

Great Excitement  
AND  
Unheard of Success  
OF THE  
Money-Saving Sale of  
BOOTS and SHOES  
AT OUR  
UNION STREET STORE.

Sale began at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and before noon more goods had been sold than were ever sold in any one day in a retail store in the Provinces. Hundreds of people from all parts of the city and vicinity came, saw and bought.

18,000 PAIRS OF BOOTS AND SHOES—the entire stock of a manufacturer—bought at our own price and being sold at prices that would not pay for the bare material.

Just Think of Women's Black Kid and Tan Low Shoes at 78c, 88c and 98c a pair. Women's fine Dongola Kid Laced and Button Boots at 58c, 78c, 98c and \$1.18.

Men's Calf and Kid Oxford Shoes at 78c, 97c, 98c and 99c. Girls' Low Shoes, in Black and Tan, at 49c, 59c and 69c. Children's Boots and Oxfords at 38c, 42c and 48c.

Cash Only. No Goods on Approval. Store closed from 1 to 2 each day, and every evening during the sale, at 6 o'clock.

UNION STREET STORE,  
Opposite Opera House.

Waterbury & Rising

Sale of Ladies' White Wear

Fine White Skirts, Lace Trimmed, 90c. Night Dresses, plain and trimmed, 60c. up. Drawers, from 25c. up. Corset Covers, 25c.

A. B. WETMORE, 59 Garden St.

BELIEVES HE HAS  
GROUNDS FOR ACTION  
AGAINST THE CITY

Mr. Cushing Refused, However, to Say What He Would Do.

Has Made No Plans for the Future Yet—Explains the Wharf Extension Matter.

The City Council last evening... upon John McKean to purchase the ticket which made him 475 richer. C. 76-72, Mrs. C. F. Givan, Sussex, N. B. C. 76-75, John W. McKean, 8 Richmond street. K. 2-31, Steve O'Connor, 42 Spring street. T. O'Connor, 42 Spring street. D. Hatfield, 42 Spring street; Frank H. Pitt, 23 Somerset street; U. 2-31, F. F. Stafford, 80 Brussels street; Frank McCormick, Millidgeville; Robert Bardsley, 72 Exmouth street. G. 76-75, Jas. Higgins, 14 White street. M. 12-31, Wm. Brittain, 245 Adelaide street. J. 60-32, Mrs. J. C. McCormick, Wellington street, Chatham. T. 76-81, S. M. Melaney, 260 Waterloo street. C. 99-32, F. J. Fishery, 2 Charles street; J. W. Knox, 100 Sydney street. W. 6-31, J. P. Bowers, 78 King street. W. 62-31, C. F. Cassidy, 34 Main street. Frank Tupa, Generalist street; Rev. Chas. Collins, Fairville. V. 4-31, John King, 73 Chapel street; Mrs. Wm. King, 73 Chapel street. C. 33-31, Philip O'Neill, 67 Water street. K. 62-31, Miss Florence McGuire, 15 Wentworth street. E. 62-31, Jos. Mayer, 224 Main street. R. 17-31, William Shaw, cor. Waterloo and Golding streets; William McKendrick, 6 City Road; P. J. Murphy, 83 Queen street. C. 10-31, M. Moran, 78 Britannia street. U. 10-31, John Doherty, 54 Clarence street. O. 10-31, John F. M. Cronin, Coburg street. H. 36-31, Bart M. Duffy, 17 Brussels street. H. 23-31, Wm. Currie, 12 Erin street. L. 23-31, P. Brown, 24 Paradise road. C. 76-81, G. Jackson, 148 Victoria street. W. 13-31, Joseph H. Murphy, 48 Pond street. E. 76-31, A. W. Stewart, 3 Elliott road; W. R. Dunlop, 64 Prince William street. E. 41-31, G. McDermott, 242 Charlotte street. L. 83-31, B. F. McSherry, 446 Main street; Miss Florence Baxter, 275 Charlotte street. D. 30-31, J. G. McKay, 448 Main street. E. 76-31, Andrew Sterling, St. John street; Jas. A. Peckham, Rodney street; George W. Goodwin, 29 Winstow street; West, Fred Stanley, 6 King street. West. P. 86-31, T. J. Phillips. E. 86-31, F. E. Nugent, 106 Marsh road. C. 27-31, W. Winthrop Dickey, Murray street. T. 86-31, Frank Murphy, 63 Carmarthen street; Harold Murphy, Carmarthen street. T. 86-31, Mrs. Nagle, 27 Wright street; Wm. Lane, 169 Wright street. Y. 26-31, James Halpenney, Drury lane. G. 85-31, Holly McLaughlin, 143

