

POOR DOCUMENT

MAY 3 1907

THE STAR, ST. JOHN N. B., SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1907.

LOVERS TIED STONES ON THEIR FEET; WADED INTO THE RIVER

A Wealthy Italian Who Has Escaped Punishment for Murder—Russian Lady, Who Converted a Spy, Suicides at Florence.

ROME, May 4.—An interesting romance of crime in connection with the San Francisco earthquake was revealed when it was found that among the members of the Italian colony at the time of the earthquake was a certain Signor Riccomini of Lucca, who escaped from Italy in 1887 and when the court of Assize was going to sentence him to lifelong penal servitude as the murderer of two carabinieri. The rescues then made by the police to trace him were fruitless. The sentence was pronounced on March 27, 1887. Riccomini's whereabouts having been discovered in California in connection with the stories of the earthquake the Italian authorities hastened to ask for his extradition before the term of 20 years fixed for legal prescription had expired. The extradition was, however, refused, it was reported here through the influence exerted by Riccomini who is now a millionaire. Now that the 20 years has expired and the sentence cannot even be carried out Riccomini announces his approaching arrival in Italy to see his wife and children whom he left before giving them any news at the time the police should discover his place of refuge.

Two young Austrian visitors, Gustave Pfiffer and Flora Kulm have met with a tragic end. In the latter days of March the Austrian Consul received a heart-breaking letter from Frau Pfiffer who lives in a small town in Bohemia asking the Consul to trace her son who had written telling her that he had intended to throw himself into the Tiber together with his fiancée.

The police were informed by the Consul and supplied with photos of the young Austrians. The most exhaustive and anxious inquiries were made all over Rome, but were fruitless. Finally a telegram from Fiumicino a small village near Rome at the mouth of the Tiber, announced that the bodies of the missing couple had been found in the river bound together with strong ropes and with heavy stones tied to their feet. Their features were terribly distorted by the agony of death.

It has now been ascertained that the young couple after taking the communion in St. Peter's in Rome, walked to Fiumicino, where they spent two days. On the third day they were seen and went up these stairs. A suicide went up the river landing after a little time and disappeared a small way down the shore.

During the night after binding themselves neck and waist with strong ropes and tying heavy stones to their feet, the couple walked calmly into the river, and were soon carried towards the sea by a strong current. Before committing suicide they sent all their money and small souvenirs to their parents in Austria.

According to reports from the island of Malta just received here, the great college of the English Jesuit Fathers, the only college which has systematically aimed at giving boys an all-round English training on the island for many years it has striven for educational rather than financial success, and that while it has never paid its way it has been doing really good educational work. The closing of this famous college in part is said to be due to the fact that branches of the suppressed teaching orders have established themselves on the island and are offering cheaper education.

A strange story comes from Florence concerning the suicide of a Russian lady named Nadja Barsden, who was one of the most active members of the Revolutionary party. She was a friend of Gapon and was compromised in an attempt on the life of one of the Grand Dukes of Odessa. A policeman who was appointed to watch her succumbed to her charms and induced the lady to marry him. After serving a portion of her sentence Nadja was pardoned but forbidden to live in Russia. She accordingly went to Florence, where she frequented the Institute of Fine Arts and gave evidence of being a clever painter. But in addition to her artistic talents she had also great beauty of feature and elegance of form, so she soon attracted to herself a host of admirers, among them being a English artist who name is not altogether unknown to fame. Great surprise was therefore caused here by the receipt of the news of the death of the beautiful Russian. She was walking through the Central Square in Florence when suddenly she drew

GERMAN NEWS OF INTEREST.

BERLIN, May 4.—The general feeling in Germany towards the disarmament proposed for the Hague Conference is illustrated by the action of the Altona police who have forbidden the exhibition of a poster of the Peace Society because it contained the following words: "If the words of the Hague Conference should come to nothing our burdens would be increased, and in place of whips there would be scorpions. Those therefore who mean well by their people should associate themselves with the effort to exercise the pressure which will be necessary to impel the official representatives at the Hague to fruitful labors."

One of the weekly papers relates the following incident of Prince Felix Friedrich:

As Prince was walking in the garden of the villa with the Princess where they recently took up their quarters in Potsdam they became interested in the work of some masons who were constructing a rockwork fountain. Finally the Royal Highnesses seized hand and trod and applied themselves to the task. Half an hour elapsed before they had tied themselves of this un- familiar occupation, when they returned to the house with their clothes fairly covered with mortar.

