

OVER 20,000 ENJOY TO THE FULL FINE BIG CIRCUS OF COLE BROS.

Seldom Has a Circus Visiting St. John so Completely Fulfilled the Expectations of Those Who Saw it as Did the One Which Showed Here Monday—New and Startling Acts—Big Menagerie—Clowns Who are Really Funny

Seldom has a circus visiting St. John so completely fulfilled the expectations of those who saw it as did the big show of Cole Bros., which exhibited here twice yesterday. The first part of the show was the public parade. The general verdict was that Cole Bros.' circus parade was a fine one. By nine o'clock crowds had gathered along the route announced to be taken and when the parade started shortly before ten o'clock, the streets were lined with hundreds of expectant men, women and children. The circus arrived Sunday night, and at a very early hour yesterday morning the army of workmen were busy engaged in erecting the tents on the Shamrock grounds. By nine o'clock everything was in readiness and shortly after half-past nine the procession left the show grounds. It included three bands of music, a fire and drum corps, jubilee singers, and pipe bands and a variety of other things. The wagons and floats, animal cages and numbers of animals led along with many horse back riders were among the interesting features. The parade on leaving the grounds followed along Main street, to Mill, to Pond, to City Road, to Brunswick, to Union, to King, to Dock, to Mill, to Main, and thence to the show grounds where a free exhibition of several features of the circus was given. The parade was a striking success and was crowded with boys and men and not a few girls, watching the preliminary preparations. The big tents which were not unpacked until after the rain, were perfectly dry. A feature of the circus which greatly took the fancy of the crowd was the free exhibition of the circus on the grounds immediately after the morning parade and again at 6:30 in the evening. The big act in this part of the performance was Mile. Zant's leap for life over a gap of fifty feet on a flying bicycle. From that time to the opening of the performances the side shows were liberally patronized and the vendors of lemonade, peanuts and pop-corn added to the circus without which no circus would be complete. In the meantime the entrance was crowded with people struggling to gain admittance. The entrance to the menagerie tent was reached. Around the walls of the tent were ranged the cars containing the specimens of many wild and interesting animals, including lions, tigers, bears, panthers, jaguars, leopards, peccaries, hyenas, monkeys, baboons. The herd of elephants and camels were also a strong attraction. Courteous attendants who cheerfully answered questions, was a pleasing addition to the educational value of the menagerie. For an hour before the main performance a concert of classical and popular music was given by the orchestra of Prof. Tenny. During the wait the staff of clowns kept the crowd in good humor. Promptly at the opening hours of two in the afternoon and eight in the evening the signal was sounded for the grand entry. Headed by the military band and camels the procession started with all the performers, the horses and vehicles appearing in the show. At ten o'clock the circus was started and interesting feats which comprised the programme would be impossible, but some of the best deserve special mention. The show was opened with the posing of the six Delamareas, who with remarkable truthfulness represented famous groups of statury. The horseback work was good and there was lots of it. The double work was received with much applause. The tumblers were a good feature, one of them doing the double air-spring very easily and gracefully over the backs of the camel herd. The work aloft was well up to any seen here before. It included work on the flying trapeze, trick rings, and hanging poles and ladders. The revolving wheel from which half a dozen trapezes were suspended and which carrying young ladies did the difficult feat of a thrilling and beautiful act. The up-and-down walk of a couple of the performers also took well. On the triple horizontal bar the work of a troupe of acrobats was not only good, but startling. The giant swing with airplanes to the net was a very effective stunt on this piece of apparatus. One of the daintiest and most original events on the programme was the aerial work of one of the ladies, who suspended by a strap held in her teeth, swung high in the air and performed a beautiful butterfly dance. The Alpine Troupe of slack wire artists were a strong favorite with the audience. They did many feats with the wire that were very difficult. They made a hit with their cable-walking on the wires. Mile. Ritchie and Mons. Hildare, the contortionists gave a striking exhibition of the different knots the human form can be twisted into. The barrel and table jumping of a group of the clowns was a piece of high class work. The Strik Family of bicyclists gave a splendid exhibition of difficult work on wheels. Races arranged with a crowd of small boys added a amusing feature to the long programme. The horse races which brought the crowd to a close were well run and proved really exciting. The events included jockey races, races between a jockey and an unriden horse, bareback races and chariot races. A department of the circus which proved a gratifying surprise was the concert after the regular performance. It was in quite a different class from the usual show passed off as an entertainment. An excellent programme was given, consisting of minstrel work and high class vaudeville acts. The songs were well rendered, laughable sketches were given; a charming dance was skilfully executed, and a trained dog which walked the tight rope was included. Taken altogether the circus of the year was a big success, and everyone was apparently well satisfied. An attractive feature was the bright and cleanliness and apparent neatness of everything connected with it. The weather man was almost too kind. The day was clear and bright, with a few clouds in the afternoon. There were needed ten thousand people present and in the evening the big tent, which seats twelve thousand people, was filled. Immediately at the conclusion of the evening performance the tents were struck, everything was packed up and the circus moved to the depot. The trains were quickly loaded and Cole Brothers' circus left with pleasant memories in the minds of over twenty thousand people of their St. John performance.