Adelaide street. I. 86-31, P. Hennessey, 1 Mill street. V. 21-31, Arthur Murphy, 102 Waterloo street. A. 96-31, Jas. Holman, 41 City road; U. 66-31, Jas. Sweeney, Albert street; Edward Sage, 31 Golding street. K. 15-31, Henry Gallagher, city. V. 55-31, Robert Currie, 416 Yarmouth, N. S. O. 12-31, Frank Nice, Rodney street, West Side. O. 2-3250, Frank Nice, Rodney street, West Side. Harry McQuade sold ticket. I. 21-31, Louis Green, 93 King street. W. 18-31, C. C. Cosman, 260 Waterloo street, West Side. J. J. Fye, Somerset street. L. 12-31, Miss May Warren, Coburg street; Leo J. Gallagher, 46 Union street. H. 20-31, Arthur King, 304 Princess street. N. 94-31, Geo. Hughes, 222 Duke street. V. 69-31, Fred J. McNamee, 24 Mill street. H. 62-31, H. O. Loney, 38 Haymarket Square. U. 20-31, C. E. Gibbons, 433 Main street. V. 100-31, Jos. W. Corkery, Geo. McLaughlin, Pleasant Point; Murray Brozman, 62 Kennedy street; Mrs. Thomas Brozman, 62 Kennedy street. F. 100-32, W. G. Diney, 407 Market street. Con. McHugh, 3 Peters' Wharf; J. Allan, 14 Waterloo street. J. 94-31, J. McLaughlin, 194 Charlotte street. M. 33-31, D. Downey, 199 Victoria street. M. 41-31, Miss Ethel Brown, Clarence street; Miss Ethel Brown, Clarence street; Miss Julia Doherty, 148 Douglas avenue; Miss Mary Doherty, 148 Douglas avenue. J. 64-31, Frank Nice, Rodney street, West Side. D. 7-31, Alice Knowles, Louis Knowles, Mrs. Alice Knowles, Beatrice Knowles. C. 64-32, C. Jones, 128 Pond street. J. 40-31, John A. Dolan, 199 Queen street. O. 20-31, Aug. Phillips, 534 Main street; Mrs. McQuade, 169 Main street; T. 86-31, 169 Main street; Mrs. Tessa McQuade, 169 Main street. V. 70-31, Wm. Harrington. Q. 40-31, St. Clair McKel, 194 Metcalfe street. V. 59-31, Michael O'Keefe, 171 Rodney street; W. E. Frank McFarlane, 34 St. Patrick; John O'Brien, 1 Mill at St. John O'Brien, 1 Mill street. V. 47-31, John E. Sugrue, 51 Richmond street. E. 82-31, Jerry Mayer, 224 Main St. P. 42-32, Mrs. May Record, 24 Pad-

