POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph.

VOL XLI. ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1902. NO. 9.

HOW KING EDWARD PRESENTED A COCKED HAT TO MR. VAUGHAN OF QUACO.

Followed by Various Other Marks of Approbation in Recognition of His Services as An Opponent of the Fenian Raiders—President Diaz, of Mexico, Also Called In.

A case, which gives reason to speculate just where the line should be drawn between legitimate sport and sinfulness is furnished by Quaco—a village where the inhabitants die mainly of old age, and where the oatmeal of the summer visitor is drenched with real cream, yellow and Scotch. Away back in the days of "66," when rumors of Fenian raids troubled the coast-dwellers of the province, certain brave men volunteered to repel the privateers, and amongst those who hastened to look at death for the sake of his queen, was one Samuel Vaughan of Quaco.

With his comrades in arms he proceeded to the border, but the Fenians, perceiving that their attitude had provoked a most imposing demonstration on the part of the foe, considered the while, and finally determined that they had pressing business elsewhere.

So the men of New Brunswick came home to the hearths they had protected, and while they did not precisely wallow in the blood of their antagonists yet the significant proof they gave in "66" has never been underrated, and the quality of their valor and adoration of country has never been questioned.

Samuel Vaughan settled down in Quaco content to know he had performed his duty. He married, built a house and raised a family. The years rolled along and he prospered in moderation.

As time wore along and the days of "66" were becoming but a dim memory the mechanical aptitude of Mr. Vaughan began to find an outlet in creations of remarkable ingenuity, but open to criticism in the matter of what they could be applied to. It was misspent energy, but the workman, with a smile of amiability would parry adverse opinion and hasten with renewed faith in his capabilities toward achievement of his aim.

It is certainly no discredit to the younger members of Quaco society to lay claim to the fact that a gentleman whose hair had grown gray in the village inaugurated the dark scheme of absorbing intellectual entertainment at Mr. Vaughan's expense. The aged gamester cast about in search of whatever would create a propitious beginning— and found it.

[illegible] years which were gone he had dressed in good and honorable [illegible] his parade hat, in the [illegible] silk, its imposing shape [illegible] white ostrich plume was an [illegible] ranted a measure of ad-[illegible]utinized the beauty—[illegible] Vaughan and chuckled [illegible] he had been a volun-[illegible] then straightway he pro-[illegible] card, and on it wrote:

"To my valiant and faithful subject, in recognition of his eminent services in '66."

(Sgd.) EDWARD VII.

The card was placed in the crown of the hat, the whole carefully wrapped in paper, tied with tape, sealed with wax, addressed, plastered with old English stamps and placed in care of the village post master who, upon being acquainted with the conspiracy, cheerfully agreed to act the part of assistant plotter.

The unconscious subject of all this pleasantry was methodical in the matter of calling for his mail, and when one evening he received in addition to the daily paper a strange appearing parcel he felt called upon to inquire of the post master if he suspected where it was from.

That functionary, with a countenance of inquiring solemnity ventured the suggestion that it came from the old country—however, he would not be sure.

Mr. Vaughan regarded the package for a serious minute, felt it softly, poised it thoughtfully and eyed the post office loungers as if wondering why they could not assist him.

"Better open her right now, old man," remarked one, "we'd like to see what you've got, too."

The off-hand advice was readily accepted, the seals were broken, the paper removed and the recipient's astounded eyes rested full upon the radiant pageantry of the monarch's gift. The card dropped from out the crown and the veteran—bewildered—stooped slowly to recover it.

"To my valiant and faithful subject in recognition of his eminent services in '66."

EDWARD VII.

And as he read the stately wording his expression of astonishment merged into that of great joy and his eyes gleamed with pride.

Quaco possesses churches and has many worshippers but none more faithful than Mr. Vaughan.

The Sunday morning following the episode of the post office the usual prudishness of the worshipping population received a severe test, inasmuch that Samuel Vaughan joined them, wearing a hat in violent contrast to the sober conventionality of beaver and derby.

