SK FOR

RISE

OAP.

EIVING IT.

T LOCK ON TRENT CANAL OPENED

tep Towards Joining Waters of Georgian Bay With Those of Lake Ontario

TAWA, July 7.—A considerable was taken on Saturday in the ex- on of Canada's avenues of com- ial communication. A lift lock on Trent Valley Canal was formally ed by Hon. Mr. Lemieux at Kirk- for the first time steamboats ed the height of land in central rio and entered Lake Simcoe. A red and thirty mile stretch of the t Valley Canal was joined to a y mile stretch, making a through l a hundred and sixty miles long. a, Barrie and Beaverton were join- y waters to Lindsay, Peterboro and on Falls. The opening of the lock s one of the final steps in the com- on of a project to join the waters eorgian Bay with those of Lake rio which was begun by the Brit- government seventy years ago. e are just two more steps to take. nal is to be dug and the water- improved for the fourteen miles een Lake Simcoe and Georgian A canal is to be dug and the rways improved for twenty-three s at the Lake Ontario end. The sur- for the Lake Ontario end have been pleted, parliament has voted seven ired thousand dollars for the work contractors will be invited to ten- for it next week. At the other end ament have to make a selection of eting routes. Surveys are being pleted and the matter should be sed of at the next session. It is cted that the canal will be complet- from four to five years and a sec- water connection provided between Huron and Lake Ontario. The t canal route will be two hundred fifty miles shorter than the Wel- canal. The Welland has a four- foot depth, and the Trent but n.

HINE BOY MET DEATH WHILE HE WAS WALKING IN SLEEP

ONTREAL, July 7.—While moving nd in his sleep, 14 year old Leo- Robert, an inmate of the Monks strial School at Oka, met instant h on Friday night by climbing to sill of a three story window and ping a distance of 45 feet to the nd. A monk walking in the gar- at daylight Saturday morning d the lad's body, clad in a night h, close to the school wall. His l was fractured and it is thought death was instantaneous.

e boy who was the second son of f of Police, Napoleon Robert, of ine, had always been subject to nambulation, and the fatal acci- occurred during the first night the little fellow had ever been ved to sleep away from home e his parents had been able to a close watch on his nightly derings.

EE MORE KILLED IN SYDNEY MINE

DNEY, July 6.—A shocking accid- occurred at the mine of the Nova a Steel and Coal Company this ing at 3.30 o'clock. As a result well known people are dead, viz., W. Nicholson, native of Point ia, aged about 22 years, leaving a and four children.

nis Pendergast, single, aged 36 belonging to Mill Creek, Bou- rie.

hard Broderick, 27 years old, be- ng to Mill Creek, Boularderie. He s a wife and two small children.

three men were working in the pit when, without a moment's ing, a loaded box came crashing the bank into the pit, giving the pecting men not the slightest e to get out of the way. Brod- s life was crushed out instantly, both Nicholson and Pendergast shortly after. Drs. Johnstone and were summoned, but the men d away before anything could be

TWO MEN KILLED

ARKSBURG, W. Va., July 7.— ily loaded with passengers who enjoying an outing, an open trol- ar on the Fairmont & Clarkson ion Company's system jumped rack on the Grasselie division just de the city limits tonight and ed over an embankment, instantly g two, fatally injuring one and usly injuring nine others.

POOR IMMIGRANTS COME TO CANADA

Before setting free foot on the continent of North America, whether his destination is to a point in the United States or to a point in the Dominion of Canada, the alien, and even the immigrant of British birth, must submit to an examination.

The subject of this examination is to determine his, or her, physical ability, health, character, and to learn if the newcomer has sufficient money so as to pay his way and not become a public charge.

The three ports of landing and examination in Canada are those of St. John and Halifax in winter, and Quebec in summer. In the United States there are several places, chief of which is on Ellis Island in New York.

Some immigrants destined for points in the United States, more particularly the Western States, proceed through Canada to their destinations. To facilitate examination, the Canadian Government has permitted the United States Government to establish on Canadian soil posts for examination, spots where Old Glory floats and where the rule of the Washington power is absolute.

