

PROF. DAVIDSON, LATE OF U.N.B., DEAD IN EDINBURGH

Was Well Known in Canada and Elsewhere as an Author and Teacher—A Promising Career Cut Short—Scottish Papers Speak Very Highly of His Work.

Though the death of Dr. John Davidson, for ten years professor of Political Economy and Philosophy at the University of New Brunswick, occurred on the 31st of July in the Scottish hamlet where he has lately made his home, the first announcement which appeared on this side of the ocean was that published last evening. A note to the editor of the Sun from William Davidson of Edinburgh, Dr. Davidson's father, contained the statement of the fact with fuller details in clippings from Edinburgh papers. It will be seen by these notices that the fine work and great talents and attainments of Professor Davidson were known and appreciated in the academic city where he was born.

When Professor Davidson obtained his first leave of absence from the provincial university it was known that his health was not good, but it was hoped that he would be strong again by the time he had completed the travels and researches that he had undertaken in Scotland and the Low Countries. The economic and historical enquiry which he had taken up and which could only be completed on the ground, was one of great interest and importance, and the work was altogether original, calling for the examination of records that had been buried for centuries. At the end of a year it was learned with disappointment that Professor Davidson's return had to be postponed on account of his ill health, rather than by reason of other engagements. Last year the senate reluctantly accepted his resignation of his chair.

From time to time word came from Professor Davidson to his numerous friends here, showing that he was only making a strong fight for his life, but that he was engaged as a staff writer on philosophy and economics for the Encyclopaedia, and as a contributor to several publications. The pulmonary trouble had affected his vocal organs, so that he was advised to speak very little. In order to give full effect to this counsel he retired with his wife to a secluded place in Scotland, where he and his people and kept absolute silence though going on with his work. It was rather because of the cheerful tone of his letters and the amount of work he was doing than any definitely encouraging information that Dr. Davidson's friends in this country were led to have hopes of his ultimate recovery.

When Dr. Davidson came to this province to take his first and only professorship he was only twenty-three years of age. In the inaugural address, which was his introduction to university life here, he touched on two controversial themes—protection and prohibition. In regard to both his treatment struck this paper as original but not too carefully considered. In the newspaper discussion which followed the strong and good qualities of the young professor came out. He had good humor, independence, courage, and above all a desire to learn and to know. During his career here his course of life and work was unconventional and individual, and his influence among students tended to make them earnest inquirers after truth and his earnestness of conviction.

He was a tremendous worker. While he carried on the work of two departments, both of which he made popular and attractive, he continuously conducted researches in the domain of economic and constitutional history. He threw himself with enthusiasm into university extension work in this city, thus adding to his labors. Those

SIXTY-EIGHT NEW CASES OF FEVER.

Situation Does Not Look So Favorable.

Officials Contend That the Disease is Apparently Less Malignant Than at First.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 10.—The official record of the yellow fever situation up to 6 o'clock tonight is as follows: New cases today, 68; total cases to date, 747. Deaths today, 5; total deaths to date, 124. New disease centres today, 21; total disease centres, 151. Cases under treatment, 288. The situation does not look so favorable in the face of such a steady increase in the number of new cases and new disease centres. The discouraging feature of today's report is that only 19 of the 68 names are those of Italians. Quite a number of new cases appear to be secondary infection in disease centres.

An exceedingly ugly type of infection was unearthed in St. Charles parish today by Dr. Corbett of the St. Charles hospital service. Two days ago he unearthed six cases of the diamond plantation, and today he found two more cases on that place, and eleven cases on the reserve plantation, near the Sully plantation, and one case on the Sully plantation. It is believed that over thirty Italians have left this group in the last week. Five more cases have developed at Patterson, in St. Mary's parish, making 30 cases in all there. The death rate remaining lower than in previous visitations of yellow fever, the feeling among health officers and the laity today continued hopeful. Although the present visitation of yellow fever has been prevalent long enough to assume a virulent type, the fever is apparently less malignant than it was when it first appeared.

The City Council today authorized Mayor Derrien \$50,000 to assist in meeting the present emergency. Ten thousand dollars is to be used in carrying on street cleaning work and \$50,000 toward the fund asked by the government. Though not quite \$50,000 has been secured, all the money is available that can be used by Dr. White and the medical force for six weeks.

In order that no unnecessary risks of spreading yellow fever be taken, it was announced today by Surgeon White that the funeral of Archbishop Chappelle, on Saturday at 9 o'clock in the morning, would be private. Dr. White said it was a fact accepted by the scientists that yellow fever could not be transmitted by a corpse, but he thought there would be some element of danger in attracting to the cathedral an immense assemblage of people from all parts of the city. The cathedral is situated in the originally infected quarter.

Today a solemn requiem mass said in honor of the archbishop.

ST. JOHN MAN SENTENCED FOR LARCENY IN GHELSEA.

