

P. E. ISLAND NEWS.
Militia Are Now In Camp
At Brighton
Summerside Captain Murdered In
Montevideo—Getting Ready For
Old Home Week.

CHARLOTTETOWN, June 30.—Extensive preparations are being made in Charlottetown for the celebration of Old Home week. The city is being fitted up in its best dress, and it is said, never having been so freely used. Visitors coming within the attractive charms of Charlottetown will find a splendid programme of sports mapped out for their amusement. The returning Islanders will receive a hearty welcome home. Strangers will meet a hospitality characteristic of Prince Island, and while they will find no millionaire clothes in sight, and find linen they will likewise find no beggar at the gates.

But the spirit of travelling has seized upon our people. Years ago the exodus was almost wholly to the United States. Now the gaze of P. E. Island travel is turned towards western Canada. About eighty persons left on the homeseekers' excursion of June 14th, and about fifty more on the 25th, and no harder or more progressive people than those who have gone are to be found in the provinces.

Convictions under the Canada Temperance Act have been secured against Patrick Cantwell and Robert E. Anderson of Souris and John T. O'Brien of Montague. All were fined \$50 and costs.

Fred Flood of Charlottetown had a hip broken a few days ago while at work in a quarry.

From word received indirectly by friends in Summerside it would seem as if Capt. Sanderson, formerly of that town, had met his death in Montevideo, having been stabbed there by a sailor. He had not been heard from for over a year, but previous to that time had written regularly to his friends at home.

At the annual meeting of the Law Society of Prince Edward Island the following officers were elected: President, D. C. McLeod; vice-president, J. A. Matheson; sec-treas., F. L. Haslam.

Miss Tamara McLean of Coleman has graduated from the Chicago College for nurses. She took a course in chemical and surgical nursing.

The P. E. Island militia is now under canvas. Up to the present the weather has been cold and wet, but today there are prospects of its clearing. Among the number in camp is Sergeant Instructor James Morrison of Georgetown, who with his wife and child arrived recently from Johannesburg. He had resided there since the Boer war. Mr. Morrison reports dull time in South Africa. He says the country is being overgrown.

J. E. L. Goodwill, son of the late Rev. John Goodwill, has taken first place in the pass list in the law examinations for the Ontario bar. Mr. Goodwill studied at Kingston, Ont.

Recent marriages in Georgetown: George Curtis and Charlotte Horne, both of Milton; Prof. Percy Barlow of Charlottetown, and Beth Whidden, of Bequete; John Stewart and Sarah Brewster, both of Murray Harbor South; John A. Storms of Souris, and Florence Squarebrigg of Charlottetown.

The remains of Thomas Jackson and William Stewart, lobster fishermen, who were drowned in Georgetown on Tuesday's storm, were found yesterday. The bodies were taken for interment to Peters Road, where both men were buried. The sale was very severe in the eastern portion of the province and much damage was done to lobster gear and boats.

The ladies of the National Council with their friends were entertained at luncheon at the Hotel Victoria, by Governor and Mrs. McKinnon.

The dwelling house of R. T. Wright of Lot 7 was burned yesterday morning. All the furniture was destroyed and several outbuildings were also burned. The loss is about \$2,000 with only a little insurance.

HOPE YOUNG SAYS THAT
MAY DIED NATURAL DEATH
She Became Frightened and Took Children
to Woods—Elmer Young's Awful Threats
Against the People of Digby.

(Special to the Sun.)
HALIFAX, June 30.—Hope Young's confession made to Detective Power this afternoon created a sensation throughout the country. Her story, while not accepted in detail, so far as it goes does not implicate any person other than herself, and indeed she professes her own innocence firmly as regards any intended crime. More emphatically does she deny having smothered May Young, and explains that the story first told was concocted because of her alarm at the child having been in her arms when she was alone in the house.

"I was alone," said she. "I had no help and no doctor. I feared what Kingsley Melanson would say when he returned and found my dead child. I thought it would mean the corner coming to the house. All the neighbors were down on me, and I had nowhere to go if I left Melanson's."