PETER VERGIN, HEAD OF THE  
DOUKHOBOR COMMUNITY, A  
WONDERFUL LEADER OF MEN

Peter Vergin, the stalwart chief of the Doukhobor community, is described as a wonderful leader of men, by Katherine Louise Smith, in an article in The Craftsman. She writes that they have now forty-four separate villages, with one or two hundred people in a village, and represent a prosperous and a community life. When they came to America they had nothing. Today, they have land, horses, food laid up for emergencies, twenty thousand dollars, six flour mills and five lumber mills. They also have a blacksmith and a carpenter shop in every village, and run a large brick yard. Fifteen steam ploughs break up the land quickly. The possession of these labor-saving devices is said by those who know Peter Vergin, to be an example of his address. One of the tenets of the Doukhobors is to care for animals, and when they suggested it was wrong to work horses in this way, their leader, Peter Vergin, a writer as well as a leader, immediately suggested that by advising the use of steam ploughs. These people are natural tillers of the soil. They like village life, have been for centuries accustomed to agricultural pursuits, and are indefatigable workers. Their only holidays are the Sabbath and Christmas. Easter day is not observed, "for Christ is ever resurrected in every man's heart."

AMAZING GROWTH. The growth of the Canadian Doukhobors is amazing to any one who has known their history from the start. Five years ago six thousand of these people came to this country with nothing but strong hearts and willing hands. They were poor, not one in five hundred could speak English; they knew nothing of Canadian customs, and their property had been repeatedly confiscated, their women ill-treated, and their leaders condemned to Siberian mines. Today they are one of the most interesting communities existing in the world. They do business on modern and approved methods, they issue financial statements, have co-operative stores, buy necessities at wholesale and are rapidly taking advantage of those usages and customs of civilization which do not conflict with their religious belief.

Without doubt this change of attitude is largely due to Vergin, who is a veritable captain of industry, well calculated to be a leader, and laudable in persuading his people to adopt new labor-saving devices and progressive methods. No one could read his life without being impressed by the man's capabilities and the conviction that he is a remarkable character. He is a leader, a writer, a speaker, a director, and though it is impossible outside the sect to discover his tribal or personal life, or to understand his belief in his divine origin—which many of his followers affirm—yet one who sees Vergin in person is struck by his power and his influence among the Doukhobors.

WELL EQUIPPED. Whatever his life may have been in youth, or however he obtained his present position as head of this sect, Vergin is physically and mentally well equipped to be a leader of men. He is fully six feet in height, broad shouldered, and has a powerful, well-knit frame, a strong, but kind face, wears a mustache and his hair is growing thin. His personal appearance is pleasing, but it is his mentality and ability to guide the ignorant Doukhobors that arouses admiration. He came to Canada when they were in the midst of confusion, with their new life hardly started, their settlements scarcely formed and disintegration imminent. The possession of all tactical point to deal with the problems of his people. Though he talks frankly, one is conscious that he speaks with discretion, and keeps in reserve what he may think it unwise to impart. He is well read, masterful, without being arrogant, and most important of all tactful. After meeting him one does not wonder at his power and influence, nor at his success in the years that he has been in captivity.

AN OPPORTUNE TIME. Vergin reached Canada, after his release from Siberia, at a critical time. It was just after "The Pilgrimage," when the Doukhobors had left home, stock, and all belongings behind and started toward Winnipeg. The results of this, to others, crazy movement are well known. The Canadian government would not allow them to enter, and the mounted police saved the horses and cattle from starvation, and by persuasion and force the deluded people were sent back to their villages. At the time, they accounted for the delay by saying that they took the Bible literally, and "did not Christ say I will not leave you an orphan, and that I will be with you until the end of the world?"

On reaching Canada, Vergin organized the dispersed communities, and put them on a paying basis, acting with promptness and decision. The Doukhobors, perhaps from some superstition, are a silent people and reluctant to tell how they are governed; but it is well known that Vergin has an immense power over them, that they expect to do as he suggests, and that they recognize and respect his interest in following his advice. There is no doubt but that in Canada, he has a hard one, and it is fortunate that he has approached it tactfully.