PUGSLEY DEFINES BROAD TRANSPORTATION POLICY

His Efforts to Pass Canadian Trade Through Canadian Ports

Minister of Public Works Defies Detractors and Opposition Critics

No Man Can Say Anything Against Him That He is Afraid of or Ashamed to Hear

Dredging Contracts Discussed—Public Works Estimates All Put Through—Old Age Annuities Bill Passed.

OTTAWA, July 6.—After passing at the morning session the government measures respecting old age annuities, increasing lead bounties and confirming the agreement with the Grand Trunk Railway to set aside a site in Major Hill, Ottawa, for the company's proposed new million dollar hotel, the commons spent the afternoon with the balance of the public works estimates for Ontario.

On motion to go into supply, Col. Sam Hughes raised the question of exercising more care in the naturalization of foreigners. He pointed out the dangers that would arise in the event of war as a result of having thousands of aliens in the country, and held that foreigners should not be allowed to enter the Dominion unless they were prepared to become British subjects and to fight for the British Empire.

The House went into supply, taking up the estimates for harbors and rivers in Ontario. In a discussion Mr. Monk said that the government had abandoned the recommendations of the transportation commission.

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RUSSIAN PAPER ENDS STORMY LIFE

Russ Suspends Owing to Financial Difficulties.

Final Blow Was Accusation That It Was Involved in a Scheme to Blackmail Banks.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 3.—The Russ, at one time the leading Liberal newspaper of Russia, has suspended publication on account of financial difficulties.

The Russ was founded in 1904 by Alexei A. Souvorin, son of the well known editor and publisher of the Novoe Vremya. It placed itself at the head of the growing Liberal movement and soon obtained a very large circulation, while its opinions carried much weight. Of late years, however, and especially since the imprisonment of Alexei Souvorin for the publication of the "Wasteful Manifesto," the paper has veered to the radical side and become sensational and often unreliable.

The circulation fell off greatly. The measures respecting old age annuities, increasing lead bounties and confirming the agreement with the Grand Trunk Railway to set aside a site in Major Hill, Ottawa, for the company's proposed new million dollar hotel, the commons spent the afternoon with the balance of the public works estimates for Ontario.

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CRIME IN FRANCE STILL EPIDEMIC

Death Penalty, Which Was Virtually Abolished, Likely to be Revived.

PARIS, July 6.—The crime wave continues to prevail over France, and murders and assaults are the order of the day. One day this week a daily newspaper had twelve of its columns devoted exclusively to the report of fourteen murders, or attempted murders, many of which have been committed in the capital. It is little wonder, then, that Parliament are becoming seriously alarmed. The police supervisors in inadequate, and citizens are at the mercy of any stray cut-throat who cares to take the trouble of entering their houses.