Dear old grandmothers looked distressed, hale old grandfathers chuckled in their beards, girls tittered, boys guffawed. But Mr. Vaughan was imperturbable. He gravely strode with the throng and even after passing over the threshold of the church, scorned to remove the proof of kingly favor.

The pastor viewed his entrance with a sublime composure and maintained the same throughout, not even manifesting the least agitation when, after Mr. Vaughan had assisted in taking the collection, he laid the plate upon the altar and with the snowy plume nodding between his shoulders, trudged down the aisle and into his pew. It is melancholy to reflect upon the solicitude which was henceforth taken in Mr. Vaughan. His former popularity was now a weak and shrunken thing compared to the stream of callers who listened in rapture to his recital of how he came by the hat. Every Sunday afternoon he wou'd place it on his head, repair to the garden and entertain whosoever came.

But this was only the beginning. The gray-haired gentleman (previously mentioned) was not the only wag in Quaco, for others, taking their cue from him, hastened to take steps which would outdistance the splendor of Edward's royal regard.

Somebody of elastic imagination borrowed a typewriter and in courtly terms drew up a document to the effect that the archives of the British war office being searched it was found that S. Vaughan, by virtue of martial deeds done in the past, was now entitled to rank as a British field marshal on the retired list.

To this masterly falsehood an imposing seal was attached, also an official signature.

Mr. Vaughan flushed with pleasure when this distinction of personal worth and ability reached him and gave out that the populace would do well to address him henceforth as "field marshal"—otherwise they were in danger of incurring his displeasure.

The document he had framed and hung in his home. But it was now becoming evident to the originators of Mr. Vaughan's eminence that something was still wanting. Renowned warriors, they argued, had their breasts adorned with medals and ribbons, and soon they began to appear—a Victoria Cross was the pioneer, then came stars, crescents, medals, each received with grave thanks and in the consciousness that they were the logical sequel to deeds of blood in behalf of the empire.

By and by there happened along a large circular coin composed of aluminum and which hung from a ribbon of red, white and blue. According to the earnest assertion of one of the wags the sender of this decoration was President Diaz, of Mexico. That potentate had also inscribed upon the medal Mr. Vaughan's name and rank in Latin and forwarded the same as a testimonial of his esteem. To anybody, though, who took pains to view the medal closely, as it hung on Mr. Vaughan's bosom, the Latin inscription was seen to be the baleful inquiry of "How would you like to be the iceman?" and this was a fair example of the quality of the other decorations. But the owner, with his breast a blaze of honor and on his head the token of imperial regard, was the happiest man along the Fundy shores and he would greet each stranger with courtly grace, no matter who he was represented to be. And as he would take occasional strolls in his full regalia it was now a matter of doubt if, to a question respecting the welfare of the army or state, he would make any reply.

Instead you'd receive a wave of the hand and if he didn't speak you'd think that what he had in mind to say were the little words "'Tis well."

ROOSEVELT'S PRESSURE BREAKS COAL STRIKE.

Operators Agree to Abide by Decision of a Commission Which the President Will Appoint--J. P. Morgan Brought the News--Miners to Be Heard From Yet, But Will Agree.

Washington, Oct. 13—By authority of J. Pierpont Morgan, who, with his partner, Robert Bacon, and Secretary Root, were in conference with President Roosevelt at the temporary White House tonight for an hour and a half, a statement was given out by Secretary Cortelyou in which the presidents of the coal carrying railroads and mine operators propose a commission of five persons to adjust the differences and settle the coal strike in the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania. The proposition is believed by the administration to be satisfactory to the miners, as it covers the proposition made by President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers' Union, with additional conditions which, it is believed, that the miners will accept.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 14—When President Mitchell was shown the plain bulletin that the operators had agreed to arbitration he refused to make a statement tonight.

The statement given out by Secretary Cortelyou contained the full statement of the operators' proposition. They recited the history of the strike. They say the coal companies believe that the wages paid in the coal regions are fair and full, and all that the business in its normal condition has been able to stand if the capital invested is to have any reasonable return. They say they never have been unwilling to submit all questions between them and their workmen to any fair tribunal for decision. They are not willing to enter into arbitration with the Mine Workers Union, and they are not willing to make arrangements which will not secure to the men now working and all now or hereafter who wish to work, whether they belong to the Mine Workers Union or not, the right and opportunity to work in safety and without personal insult or bodily harm to themselves or their families. For these reasons the arbitrations heretofore proposed have been declined.