"I cannot remember," she continued, "how I took the children out to the woods. My mind is a blank. After Kingsley left the house, between five and six o'clock in the morning, I lay down on his bed and went asleep. I had been sleeping with the children on the lounge in the living room for some nights, and had not rested well. May's crying awoke me. I took her in my arms and tried to give her hot water from a spoon, but she shook her head and would not swallow. She became worse and after a while died in my arms. I left her lying on the bed and all day, worked about the house doing washing and other housework."

"As time passed I became more and more frightened because of the child's death. Finally towards evening I covered her head up to keep the noise off her and took her out. I do not know how long I got back. On my return little Elma was crying. She had been locked in the house. I then thought of the tramp story and arranged accordingly. I fixed her up, putting the rags below her chin so the nose and mouth would not be covered."

MUTINEERS AT ODESSA
THROW UP THE SPONGE.
Without Firing a Shot They Surrendered To
Admiral Kruger's Squadron—Story
Contradicted From London.

ODESSA, June 30.—Without firing a shot or making the slightest show of resistance, the mutineers on the Kniaz Potemkin hauled down the red flag and surrendered the battleship to Vice Admiral Kruger's squadron, which arrived here at noon today. It was an anxious moment for Odessa, as the city was surrounded by five battleships and seven torpedo boats, with their crews at quarters and their decks cleared for action, steamed within range of the Kniaz Potemkin, the flagship flying signals which read: "Yield or be sunk."

The display of force was too overwhelming for the mutineers and all thought of resistance was abandoned. Admiral Kruger ordered the Ekaterina II. to place a crew on board the Kniaz Potemkin, and the other vessels of the squadron immediately sailed away. The mutineers will be transferred to the Ekaterina II., which is now lying alongside the Kniaz Potemkin, and will be taken to Sebastopol.

This much dreaded day, to the surprise of everyone, passed without a shot being fired either ashore or afloat, while the mutinous crew of the battleship Kniaz Potemkin capitulated unconditionally to the Admiral Kruger's squadron at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon, slowly steaming three miles in the distance after Admiral Kruger's vessels, which had already sailed and were visible six miles away.

Exactly what happened during this day of dramatic surprises is to a great extent a matter of conjecture, aided by binoculars.

After the shots the Kniaz Potemkin fired before midnight Thursday nothing further happened. Anxious Odessa awoke early to find the Black Sea squadron lying off Langson Point and everyone was expecting a naval fight. The city was like an armed camp. Troops barred all the approaches to the harbor and were bivouacking in tents in Cathedral Square and four batteries of artillery were supplied with ammunition and placed in the park and at Langson.

The populace, astir at dawn, rapidly availed itself of every house-top of eminence commanding a view of the harbor.

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TYPES
OF
LONDON
LIFE.

By JAMES WATSON.

The following is the fourth of a series of sketches of life in the great city of London, written by a member of the Star staff, who while engaged in newspaper work in that city was brought into intimate acquaintance with the types described.

No. 4—THE "HOPPER."

"Now the hopping's over,
 All the money spent,
 Don't I wish I'd never
 Been hopping down in Kent?"

Who has not at some time or other heard this pathetic and simple confession? It is the cry of the hop-picker, who has been brought down from the hills of Kent to the railway station, in some places forming a sort of encampment in the present, and in others making a "raid" on one of the public houses and staying there until turned out.

You cannot help wondering why it is that these beautiful lines set to so sweet a melody of a "wollen head" and an appreciation of which, however, does not grow on acquaintance—is such a favorite with the hopper, when, if appearances have anything to do with it, he seems, by the amount of liquid refreshment which performs the "disappearing trick," and generally the lavish manner in which he squanders the wealth he has acquired, to be having a particularly good time of it. Were you to hear it, say early in the morning following his return, when probably he or she (for the women are quite as thirsty individuals as the men) is suffering from the effects of a "wollen head" and an empty pocket, it would certainly seem more applicable. Methinks the "authentic" of these lines must have been a hopper, and probably in a moment of retrospection, after an exceptionally heavy night's work in the drinking line, he inflicted on his brethren the dirge from which I have quoted. If I am right in my conclusion, then, poor fellow, he has been justly punished by the sufferings he must have endured to call forth so striking a lament.

