

JAPS PLANT FLAG ON RUSSIAN SOIL

Seize Isle of Sakhalin

For First Time Since War Began They Have Carried the Sword Into Czar's Domain—Looked On As Diplomatic Move to Have Effect in the Peace Negotiations—China Wants Representation at Washington, But Tokio Says No.

St. Petersburg, July 8—7.50 p. m.—A landing of Jap troops on the island of Sakhalin was officially reported tonight, and started military circles in St. Petersburg, though it had been realized since the defeat of Admiral Rozhkovsky that the Japanese were able to take possession of the island as they thought fit. The strength of the landing force cannot be ascertained, but the garrison of the island is too weak to offer an effective defence.

At 3 p. m. Japanese torpedo boats approached Karakovsk and the Russian batteries opened fire on them and compelled the boats to retire. During the bombardment four of the inhabitants of Karakovsk were killed. The bombardment had been anticipated and the commandant had ordered the withdrawal of the defenders northward.

St. Petersburg, July 10—2 a. m.—With the Japanese flag hoisted for the first time on Russian soil after eighteen months of war, the importance of the landing on the island of Sakhalin is generally admitted both by newspaper comment and in government circles. Complete occupation of the island is regarded as a foregone conclusion.

Looked on as Diplomatic Move. The Japanese seem unwilling to risk a grand battle with General Linavitch pending the peace meeting at Washington, the landing of troops on Sakhalin is considered to express Japan's decision regarding the formal conclusion of a general armistice, namely that in the interval before the meeting it is necessary to occupy the island whose possession is an important card in Japan's diplomatic contest at Washington.

The Japanese fleet covering the landing of troops on the island of Sakhalin consisted of two battleships, two cruisers, three gunboats, thirty-six torpedo boats and ten transports loaded with troops. The Japanese landed at the village of Merce, between Chirpyn and Komakovsk. The commander of the Russian detachment of troops at Korakovsk ordered the coast defence guns to be blown up, and all the government buildings burned before retiring.

The Captured Territory. The island of Sakhalin (Japanese Karafuto) is a narrow island in the North Pacific separated from the Siberian mainland by the Strait of Tartar. It was taken possession of by the Russians in 1854. Sakhalin is 600 miles from north to south, and is twenty to ninety miles wide. It has the Sea of Okhotsk on the east and is separated from Japan by the Kurile Straits. The interior of the island is filled with forest-covered mountains, 3,000 to 4,000 feet high, separated by marshy valleys, of which only the valley of the Uym, flowing north, east and south, is fit for cultivation. Severely cold weather is experienced in the island even in summer, in consequence of the large amount of ice coming from the Sea of Okhotsk and packed along the east coast along with the cold Kuro-Shivo sea current flows.

The chief settlements of Sakhalin are at Utsunomiya, in Aniva Bay, and a few small villages in the Uym valley, east of Utsunomiya. The population of the island is about 20,000, and the area about 30,000 square miles.

The landing of the Japanese on the island and its present effect on the peace negotiations is the absorbing topic of conversation in military circles, the surrendering of the Kniaz Potemkin having taken a secondary place.

Operations against the Russians which have been reported by General Linavitch are in the nature of reconnaissance in force with no indications of a general engagement in Manchuria yet.

Kuropatkin's Retirement Rumored Again. The rumor that General Kuropatkin is about to retire is revived. General Kutakoff, commander of the third Manchurian army, will, it is reported, be his successor.

The Novoe Vremya voices the general sentiment in holding that control of Sakhalin puts a powerful lever in the hands of Japanese diplomacy which finally has something tangible in its hands to throw upon the scales with the sword in the coming conference.

that the authorities there dare not publish an official account of the naval mutiny and the events at Okhotsk. There are rumors of disorders at Tiflis and the government is taking measures to distribute arms and ammunition among the Russian population which the Caucasus has been invited to share.

China Wants to Be at Conference. Washington, July 9.—China's request to be represented in the Washington conference on the ground that it vitally interested in its proceedings, has been received by the president and informally transmitted to the belligerents. Whether the president has received the formal replies cannot be learned but it can be stated that while Russia is inclined in favor of admitting the Chinese, it is not inclined to do so.

Japan regards herself as fully capable of executing the promise without the assistance of China and in view of the fact that the war to come with Russia in Manchuria, the Japanese government is unable to see what possible service a Chinese representative would be in the Washington conference.

Moreover, Japan has all along taken the position that when peace negotiations were begun they would be conducted directly with Russia. It is altogether unlikely that the Washington government will press the claim of China and the official view here fails to sympathize with the idea.