The companies they say realize the urgent public need of coal calls for earnest effort to reach a practical conclusion which will result in an increased supply, and the presidents of the companies desire to make effort to that end which does not involve the abandonment of the interests committed to their care and of the men who are working and seeking to work in their mines. They re-state their position:

That they are not discriminating against the United Mine Workers, but they insist that the miners union shall not discriminate against or refuse to work with non-union men; that there shall be no restriction or deterioration in quantity or quality of work; and that owing to the varying physical conditions of the anthracite mines each colliery is a problem by itself.

"We suggest a commission to be appointed by the president of the United States to whom shall be referred all questions between the companies and their own employes, whether they belong to a union or not, and the decision of that commission shall be accepted by us. The commission to be constituted as follows:

1. An officer in the engineer corps of either the military or naval service of the United States.

2. An expert mining engineer, experienced in the mining of coal and other minerals, and not in any way connected with coal mining properties, either anthracite or bituminous.

3. One of the judges of the United States courts of the eastern district of Pennsylvania.

4. A man of prominence, eminent as a sociologist.

5. A man who by active participation in mining and selling coal is familiar with the physical and commercial features of the business.

It being the understanding that immediately upon the constitution of such commission, in order that idleness and non-production man cease instantly, the miners will return to work and cease all interference with and persecution of any non-union men who are working or shall hereafter work. The findings of this commission shall fix the date when the same shall be effective and shall govern the conditions of employment between the respective companies and their employes for a term of at least three years.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 14.—President Mitchell, when shown a synopsis of the statement issued from the White House early this morning in which the operators agree to arbitration, refused to make any comment and immediately retired.

A few moments later a full copy of the statement was brought to strike headquarters, but he refused to get up to see it. The correspondents talked with him through transom of his bedroom and in answer to further questions he said he knew about what the statement contained. While no official information can be had at this time it is now believed the arbitration plan proposed by the operators will be entirely satisfactory and the miners officials may waive any objections they may have and accept it.

The proposition of the operators was a result of the visit of Secretary Root to New York, and his conference with Mr. Morgan on Saturday. Mr. Morgan at that time expressed a keen interest in the situation and a desire to bring about an adjustment, if possible. Following this talk with Secretary Root there was a conference in New York today at which the proposition of the coal operators was agreed to and Mr. Morgan was delegated to bring it to the president.

Washington, Oct. 13—The conference broke up at 11.50. Secretary Root and Messrs. Morgan and Bacon, on its adjournment, at once left the White House and went to the Metropolitan Club a few blocks away. None of them would say anything except to refer all inquiries to Mr. Cortelyou, by whom they said a statement would be given out later.

Mr. Cortelyou said that he would prepare a statement for the press and make it public as soon as he could complete what was to be said concerning the conference.

Secretary Root was asked the direct question if a settlement of the strike had been reached, but declined to answer, saying it would be all given out in the statement from Mr. Cortelyou.

Mr. Morgan likewise was appealed to with a direct question, but pleasantly responded that anything that was to be said would have to come from the gentlemen in the White House.

New York, Oct. 13—Up to the close of business hours in this city no settlement of the strike had been reached. The day was a busy one for the operators. Before noon all except President Baer were in conference at the office of the Erie Road, but no statement was made for publication. Following this conference Chairman Thomas, of the Erie Railroad, and President Truesdale, of the Lackawanna, were closeted with J. P. Morgan. Mr. Morgan would not talk about the situation.

The last mentioned conference lasted until 3 o'clock and an hour later Mr. Morgan and others took a train for Washington. Out of this flitting of men of potent influence in the railway and coal industries there grew a more hopeful sentiment in the news centres of New York and the prediction was confidently made in circles, usually well informed, that the end of the long strike was at hand.

Governor Odell made this remark at the Fifth Avenue Hotel tonight: "I believe that the coal strike is nearer to a definite settlement than it has been since it started."