AMERICAN-GERMAN TRADE RELATIONS

Project of Commercial Agreement Somewhat Complicated—Composed of Four Sections

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3.—The "project of commercial agreement" between America and Germany, which is to govern the trade relations of the two countries for an indefinite period in the future, is composed of four distinct parts. In the first place, there is the "agreement" itself, which briefly stated extends to Germany the reductions of duty authorized on all of the articles mentioned in the third section of the Dingley act.

This in fact amounts simply to the addition of champagnes and sparkling wines to the list of articles upon which minimum rates will apply on importations into Germany.

Other articles of the fundamental "agreement" provide for the speedy application of the new rates; to their extension to the whole custom territory of the parties; and to the concession of a list of American articles upon which minimum rates will apply on importations into Germany.

The second part of the agreement is a detailed statement of the list of articles above referred to. At present all American products are admitted into Germany at minimum tariff rates, hereafter, under this new agreement, only those articles specified may be so admitted. It is stated that in fact the list comprises 95 per cent. of the American imports into Germany.

The third section of the agreement contemplates the draft of a proposed embodying changes to be made in the existing American instructions to customs and consular officers. These changes are not limited in their operation to German imports, but are applicable to imports into America from many other countries. Most important is a definition of market values as of the place where the goods are sold wholly or in part to the public.

The last section of this document is an undertaking by the president to recommend to congress the amendment of section 22 of the Dingley Act so as to allow a ten per cent margin in the case of under-valued imports before penalty shall be imposed upon the importer.

It is provided that the agreement shall take effect on July 1, 1907, and remain in force until June 30, 1908. In case either of the contracting parties shall have given notice six months before the expiration of the above term of its intention to terminate the said agreement it shall remain in force until six months from the date when either of the contracting parties shall notify the other of its intention to terminate the same.

BATTLES DECIDED BY A SINGLE SHOT.

There are certainly three instances on record of a siege or battle having been decided by a single shot. First in order of importance was the shot believed to have been fired by one of the trenches of the fortress of Friedriehshall. This is perhaps the most important musket shot ever fired in the history of the world. Next comes the discharge of the mortar fired by Lord Cochrane during the defense of Port Trinidad in 1808. This shot felled a French ship and saved the fortress. Lastly, there was the single discharge of grapeshot which saved the fortress and town of Haddington in 1548. The French invaders had actually forced their way into the outskirts of the castle when the one well directed shot created such havoc in their densely packed ranks that there ensued an immediate panic, which ended in flight.

CHAMPION JUMPER OF THE OCEAN.

The most stupendous of all leapers of the sea is the whale, but the whale is not a fish. I have seen a monster weighing hundreds of tons, possibly eighty feet in length, rise slowly and deliberately out of the water until its head was clear of the surface, and then sink slowly back. Such a leap is not recorded in the annals of the British navy. A large whale cleared a boat, going completely over it, an estimated leap of twenty feet in air—how many in a lateral direction was not known—Charles F. Holder in Outing Magazine.

VERDI OPERA BARRED BY TURKISH CENSOR

Intervention of Italian Embassy Required to Have Performance Permitted.

No Kings or Queens Permitted in Plays and No Murder on the Stage.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 4.—Had it not been for the intervention of the Italian embassy, the performance of Verdi's "Aida" would have been forbidden in the Turkish capital a few days ago.

The vagaries of the Turkish dramatic censor, while they afford some diversion to the general public, are the distress and dread of impresarios and managers in Constantinople. His red pencil ruthlessly cuts and mutilates the choicest masterpieces of European opera and drama, no reason being given or argument admitted.

CENSOR'S RIGID RULES.

The general rules which guide the judgment are, of course, more or less arbitrary. Anything calculated to bring contempt upon royalty, to suggest sedition ideas or prejudice public morals is strictly taboo; but it is not always possible to assign such simple and satisfactory motives for his rulings. For instance, the reason for the prohibition of "Hamlet" is sufficiently obvious and the obliteration of certain passages from "Othello" is comprehensible; but why he should object to the name of "Hamlet" is not so easy to account for. The play has always to be given under the designation "Il Geloso" or "The Jealous." Possibly, Othello being a Moor and therefore in all probability a Mussulman, his name is considered offensive to pious Moslems.