Parliament is busy itself with the marked growth of lawlessness. The death penalty is still in the law of the land, but the President of the republic, bowing to the wishes of certain well-meaning humanitarians of both houses, has pardoned every criminal sentenced to death within the last two years. The people are complaining, and with some show of right on their side, that while their lives are in jeopardy account by the band of prowling assassins who infest Paris, the authorities always hold sacred the worthless lives of the ruffians who either stab or strangle honest citizens. There has certainly been a marked revulsion of feeling on the question of doing away with the guillotine, so much so that were the matter to come up for discussion in the chamber at this juncture there would probably be a majority in favor of the retention of the "big knife."

The police at Reuil, a suburb to the west of Paris, yesterday arrested a music hall artist named Nicholas Tschernadoff on the charge of attempted murder. The previous evening the accused, meeting a demi-mondaine, enticed her into a vacant apartment. There he gashed her with a razor, leaving her for dead, and stole her jewelry, valued at \$18,000. He admitted his guilt, and said that he robbed the woman because he was in need of money to take him to London, where his wife resides.

HALIFAX, July 7.—At a meeting of the steel shipbuilding committee of the Board of Trade yesterday, the question of a duty on repairs made to Canadian ships outside of Canada was discussed. The matter has already been before the Government and a duty of 25 per cent suggested, but the United States' duty is 50 per cent on repairs made in Canada or other places outside the States, and the committee yesterday took the view that the Canadian duty should be equal to that of the United States. It was pointed out that the Halifax dry dock suffered in competition with the United States docks and shipyards. The minister of Customs will be communicated with.

WANT 50 PER CENT. ON REPAIRS MADE IN U. S.

Halifax Board of Trade Will Ask That the Proposed Rate of Duty be Doubled.

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THE EIGHT HOUR BILL IN BRITISH COMMONS

LONDON, July 7.—The House of Commons last night passed the second reading of the bill under which five years hence all miners in the United Kingdom will work only eight hours daily. The house also concluded the committee stage of the old age pensions bill, which had been modified by the adoption of sliding scales for the recipients varying with the amount of the recipients personal income.

DF. J. Collis Browne's Choroalyme

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE. Acts like a charm in DIARRHEA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

WHOLESALE AGENTS: LYMAN BROS. & CO. LTD., TORONTO.

WHEN THE LAST GUINEA WAS ISSUED

With poet's license Tennyson tells us how "the jingle of the guinea helps the heart that honors feel." It is doubtful if the poet ever heard a guinea jingle, and certainly few of the readers of "Lockley Hall" have ever set eyes on the coin.

It may be because the guinea had so long a reign, or because the word itself is "catchy," or because sellers have found realer customers for goods at "one guinea" than for goods at "one pound one."

It was in the reign of Charles II. to be exact in the year 1663 that the first golden guinea was brought into the world. It was part of a new coinage made in a new way, for it was milled, a device to prevent clipping, which, indeed, had been introduced in Elizabeth's time but soon abandoned.

There were five guineas, two guineas, guinea and half-guinea pieces and they were so named because many of them were made from gold brought from Guineya of the "Company of Royal Adventurers of England Trading into Africa." In allusion, probably, to this company's arms, the King ordered that the pieces should bear the image of a little white elephant which was intended as a mark of distinction from the rest of our gold and silver money, and an encouragement unto the said Company to be in importing of gold and silver to be coined.

On some of the coins, too, there is a castle, and the reason of this may be that in 1663 Sir Robert Holmes captured in Schelling Bay 150 Dutch sail containing bulion and gold dust from Cape Coast Castle in Guinea, and that the booty found its way into the mint. The exploit is celebrated in Dryden's "Annus Mirabilis."