The governor would make no explanation of the reasons for his belief further than to say: "In my opinion this week will see an end of it."

Although no information can be obtained it is believed that Governor Odell was in conversation with both J. P. Morgan and President Baer, to the latter of whom he so forcibly outlined his position Friday. It is furthermore the opinion that Governor Odell's recommendation of a five cents per ton increase for the miners and recognition of the union will be the basis of settlement, although the latter may be arrived at in a different manner by asking the men to come back to work at the advanced price without any agreement that they must leave their organizations, but also without any stipulation that the union will be recognized as a body.

THREE BOERS SPENT MONDAY NIGHT IN SUSSEX; IN ST. JOHN TUESDAY.

They're the Delegates Who Are Studying Agricultural Conditions and Learning How Good it Is to Live in Canada Under British Laws—Representative of Provincial Government With Them.

Sussex, Oct. 13—(Special)—While Boer generals are scouring Europe endeavoring to create dissension and a feeling against Britain on the part of some of the continental powers, and while Kruger is fattening upon the proceeds of his book, Boer farmers are visiting Canada, seeking profit for themselves and the burghers at home by studying Canadian institutions and methods of agriculture.

They reached Sussex this afternoon from P. E. Island, coming here by the C. P. R. being accompanied by T. A. Peters, deputy commissioner of agriculture for New Brunswick. He met them at Point du Chene.

At Sussex they were met by Ora P. King, M. P. P., and Dairy Superintendent Harvey Mitchell. They were driven about Sussex and visited a number of farms, expressing themselves as pleased alike with the stock and the well advanced system of farming followed out in Kings county.

In the evening several of the citizens who met in the parlor of the Depot House were introduced to and exchanged ideas with the visitors who created a very favorable impression.

After inspecting the dairy school in the morning they will leave for St. John and will arrive there by the Quebec express. They will go to Fredericton by boat on Wednesday and proceed to Montreal Thursday afternoon.

The delegation is composed of Messrs. Jooste, Rood and Lase, who are accompanied by Captain Kirkpatrick, of the South African Constabulary. They arrived in Canada on October 3, and proceeded to the maritime provinces first. After completing this portion of their tour they will go to the west.

The object of their trip is to consider Canadian methods of agriculture as being probably better suited to conditions in Africa than those of Great Britain. The several experimental farms will be examined and criticized and the material gained during the trip will be used in illustrated lectures after the delegates return to South Africa.

BLIND MAN DIES IN TENEMENT HOUSE FIRE.

Companion Left Him in Burning Apartment While He Went for Help.

Beverley, Mass., Oct. 13—A small fire in a tenament house here today caused the death of Edward Davis, a blind occupant of the premises. The blaze was caused by the explosion of a lamp.

Davis, who was 50 years of age, was in his room with a friend, Paul Bradstreet. Bradstreet noticed that the lamp which was on a table began to sizzle and started to throw it into the street. The glass became intensely hot and Bradstreet was obliged to drop the lamp. It set fire to some draperies and Bradstreet started out to sound an alarm, leaving the blind man alone.

When the firemen arrived they found the body of Davis on a couch, his clothing having been burned off. Death was caused by suffocation.

AMERICAN NAVAL PROGRESS.

Construction Official Says It Has Not Been Satisfactory, and Cites Reasons

Washington, Oct. 12.—"Progress upon new vessels under construction during the year has not been satisfactory," says Rear Admiral Bowles, chief of the naval bureau of construction in his report to the secretary of the navy. All the larger vessels, he says, have been delayed by non-delivery of structural steel, while vessels building at San Francisco were set back by the strike and the hold-out of the workmen at Seattle prevented any progress on the structure of the hull of the battleship Nebraska. The delay in the deliveries of armor for the battleships Maine, Missouri and Ohio and the monitors Arkansas, Florida, Nevada and Wyoming, has retarded the completion of these vessels. The inability of shipbuilders to obtain a force of skilled workers has been in many cases an important factor in the slow progress.

Admiral Bowles says the extensive delays on the torpedo boats are being terminated by newly modified conditions for their delivery.

