

St. John, N. B., August 3, 1904.

Never Too Late!

It's never too late to fit yourself out with a new up-to-date Suit of Clothes. Come, let us show you some of the new ones. We have a great variety of ROCK BOTTOM suits, that will be sure to please. These hot summer suits are the time you can strike what you want at lower prices than you could other times. Just pop over to our store and have a chat with us. We have some really low prices on all our up-to-date Clothing.

Men's Suits, Youths' Suits, Boys' Suits, are all marked down to suit your purse.

\$5.00 BILL WILL TAKE AWAY A REAL GOOD SUIT.

Montreal Clothing Store, (Opera House Block), 207 UNION ST. ST. JOHN, N. B.

PREFERENTIAL

TRADE.

Robert Meighen Strongly Upholds Chamberlain

And Censures the Liberal Government

For Not Passing Resolution Favoring His Policy.

Robert Meighen, of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, arrived in the city Wednesday and is staying at the Royal. Mr. Meighen came here to attend a meeting of the Chamberlain's policy of taxing foreign imports...

Discussing the much-talked-of problem of imperial preferential trade with the Sun last evening, Mr. Meighen said that the question was of such vital importance that it should not be allowed to drop for a moment. He said that he would repeat the sentiments expressed in his address a few days ago at the Drummond banquet at Montreal. The present government had given Great Britain a preference in our markets, which had been a fine advertisement for our agricultural products in our natural market, and had already increased our trade there.

So vital had Mr. Chamberlain considered this question to the permanent cohesion of the Empire, that he left the cabinet of which he was the strongest member, took his political life in his hands and went forth as a missionary to convince the forty odd million inhabitants of the United Kingdom. So well has he succeeded already that his ultimate triumph is assured.

You are aware, said Mr. Meighen, that many of the leading opponents of Mr. Chamberlain's policy in Great Britain deny that Canadians are in favor of preferential trade. That is not true; but it would immensely strengthen the hands of the British statesman who sees the inevitable result that must follow if that policy is not carried out, if the Canadian parliament were to put itself on record in favor of that policy. Our parliament, so far, has declined to advocate a policy that would benefit, not only the great farming class of this country, but the manufacturing and every other interest equally as well.

Whatever is the reason why they will not advocate a policy in favor of the Canadian farmer who is the

foundation upon which all our enterprises are based, I cannot understand. I have no doubt, he said, that the farmers in this country are watching with keen eyes the action of their representatives, and I have strong hopes that, when the time is ripe, they will see to it, apart from any political issue, that they will send me to parliament and defend what they are well assured is wholly in their interests.

Mr. Meighen said that if the government, as had been contended, is in favor of preferential trade, it is strange that it does not pass a resolution to that effect. He believes the question is an economic and not a political one. He is convinced that Chamberlain will win in the end, and, said he, Chamberlain's policy will carry, and as we have been apathetic, and have not striven to endorse his policy in the house of commons, so we may find in the future that Mr. Chamberlain's policy of taxing foreign imports may be applied to ourselves, and, if so, we shall not receive any of the benefits that might so easily have been ours if we had given him official support.

Mr. Meighen is strongly hopeful that the people of Canada will insist upon a resolution being passed in parliament in favor of the policy that would so enormously benefit the great mass of agriculturists in this Dominion, and every other Canadian citizen as well.

FLLOUR GONE UP. An Advance of Twenty Cents Made Yesterday.

Owing to the recent sharp advances in the prices of wheat the Ogilvie Flour Milling Co. has announced an increase in the price of flour of twenty cents per barrel. This advance has not yet been made general. It was based on the strong wheat market of Tuesday and went into effect yesterday morning. But as Wednesday's wheat market was a little easier than on the previous day other millers did not fall in with the advance. They will be compelled to do so, however, if the market remains as strong as it has been lately.