Negotiations for an armistice are not expected to be concluded until after the plenipotentiaries meet. It is pointed out that the beginning of the necessary session in the war zone removes the necessity for the immediate signing of an armistice. Little doubt is felt, however, that the armistice will be the first subject discussed by the plenipotentiaries and probably their initial act will be the signing of a protocol providing for the cessation of hostilities for a limited period.

Baron De Rosen is in daily conference with the attaches of the embassy and has had several long talks with General Casani, who posted him on each step in the negotiations up to this moment. No place has yet been finally selected for the holding of the conference, but Baron De Rosen will discuss this with the president on Thursday. It is believed here that the choice lies between Portsmouth (N. H.) and Portland, Maine, with the chances in favor of the former.

It is the belief here that instead of the president making the tedious trip to Washington to greet the plenipotentiaries, the plan which probably will be adopted is for the plenipotentiaries to go to Oyster Bay, the Japanese boarding the Mayflower at the navy yard, Washington, and the Russian envoys going in the Dolphin from New York to Oyster Bay, where they will be jointly received by the president and formally presented to each other. They could go by boat, thence to the place selected for the conference, returning to Washington at the conclusion of their labors for the formal signing of the treaty of Washington, provided their labors are so successful.

Japs' Envoy Sails. Tokio, July 8.—Baron Komura and his suite left Shimabashi railroad station for Yokohama this afternoon amidst a hearty send-off.

Enthusiastic banquets drowned the whistle and noise of the train as it hauled out of the station with Baron Komura on board. Baron Komura, who has already shown rare ability and success as a diplomat now goes on his important mission with the full confidence of all concerned. The streets were lined by crowds from early in the day and all parts of the city were decorated with burning and flags. The electric street cars were also decorated with flags.

The editorial comments are unanimous in wishing success to Baron Komura and his suite. The whole of Tokio is apparently rejoicing at the peace prospects after so many non-be of sanguinary war.

Yokohama, July 8.—The steamer having on board the Japanese peace plenipotentiaries sailed from the port of Seattle at 4.30 this afternoon. The governor of Yokohama and civic bodies escorted the plenipotentiaries to the pier where they were received by a military guard.

An enormous crowd of Japanese and foreigners, with bands of music, assembled at the wharf to witness the departure of the Japanese plenipotentiaries. The Japanese warship Takao fired a salute of ten guns as the steamer went to sea, escorted by a torpedo boat and a naval steamer specially detailed to convey her out of Tokyo Bay.

Weddings. McCloskey-Wilson. The marriage of Herbert B. McCloskey, of Boston and Miss May A. Wilson, daughter of John Wilson, of Mesquias (N. B.), took place on July 3 in St. Peter's church, Cambridge (Mass.). The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Gilman. The bride was attired in a dove-colored dress, with hat to match. She was attended by her sister, Miss Frances Wilson. The groom was supported by his brother, Joseph L. McCloskey. After the ceremony the bridal party drove to their future home in Cambridge, where a reception was held. Among the presents received by the bride was a check from the groom's mother.

It is said the suit begun in the Equity Court to settle the division of the A. C. Smith & Co., Carlton, business has been amicably adjusted. C. B. Lockhart will retire from the firm, and it has been agreed that Mr. Lockhart's interest is worth. It is understood that J. A. Gregory will soon become a partner in the business with his brother-in-law, Mr. Smith.

SERIOUS DAMAGE BY FIRE DONE TO A KENT COUNTY BRIDGE

Word of 400 feet of Wellford Structure Being Destroyed, is Received.

Hon. C. H. La Billois, commissioner of public works, has received information from Bridge Inspector Alfred Haines that 400 feet of Brown's Yard highway bridge, Wellford, Kent county, was destroyed by fire last week. The commissioner told a reporter last evening that A. R. Wetmore, the provincial engineer, will soon go to Wellford to investigate the matter and arrange for the rebuilding.

At the same time the engineer will make preparations to rebuild St. Marys bridge in the parish of St. Marys, Kent county. Other bridges in the province are receiving attention, and Hon. Mr. La Billois mentioned those at Chapel, Cocagne and Little Bactouche as having recently been examined and reported in bad condition. Temporary repairs are to be made at once and after a survey plans for the rebuilding will be prepared. The commissioner mentioned that Mr. Haines had just returned from Metepedia after completing a survey of the interprovincial bridge with a view to handing over the superstructure to the provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick. The bridge, which is at present used only by the railway, would then be widened and accommodation for passenger traffic provided. The bridge is 1,000 feet long. It will be opened at an early date and arrangements are being made to hold a popular demonstration on the occasion. Hon. Mr. La Billois will return home today.

