G. W. Slipp, Mrs. M. Fenwick, Miss L. Gaunce, with J. S. Smith, 126 Waterloo street.

Rev. T. W. Carpenter, Rev. R. W. Ferguson, Rev. H. H. Ferguson, D. McLeod Vince and wife, Mrs. A. C. Smith, with Wm. Peters, 60 Waterloo street.

Rev. W. C. Kierstead, Ph. D., H. M. Manzer, J. J. Bonnell, J. E. Patterson, John C. Cronkite, Sanford Pond, with Thos. Graham, 90 Portland street.

Rev. B. H. Nobles and wife, Rev. A. D. Paul, Rev. T. O. DeWitt, G. L. Slipp, J. E. Slipp, John Flanders, with Thomas Robinson, 39 Garden street.

Mrs. McKinnon, Mrs. Sunder, with J. V. Morrell, 102 City Road.

Rev. A. W. Currie, A. W. Rideout, Gideon McLeod, Mrs. L. E. McFarland, Mrs. Pugh, Rev. F. C. Hartley, with Rev. A. J. Prosser, 181 Waterloo street.

Rev. A. Perry, Rev. F. H. Knollin, B. A., Rev. G. Swim, Rev. F. A. Currier, M. A., Mrs. J. W Clarke, with T. A. Dunlop, 64 Elliott Row.

Rev. Jos. McLeod, D. D., and wife, Rev. J. B. Daggett, J. E. Good, with H. I. Smith, 176 Waterloo street.

Rev. W. H. Perry, Mrs. G. A. Hartley, with T. A. Stevenson, 176 Waterloo street.

Rev. A. A. Rideout, B. A., J. G. Perry, G. M. McCready, with W. H. Parlee, 17 Castle street.

Rev. H. Hartt and wife, with W. O. Gibbs, 18 Hanover street.

Rev. John Perry, Rev. I. D. Harvey, Rev. D. Patterson, with Mrs. Charles Gibbs, 301½ Union street.

F. C. Bloodsworth and wife, with A. O. Gibbs, 306 Union street.

Rev. T. S. Vanwart, Rev. H. A. Bonnell, Rev. R. Heine, with Melbourne Burgess, 114 Charlotte street.

Rev. John Henderson, with Mrs. H. J. Cox, 23 St. Patrick street.

Rev. J. A. Robertson, with Mrs. M. Stevens, 120 Waterloo street.

Rev. C. B. Lewis, Heber Jones, O. E. Vanwart, with Wm. McKenzie, 156 Waterloo street.

Rev. S. J. Perry, with W. S. Cody, 162 Main street.

Rev. J. C. Wilson, B. A., Rev. E. H. Cochrane, with Mrs. M. Hoyt, 178 Union street.

H. R. Boyer, G. F. Bolster, E. L. West, J. B. Bowser, with Harman E. Hoyt, 109 Moore street.

Rev. O. N. Mott, with J. B. Day, 179 Brittain street.

Rev. G. W. Foster, Wm. Magee, with Mrs. J. F. Lawson, 3 Peters street.

Rev. A. McNintch and wife, Dr. Baker, E. J. Clarke, with John Frodsham, 1 Coburg street.

Rev. L. A. Cosman, with P. L. Cosman, 47 Paddock street.

Rev. E. S. Parker, B. A., with John Jackson, 236 Duke street.

Rev. C. T. Phillips and wife, with W. O. Slipp, 137 Duke street.

Rev. T. D. Bell, N. G. Perry, with Wilfred Fenwick, 106 Waterloo street.

Mrs. T. Todd, with L. J. Kerr, 178 Union street.

Mrs. J. Fred Boyer, Miss Augusta Slipp, with Sherman Hoyt, 128 Waterloo street.

Miss Clara Fullerton, with F. Wright, 179 Waterloo street.

