

July 20, 1909.

Cut Price Sale

OF

MEN'S LOW SHOES

Patent Colt, Russian Tan Calf and Gun Metal Calf Oxfords, Regular \$4.00, \$4.50 and \$5.00 Shoes at a price:

\$2.88 a Pair

Every pair new goods this season. The object of this sale so early in the season is two-fold—first, to reduce our stock which is unusually heavy, having bought heavily previous to the late advance in prices; and secondly, to give the people a chance to obtain a bargain whilst the season is young.

Waterbury & Rising,
KING STREET UNION STREET

Cheap Neckwear and Frillings

3 Frills in Box 15c. 4 Frills 20c. 6 Frills 25c.
Very Pretty Lace Collars 15c and 25c ea.
"The Perfect" Collar Support, all sizes 5c set.

WETMORE, Garden St., Ladies' Cotton Hose 2 Pairs for 25c.

SAVED \$ \$ SAVED
BY BUYING OUR READY-TO-WEAR CLOTHING

W. J. HIGGINS & Co. 182 Union St.

Parlor Lamps Reduced

Now is the Time to Buy your Lamps.
SPECIAL—\$10 Hanging Lamps, \$7.50
12 Gas Art Glass Portubs, 8.00
Telephone 873

ST. JOHN AUER LIGHT CO.

Market Square, Opposite W.H. Thorne's

HAMILTON & GAY,

WOODWORKING FACTORY.

Doors, Sashes, Mouldings, of all descriptions. Shingles. Rough Lumber of all kinds, delivered promptly and at short notice.

ERIN and BRUNSWICK STREETS, ST. JOHN.
Phone 1628—Phone 211

EDDY'S TOILET PAPER

Is All Guaranteed Chemically Pure.

"YORK" is a good roll and "CANADIAN" a good package to ask for.

Schofield Paper Co. Ltd.

Selling Agents, St John, N. B.

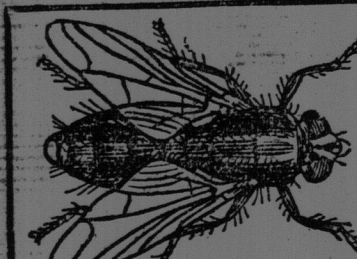
STRIKERS ARE AWAITING

PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT

Situation in Pennsylvania is Much Better—Men Have Abandoned Violence

BUTLER, Pa., July 19.—Following the advice of cooler heads the striking employees of the Standard Steel Car Company have abandoned acts tending to incite violence and during the next 24 hours will endeavor to bring about a termination of the strike by legal and quiet means.

The decision to proceed in the strike by peaceful methods was reached today, after the striking men had been refused permission to hold a mass meeting. For a time, after the men had been curbed by the mounted troops of the constabulary that no meeting would be tolerated, it looked as though serious trouble was imminent.



One Packet of
WILSON'S FLY PADS
Has actually killed a Bushel of Flies
SOLD BY ALL GROCERS

MOUNTAINS GONE;

NEW LAKE APPEARS

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Judging two imposing mountain peaks off the map, transforming a dry lake into a lake and springing into existence two brand new islands are the astonishing feats of nature displayed in Behring sea by a government party and reported to the Treasury Department today.

In that stretch of water, with its swiftly moving current, in the island of Bogoslof, whose constantly changing conformation has more than once attracted attention. The report says that Perry Peak and McCulloch Peak, which had heretofore loomed high in the air, have disappeared and the opening of the bay or lagoon, a pretty spot shown in pictures on file in the Treasury Department, has closed up, forming a lake of warm salt water.

MOST AS BAD.

"Were you ever surrounded by wolves?" "No; but I used to open the dining-room doors at a summer hotel."

DISASTERS WHICH BEFALL A COUNTRY IN TIME OF WAR FROM UNTRAINED MILITIA

In the United States, General George W. Wingate, the founder of the well-known rifle matches at Creedmoor, is as zealous an advocate of the training of citizens in the use of the means of national defense as is our own Lord Roberts, whose words have recently done so much to stir up the martial ardor of the young men of Great Britain. General Wingate contends that an untrained militia is, in times of stress, but a broken reed to depend on, and as proof of this he cites the many disasters that befell the United States troops during the War of 1812-14. To most Americans such an admission must be nothing less than a rank dishonor, for, says he, the majority of the American people hold the opinion that this "was on land and sea a series of brilliant victories," whereas the plain, unvarnished truth is, says Wingate, that the campaigns on land were, with a few exceptions, "a series of humiliating disasters."