Is Mate of Schooner Norman and Says He Lives at 68 Smythe Street.

(Special to the Sun.) BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 10.—John Rankin, claimant of the schooner Norman, street, St. John, was sentenced to 60 months in the house of correction today by Judge Bosson in the Chelsea police court. Rankin is charged with larceny of a check for \$20.25. After this sentence is served, it is understood he will be held by the government for tampering with a mail box. Rankin is mate of the sch. Norman, now in Charlestown.

ALLAN LINER VIRGINIAN MAKES NEW RECORD

MONTREAL, Aug. 10.—A new Canadian mail record was established today. The Allan liner Virginia, which arrived at Father Point at 8 o'clock this morning, made the run there from Montreal, where the mails were taken on, in 5 days, 22 hours and 30 minutes. The present passage beats all previous records of the St. Lawrence, and cuts off two hours the same steamer's previous performance. The mails were placed on the Virginia off Montreal at 3 p. m. Friday last, and arrived in Montreal at 8 o'clock tonight, and will be in Toronto and western points tomorrow morning.

A meeting of the committee on wharf construction was held in the city hall yesterday. It was decided to change the specifications so that birch, beech, maple or southern pine may be used in the wharf to within ten feet of the top.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF SYDNEY GIRL.

SYDNEY, N. S., Aug. 10.—A domestic named Susanna Christian attempted to commit suicide last night at the residence of A. B. Wellwood, Dorchester street, by drinking the contents of a vial of carbolic acid. The girl went up to her room late in the evening and some little while after the people in the house heard a stamping noise proceeding from the room. When they went in they found the girl sitting on the edge of the bed in convulsions, her feet hanging over the side. Medical assistance was immediately sent for and after working on her all night, the doctors succeeded in getting most of the contents of her stomach. She is still unconscious, and it is feared her rash act may end fatally. The girl has a sore foot and had been rubbing it with the carbolic acid, which, it is claimed, had been given her by a young man with whom she kept company. The doctor had decided upon sending her to the hospital for treatment, and it is believed that brooding over this unbalanced her mind.

JAPAN MAKES SWEEPING DEMANDS FROM RUSSIA.

Reimbursement For Expenses Incurred in War and Cession of Sakhalin Island Asked For With Many Other Things—Absolutely Unacceptable.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 10.—Reimbursement for the expenses sustained in the prosecution of the war and the cession of the Island of Sakhalin constitute the main features of the peace conditions handed by Baron Komura to M. Witte at the conclusion of the morning session of the plenipotentiaries in the general stores building of the Portsmouth navy yard. The word "indemnity" is carefully avoided, the term employed being "reimbursement" for the cost of the war. No sum is fixed, the amount being distinctly adjourned for mutual adjustment between the two countries after the Japanese expenditure has been ascertained. These are the two all-important conditions on those which the Russian plenipotentiaries find absolutely unacceptable. The friendly fashion in which Baron Komura explained the conditions before the plenipotentiaries to M. Witte, and the avoidance of the word "indemnity" in the presentation of Japan's bill for the cost of the war, without fixing a sum, leaves the way open for negotiation, and constitutes the main hope that a final agreement is possible. Certainly the danger of a sudden rupture, no matter what the ultimate result may be, is precluded by today's developments. The other terms are substantially what was expected, and with one or perhaps two exceptions could probably be entertained as bases of negotiation. They include the following:

EVACUATION OF MANCHURIA. The cession of the Russian leases to the Liaotung peninsula comprising Port Arthur and Dalny. The evacuation of the entire province of Manchuria, with the exception of the privileged Russian ports in the province, and the recognition by Russia of the principle of the "open door." The cession to Japan of the Chinese Eastern railroad below Harbin, the main line through Korea to Manchuria, and Vladivostok to remain Russian property. The recognition of the Japanese protectorate over Korea. The grant of fishing rights to Japan in the waters of the Japanese littoral northward from Vladivostok to the Behring Sea. The relinquishment to Japan of the Russian warships interned in neutral ports. Finally, a limitation upon the naval strength of Russia in the Far Eastern waters.

TERMS REGARDED HARD. As a whole the terms are regarded as exceedingly hard by the Russians. In addition to the two principal conditions which cannot be accepted under M. Witte's instructions, those relating to the limiting of Russia's naval power in the Far East, and the granting of fishing rights upon the Russian littoral are considered particularly offensive to the honour proper of the country and of such a humiliating character as to be inadmissible.

The Japanese on the contrary, as Baron Komura announced at the conference today, consider them moderate, contending that they only represent a fair compensation for the expenses of the war and the victories achieved on land and sea, their sole purpose being to attain the objects for which they have fought, the spoils claimed being such as they are legitimately entitled to as the result of their military and naval successes.

The Russian plenipotentiaries as soon as the Japanese terms were in their hands called in the five expert delegates attached to the mission and spent the whole afternoon in the consideration of the terms. Meantime the conditions were placed in cipher and cabled to the Tsar with M. Witte's personal recommendations.