C. W. Weyman and wife, with Edward Everett, 186 King street east.

D. C. Clarke, Colby Smith, J. R. Webb, with J. Sharpe, 62 Waterloo street.

G. A. Taylor, Enoch Currier, Woodbury Shepherd, with Mrs. T. C. Coates, 50 City Road.

A. Branscombe, W. H. Heine, with Bliss Dunfield, 120 Waterloo street.

G. J. Worden, with R. T. Worden, 198 King street east.

Samuel Barker, W. J. Owens, Thos. Harper, with Wm. McKinley, 56 Sydney street.

Isaac Carpenter, M. P. P., E. L. Perkins, with C. J. Lake, 65 Elliot Row.

Geo. McLeod, M. J. Steeves, Lt.-Col. Alexander, with S. W. Scribner, 117 King street east.

B. S. Palmer, Rev. William DeWare, with M. W. Galley, 22 Peter street.

Whitman Brewer, Wm. Parent, Freeman Rideout, with Iva Roach (entertained a hotel.)

Mrs. (Dr.) Secord with C. L. Corey, Union street.

WANT PRISON "COFFIN CASE" INVESTIGATED

Did Vermont "Raffles" Hypnotize Himself and Leave Jail in a Sealed Casket?

PUBLIC DEMANDS FACTS

Remarkable Convict Said to Be Living in Montreal--Was Once in Tombs.

Montpelier, Vt., Sept. 23—Influential citizens throughout Vermont, including the editors of many of the larger newspapers, are making a concerted effort to force the legislative committee appointed to investigate abuses at the state prison, to inquire into the so-called Adams coffin mystery. Strenuous efforts are being made by the Republican machine to draw the curtain over the whole affair, but public sentiment will probably force the committee to act.

The Adams case is most astounding, and, if well founded reports be established, criminal negligence or conspiracy will be laid at the door of former officers of the prison. It is charged by several conservative newspapers that Clarence A. Adams, the "gentleman highwayman" and "Raffles" of Chester, who was sentenced in 1902 to serve nine years hard labor, was taken from the prison in a coffin in February, 1904, and is now living in luxury in Canada.

When the report was first circulated it was considered too wild to believe, and a personal appeal was made to state editors by agents of the Republican machine, who declared that publicity given to the matter would bring unnecessary discredit on the state and her penal institutions. As established facts were at that time lacking the case was hushed up. Later on reports of rottenness at the prison began to be circulated, and at the last session of the legislature a committee was appointed to make a "thorough" investigation. This was done by the machine and was intended as a sop to an aroused public.

The results of this investigation, which is still in progress, have been even more startling than the most sanguine expected. Crookedness of various kinds was unearthed.

Until Adams stepped in front of a set gun in a Chester grist mill and received a wound in the leg that disabled him, he was one of the foremost citizens of that village. As Jekyll he organized vigilance committees to run down a burglar who for years had been looting stores, homes and post offices in the valley. As Hyde he held up citizens, robbed them while they slept, shot at members of the vigilance committee when they interfered with him and took their goods by force. As a prominent and wealthy citizen he was sent to the legislature to represent the town. While thus employed he returned one Saturday and robbed J. E. Pollard's store. He would make long prayers in meeting and then rob church members before they could get home.

Adams became a model prisoner soon after he was incarcerated at Windsor, and after the wound in his leg healed he was given unusual liberties. Early in February, 1904, he was taken ill and Dr. John D. Brewster, the prison physician, was called. The doctor, on whom no suspicion rests, diagnosed the case as oedema of the lungs, an affection due to accumulation of serous fluid in the cellular tissues. While this is not necessarily a fatal malady, Adams continued to fail until Feb. 25, when, to all appearances he was in a comatose condition from which hypodermic injections of strychnine, whiskey and even nitro-glycerine failed to arouse him. The following day the doctor declared the man to be dead and his relatives were notified.

The body was placed in a handsome casket and taken to Cavendish, where it was put in a vault to be kept there until spring.

H. D. Sanders, an aged and highly respected citizen of the little village of Cavendish, is the sexton of the isolated cemetery, and he declares that the body was received on Feb 29 and locked in the vault. He had no occasion to visit the place again for weeks and what happened after he left that day he does not know. In May the casket was buried after it had been opened and three men had glanced at the body from a respectable distance. They were all confident at the time that the body was that of Adams, and no one looked carefully.