It is not expected that this most recent advance will affect the price of bread, which has been steady for some time. But if flour goes up much higher some of the bakers say they will have to add a cent to the price per loaf. So far as is known there is no organization among the bakers, and it is not likely that some few will advance their prices unless all others are prepared to do the same.

FOOT CALLOUSES. Are worse than corns, there is so much more of them, and three or four on one foot makes life anything but a dream. Apply every second night Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, it softens the thickened tissue down and in a few days it slips away. So will corns. Mind—Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor.

Miss Ellen Delaney, St. John, is visiting her brother, M. C. Delaney, North Tryon, and other relatives in that neighborhood. Miss Delaney is rapidly recovering from a severe shaking up received while getting off a moving train on the trip to the Island. —Charlottetown Guardian.

FLY TIME Is Coming.

To help you we have: Window Screens, Screen Doors, Green Wire Cloth, Dragon Fly Killer, Sprayers.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION W.H. Thorne & Co., Ltd. Market Square, St. John.

EIGHT TRAINS REQUIRED TO CARRY THE WOUNDED.

Some Doubt as to Whether Kuropatkin is Running Away or Making a Fight— Japanese Find \$25,000,000 in Russian Camp.

CHEFOO, Aug. 3, 6 p. m.—The str. Wuchow, which has just arrived here from New Chwang, brings further details of the latest Japanese assault on Port Arthur.

When nearing Chefoo the Wuchow plucked up a junk carrying seven men, four women and one boy, who left Port Arthur yesterday. They reported that the fighting north of the city of Port Arthur occurred on Wolf Hill, and was sanguinary, resulting in the repulse of the Japanese. This hill is situated near the railroad, and eight trains were busy bringing the wounded soldiers into the city. The wounded men from the east forts reached Port Arthur in all kinds of vehicles, many, however, coming afoot, dragging shattered limbs.

The Russians unite in declaring that the fortress will never fall, but they expect that scarcely a building will be left in the city, where now there is scarcely a whole pane of glass. The Wuchow confirms the statement that the fighting abated during the night of July 28, but had not completely subsided when the refugees left.

FLEET WAS AT WORK. The Russian fleet from its anchorage shelled the advancing Japanese, after returning from what seems to have been a reconnoitering manoeuvre. The Chinese arriving here today say that the Japanese actually captured two fully garrisoned forts on the east shore, but abandoned them when their comrades were repulsed from other positions. The Russians, however, insist that this is untrue.

The forts at Port Arthur bristle with guns, including many of inch calibre, but the naval artillerists are alleged to have inflicted the heaviest loss on the Japanese.

CIVILIANS LEAVING PORT ARTHUR. The present unusual exodus from Port Arthur is due to the granting of permission to leave the besieged city, which heretofore the Russian officials have withheld. In most instances the refugees are people of the better class who are compelled to pay exorbitant prices for junks, which are scarce.

The Japanese, while repulsed, have by no means been beaten, and a renewal of fighting was expected when the junk departed yesterday from Port Arthur. A second junk which left at the same time carried the officials of the Danish East Asia Co., has not yet arrived at Chefoo.

Among the prisoners captured during the engagement of Wolf's Mountain was a Japanese lieutenant carrying a freshly written letter stating that the fighting had been severe and that the Japanese losses were heavy. The Japanese are now occupying the outpost trenches which they captured from the Russians.

Both the Japanese and Russian fleets are reported to be in excellent condition. Contraband goods for the Japanese continue to leave Chefoo and Wei Hai Wei.

GUNBOAT SUNK. LONDON, Aug. 4.—The Daily Mail this morning has the following from New Chwang dated August 3: "The Russian gunboat Sivouch (which has been in the Liao river since the beginning of the war), has been detected and blown up near Sancha and the crew with the vessel's guns, have started for Liao Yang. Two Japanese gunboats went on Monday to reconnoitre the position of the Sivouch and were fired upon."

A LUCKY FIND. LONDON, Aug. 3.—It was rumored on the stock exchange today that the Japanese discovered twenty-five million dollars in an abandoned Russian camp.