It is curious, in the light of this incident, that the guinea was not the Dutchman named John Ruetter, who competed for the work with an Englishman, Thomas Simon, and beat him; while a foreigner again, the Frenchman Blondeau had charge of the milling apparatus. Simon was disgusted at his defeat, and to show that he was really the better man, made and presented to the King what came to be known as the "Petition Crown." The King, however, ignored this appeal.

MENTIONED BY DIARISTS. The new coinage, apparently, caused no little stir, for the two immortal diarists of that day both mention it. "Not it was," wrote Evelyn on March 8, 1663, "Mr. Slingby, of the Mint, who showed us all the new pieces, both of gold and silver, that were made by Blondeau, and we were very much pleased to see them, and compared them with those made for Oliver. The pictures of the latter made by Symons (Simon), and were more like the King's than the other."

The guinea, moreover, or rather the elegant upon the reverse side to which bore the bust of Charles II., receives notice in Marvell's prose, where he speaks of a "great little animal," which "was on a sudden turned to yellow and grown without so urwisly that he might have passed current for the elephant upon a guinea," and popular combinations of the word quickly arose, such as "guinea-dropper," a cheat who practiced the trick of dropping counterfeit coins, and "guinea-hen," a courtesan.

DISPLACED SOVEREIGN. Our forefathers had much trouble with the coinage. Sometimes they could not get metal enough to coin, and sometimes the value of the metal used for coining was such that men found it profitable to melt down their money and sell it for bullion; sometimes, notably Henry VIII., debased the coinage; and, until milling became the rule, clipping was of constant practice. The sole standard until 1816, and consequently the golden guinea was subject to market fluctuations according to the composition of the silver. It started its history at the value of 30 shillings, then rose as high as 36, and at other times was equal to 26, 22 and 20 shillings. In 1793, Peppys, in 1668, quotes his goldsmith to the effect "that ginnys which I bought 2,000 of not long ago that cost me 22s. and but very few to be had at any price." Parliament finally took the matter up, and by John Bull's advice the guinea was fixed in 1717, at 21 shillings, at which it remained until 1813, when it ceased to

be issued, and yielded its place to the sovereign, which, by the way, it had originally displaced.

PEARY EXPECTS TO REACH POLE

But Makes No Foolish Statements

Steamer Roosevelt Leaves for Sydney—Her Commander Talks

NEW YORK, July 6.—With the Peary Arctic Club pennant fluttering from her main truck and flying the Stars and Stripes at her mizzen, the Arctic exploration steamer Roosevelt left her pier at East 24th street today, carrying Commander Robert E. Peary, who is to head another expedition in quest of the North Pole. The Roosevelt will head for Sydney, C. B., where she will stop to take on coal. Before the ship left, Commander Peary expressed the hope of reaching the northern goal before his return. "I have done too much work in the Arctic regions," he said, "to believe that I can make the Pole without strenuous work. I am not foolish enough to say that I am going to do it, but I am certainly going to put into this trip every bit of energy—mental, moral and physical—that I have in order to succeed in my undertaking. "I know my party will be hedged in by many trials and undoubtedly many disappointments, but I feel confident as my ship leaves New York today that I will do for Peary what he has done, at least I will carry the American flag further north than it has been carried by any previous explorer. Unless unforeseen circumstances intervene, I expect to reach the Pole in the next year. I hope to plant the Stars and Stripes at the Pole." As the Roosevelt swung out into the East river, few minutes after 6 o'clock, a crowd on the pier cheered good-bye, while the whistles of the river craft joined in the farewell. On board the Roosevelt, in addition to Commander Peary, Mrs. Peary and their children, Marie and Robert E. Jr., were a number of guests. Commander Peary will lunch with President and Mrs. Roosevelt tomorrow at Oyster Bay. After the luncheon, President Roosevelt will go aboard the ship bearing his message to inspect her and to bid her commander and crew good-speed on their journey. Peary will return to New York on the steamer "Lark." From there he will join his ship at Sydney, C. B. Among those who will go as assistants to Peary are Donald McMillan of Maine, graduate of Bowdoin College; George Borup of the Sheffield Scientific School; Dr. J. W. Karsall, of New Kensington, Pa., the surgeon of the party; and Prof. Ross G. Marvin, a professor at Cornell University. Mr. Marvin was with Peary on his last expedition. The Daughters of the Revolution presented to Commander Peary a peace flag, with the request that he carry it with him to the pole as "a shield and banner against all disasters." Captain Bartlett, Peary's sailing master, said that the Roosevelt would be at 90 degrees in August. "We will pick up our collier at Sydney, and put on lifeboats and some extra rigging," he said. "From Sydney we go to Hawk's Harbor and take on 25 tons of whale meat and then cross Davis Straits to Holstenberg, follow up the coast to Cape York. At Etah we pick up the Eskimos and leave everything but the bare necessities. We are to leave the ship only when we are forced to leave her—probably at the north coast of Grant Land. From there sledges will carry us northward to the pole."