A table shows the ships added to the navy during the past year. They were the battleships Illinois and the torpedo craft Decatur, Perry, Preble, Biddle, Thornton and Wilkes.

CLOSELY GUARDING THE INTERESTS OF CANADA

Dominion Officers Shut Off Roumanian Jews, Practically Paupers, Who Were Being Sent Here.

Ottawa, Oct. 13—(Special)—The minister of the interior having observed a paragraph in the press to the effect that the Jews' Philanthropic Association was about to ship to Canada a large number of Roumanian Jews, who were said to be practically paupers, at once directed the attention of the head of the immigration department to the matter. Mr. Sifton said that if the facts were as reported the department should prevent the landing of these people in Canada.

Mr. Pedley, the superintendent of immigration, laid the matter before W. T. R. Preston, who is now in Toronto. Mr. Preston writes to the minister that he saw this statement in the British press, and he wrote the leaders of the Philanthropic Jewish Institutions in London, through whose hands these people pass, pointing out that such a movement would not be allowed by the authorities in Canada. He feels satisfied that this warning will be sufficient to prevent it.

Baird 72 22 6 19 117

CANADIAN GOODS WANTED.

French and American Manufactures Shown at Wolverhampton Exhibition While Canada Was Not Represented.

Ottawa, Oct. 13—(Special)—W. D. Scott, Canadian commissioner to the Wolverhampton exhibition, in a letter to the minister of agriculture, points out that the confectioners, bakers and Allied Trades Exhibition Association has tendered the use of one of their buildings in London to Canada if the manufacturers choose to send an exhibit next year. Mr. Scott states that he visited the fair this year held in September and could not but comment on the absence of Canadian goods, while the French and American goods were in abundance.

Burglars Get $700 Cash.

Short Hills, N. J., Oct. 11.—Fifteen dollars worth of jewelry and $700 in money were stolen last night from the residence of Arthur Coppell, a New York banker. The burglars conducted their operations so quietly that nothing was known of the robbery until this morning.

BARQUE WRECKED IN ST. MARGARET'S BAY; FEARED IT IS THE ASHLOW; CREW SAFE.

[illegible] News was [illegible] night from Indian Harbor, [illegible] Margaret's Bay, that a barque, thought to be the Ashlow, Captain Larkin, bound to St. John from Sydney, and coal laden, had struck on Crawford's Rock, near Paddy's Headlight, at 4 o'clock Sunday morning.

The barque became a wreck. The crew were saved.

Sunday's high tide flooded the wreck, making it impossible for those in the vicinity to make sure of the name of the vessel.

[The Ashlow is owned here, is 639 tons net; 651 gross; was built in 1880 at St. Martins (N. B.)]

Prominent Woman Physician.

Oswego, N. Y., Oct. 13—Dr. Elvira Ranier, one of the most prominent woman physicians in New York state, died today at her home, aged 55 years. She was born at Colwater (Mich.), was a graduate of the University of Michigan, consulting physician of Oswego Hospital, and secretary of the county medical society.

BRITAIN TO BORROW BIG SUM FOR TRANSVAAL ACCOUNT

London, Oct. 13—It is said unofficially that the government will ask parliament to authorize a Transvaal loan of $150,000,000 or more, to be guaranteed by the imperial government.

BLAKENEY OF SCOTT ACT FAME PLAYS NEW ROLE AT WOODSTOCK.

Threatens to Shoot on Sight the Man Who Married the Girl of His Choice.

Placed Under Arrest, But Magistrate Dibblee Thought the Matter Would Go at Binding Blakeney Over to Keep the Peace—Criminal Assault Case Against Colored Man Dismissed.

Woodstock, N. B., Oct. 13—(Special)—A case expected to develop sensational evidence petered out before the police magistrate this morning. Peter Blakeney, who figured so prominently in Scott Act cases in Fredericton and Woodstock recently was arrested last night for threatening to kill William Jones.

It appeared that Blakeney and Jones were keeping company with the same girl but the latter got the inside track and married the girl recently. Blakeney called upon the mother of the young girl and threatened to shoot Jones on sight.