NEWS IS SCARCE. ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 4, 3.18 a. m.—There has been complete and ominous silence regarding events at the front since the receipt of General Kuropatkin's brief despatch of August 2. Even this meagre official information was anticipated by earlier advices by the Associated Press.

There are neither official nor press despatches late tonight to indicate the progress of fighting around Liao Yang, where it is felt that a most serious situation must exist. It is thought possible that there may be a temporary lull. The terrible heat alone would be enough to demoralize the armies, and it would not be surprising if, coupled with the several days' severe fighting, it forced both sides to halt and recuperate.

WHAT IS KURO. DOING? There is the gravest anxiety here to learn whether Gen. Kuropatkin is seriously giving battle or is determinedly screening the withdrawal of his main

force. There is a persistent story moving north for some days, but this cannot be confirmed.

Nothing can be obtained tonight regarding the reported sinking of the Japanese armored cruiser Kusaga.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 4.—A rumor is current here that a battle is in progress north of Hat Cheng.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—A despatch to a news agency from Anshanshan (half way between Hai Cheng and Liao Yang) says: "The Japanese advance is being continued with great energy against the southern army. The Russian main forces continue their retirement northward, but the cavalry has checked the Japanese threatening flank movements."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The Japanese legation today received the following cablegram from Tokio: "General Oku reports that the enemy is retreating northward continually since Aug. 2. On Aug. 3 our army occupied Hai Cheng and New Chwang, situated 30 miles northeast of the open port of the same name."

TOKIO, Aug. 4, 2 p. m.—The Russians began abandoning Hai Cheng Aug. 2. The Japanese entered Hai Cheng without resistance at noon yesterday and the Japanese occupied New Chwang the same day.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 2.—The emperor has received the following despatch from General Zassalitch, dated Aug. 3: "Lieut. General Sakharoff reports the following details of the fighting: 'In the fighting of July 31 the operations were not decisive. The action of the Japanese on our east front on July 30 convinced me that they began an attack with their main forces on our south front near Oushouantou towards Dapoutza and Pkhallaantou.'

"From dawn of July 31 we heard cannonading on our right flank which obliged me to hurry down to the south front, where at first from a battery and later from a range of hills I directed the course of the fight. The battle began under the most favorable auspices for us. The first report I received was from Lieut. Col. Solomyk, who informed me that he was tenaciously holding his position, although he had many wounded. I ordered at first two companies and then a battalion to reinforce him, although he did not ask for support."

"Simultaneously with the attack on the heights, the centre of our position, the Japanese directed an attack against Major General Mitchenko's detachment and against our right flank. The beginning of the fighting showed the superiority of our artillery over that of the Japanese. Not only did our batteries silence the Japanese guns previously in position in absolutely to prevent them leaving their positions, but the batteries sustained no loss and were able to develop their fire at their leisure."

"At 10 o'clock I received the following note from Lt. Col. Solomyk: 'The Japanese turning movement has been stopped. The enemy sustains enormous losses. We have many wounded. Captain Goltitsky was killed. The wounded include two officers and a surgeon. I am making a firm stand.'

"Simultaneously with the receipt of this report it was seen that our detachment had evacuated three crests of the mountain range. It was evident that Solomyk had too strong a force to cope with and had been obliged to give ground somewhat. He continued, however, to hold his position."

"After reinforcing Solomyk with two and three-quarters battalions and despatching to centralize the command of these troops, I despatched Colonel Potovitch Lepovatz, with orders to take command of all troops engaged in that position."

"The fusade continued on our right flank without becoming threatening. Our artillery continued to crush the enemy's artillery with its fire, although the Japanese had brought mountain and field guns into action."

"At 3.40 p. m. I received a report that a regiment posted at the extreme right flank had retired from its position in the mountains, having had its flank turned. Six disabled guns were abandoned. Two officers were killed and two wounded. The commander of a battery was injured."