It is always an interesting and animated sight to watch the departure of one of the special trains, which go to the various railway companies have of late years run at very cheap rates—for the different hopping centres. They are, as a rule, lined to start at midnight, and for some hours previously whole families come pouring into the station, each of whom is laden with the necessary pots, pans, bedding, etc., and the poor railway officials have to exercise their powers of endurance to get things in trim for the country drawn by three fine horses loaded with the belongings of dozens of families, including, perhaps, 20 or 30 children, making its way to the "scene of action." The natives are always given first chance of employment, for the reason that it is pretty certain they are there for work and not for a holiday.

"The commander of the troops has received a telegram from the government ordering him to sink the rebel ships without regard to a possible bombardment."

"I have information regarding this second mutiny on absolutely reliable authority."

ODESSA, June 30.—The Kniaz Potemkin, which has weighed anchor and started in the direction of Langson Point, near Odessa, everyone expected the immediate opening of an engagement, but instead long interchanges of signals were begun, the mutineers apparently parleying to obtain favorable terms. Finally the battleship stood in closer to the squadron, the vessels of which formed a circle around her. Later the squadron resumed formation and headed out to sea, the Kniaz Potemkin returning to her anchorage accompanied by the Ekaterina II., which placed a prize crew on board.

The terms of surrender cannot be learned, as boats from the shore are not allowed to approach, but it is thought the mutineers received promises that the punishment prescribed by the naval rules would be mitigated to some extent. The Ekaterina II. remains in the harbor.

The city is still in a state of feverish anxiety.

All the hotels are guarded by troops, and further reinforcements have arrived. All reservations on outgoing trains have been taken four days ahead.

During a demonstration after the funeral of the mutineer, Omelchuk yesterday four persons were killed and several injured.



Surprise Soap
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IT MUST BE
WELL FOUNDED.

STEADY GROWTH IN POPULARITY
OF DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Made by Cures Like that of Simon V. Landry—He Tells About It Himself.

RIVER BOURGEOIS, Richmond Co., C. B., June 30.—(Special.)—Among the many men in this part of Canada who have been cured of their ailments by Dodd's Kidney Pills have received of aches and pains and weakness and made strong and able to do a good day's work is Mr. Simon V. Landry. Mr. Landry has numerous friends here who can vouch for the story he tells of his cure.

"I was bothered for over a year," he says, "with lame back, weak legs, palpitation of the heart, general weakness and shortness of breath; in fact I could not work and was a total wreck. I could not get anything to help me till I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills. But they did me good and no mistake. I used three boxes and I'm back at my work."

It is the cures they make that make Dodd's Kidney Pills so popular. Their popularity has grown steadily for thirteen years. It must be well founded.

BIRTHDAY HONORS.

One Canadian Appears on the List.

LONDON, June 30.—The honor list in connection with King Edward's birthday has been issued.

It creates Admiral von Spanu, of the Russian navy, and Admiral Foulon of the French navy, Honorary Knights of the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George for their services as members of the International Commission which inquired into the North Sea incident. Several minor officials are made Honorary Companions of the Order of St. Michael and St. George for the same reason.

Colonel Charles Moore Watson, who was secretary to the royal commission to the St. Louis Exposition, is raised from Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George to Knight Commander of the same order for his services in connection with the exposition.

Four additions are made to the privy council—Earl Mansfield, Lord Rayleigh, Lord Tennyson and Sir R. B. Finlay.

Seven baronetcies are created, including Lord Mayor Pound and Julius Charles Werner, of the firm of Werner, Best & Co., diamond merchants.

In the list are twenty-one new knights, including J. Clinton Robinson, managing director of and engineer of the London United Electric Tramways. Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema, the painter, and George Meredith, the novelist, receive the Order of Merit.

A number of colonial personages are recognized in appointments and orders, including James Wilson Robertson, of Ottawa, Canada.

ALL SMILES.

"Yes," said the college president, "we've had a very prosperous year."

"Well," said the friend, "I'm not surprised; your institution has a happy faculty for that sort of thing."

"Well, I assure you it has a happy faculty on account of it."

THE LOBSTER'S VACATION.

He Takes a Few Weeks Off, About Now, Just to Change His Coat.

(Bangor News.)