In Quebec, as elsewhere, there is such a post. It is on the Breakwater, cheek by jowl with the buildings used by the Canadian Government.

THE TWO SYSTEMS.

The near presence of these places gives excellent opportunity for an observer to examine the workings of both systems. The machinery of the United States Government is the same in all Canadian ports, and is carried out in the same manner as at Ellis Island. The eastern Candian ports are used to examine immigrants from European points. Similar conditions exist on the Pacific coast, but this has no concern with Oriental immigration, and the subject matter is altogether relative to the examination of immigrants who seek admission to the western land from the older lands of Europe.

To observe the conditions and to watch the systems in use by each Government, a Star reporter was detailed to go to Quebec and examine the methods in use there. He did so, and saw the examination of the fifteen hundred odd immigrants who were landed from the C. P. R. steamer Lake Michigan. These immigrants were a motley lot, gathered from places in north-eastern Europe, speaking, perhaps, a dozen tongues and dialects.

The physical aspect of their arrival and the evil of the work done by the men who make money by preying upon the credulity of these poor people has already been told. This is the story of what happens upon landing in Quebec, or, for that matter, any port in Canada.

The immigrants, being landed from the steamer on the Breakwater, are sent into the enclosures surrounding the sheds. Those intended for Canadian points are directed to the larger enclosure, while those who seek homes in the United States go to the smaller enclosure on the eastern side of the pier.

CAREFUL EXAMINATION.

Now the difference in systems and methods begin to appear. It is probable that the statement of one fact will more amply illustrate the difference than many words. Of the particular lot from the Lake Michigan, some two hundred were for United States points, the larger portion, some thirteen hundred odd, being for Canadian points. The examination in both sheds began at the same time, and both were concluded at the same time —11 o'clock that night. The United States authorities required the same time to examine two hundred immigrants as the Canadian inspectors needed to pass thirteen hundred.

When spoken to upon the difference, Mr. Doyle, who is Chief Inspector of the Canadian side, answered, "Oh, well, we're human over here. It would be too bad to refuse a refuge to a man who is in good health, even if he has little money."

"There is no sentiment here," said Mr. Harrison, the chief of the United States side, to whom the difference was pointed out. "These people are to be future citizens, and it is intended that they shall be good citizens and not likely to become public charges."

WITHOUT SENTIMENT.

The Canadian Government seeks a good character from each immigrant landing, a certificate of health and some evidence of sufficient money to pay further transportation and to remain away from the public charities. The United States Government desires similar evidence, but it is exacted in a far sterner manner. Truly, it is without sentiment.

Sometimes it looks as if charity has died, and that these poor humans were but so much life freight, from which the best could be selected, and the culls rejected.

There is another side to the matter, and that strikes the observer. The United States officers exact an assurance that the poorer immigrant will be taken in charge by some friend, provided all the other conditions are sufficient to secure admission, and until such assurance is given the immigrant will be detained.

In one instance I saw a family of five, husband, wife and three children, natives of Bohemia, held until some word could be had from a brother. This man could only show seven dollars, and, despite the fact his tickets were prepared to a point in Nebraska, the family was held because the inspectors considered that the amount was not sufficient to guarantee that the five would not become public charges.

The cruelty of the examination was evident in the case of a woman of 60, perhaps seventy, years of age. An Austrian, she wanted to seek friends in the new land. The sharp eye of the physician was not deceived by her glib statement that she was but fifty years of age, and, although her health was good and her physical appearance fit, she was set aside for a further examination, perhaps to be rejected.

In both sides the examination is to cover practically the same ground, general health and absence of disease. The immigrants are supplied with vaccination certificates before leaving Antwerp, and these must be handed in with other necessary papers. The immigrant walks towards the doctor, who is at once enabled to determine whether there is any deformity. Then there is a hasty glance at the head, after which the eyes are examined for tracoma.

FURTHER INFORMATION.

Afterwards the immigrant is passed along to determine his financial ability and to seek from him data for statistical information.

On the United States side the inspector has a manifest which has been prepared by the purser on board ship. This contains particulars of name, age, condition of life, occupation, literacy and such things. Both governments seek this information.