6000 Money-Making Farms For Sale

WOULD SECURE FRANCHISE FOR WOMEN TO HELP PROHIBITION

MONCTON, N. B., July 7.—The reception of the reports and the appointment of committees occupied the opening session this morning of the New Brunswick Grand Lodge I. O. G. T. There are over fifty representatives present from different points of the province and the sessions promise to be of unusual interest. Grand Chief Templar Jackson in his report this morning made reference to the prohibition and said little progress had apparently been made along this line in New Brunswick. The present government, he said, has up to the present time not given any great encouragement so far as new and better laws are concerned, but he declared that the existing laws must be amended. He spoke unfavorably regarding another plebiscite and claimed that the sentiment is stronger than ever in the province for prohibition. If, he stated, our Government in its wisdom will draft a law and then submit the law to a plebiscite of the people with the definite understanding that if the people vote for it will become law and be enforced, then we will help roll up an injustice of at least five to one in favor of prohibition. The Grand Templar also reported that the Order was never in a healthier state than at present. Since the last meeting thirteen lodges have been

organized, eleven re-organized and eight that were dormant and in arrears at the last session, revived and put to work, while the losses are six that were dormant a year ago and only three this year. The reports of the propagation committee showed excellent work by Prof. Nichols, Michael Kelly and Brother Wagstaff, temperance lecturers, and recommended that the incoming executive be instructed to procure a missionary who can devote full time to the missionary work in the province. The Grand Elector Secretary Michael Kelly, in his report, recommended as the surest and speediest means of obtaining prohibition the employment of every legitimate means at our disposal for obtaining legislation; extending the ballot to women and that every constitutional means be employed towards that end. Grand Secretary L. R. Hetherington in his detailed report showed the present membership of the lodge to be 3073, the present number of lodges being eighty-five. The total receipts were \$119,659; expenditure, \$1,044,692. Annie Jackson reported for the juvenile work showed five new temples organized during the year, and nearly twenty-five per cent. increase in total membership. Meetings were held this afternoon, evening and tomorrow, Wednesday, July 8th, and Thursday, July 9th.

Successor to M. Retail Wine and 112 Prince Street, Write 25-31 17.

Some Comparisons. Mr. Pugsley wanted to know if it would be of proper proceeding to call for and receive tenders for works, then refuse to award contract and consequently to advertise in prices for material and important to transportation and navigation interests. The report of the chief engineer of the department was that this year's prices were fair and reasonable and that in most cases last year's prices were lower than could be expected again. He gave some instances of differences in prices for dredging per cubic yard, the material being mostly clay, among them the following: This Year, Last Year. Owen Sound..... 25c. 20c. Cobourg..... 15c. 13c. Georgetown..... 35c. 25c.

CASTORIA The Kidney and Bladder. Signature of Dr. J. C. Peckham.