MANY ENGLISHMEN  
OPPOSE DISARMAMENT  
Consensus of Opinion is That it is Impractical, While Some Favor Larger Armies

VIENNA, June 8.—The London correspondent of the "Washington Post" received 177 answers from leading British politicians, generals and writers to a circular asking for their opinion on raising the disarmament question at the Hague Conference. Only eleven believe disarmament is practicable, sixteen are violently against it, and the rest are more or less skeptical, including Mr. Balfour, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Rosebery, the Duke of Devonshire, Austen Chamberlain and Sir A. Canon Doyle.

Magee's Straw Hats

OUR STRAW HATS for men are THE BEST. Now that is saying a good deal, but just compare them with any others and you'll agree with us. They've quality, style, finish, trimmings, and you will get entire satisfaction from wearing one.

PANAMAS, \$3.50 to \$15  
FOR YOUNG MEN, BOATER SHAPES, in Fine or Rough Straw, \$1.00 to \$3.50  
TELESCOPE SHAPES, fine straw, \$1.00 to \$2.00  
FOR OLDER MEN, BOATER SHAPES, \$1.00 to \$3.50  
SHAPED HATS, \$1.00 to \$2.50

D. MAGEE'S SONS,  
63 King Street.

WOMEN DETERMINED  
TO REFORM FINLAND  
Out an Exhaustive Plan of Campaign.

HELSINGFORS, June 8.—The Finnish Parliament is now in full swing, and public interest centers largely in the nineteen women deputies, who represent one-sixth of the entire Parliament.

The leader of the Finnish women's party—Baroness Alexandra Gripenberg—has given the following outline of the immediate reforms to be proposed by the women:

Equality of men and women who contract civil marriages. Marriageable age, which is now 15, to be raised. Increased penalties for crimes against women.

Extension of women's suffrage to local elections. The women deputies are determined to abolish a number of antiquated restrictions affecting women. For example, those who desire to teach in boys' schools must petition the czar as a man, and renounce their sex.

Baroness Gripenberg opposes the Socialist demand for special protection for women laborers as illogical. As a body, the nineteen women deputies are not particularly beautiful, the majority being determined, looking somewhat singular.

Mrs. Hilda Kalkkowi, the talented authoress, who possesses the confidence and support of the working women in Finland, is regarded as the link between the Socialists and Finnish parties.

Mrs. Dagmar Neovius, the only woman member of the Swedish party, is in sympathy with Baroness Gripenberg's views.

Mrs. Silampe, the organizer of servants union, is a shrewd business woman and a prominent Socialist worker. Mrs. Evelina Alakulji, the wife of a peasant, is also a prominent Socialist, and an excellent speaker.

The new Parliament will probably make a number of social experiments which will assure Finland a share of the world's attention disproportionate to its size. The parliament is expected to prohibit the importation, manufacture or sale of alcoholic liquors, but the czar may reject this bill, as it conflicts with commercial treaties.

PLOT TO SLAY CZAR  
Planned by Girl  
Makes Love to Cossack Guard and Offers Him \$4,000 to Perpetrate Double Murder.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 8.—The details of the recent terrorist plot to kill the czar, to which M. Stolygin, the premier, referred in the Duma, show the ingenuity and intensity of purpose of the revolutionaries.

The conspirators, who include a Russian girl student, planned to kill not only the czar, but also the infant Alexievich, by means of two delicately constructed infernal machines, each scarcely larger than a watch.

Several plans were tried for gaining access to Tsarskoe Selo, but without success. The conspirators worked patiently for weeks and at last decided to attempt to corrupt the members of the czar's bodyguard.

CUPID INVOLVED IN PLOT. This bodyguard, known as the "convoy," is composed of picket men, whose loyalty can be relied upon absolutely. They are responsible for the emperor's person, and, in turn, guard the private apartments. Two of them are on duty outside the czar's bedroom every night.

The girl student, who is said to be of unusual beauty, was ordered to make the acquaintance of one of the Cossacks of the "convoy." She succeeded, and the soldier fell in love with her.