On the United States side the man or woman, must show all his, or her money. On the Canadian side it is sufficient to show ten dollars to secure the termination of the examination. The reason for the Canadian government's lack of curiosity regarding a man's money, is that it was considered rather unsafe to compel a man who was carrying any considerable amount to reveal it to his fellows, a sight which might stir cupidity. The United States folk are sterner and demand a show down to the limit.

Some curious results develop. A Russian Jew appeared before the inspector and declared that he was practically penniless, having but a scant sum to show. He was sent back. When his fellows had been cleared away, he approached the officer and said that he had some money, and he had indeed, showing 300 roubles. There was a similar case when two men, brothers, were sent back, and they afterwards disclosed 3,000 roubles in thier possession.

USE BERTILLON SYSTEM.

The systematic work of the United States officials is shown in another direction, the Bertillon system being used to a large extent. Persons of undesirable character, women of ill repute and men who have been in jail, cannot pass the border. Owing to the inspection maintained in European ports, the officials are enabled to learn of the presence of many such persons, and their identity is soon discovered. When such undesirable characters are discovered they are photographed, and their measurements taken are recorded. The photographs are distributed to the various inspection points, and there is a history of each case. In the Bertillon book the physical peculiarities of the cases are enumerated, so that there is a good description of such persons as are rejected. The excellence of the system is such that one man originally ejected at New York has since been rejected in St. John and Quebec owing to identification completed by meang of the records in possession of officers at other ports.

The photographic records are interesting and well worth looking over. In turning the leaves of one of the books the counterfeit presentment of the brother of the celebrated Mme. Humbert was discovered. This man had travelled to New York in the first cabin of a steamer, but despite his possession of plenty of money, and the style in which he travelled, he was refused admission, and had to return to Europe.

The Canadian government is not so keen on rejection, but there is a friendly sprit between both sides of the fence at Quebec, and each gives the other a hand without discussing international formalities.

KING AND QUEEN START ON A VISIT TO IRELAND

LONDON, July 8.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra started this afternoon for Ireland, the second visit since their accession On the way their majesties will spend tomorrow at Bangor and lay the foundation stone of the University of North Wales. The royal yacht is awaiting the royal party at Holyhead and will convey them to Kingstown where the King and Queen will arrive during the morning of July 10. One of the special objects of the King's present trip is to visit the Dublin exhibition.

CHINESE GOVERNOR KILLED BY A STUDENT

HANGKOW, China, July 8.—The Governor of the Province of Nganhwei was murdered yesterday by a student. Accompanied by the Director of Police, the Governor was about to enter a school at Ngankin, capital of the Province of Nganhwei, when the fatal shots were fired. The Director of Police seized the assassin and decapitated him on the spot.

DR. ORONHYATEKA DEAD

DESERONTO, July 7.—Dr. Acland Oronhyatekha died suddenly this morning. He was the only son of the late head of the Independent Order of Foresters.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

PRINCE OF MONACO BUILDS A NEW MUSEUM FOR DEEP SEA EXPLORATIONS

MONTE CARLO, July 6.—Prince Albert of Monaco has again given visible proof of his interest in deep-sea explorations by erecting the aquarium and new museum shown here just outside of this city. The hall of the building will be something of a hall of fame, containing medallions of Emperor William of Germany and other monarchs who have assisted the prince in his researches of the depths of the ocean.

ROCKEFELLER ON THE STAND

A Very Willing, But Unsatisfactory Witness

Was Ready to Tell All He Knew, But He Said That He Knew Practically Nothing

CHICAGO, July 6.—John D. Rockefeller, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, occupied the witness stand in the United States district court today while Judge Landis plied him with questions regarding the financial strength and the business methods of the corporation of which he is the head.

Mr. Rockefeller was a very willing and equally unsatisfactory witness. He was ready to tell all that he knew, but he said that he knew practically nothing. The net result of his examination was that he believed during the years 1903, 1904, and 1905, the period covered by the indictments on which the Standard Oil Company of Indiana was convicted, the net profits of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey were approximately forty per cent of an outstanding capitalization of $100,000,000.