In support of this statement he quotes from a war compiled by the late Major-General Upton, and published by the War Department at the request of General W.T. Sherman, "who read and approved it." That work must be shocking reading to many an American accustomed to the old song, "In 1812 we licked them well." For instance, it tells of Hull's invasion of Upper Canada, his hurried retreat to Detroit and his surrender of the place without firing a gun to a much inferior British force under Brock; of Wilkinson's defeat at Chateaugay, and so on through a long list of disasters inflicted by inferior forces, and of which the common American histories make no mention or do not state the facts.

One paragraph in the report cited by General Wingate reads: "Gen. Dearborn assembled another invading army of 5,737 men, to capture Montreal, advanced as far as La Colle River, captured a block-house and then went into winter quarters. Nearly all the militia refused to cross the line."

The facts of the case are even worse than here stated. The American force, overwhelmingly superior in numbers, failed to capture the position attacked. They were repulsed and promptly treated, abandoning their invasion of Lower Canada, and their projected attack on Montreal. It was the fall of Lacolle Mill, and the story of that fight is worth telling once more.

During the war of 1812-14 two canisters were planned for the invasion of Lower Canada, and the capture of Montreal. Both were put in execution, and the end of each was the same—defeat and total failure on the part of the invaders.

The first of these invasions took place in the autumn of 1812, when two American forces, advancing by separate routes, attempted to force a junction just above the island of Montreal, and from there sweep down the city. From the northern part of the State of New York General Hampton marched down the river, on October 26th, he was met by de Salaberry and his little force of Canadian militia, who decisively defeated the invaders and caused them to hurriedly retreat to their own country.

The second American force, commanded by General Wilkinson, that was to have co-operated with that of General Hampton, advanced down the north shore of the St. Lawrence River, but on November 19th, at Chateaugay, suffered defeat.

Equally decisive as that which Hampton's force sustained at Chateaugay was the defeat of the American force at the battle of Lacolle Mill.

In the following spring occurred the last invasion of this Province, and the engagement in which it culminated is known in Canadian history as the battle of Lacolle Mill.

The name Lacolle is preserved not only in our history, but in our geography as well. Forty-five miles south of Montreal on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway, where it extends to Rouse's Point, N. Y., is Lacolle Station, the last on the line on Canadian soil. A mile eastward from the station is the Richelieu River, spanned here by a highway bridge from which, looking to the south, the river is seen for miles distant, the grey, grim walls of Fort Montgomery standing just within the American boundary.

In an oblique fashion, the northern entrance to Lake Champlain, a few rods below the western end of the bridge a little stream, dignified by the name of Lacolle River, empties into the Richelieu. Nearly a century has passed since British and American troops engaged there in deadly conflict. Today the entire country-side is a well-cultivated farming district; then it was almost wholly a wilderness scarred here and there by a settler's clearing and a half-mile road. On the south bank of the little river, about three-fourths of a mile from its mouth, stood Lacolle Mill, a stone structure of two stories, 30 feet by 50, and covered with a roof of shingles. By filling in the windows and the door, it was converted into a small house on the north side of the river, around which had been raised a breastwork of logs. From within these rude and exceedingly pregnable defences a small British force beat back an invading army.

On March 26th, 1813, this frontier post, under command of Major Handcock, was occupied by 160 rank and file, consisting of a company of the 13th, 70 men of the marine corps, a detachment of frontier light infantry, with three marine artillerymen. Two miles to the south was a company of the 13th, and at Burtonville, two miles to the north, a company of the Canadian Fencibles and a company of Voltigeurs were stationed. The nearest supporting force was in the fort on Isle-aux-Noix, seven miles down the Richelieu, where lay a battalion of the Royal Marines and two companies of the 13th, the whole numbering 550 men.

The American force defeated at Chateaugay

enough in the preceding October had wintered along the New York frontier, with headquarters at Plattsburg. General Wilkinson was in command, and as spring came on he moved northward, taking up a position at Champlain, six miles south of the Lacolle Mill.

On the morning of March 30th, Wilkinson's force, 6,000 strong, advanced to the attack of the mill, but through mistake they took the road leading to Burtonville. Having driven in the picket there they discovered their mistake and had to march back to Chateaugay in order to strike the road leading to the mill. At this same Chateaugay was fought, twenty-four years later, one of the principal engagements in the Canadian rebellion of 1837-38.