WHOLE FAMILY IN ACCIDENT

Samuel J. Smith, Wife and Daughter Hurt on Golden Grove Road.

Samuel J. Smith, his wife and young son Walter, were thrown from a carriage on the Golden Grove road, Saturday afternoon, and have since been in the care of Dr. Thomas W. Allen.

Mr. Smith was head clerk in the cloak department of Manchester Robertson Allison, Ltd. He resides at No. 141 King street east.

Saturday, the half holiday went into effect, and Mr. Smith, securing a horse and light carriage, started for home by his family driving. The horse was not regarded as being easily frightened, but something on the road caused the carriage to become for a few minutes almost uncontrollable.

The carriage was overturned, and all, with the exception of Walter, the boy, jumped out. The dragging vehicle and plunging horse, and was caught between wheel and axle, and though the horse was rapidly and expertly unhitched, the boy, who was extricated, had suffered severely. Mrs. Smith was bruised and scratched, and Mr. Smith, besides bodily injuries, received a "properly earned" from the carriage which was overturned.

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Property Guests. (London World) It has been seriously suggested, I see, that women who have no special talents to enable them to take up the stage or journalism as a profession, who cannot paint or sing or play the violin or induce their friends to start them as models, should qualify as "extra ladies" whose services would be at the disposal of hostesses in the same manner as the "extra parties." The idea is, of course, not strictly new. One has heard that it is possible to secure "property guests" from certain large turning firms, a momentary notice, such guests being military, naval, clerical or sporting, as required. But this is the first time I have heard it proposed that ladies should let themselves out as dinner guests. The suggestion is that the average woman does not talk well; where as it would be the business of the "extra ladies" to be brilliant and start effective topics of conversation. One sees obsolete fashions, however, in the scheme. Every other woman would be jealous of such a guest at once, and who better the men who made themselves agreeable to her?

J. Hurley, of St. John, is showing old acquaintances in Doughtytown. John Sleeth, of Douglastown has returned home from St. John where he was attending the funeral of his father, Newcastle Advocate.

Rev. Thomas S. Linnett, of Brantford (Ont.), has received the degree of doctor of divinity from the Ohio Northern University of Ada (O.). He was at one time a student of this learned institution. The Ohio Northern is one of the largest universities in Ohio, having an annual enrollment of more than 3,000 graduates annually.

T. E. Powers, at present teacher in the high school, is an applicant for the post on the staff made vacant by the resignation of William Brodie. Miss Katherine R. Bartlett has resigned as teacher grade 10 in the high school to take a course in the McDonald Institute, Guelph. Miss Knowlton also of the high school staff has handed in her resignation, but an effort will be made to have it reconsidered.

NO CENSURE OF AMBULANCE MAN BY CORONER'S JURY

Declare Sale of Carbolic Acid Should be More Restricted, Though.

INQUEST INTO DEATH OF MAY GRASS ENDED

Closing Session Hears Ambulance Complaints in Detail and Captain McLean is Asked to Tell About His Last Interview with the Girl—Fourteen Suiicides or Attempts by Poison.

Death by poison self administered was the verdict of the jury inquiring into the death of May Grass. The jury passed over the ambulance complaints, but recommended a more stringent law relative to sale of carbolic acid.

The Ambulance Complaints. Mr. Bustin said he called the ambulance by telephone and the young man who answered was told that a young woman at the Lansdowne had taken carbolic acid. The man wanted to know who authorized the call, and asked that the doctor might come to the telephone. There were a few words and he heard the doctor say: "Never mind, you come." The ambulance came quickly and the stretcher was brought up stairs. The witness suggested the patient should be carried out into the hall, but the doctor refused to do so.

Mr. Currie, who was in charge, said they would do as the doctor said, and Dr. Berryman agreed to his suggestion. Currie went into the room and grabbed hold of the young lady in a rough manner in a grumbling way. Then the witness saw he was under the influence of liquor. The doctor told him to stand back and not to put his hand on the girl, and called to one of the male boarders who had come in, and between them they lay on the stretcher. Currie said he was ordered out and would not assist. One of the men with Currie came and helped.