The investigation held today by Judge Landis was instituted by himself for the express purpose of determining whether or not the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, which was convicted of violation of the law, was really owned by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, whether the Union Tank Line, whose cars were used for the shipments made in violation of law, was similarly owned and also to obtain an idea of the financial resources of the convicted comporation in order to inflict a fine proportioned to the offense and the assets of the convicted company.

It was stated by officers of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, that it owned the greater part of the stock of both the Union Tank Line and the Standard Oil Company of Indiana. Specific figures as to the earnings of the parent corporation were given by Chas. M. Pratt, its secretary, and they were close to the estimate given by Mr. Rockefeller.

The prospective appearance in court of the man reputed to be the richest in the world brought about a spectacle, the like of which has never been witnessed in the vicinity of a Chicago court room.

The hour set for the appearance of Mr. Rockefeller was ten o'clock, and an hour before that time the low ceiled hallway outside the court room was densely packed by a crowd anxious to obtain seats and hear the testimony. A large crowd of United States deputy marshals under the direction of U. S. Marshal Hoy and a number of secret police were on hand, but even they were unable at times to control the crowd. The crowd pushed and shoved, and at times with sheer weight actually bore the police deputies down the hall. Frequent cries for assistance were heard and people who were jammed against the wall frantically begged for relief from the pressure to which they were subjected.

Admission to the court room was by card only, but many persons evaded the guards, and when Judge Landis took his seat upon the bench the court room was packed. Lines of people were around the walls, dozens of chairs held two occupants each, every inch of standing room was occupied, and men sat upon the steps of the jury box and squatted upon the floor.

Even after the court room was filled the crowd became so insistent that Marshal Hoy was compelled to telephone to police headquarters for further assistance. This was promptly sent, and from that time on the crowd was held in control. Inside the court room perfect order prevailed at all times except at the immediate opening, when Judge Landis threatened to clear the room if absolute quiet were not preserved.

John D. Rockefeller and William Rockefeller arrived at the Federal building in the automobile of Harold McCormick, the son-in-law of Mr. Rockefeller, at 9.30 o'clock. So curious were the people to see Mr. Rockefeller that it was necessary for twenty policemen to use force in pushing back the crowd to make a pathway for him. On the steps of the Federal building the party were compelled to halt while the policemen fought with the crowd. Five local detectives and a number of secret service men gathered closely around Mr. Rockefeller to protect him from the crush or from possible injury at the hands of some crank.

Mr. Rockefeller did not seem at all disturbed by the sensation he had excited, and after the road had been cleared he and Mr. Wm. Rockefeller, closely attended made their way to the elevator on the north side. Here a car devoid of lights was, under the special guard of the police, and, entering it, Mr. Rockefeller was quickly taken to the sixth floor of the building and to the court room. He was shown to a seat to the left of the judge's desk and was well into the room before his arrival was noticed. There was considerable excitement among the crowd and some confusion resulted from the efforts made by all the spectators to obtain a quick view of him. He looked around with some curiosity for a moment and then began a whispered conversation with one of his attorneys.

William Rockefeller, who had been sitting behind his brother, came forward in response to a signal and sat by the side of John D. Rockefeller. John D. Archbold sat behind Wm. Rockefeller, and grouped around them were O. M. Pratt, secretary of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey; William F. Howe and W. Barstowe, assistant treasurer of the company; W. P. Cowan, vice president, and W. G. Searle, treasurer of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana. The witnesses were H. E. Felton and Wm. Hutchinson, officers of the Union Tank line; Fred. Swan, former general freight agent of the Chicago and Alton railway; and a number of attorneys completed the group.

When the Standard Oil Company was called the attorneys of the company, together with those of the government, stepped forward. Here Attorneys Miller and Rosebaum, counsel for the company, made an earnest plea that Mr. Rockefeller be excused from the stand. They explained to the judge that he could give no information which could not be better obtain- from other officials.

The judge, however, refused to vacate the subpoena and insisted that Mr. Rockefeller take the stand.

Attorney Miller for the company, offered the objection to the impending proceedings that they were entirely outside the jurisdiction of the court.