Maine lobstermen will have a loafing spell for the next few weeks, while the lobsters have their annual vacation. About this time they shed their shells, and while thus engaged they are hard to catch, as they creep under the rocks and other places that afford a hiding place and stay there until the new shell has grown sufficiently for them to come out.

"The lobster is perhaps the most peculiar fish that is in the water," said a lobster dealer, "and even the men engaged in catching them do not know them thoroughly."

When the lobster sheds his shell, which he does once a year he hides himself under some obstruction where he is free from his brother fish and the fishermen. The lobsters creep up along the seam that will be noticed running the length of his back and discloses a new shell which has been formed underneath and which is very tough though very tough. The shells which cover his body are shed in a manner. The claw shrinks up to almost one half its regular size showing the same new shell underneath and this new shell gradually appears and takes the place of the old one.

"The lobster stays in hiding until his new covering has become hard which takes place in a short time for the reason that were he to appear out in his old shell he would be eaten up by his brother lobster and his new covering ground fish. When the lobster is in this condition he is what is known as the black lobster and when they are cooked the best that is procurable."

Many times the lobster is caught before he has a chance to hide himself on the approach of his shedding and in many cases they are landed to the dealers as soft lobsters. They are not worth as much in the market as the hard shelled ones as they will not stand shipment and are more or less shrunk, but the meat is just as sweet and good as in the hard shelled lobster.

"Most of them shed early in the season although there are soft shelled ones on the market way up to the cold weather. They will shed earlier in shallow water than they will where the water is deep. Besides the shedding of the shell there are a great many other peculiar characteristics of the lobster that would go to make up an interesting story. The lobsters are quite often received with a claw or sometimes two claws missing. These claws can be literally thrown away by the fish whenever he wishes it on getting it caught in any obstacle from which he would free himself. In time this claw will grow back again and that accounts also for the lobster being sometimes caught with a short claw."

"An investigation of the claws will show on each one characteristic marks that are the same on each claw but which is different from the marks seen on another lobster. These marks resemble letters very closely and are called the lobster's names by the fishermen. There is not a doubt but what if there was a claw dropped off a lobster in a barrel and one wanted to trace it to where it belonged that he would be able to by the corresponding marks."

SESSION WILL END
ABOUT JULY 15TH.

OTTAWA, July 2.—All things point to closing of session by July 15th. The autonomy bills are on their last legs and the budget speech will be delivered on or before Thursday of this week. It is the government's determination to drop all special legislation and break for home as soon as possible. The opposition will not obstruct the government's programme any more than it has done at any stage of this session, its policy being to put the laboring oar on Laurier and his crew.

KILLED BY STREET CAR.

LAWRENCE, Mass., July 2.—Henry Halmer, a barber, of River street, Haverhill, was killed by being struck by a Boston and Northern electric car tonight on the Haverhill line, between Pentucket turnout and the bridge, a short distance this side of the Haverhill-Methuen boundary line.

The first that the motorman saw of Halmer he stepped out onto the track directly in front of the car, and being struck by the fender, was knocked down as the car passed partially over him. He received numerous scalp wounds and a fractured skull. His left leg was broken below the knee. He was dead when removed from beneath the car. The car was stopped before the forward trucks had passed over the body.

OYAMA HAS BEGUN
A GENERAL ADVANCE.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY, GODZADANE, Manchuria, June 30.—According to information brought by Japanese correspondents here from the extreme west, the reports that the Russian right had been turned are incorrect. On the contrary it is said that General Nogi's army, which on June 16th was far to the westward of the other Japanese armies has since been moving east in the direction of Changtzu, and the pressure brought to bear against the Russian cavalry flank it is thought, was for the purpose of covering the withdrawal of the main force.

The Japanese are slowly pushing forward their centre. They are strongly fortifying each village occupied by them and are making a determined effort of covering the withdrawal of the main force.

The operations are proceeding slowly and a general engagement is improbable before the end of July.

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FORTUNES IN CAT'S MEAT.

The cat's-meat man is almost exclusively a London institution. Certain rounds have been sold for as much as \$1,600 on change concerns, and many such rounds change hands at a price for the good will of from \$100 to \$500. Several London cat's-meat men have made considerable fortunes.—Chicago Journal.

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 TRADE MARK
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 It makes new blood
 It invigorates
 It strengthens
 It builds
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