"Before this had happened the Japanese had placed two more batteries on the heights which had previously taken up their position there and with their batteries on the extreme left they began to bombard our battery as well as to enfilade the right flank of our formation. This was the

cause of the destruction of our battery and the serious loss of troops of our right flank. The battery was completely shattered, but at the beginning of the action we succeeded in saving four guns, while four others were left on the field, completely disabled. Of these four, however, two had to be spiked and abandoned owing to lack of horses."

"With the view of distracting the attention of the Japanese from our right flank, I directed Colonel Lepovatz at 4 o'clock when the heat had diminished, to order that soldiers take off their equipment and assume the offensive."

"To support this offensive movement I ordered our batteries to open a hot fire on the ridges held by the Japanese. The fire of our guns which had previously bombarded this point was renewed, and the Japanese again sustained many killed or wounded."

"Our attack in open order astonished all beholders. Our men in this formation advanced swiftly across the principal mountain range, rushing on both sides with fixed bayonets on the Japanese, who were unable to sustain the shock and quickly evacuated the three crests they had occupied. I am informed that those who remained were bayoneted."

"After this brilliant affair I ordered Col. Lepovatz to stop and push on further."

"At 7 o'clock I received an order to retire in the direction of Hai Cheng."

"According to the report of the commander of a Cossack regiment who reconnoitered the valley of Dapoutza during the battle, as well as organized the delivery of ammunition and the removal of wounded, three divisions of Japanese were observed moving through the town of Dapoutza."

"Our losses on July 30 and July 31 have been up to the present estimated at 20 officers and slightly over 1,000 men killed or wounded."

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 3, 3.20 p. m.—General Kuropatkin's official details of the fighting July 31 at Simoucheng say that only a division and a half were engaged. Whether the report does not mention the loss of guns, neither was Lieut. General Alexieff in command, as stated in the despatch from Tokio yesterday. General Alexieff, who commands the Fifth East Siberian division of General Stakeff's corps, was posted on the other side of Hai Cheng July 31.

The war office does not intend to publish the names of the actual commander at Simoucheng for reasons of military expediency. The war office does not expect the Japanese to resume their advance for several days. They are always slow and cautious and make the most careful preparations before striking. Now they are probably again preparing for a flanking movement on a large scale, and possibly contemplating the capture of a strong column from New Chwang."

The failure of the Japanese to follow up their success is evidently the cause of great satisfaction to the general staff here. Whether this feeling is due to the fact that the delay will give General Kuropatkin breathing space and enable him to arrange his concentrated dispositions for the coming battle, or because it will allow him the requisite time to effect his withdrawal northward, is of course unknown, the general staff not even admitting the commander in chief is contemplating escape. In either event, however, the Russians will profit by the declination of the Japanese to pursue their advantage."

GOING INTO THE WOODS. The up-river guides will soon be going into the woods again to make preparations for the fall hunting. One of the best known of the Fredericton district guides is W. Harry Allen, Peniac, whose camps are on Little River, 35 miles above Fredericton, in the very heart of the New Brunswick hunting district. Mr. Allen has been in the business for several years, and each fall conducts several parties of American sportsmen to the seat of big game. He has two other guides in his employ and has at the present time two camps. This fall operations will be extended, and when the season opens, hunting grounds and camps will be located at Owl's Head, Gasparaux, Newcastle and Little River, five in all.

The guides go into the woods about Sept. 15th, to be in readiness for the opening of the season on the 15th. Mr. Allen is the owner of a 10 years' fishing lease on Cain's River, where there is a 75 mile canoeing district. Last year he also secured a bull with a spread of 51.12 inches, the third largest of the season's hunt.

"Ready-made homes" appeal strongly to many people; and if you have one to offer you will find "takers" quickly through a "Furnished House To Let" advertisement.

'Twill Pay You to Buy Suits Here Now.

Some of the best bargains in Suits yet offered are here for the public now. They must be cleared. We want the room for Fall Stock. See Our Bargain Suits at \$3.95, \$5.00, \$6.98 and \$10.00. Close Saturdays at 1 o'clock this month.