There was no question regarding Adam's death until last November, when a traveling salesman, who lived in Chester, and who knew Adams well, reported to E. J. Davis, town representative in the legislature, that he had seen and talked with the burglar in Montreal. He stipulated in making the disclosure that his name should not be connected with the matter unless an official investigation were called, when he would be glad to testify.

The salesman, according to his story, dined with Adams and the latter declared that he would some time return to Chester and "get even" with those who were instrumental in sending him to prison.

It was instantly recalled that Adams practiced hypnotism and was a student of occult sciences, and it was suggested that he might have hypnotized himself. He had often boasted that he could do this as well as hypnotize others. At his house he frequently conducted uncanny experiments and several Chester folk have unpleasant remembrances of being under his power.

If Adams is still alive he must have been taken from the Cavendish vault after Sexton Sanders left it and, therefore, must have had an accomplice. It is also certain that another body must have been placed in the casket. At the time of the stir there was a general demand in Chester that the body be exhumed, and the authorities were on the point of ordering it taken up when they suddenly and mysteriously lost interest in the case. Since then interested persons have been quietly gathering evidence, and this will be presented if the legislative committee can be prevailed upon to take up the case.

THE LOCAL G. T. P.

Work of Surveying Pa[illegible] mission Here in a F[illegible]

G. C. Dunn, of [illegible] charge of the New [illegible] the G. T. P. survey, [illegible] Wednesday. There are fi[illegible]es, [illegible] Dunn says, now at work in the province: two in charge of Engineers Longley and Balloch are between the Quebec boundary and Grand Falls; one under Archibald Foster at this side of Grand Falls; the Weatherbee party working towards Moncton and one under Engineer Balcom west of Chipman. This survey is now about finished but Mr. Dunn had not decided where they would be sent next.

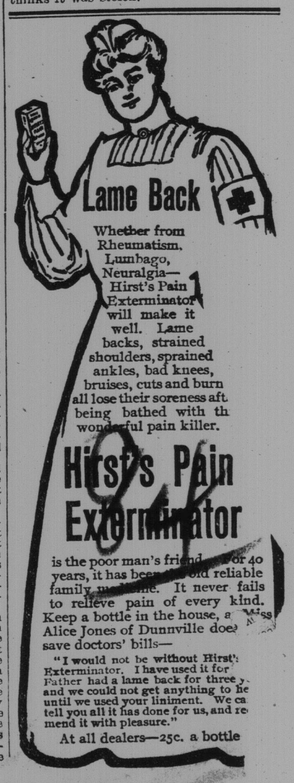
The railway commission, Mr. Dunn said, would likely be here the first of next, possibly the last of this week.

As it has been given out that the route through New Brunswick would be determined by the report of the engineers in charge, Mr. Dunn was asked which route was now looming up the more favorably. But he only took on a knowing smile and explained that he was not at liberty to enter into a discussion of that matter. He returned to Fredericton last night.

LITTLE GIRL SETS HOUSE ON FIRE

A fire started in the house of Andrew Wilson, 41 Millidgeville avenue, by his little daughter Tuesday afternoon was only put out after the house was badly gutted. The upper story was almost destroyed by fire while the lower was flooded by water.

Mr. Wilson is teamster for D. J. Purdy, M. P. P., and his daughter is only four years old. She was playing yesterday morning in the front bedroom when feeling cold she started a fire in a tidy stove that stood in the corner. The stove was not connected with the chimney, and it did not take long for the flames to spread to the dry walls of the building.

An alarm was sent in from box 124 and the North End No. 5 engine was quickly on the scene. Some little delay was caused owing to the fact that a double length of hose was needed to bring the water from the opposite side of Newman street but the firemen worked hard and soon had the upper hand.

Mr. Wilson's loss is quite heavy as he had no insurance. During the excitement of the fire a woman's satchel with quite a tidy sum of money was lost. Mr. Wilson thinks it was stolen.