Judge Landis overruled the motion.

Mr. Miller then declared that the defense objected to every question put to every witness during the proceedings The court replied: "Each and every objection is overruled and an exception allowed."

Fred. A. Wann, the former general freight agent of the Chicago and Alton road, was questioned regarding the rate at which oil should have been shipped from Whiting and to east St. Louis. The witness replied that he had issued instruction for ten rate. After several other questions relating to rates and tariff sheets, the witness was excused and Harry Felton, president of the Union Tank Line, was asked if he knew anything of the payment of money to the Union Tank Line by the Standard Oil Company. He said that the Standard Oil Company owned most of the stock of the Union Tank Line.

John D. Rockefeller was then called. Mr. Rockefeller walked rapidly towards the witness stand. At the conclusion of the oath and in response to the usual question as to whether he would tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, he bowed his head in the affirmative and said, "I do."

The witness was questioned entirely by Judge Landis. He spoke with a clear deliberation, giving his answers clearly.

Friend (to artist)—Well, were you successful at the salon?

Artist—No, they rejected my picture, the wretches.

Friend—Why?

Artist—How should I know? The oil was bad perhaps.

SAD DROWNING NEAR ROTHESAY MONDAY

Canoe in Which Were Five Young Men Sank and James B. Grieves of Bank of Nova Scotia Staff Lost His Life—Was a Native of Scotland and Had Been Here Only a Few Months.

(From Monday's Sun.)

At half-past three yesterday afternoon the people of Armstrong's were shocked to hear that a young man named James B. Greives had been drowned off their shore on the Kennebecasis near Henderson's Point.

Greives, with four other young men, H. J. C. McIntyre, E. S. Crawford and J. R. Irvine, of the Bank of Nova Scotia, and W. J. Steen of Barnes & Co., started for the river to have their usual canoe paddle and swim. Steen was picked up on the way at the residence of P. Campbell, and shortly afterwards all the young men crowded into their small canoe, paddling down river. There was quite a wind and a heavy swell. The canoe shipped some water, and in their efforts to prevent more water coming in their frail vessel sank under them.

Crawford, McIntyre and Greives were splendid swimmers. Steen could swim a little and Irvine not at all.

Greives struck out for the shore, about 50 yards distant, while McIntyre and Crawford stayed by the submerged canoe to help their companions.

Crawford called out to Greives asking how he was making out, and understood him to say "all right," but a moment later McIntyre saw he was sinking and hurried to his assistance. Greives sank, however, before McIntyre could reach him, and he never came to the surface.

McIntyre had much difficulty in reaching shore himself, where the others soon arrived.

Steen hurried for help, and Manager Easson of the Bank of Nova Scotia, who is spending the summer in Rothesay, was notified by telephone of the accident. Before starting for the scene he made arrangements with Chief Clark of the city to send out a grappling party, as there were no grapples in the village.

In the meantime many of the men in the village who had heard of the accident hurried to the shore and tried to recover the body. Grapples were made from fish hooks and the boats dragged the bottom where the accident happened, but there was no result of their efforts.

Robt. Hurley of St. John arrived about seven o'clock with plenty of grappling irons and a number of assistants, and with help from Clifton and Rothesay worked until midnight without success.

He said that Greives was a particularly fine specimen of young manhood. He was about 26 years of age and nearly 6 feet in height. He came from Scotland four months ago and was one of a number of bank clerks sent for by the Canadian banks. Manager Easson was much grieved at his sad death and said he was a very capable official. He acted as second teller in the bank in St. John.

He was employed for seven years in the Commercial Bank of Scotland in Oban, and his parents are living a short distance from that town in the west highlands. Very little is known of the young man's family. He received a letter from his mother a day or two ago. The news of his death was cabled to Scotland last night.

McIntyre, Crawford, Irvine and Greives were all boarders of Mrs. Henderson's in Fairleigh and were very popular with all who had met them.

(From Monday's Star.)