All allusions to royalty are strictly prohibited. Emperors are transformed into grand dukes and kings into dukes. A story is told of one jealous censor who changed all the "res" in the tonic solfa score of an opera into "ducks," being under the impression that they meant kings. Although Donizetti's "La Favorita" may not be given under this title, such things as court favorites being unknown, or at least not officially recognized in Turkey, the censor's scruples are allayed if the play is called "Eleonora" and the royalties are converted into highnesses.

NO MURDER ON STAGE.

On one point the censor is inflexible; there shall be no murder committed on the stage. This is in order to prevent corruption by evil example. Consequently the dramatic effect of many plays is somewhat marred by the manner in which principals destined to be murdered are rushed off the stage and, after receiving the fatal thrust out of sight of the audience, stagger back quietly to be dragged off the stage and songs. The music-loving world, however, makes allowances for these difficulties with which the artists have to contend.

JAPS HAVE A BRAND OF AMERICAN FEVER

"Get-Rich-Quick" Schemes Now the Rage in Empire of the Mikado.

LONDON, May 4.—The "get-rich-quick" fever has seized Japan, and unless the nation sobers down, speculative crises will become as common in Tokio as they are in New York.

Such is the opinion of a city merchant who has just returned to London from a business tour in the East.

I was amazed at the amount of speculation which is now indulged in by all classes in the principal cities," he said.

"The Stock Exchange in Tokio, which was formerly a quiet place, is open to the public, is frequently the scene of great excitement, and bucket-shops of the worst description abound, both in the capital and in other cities. The Produce and Rice Exchanges are other centers of feverish gambling. Some day a Japanese Letter will make a corner in rice."

"I learned that the companies and syndicates floated during the twelve months ending in January last represented the astonishing total capital of \$400,000,000."

"Many of these companies were of the soundest description, but Japanese company promoters, whose numbers are growing rapidly, have been responsible for several rotten concerns."

"In land and house property, too, there is much speculation. In Northern Japan, more especially, property has in many cases trebled in value."

Happily, Japanese women do not speculate, and take little interest in business affairs. The railways, owned by the state, afford no opportunities for speculation, and the tramways in Tokio are shortly to be municipalized.

"The sober-minded statement of Japan believe that the present fever is a passing phase, due to the great wave of prosperity which is passing over the nation and to the elation consequent on her victories."

WHY SHE WAS PLEASED.

Test—Did Mr. Brown ever call on you? Jess—Yes; he called last evening. I was quite delighted when the girl brought up his card. Test—Oh, come now. You weren't really delighted? Jess—Certainly. You see if she didn't brought up his card I might have gone down to him, thinking it was some one else.

ARAB MILLIONAIRE SHOT WHILE PRAYING

Unknown Assassin Puts Bullets in His Body in Presence of His Family.

SINGAPORE, May 4.—Abdul Kadir Alsagoff, an Arab millionaire and chief of the first public demonstration of the art of shaving without a razor will be given, W. H. Witherington, of 11 Sise many say, will be the first victim.

Having secured a beard, which he has been cultivating for three days with a paste made of the "Razors" Shaving Powder," Mr. Witherington will allow himself to be shaved with anything the audience may suggest. Mr. Witherington prefers a bone letter-opener, but he is willing to allow any one to operate upon him with a collar, the back of a book, or the sole of a boot. In any case, the cost will then be about 2½ cents a shave. The invention is the result of many experiments.

The time necessary for a shave under the new conditions will be five to eight minutes, according to Mr. Witherington. During that time a man can smoke or read the paper or find his collar stiff. As soon as the paste has made the beard brittle, it can be scraped off in the manner suggested. Besides Mr. Witherington, the inventor, a well-known solicitor has offered to submit his beard to the operation. In all there will be a dozen men placed in the new barber's chair at the Cannon Street Hotel this afternoon.

THOSE WICKED CLUBS.

Doctor (to wife whose husband is ill)—Is not your husband a hypocrite? Wife—Oh, doctor, he doesn't belong to any society at all—Meggendorfer Blatter.

GUARDIAN OF POOR POSES AS A TRAMP

Passes Night in Casual Ward of Workhouse to Test Treatment of Inmates.