J. N. HARVEY, MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHIER, 199 and 201 Union Street.

A SAD AFFAIR.

James E. Fraser, a Well Known Citizen

Committed Suicide by Drowning in Ashburn Lake—He Suffered From Mental Trouble.

At half past twelve Thursday morning James E. Fraser, for many years clerk in M. R. A. Co.'s clothing store on King street, committed suicide in Ashburn Lake, by throwing himself out of a boat when about one quarter of a mile from the camp shore.

Ashburn Lake is a pretty sheet of water about four miles from this city, a mile or so from the Marsh road. The Ashburn Fishing Club have complete control of the lake as a fishing resort and have built upon its southern shore a neat and commodious club house. The lake itself is about a mile in circumference and is fairly circular in shape. Its greatest width being a third of a mile. The club has a membership of about fifteen, and includes several of the most influential citizens of St. John. S. S. de Forest is president. Mr. Fraser has been a member of many years' standing, and, in fact, is one of the original charter members.

Yesterday morning Mr. Fraser in company with Charles T. Nevins of the Canadian Drug Co., left the city about 11 o'clock with the intention of spending the remainder of the day at camp and of returning home in the evening. They had taken with them sufficient food for a couple of meals, and when they arrived, as it was near dinner time, a fire was started and preparations made for the meal. A few minutes after this, or about 12.30, Mr. Fraser said he was going out for a short row on the lake. His friend tried to dissuade him, saying that dinner was nearly ready and there would be more time in the afternoon. Mr. Fraser, however, would not be dissuaded and went out alone. However, nothing less than physical force could have kept back Mr. Fraser, so determined was he on a row. Promising Mr. Nevins that he would be gone but for a few minutes, he set out and Mr. Nevins returned to the house.

Mr. Fraser rowed well across the lake and then stopped over a spot where the water was some 25 or 30 feet deep. His actions were closely watched on shore and Mr. Nevins' suspicions were so strong that he and John McCurdy, carpenter at the spot, and the club house, went to the water's edge, but did not dare set foot in a boat for fear of bringing matters to a head.

Seeking a pretext to lure him ashore, Mr. Fraser thought of a plan which was about ready. He called out to Mr. Fraser, who was then about a quarter of a mile from the club house beach. "Come ashore, Jim, the choppers are done." To this Mr. Fraser answered, "All right." He seized his oars and the watchers on shore felt relieved when they saw him head for the landing. While the conversation was being going on Mr. Fraser's boat had drifted into more shallow water near the farther shore. He pulled but three or four strokes, the effect of which was to bring him to the deeper water; and then he dropped the oars. Standing up in the boat he took off his coat, laid it on one of the seats and then was seen to fumble at his chest, presumably taking off his collar.

Mr. Nevins supposed he was going in for a swim and he said, "Don't be a fool, Jim; it's too near dinner time for a swim." Mr. Fraser made no answer, but finished tying, as it was afterwards ascertained, the anchor line around his neck. To the end of this a heavy stone was attached. This act was not clearly perceived by those on the shore and they still had no inkling of the desperate deed that Mr. Fraser premeditated.

There was no doubt in their minds when they saw his next act. Lying down in the boat and bearing with his weight on the side nearest shore until it was close to the water's edge, he deliberately rolled out into the deeper water. He was out of sight at once, and only his hat floating on the water marked the scene of the tragedy.

Mr. Nevins and Mr. McCurdy rowed frantically towards the spot, but Mr. Fraser did not once rise, and after a half hour's vain attempt to locate the body, they returned to the shore, first planting a pole where they conceived the affair to have happened.

Word was sent into the city, and during the afternoon friends and fellow-members drove out to assist in the search for the body. Drags were employed, but without success. Robt. J.

Armstrong, manager of the Victoria Rink, had gone out from the city, and about half-past three attempted to locate the body by diving. He went down several times, gaining the bottom at each attempt. He could see for about ten feet around him, but after half an hour's work was compelled to give up.