The body of James B. Greives, of the Bank of Nova Scotia staff, who lost his life yesterday on the Kennebecasis, was recovered shortly before nine o'clock this morning. Last evening, boats manned by residents at Armstrong and from Rothesay, continued the search for the body, and early this morning numbers of them went out again. The boat in which Harry Gilbert, of Rothesay, and W. J. Steen, one of the survivors of the accident, were, located the body a few minutes before nine o'clock, some 50 or 60 yards from the shore. This was further out than was expected, and the fact that the current had carried the body a short distance from, instead of towards, the shore, caused the delay in finding it.

Coroner Dr. W. A. Fairweather, of Rothesay, was notified, and went at once to the scene of the accident. After viewing the body, and taking the statement of E. S. Crawford, who was in the canoe, he decided that an inquest would not be necessary, and made out a permit for burial. The body was this forenoon brought to the undertaking rooms of T. Fred. Powers, of this city, and funeral arrangements will be announced later. The body was not in any way disfigured.

Manager Easson, of the Bank of Nova Scotia, who made the arrangements for caring for the body, has cabled the relatives of Mr. Greives, in Scotland, and is now awaiting instructions. Mr. Easson this morning had arranged to send out a tug and a diver to look for the body, but this was unnecessary.

Mr. McIntyre, who reached the shore yesterday in a greatly exhausted condition, is all right today, and was able to resume his work in the bank this morning.

MANOUVRE PLANS OF UNITED STATES FLEET EXTENSIVE

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 7.—The significance of Rear Admiral Brownson's addition to the somewhat meagre information which has come from President Roosevelt regarding the contemplated two-ocean moneuvre of the Atlantic battleship fleet, is regarded here as having been overlooked in the comment, expert or otherwise, which has since been indulged in on both continents.

Admiral Brownson came to Oyster Bay Friday to take luncheon with the president, professing entire ignorance of the manoeuvre plans. When he left Sagamore Hill to take the train for Washington, the admiral had one though that he wished emphasized—that it was desirable and important to demonstrate to the world how quickly the American fleet could transfer its fighting strength from one ocean to the other. This was distinctly an addition to the president's previous statement issued through Secretary Loeb, wherein the object of the manoeuvre was said to be an exercise movement for the benefit of the navy, to perfect its training in fleet exercise on an extended scale, the purpose and effect of the plan being for the benefit of the navy alone.

What came from President Roosevelt through Admiral Brownson is decidedly a different and much broader design. President Roosevelt has been consistent in advocating a large navy as the surest guarantee of peace between the United States and all foreign powers. Heretofore a large navy has been reckoned solely from the point of view of the number of ships, their tonnnage, armor, guns and fighting capacity. With this idea the American navy has grown steadily ship by ship.

To the somewhat uninteresting array of ships and tonnage, President Roosevelt now proposes to give the world a somewhat startling demonstration of what the American navy is capable of doing to protect either or both of the extended shore lines of the United States.

While it is asserted with all possible emphasis that there is no foundation for apprehension of trouble, immediate or future between the United States and Japan, the proposed demonstration with the fleet can be looked upon in no other light than that President Roosevelt intends to use the American navy for exactly that purpose for which he has advocated its augmentation—a guarantee of international peace.

ENGLISHMAN KILLED ON ALPS.

Young Dane, Gathering Flowers, Falls Down 2,500-Foot Precipice.

GENEVA, July 6. — Robert Grene, a London merchant, spending a holiday in Lucerne, ascended the Righi accompanied by his young wife on Sunday. They started in the afternoon to descend near Righi the Kloesterli which is above 4,000 feet. Mr. Green fell down a precipice 650 feet and was instantly killed.

A young Dane, Otto Jonsen, yesterday climbed a mountain above the Muerren gathering Alpine flowers. He fell down a precipice nearly 2,500 feet and was killed.

BOUNTY PAID FOR RATS' TAILS.

War of Extermination on the Rodent Started in Copenhagen.

COPENHAGEN, July 6.—A war of extermination against rats has been ordered by the municipality of Copenhagen.

The campaign opened on July 1, and the price of 5 ore, or about 3 farthings, will be paid by the authorities for each rat tail handed in at offices established in all quarters of the city for this purpose.