Shortly after one o'clock in the afternoon the Americans came to the little clearing surrounding the mill. They knew that the garrison was small, a serious stand was not expected, and in order to prevent the escape of the British, Wilkinson sent 600 men around to the rear of the mill to cut off any attempted retreat. Along the American front cannon were placed in position, and fire was opened upon the mill. Two British companies of the 13th arrived from Isle-aux-Noix, and joined the garrison in the mill, and shortly after a British sloop and two gunboats came up from the island to the mouth of the Lacolle River. This force, the latter prevented them from approaching nearer. However, from their position in the Richelieu they commanded the American force, but without effect, owing to the distance and the intervening woods. The force at Burtonville also eluded the American picket and reached the mill.

Twice the British sallied forth to capture the American guns, and in the second attempt they succeeded in driving the artillerymen from their pieces, but the guns were saved by the fire from the American flanks.

Realizing the overpowering strength of his assailants, Major Handcock thereupon acted wholly on the defensive. At the end of two and a half hours the firing from the mill ceased owing to the fact that the ammunition of the garrison was almost exhausted.

The March afternoon was now drawing to a close, and as dusk came on the Americans force withdrew from their position. Handcock looked upon this as a feat to entice him from his post, but the British army was strengthening its defenses and in bringing up from the gunboat two eighteen-pound cannon, pursuit was not attempted.

It was expected that attack would be renewed in the morning, but such was not the case. No enemy appeared. Exhausted by cold and fatigue, the American force believing that the British were about to make a final attack, had retreated across the border to Champlain. Shortly after the "savage" part of the army was withdrawn to Plattsburg. The invasion of Lower Canada was at an end.

The British loss at the battle of Lacolle Mill was 11 rank and file killed; 2 officers, 1 sergeant, 43 rank and file wounded, and 47 wounded; total, 63. The American loss was 13 killed, 123 wounded, 13 missing; total, 149.

The dead of both forces were buried in the little clearing near the mill. For many years the outlines of their graves could be traced in the grass-grown field. But the hand of time was so illiterate that it has obliterated the hostile feeling that once existed between the two kindred nations, the remains of those soldiers have mingled into common dust on the bank of the little river at Lacolle.

GAMBLING KILLED

AT NARRAGANSETT

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 19.—That gambling at this place has been its final blow, was the belief tonight of not only the reform forces but also apparently the gaming interests.

A meeting of the town council today. A representative of the largest gambling place at the Pier made the announcement this evening that all the establishments similar to his, would close their doors within an hour and would keep their place as an outcome of the pressure of public opinion exerted upon the town council.

A party of thirteen persons from Narragansett Pier has recently returned from a four days' trip in the lava beds and reports a most interesting outing in that land of dead volcanoes.

This party made camp at the Bear's Paw lava caves, forty-seven miles from Narragansett Pier, in the midst of the lava fields, and from that point excursions were made on horseback to various points of interest in the surrounding region.

Several new caves were discovered by the party, one of which was about two hundred feet in length, fifty in width and with a level ceiling forty feet above the floor.

The most important discovery made by the party, however, was of a two story cave, which is indeed one of the world's marvels. A hole was found ten feet in width in the bottom of the lower floor, and by it the party descended to a great corridor, thirty or forty feet wide, extending apparently parallel with the corridor above in both directions from the point of descent. The corridor is not less than five hundred feet in extent, and is obstructed at the ends by loose material fallen from above. No thermometer was at hand to determine the temperature, but it is cool enough to contrast greatly with the temperature above ground, and reaches five or six feet in length depend from the ceiling in many places.

A GOOD REASON.

"How was he acquitted?" "Insanity." "He doesn't seem crazy." "He isn't. It was the jury that was off."

No Store Anywhere Can Match These Clothing Bargains!

The reason why these clothing bargains are so far ahead of any other store offerings is because our prices were at least 25 per cent. below those of any other store in the first place. So when our original prices are reduced as they have been for this mid-summer sale, you can readily see why you can still get much more for your money here than anywhere else even if you could buy elsewhere at half price.

And these Suits, Overcoats and Trousers are of such good style and quality that after the weeks of service you can still get out of them this season, you can put them away until next spring and then have practically new clothes to wear. So every way you look at it, this sale offers you unusual advantages.