Blakeney's threat evidently was not taken seriously, for Police Magistrate Dibblee merely bound him over to keep the peace. The end is not yet.

George Wise, colored, was arrested yesterday and tried before the police magistrate today for a criminal assault on a colored woman, but the case against Wise was dismissed.

FELL SIX STORIES; HEAD CUT OFF BY WIRE, THROWN BACK TO ROOF.

Bricklayer Decapitated; His Neck Striking Telephone Wire in Fall from Building.

Binghampton, N. Y., Oct. 13.—Chas. B. Smith, aged 55 years, of this city, one of the bricklayers employed on the new Kilmer building, was instantly killed today by falling from a scaffold erected at the sixth story which was wrecked by some stonework falling on it from above.

In his descent, Smith's neck came in contact with the telephone and electric wires about on a level with the fourth story, completely severing his head from his body, the spring of the wire throwing the head up on the roof, a floor higher than the scene of the accident.

FATAL DUCK SHOOTING TRIP.

Young Man's Head Blown Off by Accidental Discharge of Shot Gun.

Northbay, Ont., Oct. 13—(Special)—On Sunday morning, three young men—E. Sheppard, Charles Allan, and Charles McLean, left town on a duck-shooting excursion. Getting a boat they went down to a trout lake. While near Camp Island, McLean, accidentally, was shot, the charge striking him on the head, literally blowing his head off. The body fell into the water, but was recovered by his comrades and put into the boat. McLean was in one of the C. P. R. offices here. His father arrived this morning from Montreal.

CANADIANS CALLED ON TO RAISE FUNDS FOR THE STRIKING MINERS.

Trades and Labor Congress Instructed to Issue Circulars.

All Labor Organizations Asked to Arrange Entertainments or Raise Funds in Any Other Legitimate Way--Ottawa's Soft Coal Costing $5.25 a Ton--Dealers Want I. C. R. Rebate, Too.

Ottawa, Oct. 13—(Special)—P. M. Draper, secretary of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, has been instructed by J. A. Flett, president of that organization, to issue a circular letter, calling upon all labor organizations in Canada to get up entertainments, collect subscriptions and raise funds in any legitimate manner for the benfit of the anthracite coal miners. Such a campaign will be inaugurated here.

The fuel distribution bureau was opened today at the city hall and a large number of orders for Welsh anthracite at $12 and Nova Scotia soft coal at $7 per ton were received. With the rebate on freight the Nova Scotia coal will be about $5.25 per ton.

Alderman Ellis announced today that the city has purchased 2,500 tons more of coal from the Westville, Nova Scotia, collieries at $3.50 per ton. This is for the run of the mine. No other coal can be had.

Mr. Belcourt, M. P., is arranging today for an interview with the Ottawa, Montreal and Toronto coal dealers and Sir Richard Carbwright in regard to the rebate of railway charges for coal to municipalities carried by the Intercolonial. The dealers say that this rebate will injure their business. They will ask that they get the same privilege.

SIR JOHN C. BOURINOT, CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA, IS DEAD.

Passed Away Monday Night at His Home in Ottawa After a Long Illness—Aged 67 Years—Sketch of Main Points in His Career.

Ottawa, Oct. 13—(Special)—Sir John Bourinot, clerk of the house of commons, died at his residence here on Cooper street at 10 o'clock tonight after a long illness.

He was the eldest son of Hon John Bourinot, senator, and grandson of Judge Marshall, of Nova Scotia.

Deceased was born at Sydney, Nova Scotia, on October 24th, 1837, and was therefore in his 65th year.

Before becoming clerk of the house he was connected with the newspaper profession and was parliamentary reporter. He established the Halifax Reporter in 1860 and its chief editor for years.

Sir John was an author and lecturer chiefly on historical subjects. The success of the Royal Society is largely due to his untiring energy and industry.

As clerk of the house of commons he was popular with the members and as a citizen of Ottawa he was highly respected and greatly esteemed by a wide circle of friends. It should also be said that as official head of the staff of the house he was liked by all.

Deceased leaves a widow and family to mourn his loss.