The breeding of rats, which some intrepid volunteer rat catchers have been discovered to contemplate, and which undoubtedly would have proved a paying speculation under the circumstances, has been made a criminal offense.

LUNATIC AT THE ELYSEE.

Woman Who Says She is Queen of France Wants to Oust President.

PARIS, July 6.—A well-dressed woman called at the Elysee last night, and, addressing herself to the gate porter on duty asked to see M. Fallieres. She was asked her business. "Why, certainly," said the lady sharply. "I am the Queen of France. There is no longer a president. Please tell M. Fallieres, with my compliments, that he is to vacate the Elysee as soon as possible as I wish to enter into possession." Then the porter, realizing that he had a lunatic to deal with, gave her in charge. Today she was sent to an asylum.

ROME, July 8.—The Minister of Marine has ordered the construction of four battleships.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, of Sept. 26, 1896, says:
"If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as likely to be most generally useful, to the exclusion of all others, I would say CHLORODYNE. I never travel without it, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of single ailments forms its best recommendation."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR
Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera.

CAUTION.—Genuine Chlorodyne. Every bottle of this well known remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIARRHOEA, etc., bears on the Stamp the name of the inventor—
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE.
Sold in bottles by all chemists.
Prices in England 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. Sole manufacturers—
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A CHANCE FOR THE BOYS.

The Superintendent of one of the largest corporations in Canada, head office, Montreal, offers to employ all the MALE STENOGRAPHERS who are graduated from
Fredericton Business College
You may enter at any time as we will have NO SUMMER VACATION this year.
We could have placed many more graduates during the past year had we had them.
Write for Catalogue. Address:
W. J. OSBORNE.
Principal,
Fredericton, N. B.

NO SUMMER VACATION THIS YEAR.
The demand for proficient bookkeepers and stenographers surpasses all we have ever known in our long experience and we are ready to do our part in qualifying earnest young men and women to profit by that demand.
The regular staff of teachers will be retained, individual instruction will be given and all who have brains and industry are assured of success.
Send today for catologues, giving terms, etc.
THE ST. JOHN Business COLLEGE S. KERR & SON, Oddfellows' Hall

WORCESTER, Mass., July 7.—Railroad officers and Worcester policemen arrested twenty-one men at Charlton depot today in an attempt to stop thieving along the line. The prisoners were brought to Worcester in a box freight car and will be arraigned in district court in Southbridge tomorrow, charged with walking on the railroad.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7. — A race riot occurred late tonight at Chesapeake Junction near this city and two negroes were seriously injured and several others reported hurt. Police reserves were sent to the scene.

The Secret of
A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION
Now Revealed
FREE
What beauty is more desirable than an exquisite complexion and elegant jewels. An opportunity for every women to obtain both, for a limited time only.
The directions and recipe for obtaining a faultless complexion is the secret long guarded by the master minds of the ORIENTALS and GREEKS.
This we obtained after years of work and at great expense. It is the method used by the fairest and most beautiful women of Europe.
Hundreds of American women who now use it have expressed their delight and satisfaction.
This secret is easily understood and simple to follow and it will save you the expense of creams, cosmetics, bleaches and forever give you a beautiful complexion and free your skin from pimples, bad color blackheads, etc. It alone is worth to you many times the price we ask you to send for the genuine diamond ring of latest design.
We sell you this ring at one small profit above manufacturing cost
The price is less than one half what others charge.
The recipe is free with every ring
It is a genuine rose cut diamond ring of sparkling brilliancy absolutely guaranteed, very dainty, shaped like a Belcher with Tiffany setting of 12Kt. gold shell, at your local jeweler it would cost considerable more than $2.00. Notice style of ring.
We mail you this beautiful complexion recipe free when your order is received for ring with size marked on diagram herewith and $2.00 in money order, stamps or bills. Get your order in before our supply is exhausted.
This offer is made for a limited time only as a means of advertising and introducing our goods.
Send to-day before this opportunity is forgotten.
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FREE To women for collecting names and selling our novelties, we give big premiums send your name to-day for our new plan of big profits with little work write to-day. Address C. T. MOSELEY Premium department, 32 E. 23rd Street New York City.