MEN'S CLOTHING—Really Reduced

\$6.50 Fancy Tweed Suits reduced to \$4.30
7.50 Fancy Tweed Suits reduced to 5.15
10.00 Fancy Tweed Suits reduced to 7.85
12.00 Fancy Worsteds Suits reduced to 8.35
15.00 Fancy Worsteds Suits reduced to 10.65
8.00 Raincoats reduced to 5.95
12.00 Raincoats reduced to 9.45

BOYS' CLOTHING—Really Reduced

2-Piece Suits that were \$3.00 now \$2.45
2-Piece Suits that were 4.50 now 3.60
3-Piece Suits that were 3.50 now 2.85
3-Piece Suits that were 5.00 now 3.95
3-Piece Suits that were 8.00 now 6.40
Kneefers and Overcoats at great reductions
Washable Suits reduced one-third and less

Great Savings in Men's Furnishings

Soft Negligee Shirts, regular price, 75c, 85c, \$1.00. Sale price59
Hard and Soft Bosom Shirts, regular price, \$1.25, \$1.50. Sale price79
Hard and Soft Bosom Shirts, regular price, \$1.75, \$2.50. Sale price 1.13
Workmen's Shirts, regular price, 60c, 65c. Sale price37
Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, regular price, \$3.00. Sale price19
Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, regular price, 75c, 85c. Sale price39
Black and Tan Cashmere Hose, regular price, 35c. Sale price19
Cotton and Flannellette Nightshirts, regular price, \$1.00. Sale price59
All-Wool Sweaters, regular price, \$1.00. Sale price79
Soc. Soc. and 4c. Suspenders, during this sale19
Neckwear—Silk Four-in-Hands, regular price, 35c. Sale price19
Umbrellas—Regular price, \$2.00. Sale price 1.19
All Straw and Felt Hats greatly reduced.

Don't Forget—Sale Ends July 24th

GREATER OAK HALL,
SCOVILL BROS. Ltd., St. John, N.B.

BIG TWO STORY CAVE

FOUND IN LAVA BEDS

Discovery Made in California
Declared World's Marvel

Hole in Upper Corridor Leads to Similar Corridor Below, Extending for Five Hundred Feet.

KLAMATH FALLS, Ore., July 19.—The Molar lava beds in California, near to Klamath county line, long a place of historic as well as scenic interest, have grown more prominent lately from reason of new discoveries, especially as to the caves, of which there are a great many in this region.

Among lava beds of the most rugged description. As one traverses Tulare Lake, the southern margin of which rests on the lava field, about forty extinct volcanoes can be counted in the region south of the lake. Many of these are weathered and ancient, covered with shrubs and trees, and others are absolutely bare, and the reddish lava under comes as vast, crevices and crinkled ridges of lava and caves of great extent and of various forms. A man who lives in this region, and who has spent thirty years as a cowboy, declares he has discovered a new cave, and that it is a most interesting discovery.

This party made camp at the Bear's Paw lava caves, forty-seven miles from Narragansett Pier, in the midst of the lava fields, and from that point excursions were made on horseback to various points of interest in the surrounding region.

Several new caves were discovered by the party, one of which was about two hundred feet in length, fifty in width and with a level ceiling forty feet above the floor.

The most important discovery made by the party, however, was of a two story cave, which is indeed one of the world's marvels. A hole was found ten feet in width in the bottom of the lower floor, and by it the party descended to a great corridor, thirty or forty feet wide, extending apparently parallel with the corridor above in both directions from the point of descent. The corridor is not less than five hundred feet in extent, and is obstructed at the ends by loose material fallen from above. No thermometer was at hand to determine the temperature, but it is cool enough to contrast greatly with the temperature above ground, and reaches five or six feet in length depend from the ceiling in many places.

A small pine tree was cut, divided of its limbs and brought into the cave. This was lowered until it touched the lower floor, and by it the party descended to a great corridor, thirty or forty feet wide, extending apparently parallel with the corridor above in both directions from the point of descent. The corridor is not less than five hundred feet in extent, and is obstructed at the ends by loose material fallen from above. No thermometer was at hand to determine the temperature, but it is cool enough to contrast greatly with the temperature above ground, and reaches five or six feet in length depend from the ceiling in many places.

A GOOD REASON.