She finally "converted" the soldier, as she thought, to revolutionary principles, and offered him \$4,000 if he would attempt to assassinate the czar and the czarvitch. The attempt was to be made on the night of April 13, when the Cossack was detailed for duty at his master's apartments.

The Cossack demanded \$5,000, and the negotiations were prolonged until the night of the soldier informed the adjutant of Prince Trubetzkoy, commander of the palace guards, of the conspiracy.

The adjutant directed the Cossack to appear to agree with the plans of the conspirators, and to do as they directed of him.

CONSPIRATORS ARRESTED. As the Cossack was proceeding to the palace on the night of April 13 to do guard duty outside the czar's bedroom two men who had managed to conceal themselves in some shrubbery in the palace grounds beckoned him.

They handed him two infernal machines, each scarcely larger than a watch. Wonderful workmanship was shown in their construction, and, although so small, they contained explosives of enormous power.

The Cossack was directed to place the machines beneath the beds of the Czar and the Czarvitch. He promised to carry out these instructions, but instead handed the infernal machines to the palace adjutant. Meanwhile, a cordon of troops surrounded the palace grounds, and the cordon being narrowed, the men were captured.

Twenty-six additional arrests were made in St. Petersburg and vicinity that night. The girl student, who arranged the negotiations with the Cossack escaped.

PIGRIAMS AND PURITANS. The Pigmans, as they are often called, the "pilgrim fathers," were the seventy-four men and the twenty-eight women, members of John Robinson's church, who sailed in the Mayflower from Leyden to North America, and landed at Plymouth Rock, where they founded a colony Dec. 25, 1620. The Puritans were the English nonconformists who came over later, the name being given to them in account of their supposed great purity of doctrine, life and discipline.

WARNINGS. Mrs. Stubb—I notice so many married men save the receipted milliner bills. What use do they make of them? Mr. Stubb—Charity, Mrs. Stubb—Charity? Mr. Stubb—Yes; they are sent around to the milliner clubs to warn any reckless member who might be thinking about plunging into the sea of matrimony.

The Ontario Fire Insurance Company. Full Government Deposit. NON-TARIFF. Get Our Rates Before Insuring. Economy Leads to Wealth. ALFRED BURLEY, Gen. Agt for N.B. 46 PRINCESS STREET. Phone 890.

RICH HEIRESS ELOPES  
WITH PLUMBER'S SON  
Vigilance of the Stern Parents is Eluded and Two Loving Hearts Made Glad.

PARIS, June 8.—The only daughter of a millionaire manufacturer at L'Isle Adam, in the department of Seine-et-Oise, who is heiress to a fortune of \$500,000, eloped yesterday with the son of a local plumber.

The young plumber was superintendent of extensive alterations at a splendid chateau of the millionaire. He attracted the notice of the millionaire's daughter by his good looks and nice manners, and the two fell in love.

When the millionaire accidentally discovered the attachment he forbade his daughter to see or communicate with her lover and in a towering rage ordered the young man out of the premises.

The couple soon found means to correspond, and as the girl dispensed of securing her father's consent to the marriage, she agreed to go in charge of her governess. The governess returned to the chateau in tears late in the evening, and said that while she and her charge were looking into a Paris shop window the girl suddenly disappeared.

The police have not succeeded in tracing the girl or her lover.

The Duke of Sutherland declares arbitration. Bernard Shaw prefers that disarmament is pure nonsense and that with the assistance of a progressive income tax Britain could treble her armaments. Why, therefore, disarm? Mr. Shaw is against war because he is afraid, and believes that war will only come to an end when every one has the courage to confess himself a coward.

Sir Thomas Lipton wishes Great Britain to increase her armaments instead of decreasing them. Among those who are favorable to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's proposal are Sydney Buxton, Lord Ripon and Lord Avebury, who point out that Europe has four times the inhabitants of the United States, but forty times more soldiers. Consequently, Europe is economically handicapped.