LONDON, May 4.—A. H. Lee, the member of the Swindon board of guardians, who, posing as a tramp, passed the night in the local casual ward, related his experiences yesterday. Mr. Lee is secretary of the local branch of the Social Democratic Federation, and said that his action was the outcome of a consultation with his comrades, who had heard that the food, bedding and bathing in the casual ward were not at all what they should be.

In order to test the conditions for himself he posed as a bona-fide working shoe-maker, walking from town to town in search of employment. He had no complaint to make as to the manner of his reception and said the food which was given to him was wholesome and served in a cleanly manner, but he did not think it sufficient for a healthy man.

Mr. Lee was not so eulogistic concerning the cell arrangements. The bedding and heating, he remarked, left a good deal to be desired. He received only two blankets—no one to lie on and one as a covering. The cell was by no means adequately warmed, and if heating arrangements were no better on a

STEAMERS.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIPS OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY ROYAL MAIL SERVICE FINEST AND FASTEST "EMPRESSES"

ST. JOHN, N.B. to LIVERPOOL, via HALIFAX. Fri. May 3 Empress of Britain ST. LAWRENCE SERVICE—FROM MONTREAL AND QUEBEC.

Sat. May 11 Lake Manitoba Fri. May 17 Empress of Ireland Sat. May 25 Lake Champlain Fri. May 31 Empress of Britain Sat. June 8 Lake Erie

SS Lake Champlain and Lake Erie carry only One Class of cabin passengers (second class), to whom is given the accommodation situated in the best part of the steamer \$42.50 and \$45.00.

1st CABIN—\$45.00 and upwards according to steamer. 2nd. CABIN—\$40.00, \$45.00 and 3rd. 50.

3rd CABIN—\$27.50 and \$28.75.

For tickets and further information apply to W. H. C. Mackay, St. John, N.B. or write W. P. Howard, D.P.A., C. P. R. St. John, N. B.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY INTERNATIONAL DIVISION WINTER REDUCED RATES

Effective to May 1, 1907. St. John to Port land . . . \$3.00 St. John to Boston . . . \$3.50

Commencing Tuesday, April 23rd, steamers leave St. John on Tuesdays and Fridays at 6.30 p. m. (Atlantic Standard) for Lunenburg, Eastport, Portland and Boston.

RETURNING

Leave Boston on Mondays and Thursdays at 9.00 a. m. for Portland, Eastport, Lunenburg and St. John. All cargo, except live stock, via steamers of this company is insured against fire and theft.

W. G. LEE, Agent, St. John, N. B.

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READ IT. It has interested thousands and it will interest you.

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INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 8th, 1907, trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

TRAINS LEAVE ST. JOHN. No. 6—Mixed train to Moncton. 6.30 No. 2—Express for Halifax, Campbellton, Point du Chene, Pictou, and the Sydney. 7.00 No. 3—Express for Pt. du Chene, Halifax and Pictou. 7.15 No. 4—Mixed for Moncton. 7.30 No. 8—Express for Sussex. 7.10 No. 14—Express for Quebec and Montreal, also Pt. du Chene. 12.30 No. 10—Express for Moncton, the Sydney and Halifax. 12.35

TRAINS ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN. No. 3—From Halifax, Pictou, and the Sydney. 6.20 No. 7—Express from Sussex. 6.00 No. 13—Expressing from Montreal, Quebec and Pt. du Chene. 12.45 No. 6—Express from Moncton. 12.20 No. 2—Express from Halifax, Pictou, Pt. du Chene and Campbellton. 7.40 No. 4—Mixed from Moncton. 7.30 No. 1—Express from Moncton. 7.20 No. 11—Mixed from Moncton (daily). 6.00

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. TENDER.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tender for Double-Tracking" will be received up to and including FRIDAY, MAY 10th, 1907, for the work in connection with the double-tracking of the existing main line between Moncton and Paines Junction, N. B.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the chief engineer, Moncton, N. B., where forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.

D. FOTTINGER, General Manager.

Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., 15th April, 1907. 20-1-10

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at the top of spine, or just under the bump freely, and inhale
DR. SCOTT'S WHITE LINIMENT
if you are suffering from Headache or Neuralgia. Use it also for Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Chafes, Sore Throat, etc.
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