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"FATHERLOVE" IS ONLY

DEFENSE IN DIVORCE

Noted Surgeon's Affection for Children Took Him From Wife.

PITTSBURGH, July 19.—"Father love" seems to be the chief defense of Dr. Joseph S. Dickson, the noted surgeon, who has been sued for divorce. His wife, Mary H. Dickson, never bore him children. On the other hand the year-old son of Jessie Ray laps "dada" when the man of science comes around.

That the physician made no apparent effort to conceal the facts from his wife is the opinion of his intimate friends and associates.

"Little John Ray was a frequent visitor to his father's office, it is said now, and was given many a caress by the elite among his father's patients, but the trusting wife never suspected anything until the chance denouement at the home of Dr. Dickson's father, in Clinton, Pa., when she found a collar belonging to her husband on a dresser in Jessie Ray's room.

Friends of Dr. Dickson are standing by him and believe the affection, he shows for the baby is proof of his motive.

ADMONISH CHILD IS HIS.

Attorney Stephen G. Porter, who represents the wife, said: "It is the boldness of this case that is its surprising feature. It appears that Dr. Dickson publicly declared that the nurse's child is his and many of his friends saw it. Then, too, the keeping of the baby at the home of his father, Professor James Dickson, at Clinton, was another thing which showed his boldness.

"Mrs. Dickson is a pretty woman and has lots of pluck, too. She is a fighter and will carry the case through. We are positive of winning, for I never saw a more dead open-mouthed case than this."

Perhaps he was a bit nervous, for he forgot to put out his fire and the wind fanned it into a blaze. A large part of the island was burned over and during the next few days many rattlesnakes were found on the mainland and the neighboring islands. Within a week, however, the snakes were gone from the mainland and not one snake of a venomous kind has been found outside of Rattlesnake Island since then.

The snakes confine themselves to the rocky cliffs that form the uplands of the island and are seldom seen. One doubling Thomas who reasoned that there could not be any snakes on the island because he had never seen any went ashore there one day and tramped about in his bare feet. As luck would have it he never saw a snake. The barefooted explorer nearly fainted next day when a friend armed with a shotgun explored the place and came back with a five foot rattler.

This led to the organization of a hunting party. The hunters were high boots and looked the ground over carefully before taking a step. They found snakes in abundance and the numbers of the rattlers got on their nerves. After killing five unusually large snakes the party chose a large flat rock near the water's edge and went out of the snake's habitat for a resting place.

One of the hunters is a professor in a New York college. He doesn't teach natural history and his knowledge of outdoor life is not very extensive. As he sat munching a sandwich a cicada set up its shrill cry.

Still holding firmly to the sandwich, the professor gave a wild leap that landed him in the lake. The cold water and the laughter of his friends restored his reasoning faculties, but he is still of the opinion that all the cockroaches in creation would not tempt him to visit Rattlesnake Island again.

RATTLESNAKES SOLE

DENIZENS OF ISLAND

Picturesque Spot Exclusive Home of the Reptiles.

Why the Snakes Should Remain on Rattlesnake Island Alone Nobly Seems to Know.

LACONA, N. H., July 21.—One of those strange freaks of animal and reptile distribution that are everywhere is found on Rattlesnake Island in Lake Winnepesaukee. The lake contains fifty-seven islands of all sizes from a few square feet to hundreds of acres, but only on Rattlesnake is there to be found anything more alarming than the harmless and pretty garter snake. The country surrounding the lake is mountainous and well wooded, but it is free from rattlesnakes. Rattlesnake Island has a most peculiar history.

The island is one of the largest in the lake, as well as the most picturesque and its name forbids trespass and it remains today as virgin as when the Indians gave the lake its musical name.

Just why the snakes should have chosen this particular island for their abode is a mystery, although an event of a few years ago made it clear how they might have reached it. Rattlesnake Island is some miles out from the mainland and several hundred yards from any other island. Some years ago a fisherman, holder than his fellows, landed on the island and there cooked his lunch.

Perhaps he was a bit nervous, for he forgot to put out his fire and the wind fanned it into a blaze. A large part of the island was burned over and during the next few days many rattlesnakes were found on the mainland and the neighboring islands. Within a week, however, the snakes were gone from the mainland and not one snake of a venomous kind has been found outside of Rattlesnake Island since then.

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The Victoria of this city defeated the St. Mary's Stars at baseball this evening by a score of three to two.