It is hoped that a reply will be received from the emperor tomorrow, in which case M. Witte expects to have the Russian response ready by Saturday, but it is not unlikely that Saturday being the first anniversary of the birth of the Tsarevitch, the presentation of the reply will be deferred until Monday. Meantime the plenipotentiaries will not meet unless some unexpected necessity for a conference should arise.

ARE NOT ANNOYED. The Japanese plenipotentiaries manifest not the slightest annoyance at the prospect of a few days' delay. They realize how serious the issue is and are perfectly willing to give their Russian colleagues ample time for consideration. M. Witte and Baron Rosen had yesterday accepted an invitation to dine with Assistant Secretary of State Peirce, and in spite of their arduous labors at the navy yard today, they kept the engagement. At 9 o'clock upon their return to their quarters in the hotel they plunged again into their work and the lights in their rooms burned until long after midnight. Much excitement prevailed about the hotel, the corridors of which were thronged with summer guests and newspaper correspondents, all discussing and speculating upon the news, while in the corridors dozens of telegraph instruments were clicking off dispatches to all quarters of the globe. The Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries denied themselves to callers, no statements were issued, and only a few were the substance of the Japanese conditions known.

THOSE INTERVIEWS. PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 10.—With regard to the frequent interviews with Mr. Sato and the other Japanese delegates which are appearing in the press, a prominent personage belonging to M. Witte's suite made the following statement: "Throughout the war the Japanese have made all the efforts in their power to win the press to their side. They have proceeded in a fashion quite comprehensible from their point of view, but less so from that of the public, which swallowed what they have pleased to furnish. Of course the people of Russia, in America as well as in Europe, are readily susceptible to a propaganda of ideas no matter how false they may be. For instance, the papers of the last few days have contained an interview with Mr. Sato, in which he says that Russia must pay a war indemnity because she is at the end of her resources and that the Russian representatives, although making every faces, will have to pay, even if the word indemnity is not used. It is not possible to suppose that Mr. Sato would so fully mis-state facts and the most charitable view is that he is badly informed. He probably does not know that Russia in all her history never paid a war indemnity. She did not even pay an indemnity to Napoleon in 1812 when in 1812 with his army he invaded Russia and entered Moscow. It is therefore difficult to suppose that Russia will pay an indemnity to the Japanese when the chief of their army, Marshal Oyama, who notwithstanding the respect due to him, is not Napoleon the Great, up to the present, after a year and a half, not only has not entered Moscow, but has not even reached the real Russian frontier. Indeed, in the last four months he has remained near (Dushanbe), more than one thousand versts from that frontier, not daring to attack General Linevitch. Mr. Sato, in his ignorance, probably does

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Reimbursement For Expenses Incurred in War and Cession of Sakhalin Island Asked For With Many Other Things—Absolutely Unacceptable.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 10.—The Associated Press learns from a most authoritative source "that the initiative of the decision taken by the peace conference to keep in absolute secrecy the deliberations agreed upon by the plenipotentiaries, was proposed by the Japanese representatives. The Russian representatives had no special interest in maintaining secrecy, but as the conference is the reunion of two parties, the Russians, thinking that they had not the right of opposing the desire of the Japanese, have consented to this proceeding."

ARE NOT OPTIMISTIC. PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 10.—The Russian correspondents who are attending the peace conference are not optimistic as a result of the disclosure of the Japanese terms. They telegraphed their paper a pessimistic view of the outlook for peace, taking the position that the Japanese demands as to Sakhalin and indemnity were circumstances was not forced to do so.

Later it was ascertained that agreement was reached today by the next meeting of the conference formally adjourned until Monday.

JAPAN'S CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

It is probable that Japan is asking more from Russia than she expects to get, and that the proposition said to have been submitted to the plenipotentiaries of diplomatic commerce. If Japan insists upon all the conditions mentioned in the first communication it is pretty safe to say that there will be no peace treaty made at Portsmouth.

The demand of a war indemnity is not greatly modified by calling it a reimbursement. It is hardly likely that the cost of the war to Japan has been less than \$500,000,000, and it may be \$750,000,000. Even with the larger sum Japan would have carried on operations much cheaper than Great Britain did in South Africa. But in whatever light Japan may regard the payment of these expenses, the penalty would be regarded in Russia as the imposition of a fine upon the Russian empire. If Sakhalin were restored to Russia the payment of a sum in cash might be regarded in another light. It could then be treated as a compensation for territory now in Japanese hands. But to lose Sakhalin and pay the indemnity also is not pleasant. Yet Sakhalin will never be given up to Russia unless Japan is beaten. Among the other conditions are some that must have been expected. Japanese suzerainty in Korea is obviously irreducible. That goes to the root of the matter and the origin of the war. It is inevitable.

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