Additional grappling material had by this time arrived, and a drag about one hundred feet in length was formed. About six o'clock the searchers secured the body. Around Mr. Fraser's neck was the fatal anchor line.

T. Fred Powers, the undertaker, was communicated with, and permission was granted by Coroner Roberts to remove the body to the city, and about nine o'clock Dr. Roberts viewed the remains in Mr. Powers' room. As yet he has not decided whether or not inquest will be held. If there is to be one it will take place at 11 o'clock this morning in Mr. Powers' office. If Dr. Roberts decides that no inquest is necessary, the remains will be handed over to the relatives.

The deceased was a member of the Knights of Pythias, and in all probability the uniform he was wearing and the subordinate lodges will attend his funeral.

The late Mr. Fraser was a son of Alexander Fraser, at present employed in Moncton in the I. C. shops. He was in the 45th year of his age and resided with his sister, Miss Susie Fraser, milliner in H. G. Marr's establishment, at 277 City road. To her as well as to his father the news came as a terrible shock.

Six months ago, in consequence of business anxieties, Mr. Fraser had been compelled to seek the advice of a physician for treatment, and had just arrived home last Tuesday, apparently a well man in every way. He went about and met his friends, and all of them congratulated him on his return to his former home. His sister said that on Thursday he was in the best of spirits, and when he left in the morning he expressed his intention to return the evening. She could not understand the cause of his desperate act.

Mr. Fraser was held by all who knew him as an upright and kindly man, generous to a fault. General and cheerful to all his acquaintances, he was a general favorite, and intense sympathy was expressed at his unfortunate mental trouble. Before he went to Montreal for treatment he had been heard to express his intention of doing away with himself and felt annoyed at the surveillance which he imagined was put upon his actions, but after his stay in Montreal his mind seemed to have completely cleared.

The deceased was very prominent in Pythian circles. He was a past chancellor of the New Brunswick branch of the Knights of Pythias, and was also a member of Victoria Co. uniform rank.

SHEFFIELD.

SHEFFIELD, Sunbury Co., Aug. 3. The boat used by the would-be robbers who forced entrance into C. J. Burpee's store and post office by way of prying open the padlock with an iron bar, was found on the river. It had been claimed by and handed over to an honest family in Burton. It had been stolen from the landing. The cars were claimed by another neighbor on the opposite side of the river. So far as is identified goes the outlaws are as much a mystery as ever.

Frank Vandine, one of Sunbury's enterprising men, has bought out the new hotel with all its appointments on the old well-known McGowan stand, joining the Sheffield post office and steamboat building.

Harry A. Cowan and wife of St. John, Miss Lizzie Bridges, a native of Boston, and her mother, Mrs. Jonathan Bridges of Lower Gagetown, arrived in Sheffield yesterday to spend a part of their holidays at the Bridges' homestead, Bridges' Point.

Rev. W. H. Smith, from Florenceville, Carleton Co., preached last Sunday evening to a large and appreciative audience in the Baptist Church at Lakeville Corner, with a prospect of becoming its future pastor.

Rev. A. B. Rogers will preach his farewell sermon next Sunday evening as his resignation has been tendered and accepted.

Miss Laura M. Bridges of Lower Gagetown made a short visit to Sheffield last Saturday.

CAIRNES-BROWN.

A pretty wedding took place at the residence of J. W. Brown, Fairfield, N. B., July 27th, when his youngest daughter, Edna B., was united in marriage to Mariner T. Cairnes of Waterford, N. B. Rev. C. J. Steeves performed the ceremony in the presence of immediate relatives and friends.

The bride was becomingly gowned in blue voile with lace trimmings and carried a large bouquet of carnations. The presents received were beautiful and numerous, showing the high esteem in which the young couple are held by their many friends. After the ceremony the happy couple left for Waterford, thence to Montreal, where they intend to reside.