In reply to the coroner, the witness said Currie assisted to carry the patient into the hospital and while waiting for the stretcher Currie used bad language. To the jury—There was some rough work at the hotel door and the driver lay on the stretcher. Currie said he was not with the patient. When witness went to get his coat Dr. Berryman told the ambulance to wait several times, and in reply to the witness said it was not right, but that they must make the best of it. The witness' son made an attempt to get on the seat of the ambulance, but was refused. The ambulance was round three sides of the square unnecessarily, and part of the time very slowly. He was nearly tumbled out going round the square. Currie used bad language. To the jury—There was some rough work at the hotel door and the driver lay on the stretcher. Currie said he was not with the patient. When witness went to get his coat Dr. Berryman told the ambulance to wait several times, and in reply to the witness said it was not right, but that they must make the best of it. The witness' son made an attempt to get on the seat of the ambulance, but was refused. The ambulance was round three sides of the square unnecessarily, and part of the time very slowly. He was nearly tumbled out going round the square. Currie used bad language.

Mr. Brown came in Northport some years ago, D. F. Brown, of St. John (N. B.), is a brother.

Wm. Sherwood, Woodstock. Woodstock, N. B., July 9.—(Special)—William Sherwood, a prominent citizen, who for years conducted a grocery store in Main street, but who had been recently employed by the Imperial Packing Company, met death last night under sad circumstances.

He had been working in his garden and his lawn. It was very warm, and at 12.30 he decided to have a bath in the creek near his residence.

His family thought he had gone to the night train to meet a son, Clark, who was expected from the Sussex district. With the assistance of C. B. Watson and Howe Jaques, they soon found the body in four feet of water. Coroner Hays was summoned, and he pronounced Mr. Sherwood dead. As no water was in the lungs, it is supposed that death was caused by the current consequent to the plunge in the cold water. Recently Mr. Sherwood had been complaining of heart trouble, but the family thought it was merely indigestion.

He is survived by his wife, one son, Clark, and two daughters, Mabel and Persis. Word was sent to St. John, where it is supposed the son stopped on his way from Sussex.

Captain McLean Recalled. Arthur McLean recalled. In reply to Juror Lee, said he could not remember if he shook hands with May Grass on the night in question. He had put his arm around her waist and kissed her when going away. She had treated him on occasion to strawberries and cream. He was aware he had made it plain a year ago she could not expect to marry him. She did mention the matter on the evening in question. When he put his arm around her waist he could not remember saying "good night" to her, but may have said "good night, May."

Stephen T. G. Linn, in reply to the coroner, said his two men took turns in staying all night to drive the ambulance. His agreement was not to include carrying the patient down, but it was done by courtesy. The man would do it if required. On the night in question he did not leave till after 11 o'clock and Currie at the time was not under the influence of liquor. He never had complaints of the ambulance or the man. Currie might have got a drink after the witness left.

The coroner then addressed the jury. He said in twelve cases during the past twelve months individuals had committed suicide by taking carbolic acid. It was a matter requiring their attention. When certain drugs were dispensed the name and address and amount bought had to be recorded. A pint of this poison could be bought at any time. He suggested it should be sold only under a



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Mutineers Surrender THE DISGRACED WARSHIP

Russian Admiral Again Walks Quarterdeck of the Kniaz Potemkin—Rebels Give In and Hand Ship to Rumanian Government—Some Cry "Mercy" and Say They Were Compelled to Mutiny—St. Petersburg Demands "Stern Justice"—Shocking Evidence of the Mutiny Aboard the Ship.

St. Petersburg, July 8, 7.50.—The admiral late this afternoon was informed of the surrender of the Kniaz Potemkin by the Rumanian authorities at Kusteni, but the officials here have no details of the arrangements made by the Rumanian government and the mutineers. No diplomatic steps have been taken but the foreign officials undoubtedly will make the strongest representations against the mutineers being treated as simple deserters and demand their surrender to answer not only for mutiny but also for the murder of officers, the bombardment of Odessa and incitement to a revolution. The vain glorious proclamation issued by the mutineers at Theodosia will also weigh heavily against them.

Stern Justice Demanded. Their crime is one which is considered to be the most odious by all nations and it is thought to be imperative that the sternest justice be meted out to the ring-leaders as in example to the fleets of Russia and of the whole world.

Rear Admiral Kruger's squadron so soon as it can be reached will be ordered to continue the cruise to Kusteni, take the battleship and place a crew on board. There is a strong sentiment manifested in favor of wiping the name of Kniaz Potemkin from the naval register and giving the ship a new name.

On the Bourse today there were rumors that the crew of the battleship Alexander II had also mutinied and were bombarding Libau but there is not the slightest confirmation. The government hopes that the gossamer collapse of the mutiny, on the Kniaz Potemkin will have a redemptive effect on the internal unrest which was encouraged by the naval revolt.

Kusteni, Roumania, July 9.—Admiral Kruger this afternoon boarded and took possession of the Kniaz Potemkin, King Charles of Roumania having sent instructions to the commander of the Roumanian